



ЕВРОПЕЙСКИ ПАРЛАМЕНТ PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EVROPSKÝ PARLAMENT EUROPA-PARLAMENTET
EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT EUROOPA PARLAMENT ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN PARLAIMINT NA HEORPA PARLAMENTO EUROPEO EIROPAS PARLAMENTS
EUROPOS PARLAMANTAS EURÓPAI PARLAMENT IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW EUROPEES PARLEMENT
PARLAMENT EUROPEJSKI PARLAMENTO EUROPEU PARLAMENTUL EUROPEAN
EURÓPSKY PARLAMENT EVROPSKI PARLAMENT EUROOPAN PARLAMENTTI EUROPAPARLAMENTET

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

30th EP/JAPAN INTERPARLIAMENTARY MEETING

5 – 10 April 2009 in Tôkyô and Kyûshû

REPORT

The Delegation for relations with Japan visited Japan from 5 to 10 April 2009, under the leadership of Georg JARZEMBOWSKI (EPP-ED), Chairman of the Delegation.¹

It held the 30th EP/Japan Interparliamentary Meeting at the National Diet of Japan in Tôkyô and met Prime Minister Tarô ASO as well as Transport Minister Kaneko.

This visit took place at a time when the global recession affected Japan with a particular intensity, given the country's dependency on exports. At the same time, the political climate was troubled, with an ailing government a few weeks or months ahead of a general election, but with an opposition party in an equally difficult position with the public opinion.

More immediately, the visit followed immediately the G20 Summit in London, and North Korea had just launched a rocket (claimed to be a satellite launch, but identical to a long-range ballistic missile) the parts of which had landed in the Japan Sea, in breach of the UN sanctions resolutions.

Parliament

According to Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Yohei Kono, Japan relied on a series of fiscal stimulus packages to support the economy. As these packages were geared towards internal areas such as social policies, pensions, motorways they would not distort global trade. Japan's economy was particularly dependent on exports, and as such hard hit by the crisis, but this was a reason to counter any protectionist tendencies.

In a comparative assessment of fiscal stimulus plans in European Member states and in Japan, Mr. Jarzembowski was critical of throwing in several series of packages without seeing effects. A number of business decisions attributed to the crisis were in fact readjustments from having lived too much on credit. A positive aspect of the crisis had been to prove the usefulness of Euro, Iceland and Hungary providing counter-examples.

President of the House of Councillors, Mr. Satsuki EDA commented on the special situation arising from the "twisted house" with a Senate controlled by the opposition and mentioned that even if the LPD were not to lose the upcoming election, it would not enjoy the current absolute majority in the House of Representatives that has allowed it to overcome resistance from the Senate in the last year.

On a question by Mr Lewandowski, he confirmed that there were no major differences between majority and opposition on the economic stimulus packages: no divergence on the

¹ List of Members and programme are attached.
CR\784835EN

principle, DPJ differed on a limited number of measures and felt that the Government should act faster.

However he criticised the handout payments, which were costly, socially unjust and which had little chances to be targeted at increasing consumption.

Flexible contracting of "dispatched workers" had been introduced 10 years before, at a time when employment market was deregulated; both companies and workers were interested in flexibility, it worked when economy was growing but it had unplanned social consequences, such as the continuity of insurance and pension plans across employers, or housing environment, as fired employees lost their homes with their jobs.

While the DPJ wanted a ban on unrestricted flexible hiring, the LDP argued that this would be detrimental to employment.

Regarding the involvement of Japanese Self-Defense Forces overseas, both parties supported antipiracy operations, unlike the refuelling missions to Iraq which had been the subject of confrontation in the past months.

Interparliamentary meeting

Chairman Nakayama opened the meeting with a tribute to the victims of the earthquake in L'Aquila.

Political situation in Japan and East Asia

The main concern for Japan was the nuclear and military menace by North Korea. Councillor Yamashita reminded of the failure of North Korea neither to agree to acceptable inspection methods in the framework of the six-party talks nor to provide the information on the Japanese abductees' whereabouts.

