

**EU Institute In Japan Tokyo**

**First Half Year Report  
of  
2011 Academic Year**

**April - September/2011**

**November, 2011**

# EU Institute In Japan Tokyo First Half Year Report of 2011 Academic Year

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### Division of roles

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| <b>Hitotsubashi University</b>             | Organizer        |
| <b>International Christian University</b>  | Academic affairs |
| <b>Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</b> | Research affairs |
| <b>Tsuda College</b>                       | External affairs |

## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Title of activity:               | Special Lecture by Takako Ueta, Professor, ICU<br><br>Project no. Hitotsubashi2011(1H)-1   |
| Purpose of activity:             | To promote understanding between the EU and Japan  |
| Description/Program:             | Theme: “Foreign and Security Policy of the EU and Japan — EU relations in the Era of Global Power Shift”   |
| Date(s):                         | 8:50-10:20 on Friday, 27 May, 2011   |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | Professor Takako Ueta, International Christian University<br><br>Profile:<br>She served as the Deputy Chief of the Mission of Japan to the EU from 2008 to 2011 and was responsible for political and security affairs. She was a special assistant to the Embassy of Japan to Belgium, in the area of NATO and European security. |
| Place of activity:               | Room 2201, 2nd floor East Lecture Building 2, East Campus, Hitotsubashi University   |
| Financial resources:             | EUSI/EUIJ  |
| Results:                         | Approximately 300 attendants including EUSI and EUIJ Tokyo consortium students attended and had a fruitful exchange of views on this theme.  |
| Future perspectives:             | We would like to continue to organize special lectures to promote mutual understanding between the EU and Japan and to acquire a wider range of basic knowledge about the EU.  |

## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Title of the Activity:           | Special Lecture by Gabriella Airaldi, Professor, University of Genova (Italy)<br>Project no. Hitotsubashi2011(1H)-2  |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To promote understanding the European History  |
| Description/Program:             | Theme: “International relations and the colonial system in medieval Genoa”   |
| Date(s):                         | 15:00-19:00 on Sunday, 17 July, 2011   |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | Professor Gabriella Airaldi, University of Genova (Italy)<br>Profile:<br>She is one of the most distinguished historians on medieval Italy in the world. She has been Professor at University of Genoa, now Emeritus Professor from 2010. She is also the Director of Research Program on Genoese History for a long time. |
| Place of the Activity:           | Sano-Shoin, Hitotsubashi University  |
| Financial resources:             | Hitotsubashi University  |
| Results:                         | Approximately 30 attendants including EUSI and EUIJ Tokyo consortium students attended and had a fruitful exchange of views on this theme.   |
| Future perspectives:             | We would like to continue to organize Special Seminars to promote understanding the History and the current situation of Europe and to acquire a wider range of basic knowledge about the EU.  |

