

Joint Statement

May 4, 2009

Mr. Toshihiro Nikai, Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, and Dr. Steven Chu, Secretary of Energy of the United States of America, met in Washington on May 4, 2009 to review current and prospective cooperative activities in the field of energy and environmentally friendly technologies.

Both agreed on the need to secure necessary investment and promote innovative RD&D in these technologies to address energy security and climate change. This investment also is critical to encourage growth and recovery of both economies during the current global economic situation. Both countries, as two major global economic and technological powers, recognized the need to strengthen their cooperation as described below:

I. Enhanced Cooperation Among National Laboratories

Both sides, reaffirming the importance of innovative RD&D, welcomed the recent progress resulting from the long-standing cooperation of their national laboratories, including new Memoranda of Understanding signed in conjunction with the May 4th meeting.

- National Renewable Energy Laboratory and the Agency of Industrial Science and Technology (AIST)
- Sandia National Laboratory and AIST
- Los Alamos National Laboratory and AIST
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory and AIST
- Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and AIST

II. Low Carbon Technologies

Both sides agreed to work together to accelerate RD&D in technologies including, but not limited to the areas identified below, by exchanging information and knowledge, organizing workshops, collaborating on standardization, and undertaking joint projects to include demonstration projects. Both noted that Japan had sent technical teams to the United States to explore areas of mutually beneficial cooperation and that Japan welcomed the U.S. team that would visit Japan in the near future.

(1) Smart Grid

- (2) Energy Efficient Buildings including Zero Emission Buildings (ZEB)
- (3) Solar Energy
- (4) Electric and Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles and Fuel Cell Vehicles (EVs, PHVs, and FCVs)
- (5) Hydrogen and Fuel Cells
- (6) Green Information Technologies
- (7) Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)

III. Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy

Both sides shared the view that expansion of the use of nuclear energy while ensuring safety, security, and non-proliferation is key to overcoming global energy and climate challenges. Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to promote bilateral cooperation, in conformity with applicable laws and regulations, in line with the United States-Japan Joint Nuclear Energy Action Plan, and other research initiatives. This cooperation includes but is not limited to:

- (1) Cooperation on R&D in the nuclear energy field including advanced sodium-cooled fast reactor technology, and advanced fuel cycle technology that contributes to a proliferation resistant fuel cycle.
- (2) Collaboration on potential financing support measures that promote new nuclear power plant construction, and other financial issues.
- (3) Joint training programs for engineers and internships for students.
- (4) Study on the role of nuclear energy as a carbon-free electric source in international frameworks.
- (5) Discussion of international frameworks for nuclear liability including the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC).
- (6) Exchange of views on methods of maintaining a stable fuel supply.
- (7) Cooperation with third-party countries to develop the infrastructure for nuclear safety, security, etc.
- (8) Cooperation in international frameworks such as the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) and the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP).

IV. International Cooperation in Energy and Environment

Both sides affirmed their close continuous cooperation in multilateral frameworks such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the International Energy Forum, the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum, and the International Partnership for Hydrogen Economy, bearing in mind the importance of technology diffusion, while protecting intellectual property rights appropriately. Both sides also reaffirmed the importance of working together to develop common roadmaps for

innovative energy technologies under the auspices of the IEA.

Both sides welcomed the on-going work to finalize the structure and areas of initial work for the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) by the time of the next G8 Energy Ministerial, and agreed to work together to ensure its long-term success.

Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to a successful outcome at the UNFCCC Conference of the Parties climate change negotiations in Copenhagen in December 2009.

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