Internally, the current "hung parliament" is neither a normal nor a comfortable situation, but the Diet is not stalled as it may have been in previous such cases.

Political situation in the EU

Chairman Jarzembowski explained that the consequences of the economic crisis and the policy to fight climate change were the key policy issues.

But the current acute institutional questions for the EU are the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty in Ireland and the Czech Republic, and further the question of the accession of Croatia or other European countries. He developed the particular case of Turkey, criticising the recent declarations by President Obama as interference.

He reminded that 16 EU countries have now adopted the Euro, and that the ECB was really independent and strong in its decision-making, which has protected the Eurogroup in the financial crisis. While non-Euro EU currencies have had problems, he declared that the Union would definitely show solidarity the relevant countries.

Mrs Kaufmann detailed the political complications implied by the overlapping calendars of renewal of EU institutions and ratification of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009/2010.

Mr Suzuki (DPJ) stressed that the management of the Diet has become extremely delicate, with a potential dissolution at any time, most likely in May, but at the latest on 10 September.

Mr Lewandowski highlighted that the crisis has been a test of EU member states' willingness to resist egoistic interests. The Georgian war and the gas conflict between Russia and Ukraine have been other tests, and proved effective.

Mr Jarzembowski asked what would happen if the LDP wins the next election in the Lower House, without securing the 2/3 majority that is necessary for overcoming Upper House negative vote.

Mr. Yamashita explained that in any case reshuffling would happen, with a certain amount of "floor-crossing" to be expected.

Mrs Hironaka declared that even if the DPJ would not win the election, its influence will be stronger. She asked what was missing in Asia to follow a similar path to the EU process.

Mr Jarzembowski explained that the prerequisites had been reconciliation among the countries, including abandonment of territories lost in WWII, willingness to delegate sovereignty to supranational institutions, and public involvement in the debate on the content of co-operation. He added that common values of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights were also necessary to build a rule-based community. Besides Japan, the cases of Taiwan and South Korea showed that these values were not incompatible with Asian culture and thought.

Mr Zverina reminded that this was a process that would take time.

Mr Nakayama highlighted the constant search for consensus by European leaders.

Mr Kosugi declared that the strategic relations with South Korea and China were improving, and that there was a strong commitment to improve the links with Russia.

Mr Lewandowski asked why the choice had been made to stimulate domestic demand through consumer demand rather than investment. He stressed that the situation in the various EU member states was very different from each other, but that a common action had been introduced to guarantee the savings and avoid fuelling unhealthy guarantee and subsidy competition as well as reinforce the role of the EIB to stabilise the financial situation of some countries, in particular Hungary.

Mr Hanagisawa (LDP) presented the role of the Bank of Japan to provide liquidity and avoid credit crunch and detailed the scheme for supporting financial institutions before they are in a difficult situation as adopted by the Diet. He explained also the scheme to buy stocks from banks at market rates without affecting the stock exchange market negatively.

However the real estate market was severely affected, with most foreign actors having retreated. He also reminded that little had been done for non-financial companies, in particular SMEs.

Chairman Jarzembowski insisted that the crisis was not just a financial one, but there were necessary adjustments and downsizings to be made, quoting the automobile industry in Germany or the construction market in Spain as examples of over-capacity. He recommended that support be shifted from traditional to emerging industrial sectors.

Mr Nihi (Communist Party) stressed the lack of a social framework in Japan in which the industrial activity be integrated as it was in European countries. He mentioned that "non-regular workers" without any kind of job security were about 37% of the workforce, and many of them had recently become not only jobless but also homeless. He expressed interest at EU's rules protecting the rights of dispatched employees and of employees of multinational corporations.

Mrs Starkeviciute called for co-operation of Japanese and EU financial sector regulators. Chairman Jarzembowski reminded of the existing regulatory dialogue and co-operation existing in many areas, like for instance competition policy.

Mr Lewandowski exposed the concept of "flexicurity" that is now seen as the model in Europe to reconcile the need for human security and fast adjustment to the new economic trends.

Mr Grau i Segú insisted that in the same way that social policy should not be an excuse for protectionism, the necessity to fight protectionist tendencies should not be an excuse for ignoring the reality of the need for protecting social stability in the policy priorities

Climate change / Energy security

Mrs Moriyama exposed how Japan was promoting renewable energies, mentioning in particular the subsidies for the production of alternative energies.

Mr Zverina reminded that the 55 states that signed the Kyoto protocol account for 55% of world emissions and that the Protocol was to expire in 2012. He pleaded for co-ordinated policies ahead of the Copenhagen

He criticised some of the technological choices behind so-called "green energy", like photovoltaic cells and first-generation biofuels, and stressed the perspectives for cellulose-based biofuel

Mr Iwamoto (DPJ) reminded of the commitments made at the Lake Toya G8 Summit, but pointed out that there had been no definition of how the ambitious objectives defined for 2050 were to be achieved. He considered that the current measures in Japan are already as advanced as the US "Green New Deal". He insisted that developing new sources of clean energy was certainly a way to avoid increase of greenhouse gas emissions, but was no substitute for the actions necessary to reduce from the current level.

The economic crisis was likely to cause a reduction in CO2 emissions, but this would be an illusory effect, and should not be taken at face value. Finally, he mentioned that Japan has finally started its Emissions Trading System, largely based on the EU experience.

Mr Grau i Segú mentioned the melting of polar ice and pleaded for an Arctic treaty of the same nature than the Antarctic Treaty and oppose national claims.

Mrs Kondo (LDP) and Mr Aisawa (DPJ) insisted on the importance of moving from gasoline to eco-friendly motor fuels, citing a range of technological examples..

Mr Kosugi expressed his doubts over the willingness of United States to really act in favour of drastic measures. He reminded that Japan's energy efficiency has been improved by 40% over the last 30 years.

Mr Furukawa pleaded for more EU-Japan co-operation, and mentioned that India and China had begun a dialogue about their supplies. He stressed the importance of international co-operation to ensure the security against pirates around the straits of Malacca and Somalia.

Chairman Jarzembowski insisted on the necessity to promote local production to reduce import dependency. He highlighted the different risks linked to energy supply: economic risk, technological risk with inadequate pipeline infrastructure, dependency risk, as was illustrated with the Russia-Ukraine gas conflict and the political stability risk.

He praised the international effort launched to fight piracy around Somalia. He explained however that it is only with the Treaty of Lisbon that the EU will gain a competence in energy policy. He highlighted that some countries had rejected the production of nuclear electricity while being electricity from their nuclear producer neighbours.

He insisted on the need for a single European energy market and also for a gas pipeline "grid" similar to what exists for electricity to allow for emergency solutions in case of disruption.

Mrs Starkeviciute commented on the importance of tax measures as an incentive for green energy.

Mr Minezaki asked why the EU did not support a carbon tax rather than ETS. Chairman Jarzembowski explained that the EU had considered the idea of taxation but as taxation is not allocated, ETS is a better way to target the money collected towards energy-use. The value of CO2 certificates was an incentive for an immediate pro-active attitude by companies. The ETS was also a way to promote positive actions not only inside the EU but also worldwide.

Mrs Hironaka reminded that in the 60s and 70s Japan had a severe pollution problem, but had tackled it through bold regulatory fiscal and tax measures. On climate change, the actuation of EU deserved respect and was a model for Japan.

Development policy

Mr Grau i Segú reminded the principles of the Millennium goals stated in 2000 by the UN. The EU considered that good governance, respect for Human Rights and the rule of law are necessary conditions to achieve the MDG.

He reminded that even in hard difficult times, development aid had to be continued and even reinforced, not just out of moral principles but as a way to expand the markets available and reduce security risks.

Mr Suzuki and Mr Minezaki pleaded for the continuation of development aid efforts, possibly with a special tax towards this aim, pointing out the leverage effect of this aid compared to the living conditions in the concerned countries. Chairman Jarzembowski insisted that ODA had to be treated as a policy within the framework of the general budgets, not as a side issue based on specific taxes.

In conclusion of the session, Chairman Nakayama paid tribute to Chairman Jarzembowski and his efforts for the EU-Japan parliamentary dialogue and co-operation on the eve of his retiring from political life.

Chairman Jarzembowski thanked for the kind words and encouraged Chairman Nakayama to come with a Delegation of the Diet to Europe as soon as possible after the election of the European Parliament in order to continue the excellent cooperation between the EP and the Diet also in the new legislative period.

Government

The meeting with PM Aso, scheduled to be for 15-20 mins. finally lasted twice as long and took place in a very friendly atmosphere. Most of the discussion focused on economic issues. PM Aso explained the lessons learned from the financial crisis in the 90s and how this experience has helped Japan and other countries (and their central banks) tackle the present crisis. Chairman Jarzembowski and the PM exchanged views on measures taken both in Europe and in Japan to stimulate the real economy. Mr. Jarzembowski referred to subsidy programmes implemented in various EU Member states in order to encourage consumers to buy cars, in particular those with good green credentials. PM Aso hinted at the possibility of a similar scheme to be established in Japan as part of the supplementary budget which the government was going to propose soon. The PM and Mr Jarzembowski also touched briefly on DPRK. Aso said that North Korea was a serious danger, notably, because it was a country with "an abnormal leader". He said that China was not exerting pressure on DPRK to the full extent possible.

The meeting with Transport Minister Kaneko was organised at the specific request of Mr Jarzembowski. Mr Jarzembowski congratulated Minister Kaneko on Japan's signing of the UE-Japan Record of Consultations in the aviation field. He said that the EU-Japan High Level Transport Dialogue in particular ought to be strengthened and suggested a paragraph on transport could be inserted in the Press Statement released at the EU-Japan Summit in May. The Minister replied that he did not object to this. On aviation emissions trading, the EP delegation argued the ICAO was not up to the task of reducing aviation emissions and that in the absence of a global agreement, the EU would implement the emissions trading scheme for airlines starting in 2012. Minister Kaneko prefers a global agreement and suggested ICAO was the most suitable candidate to make it work. On maritime emissions, the EU explained it was looking for a global solution under the aegis of the IMO, to which Japan replied that it has submitted a proposal on an index to measure energy efficiency for ships to the IMO and is now looking for the EU's support on this.

Bank of Japan

Governor Shirakawa explained that Japan's financial system itself was quite stable and resilient, but that the economy had deteriorated very sharply as it was dependent on the industries currently suffering most (cars, consumer electronics, machines). He expected that this trend would continue even if there are some positive signs (e.g. car industry - production is expected to start increasing again in April and May). The BoJ started purchasing commercial paper and facilitating funding of banks last January. It seemed to be effective but concerns about risks related to shareholdings by banks remained. Maintaining stability of Japan's financial system remained BoJ's first priority. However, the Governor said that that budgetary policy had a role to play even if Japan had to remain cautious because of the current level of public debt.

Answering MEP's questions, Governor Shirakawa added that in theory new expenditures could work (especially infrastructure in urban areas), but that in practice such works were carried out in rural areas where they had only a limited leverage effect. Hence, he preferred tax cuts. About G20, he insisted that it was not a summit but a process; in his view, one of the main issues to be tackled was the procyclicality in financial regulations.

Democratic Party of Japan

The Delegation met in a separate meeting with the opposition party DPJ.

The meeting was chaired by Secretary-General (and member of EU-Japan League of Friendship) Yukio Hatoyama, who was subsequently elected as Chairman of the Party and therefore Prime Minister Candidate should DPJ win the upcoming general election. However, this possibility was not overoptimistically expected - mostly because of the current debate over party Chairman Ozawa being involved in a corruption scandal.

Secretary-General Hatoyama clarified the party's priorities: decentralisation, "bringing power back to the people", preserving the relationship with the US but not in a subservient way, and focus more on multilateral contacts and expand links to other parts of the world, end with the dependency on bureaucracy which has led to a waste of resources.

Nagasaki, Saga and Fukuoka prefectures

The delegation visited the part of Japan that has historically been the point of contact with the outside world. It visited the memorial of the atomic bomb and paid tribute to the victims on behalf of the EP.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

30th EP/Japan Interparliamentary Meeting

5 - 11 April 2009

Tokyo, Nagasaki & Saga

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

(23/03/2009)

<u>Members (6)</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Committees</u>
Mr Georg JARZEMBOWSKI <i>Chairman</i>	EPP-DE	Germany	Transport and Tourism Foreign Affairs
Mr Jaroslav ZVĚŘINA <i>2nd Vice-Chairman</i>	EPP-DE	Czech Republic	Legal Affairs
Mr Janusz LEWANDOWSKI	EPP-PE	Poland	Budgets (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>)
Ms Sylvia-Yvonne KAUFMANN	GUE/NGL	Germany	Constitutional Affairs
Ms Margarita STARKEVIČIŪTĖ	ALDE	Lithuania	Economic and Monetary Affairs
Mr Marti GRAU I SEGŪ	PES	Spain	Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Abbreviations:

EPP-DE	Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats) and European Democrats
GUE/NGL	Confederal Group of the European United Left/Nordic Green Left
ALDE	Group of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats of Europe
PES	Socialists Group in the European Parliament

DG EXPO - Secretariat (2)

Thierry JACOB	Administrator
Germana CARNAZZA	Administrative assistant

Political groups (1)

Mr Philipp SCHULMEISTER	EPP-ED counsellor
-------------------------	-------------------

The 30th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Conference
Japanese Delegation List

Delegates (36 members)

Leader	Dr. Taro NAKAYAMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
Deputy Leader	Mr. Yasuo YAMASHITA, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
Member	Mr. Ichiro AISAWA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Dr. Kuniko INOUCHI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Dr. Ichiro KAMOSHITA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Kenji KOSAKA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Takashi KOSUGI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Masazumi GOTODA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Ms. Mitsue KONDO, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Dr. Koichiro SHIMIZU, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Kentaro SONOURA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Yuji TSUSHIMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Fukushima NUKAGA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Takuya HIRAI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Kosuke HORI, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Ms. Mayumi MORIYAMA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Hakuo YANAGISAWA, MP	H.R., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Koichiro ICHIMURA, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
	Mr. Katsumasa SUZUKI, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
	Mr. Yoshiaki TAKAKI, 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. Yutaka BANNO, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
	Mr. Motohisa FURUKAWA, MP	H.R., Democratic Party of Japan and Club of Independents
	Mr. Wataru ITO, MP	H.R., New Komeito
	Ms. Kaori MARUYA, MP	H.R., New Komeito
	Ms. Kumiko AIHARA, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	Mr. Shuji IKEGUCHI, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	Mr. Tsukasa IWAMOTO, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	Ms. Wakako HIRONAKA, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	Mr. Naoki MINEZAKI, MP	H.C., The Democratic Party, The Shin-Ryokufukai, The People's New Party and The Nippon
	Ms. Yukiko SAKAMOTO, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Masakazu SEKIGUCHI, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Masaji MATSUYAMA, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party
	Mr. Hiromi YOSHIDA, MP	H.C., Liberal Democratic Party
	Dr. Shuichi KATO, MP	H.C., New Komeito
	Mr. Sohei NIHI, MP	H.C., Japanese Communist Party

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

30th EP/Japan Interparliamentary Meeting

Agenda

7 April 2008, Tôkyô

	Agenda	1 st Speaker	
		Japan	EU
9:00–11:30	1st Working Session: Chaired by ..., Leader of the Japanese Delegation		
	9:00 - 9:10 Introductory remarks		
	9:10 - 10:10 Theme 1: Political situation in Japan and the EU		
	1.1 Political situation in Japan (including Asian regional issues)	YAMASHITA(H.C.)	
	1.2 Political situation in the EU (including European regional issues)		JARZEMBOWSKI
	10:10-10:25 Break		
	Theme 2: Financial and economic situation in Japan and the EU		
14:30–17:00	10:25 - 11:30 2.1 Assessment of international action against the current financial and economic situation and comparative analysis of the anti-crisis measures in Japan and the EU	HARAGUCHI(H.R.)	LEWANDOWSKI
	<i>Lunch</i>		
	2nd Working Session: Chaired by Dr Jarzembowski, Chairman of the EP Delegation		
	Theme 3: Global issues and Japan-EU cooperation		
	14:30 - 15:15 3.1 Climate change and energy policy	MORIYAMA(H.R.)	ZVEŘINA
	15:15-15:30 Break		
	15:30 - 16:15 3.2 Energy and supply lines security (including the fight against piracy)	FURUKAWA(H.R.)	JARZEMBOWSKI
	16:15-16:45 3.3 Development co-operation, Millenium Development Goals and North-South security issues	INOUCHI(H.R.)	GRAU i SEGU
	16:45-17:00 Concluding remarks		

(H.R.) House of Representatives (H.C.) House of Councillors

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN 30th Japan-EP Interparliamentary Meeting

FINAL PROGRAMME

5-10 April 2009 in Tokyo, Nagasaki and Saga

Friday 3 April

- 15:00-15:30 Programme update with European Commission (secretariat)
15:30-17:30 Coordination meeting between the Japanese Diet and EP Secretariat - *Diet Building*

Sunday 5 April

Arrivals of EP delegation in Tokyo/Narita Airport and transfers to
Imperial Hotel
1-1, Uchisaiwai-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8558
Tel: +81 3 3504 1111, Fax: +81 3 3581 9146

- 17:00 - 18:00 Briefing by Mr. Hugh RICHARDSON, Head of Delegation of the European Commission to Japan, and Mr. Tomas Vostry, Deputy Head of Embassy of the Czech Republic
Imperial Hotel (Room Tsuru, 3F)
- 18h30 – 20h30 Buffet Dinner
Residence of the Head of Delegation

Monday 6 April

- 11:30 Bureau meeting for the leaders of the two delegations
Imperial Hotel, Meeting Room
- 12:00-13:30 Working Luncheon hosted by Dr. Taro Nakayama, Leader of the Japanese Delegation - *Guest speaker Mr Ryutaro KONO, Chief Economist, Head of Economic Research Department, BNP Paribas Securities, Tokyo*
Imperial Hotel, Room Botan (2F)
- Leave hotel for
- 14:00-14:40 Courtesy call on H.E. Mr. Yohei KONO, Speaker of the House of Representatives
Drawing Room of the Speaker, House of the Representatives
- 15:00-15:20 Courtesy call on Prime Minister Taro ASO
PM's Official Residence
- 15:40-16:10 Courtesy call on H.E. Mr. Satsuki EDA, President of the

House of Councillors
Drawing Room of the President, House of the Councillors

- 16:40-17:10 Courtesy call on Mr Kazuyoshi Kaneko, Minister for Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
- 18:00-19:30 Reception jointly hosted by the Speaker and the President
 Official Residence of the Speaker
- 20:00- Convivial party with Japan-EU Interparliamentary League of Friendship
 Hotel New Otani Tokyo, Room Sho (Main, B1F)

□ Stay at the Imperial Hotel □

Tuesday 7 April

- 09:00-11:30 First Working Session** (Internet TV broadcasting)
 Committee Room 17, House of Representatives
- 11:45-12:45 Lunch in the Parliamentary Museum
- 13:00
gallery) Attend plenary session of the House of Representatives (diplomatic
 Welcome by the Speaker
- 14:30-17:00 Second Working Session** (Internet TV broadcasting)
 Committee Room 17, House of Representatives
- 17:00-17:30 Joint Press conference given by the Leaders of the two delegations
 Committee Room 17, House of Representatives
- 18:30-20:30 Dinner hosted by Mr Georg Jarzembowski, Leader of the EP Delegation
 and
 Mr. Hugh RICHARDSON, Head of Delegation of the European
 Commission to Japan
 Meiji Kinenkan, Room Wakatake

□ Stay at the Imperial Hotel □

Wednesday, 8 April

- 8:00 - 9:00 Counterpart Political Party Meeting with LDP
 Restaurant Les Saisons, Imperial Hotel
- 10.00 - 10.30 Meeting with Mr Masaaki Shirakawa Governor of the Bank of Japan
- Lunch (private)
- 13:30 - 14:00 Meeting with DPJ Secretary General Yukio Hatoyama
- 15:55 Depart from Haneda for Nagasaki on flight ANA (NH)667

- 17:55 Arrive at Nagasaki airport
Transfer to Nagasaki City by bus
- Arrive at Luke Plaza Hotel
*17-15 Enoura-machi, Nagasaki City,
Nagasaki 852-8007
Tel : 095-861-0055 Fax : 095-861-8800*
- 19:30-21:00 Dinner hosted by Dr. Taro Nakayama, Leader of the Japanese Delegation
Luke Plaza Hotel, 'The Oriental Room' (8F)

Thursday 9 April

- 09:00 Depart for Nagasaki City
- 09:20-09:50 Courtesy call on Mr. Genjiro KANEKO, Governor of Nagasaki Prefecture
- 10:30-11:30 Tour of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works, Koyagi Plant
- 12:00-13:15 Luncheon hosted by Nagasaki Prefecture
Reikoh, Hotel New Nagasaki (13F)
- 13:30-14:05 Wreath-laying at the Cenotaph for the Atomic Bomb Victims in the Peace Park
- 14:10-14:50 Tour of the Atomic Bomb Museum
- Transfer to Arita City by bus (70min)
- 16:00-16:40 Tour of the kiln and gallery of Mr. Sakaida Kakiemon (Japanese potter)
- Transfer to Karatsu City by bus (60min)
- 17:40 Arrive at Karatsu Seaside Hotel
- 19:00- Dinner hosted by the Japanese Diet delegation
Wataya Ryokan, 'Otori Room'

Stay at Karatsu Seaside Hotel

Friday 10 April

08:50	Leave the hotel
09:00-09:45	Courtesy call on Mr. Toshiyuki SAKAI, Mayor of Karatsu City and Representatives of the Prefectural Assembly
9:45-10:15	Press Conference with Local Media
10:20-11:00	Visit of Karatsu Shinto shrine and Hikiyama Exhibition Hall The Former Takatori's Residence
	Transfer to Fukuoka City by bus
13:30-15:00	Lunch with some members of Fukuoka EU association <i>Nishitetsu Grand Hotel, 'Room Shinju'</i>
.....	Free time

Stay at Nishitetsu Grand Hotel
Address: 2-6-60 Daimyo, Chuo-ku, Fukuoka City,
Fukuoka 810-8587
TEL : 092-771-7171 FA^ : 092-751-8224

Saturday 11 April

.....	Leave the hotel for Fukuoka airport (before 45min of each flight)
.....	Depart from Fukuoka
07:10	for Narita on flight ANA(NH) 2142
07:55	for Nagoya on flight ANA(NH) 372
08:40	for Kansai on flight ANA(NH) 1642
9:30 - 10:00	Debriefing between Diet and EP secretariat (End)