## グローバルパワーシフトの時代の EU と日 EU 関係

植田隆子 現国際基督教大学教授

前 EU 代表部政治安保担当次席大使（2008年7月—2011年3月）

### 1. 在任中の重要な出来事

ロシアのグルジア侵攻—イスラエルのガザ攻撃—ガス危機（ロシア対ウクライナ）

経済金融危機 ユーロ危機 —— グローバルパワーシフト

（EU 側の懸念としては、経済力の低下は国際社会における発言力、影響力の低下を招く）

リスボン条約の発効（2009. 12）欧州対外活動庁の発足（2011.1）

EU による戦略パートナーのレビュー（とくに中国）

北アフリカ、中東の民主化の動き リビアに対する軍事行動

日本：政権交代、尖閣、震災

### 2. 欧州統合の現段階

経済・通貨統合

司法内務協力分野の統合の進展

外交安全保障分野—加盟国が100%決定権を持つ

統合の深化（国家主権を統合体に委譲・プールする）と加盟国数の拡大

ユーロ危機、景気の低迷は、「EU が国際社会で一つの声で発言する」ドライブになるか？

### 3. リスボン条約発効（2009年12月）による EU の外交安保を支える役職、組織の設置

ファン＝ロンパイ 欧州理事会常任議長（首脳級）前職はベルギー首相、俳句が趣味（日 EU 関係についてのスピーチは資料として配布）

アシュトン 外務安保上級代表兼欧州委員会副委員長（外相級）前職は貿易担当欧州委員、英労働党の政治家

欧州対外活動庁（EEAS） 外務省に当たる組織

駐日 EU 代表部シュヴァイスグート大使（オーストリアの駐日大使、駐中国大使、EU 常駐代表を歴任）

### 4. EU 外交の優先課題

隣接地域の安定 東方（ベラルーシ、ウクライナ、南コーカサスの国々）、地中海の対岸の国々、中東和平

世界の大国(EU用語で戦略パートナー)との関係  
アジア太平洋に戦略的関心を持つ国は少ないため、EUとの戦略的協調は容易ではなく、十分な意思疎通が必要。

\* 中国は、EU加盟国の直接の軍事安全保障上の脅威でない。

\* \* EU圏が第三国からの軍事攻撃の対象となる可能性は極めて低い見積もり

## 5. EU外交の共通化例

NPT 運用検討会議

イランの非核化 EU3+3(P5+1)

収斂度の高いバルカンおよび中東政策

(外交安保より広い)

ヨーロッパ近隣諸国政策(東部、地中海の対岸の隣接地域安定化)

北極政策、アフガニスタン政策などのガイドライン

## 6. 日本とEU: 相互の認識

(1) 第二次大戦後、相互に関心の低下

日本におけるEUの「風評被害」

日本は世界における政治的体重あるいは等身大のEUを正確にとらえているか？

EU加盟国のEU代表部はおおむね、その国の外務省で最大規模の在外公館

加盟国の常駐代表は、閣僚級の場合もあるが、外交官の場合は加盟国の代表部で最も重要なポスト

EU側の対策としての対日政策広報(EU institute in Japan, EU Studies Institute 4拠点など) ほかに、北米、豪州、NZ、韓国、台湾

参考: 日中共同世論調査(2010. 6-7)

「今後の世界のリーダーを問う」

中国国民の回答: 米(55.3%)、中(49.7)、EU(20.5)、G8(12.6)、日本(11.0)、BRICS(8.3)

日本国民の回答: 米(54.1)、G8(36.4)、中国(24.6)、BRICS(12.2)、日本(10.5)、EU(9.5)

(2) EUから見た中国の台頭と、日本に対する関心の推移

日本再発見へ

\* 発展段階が同じ、グローバルな問題に対する同質的な考え

## 7. 日 EU 関係の歴史と現状

- (1) 1991. 7 日本国と欧州共同体及びその加盟国との関係に関するヘーグにおける共同宣言
- (2) 2001. 12 共通の未来の構築 日・EU 協力のための行動計画
- (3) セクター毎の主要な協定
  - 相互承認協定 2002.1.1 発効
  - 刑事共助協定 2009.12.3 発効
  - 科学技術協力協定 2011.29 発効
- (4) 宣言外交から具体的協力へ
  - 2010. 4 第 19 回日・EU 定期首脳協議共同プレス声明

タジキスタンでの国境管理セミナー(2 回実施)

ソマリア沖海賊対策

アフガニスタンでの警察訓練

EU の PKO への文民派遣計画

(災害防止・救難協力:UETA INITIATIVE)双方の市民にわかりやすい協力分野)

\* EU は人道支援部門を強化しつつある

- (5) 5月28日の日 EU 定期首脳協議
  - Economic Partnership Agreement という案件

## 8. 今後の日 EU 関係

グローバルパワーシフトの状況下で、ルールベースの国際関係(国際社会における法の支配)を維持するパートナー

—法の支配に基づく国際社会をめざす

“By and large the EU is bound by and seeks to promote a rule-based system to govern international behaviour. In its dealings with other international actors it prioritises good governance; social, economic and political reform; trade and uninterrupted access to markets; and respect for human rights and the rule of law. In essence, the EU is seeking to remake international relations in its own image. The logic of this approach is rooted in the belief that exporting the EU model will make the world safer by bringing prosperity, freedom and social stability……If, as the result of the rise of several countries to great-power status, the role of multilateral institutions and global governance structures diminishes and at the same time great-power rivalries increase, EU member states can be expected to see their loss of influence magnified. This is because the guiding principles of EU foreign and security policy are based on effective multilateralism and cooperation rather than confrontation, and on

rule-based interaction rather than the aggressive assertion of military and economic power. “  
B. Giegerich, ed., *Europe and Global Security*, IISS, 2010, Introduction.

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日本外務省 HP

<http://www.mofa.go.jp>

EU については <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/eu/index.html>

駐日 EU 代表部 HP

<http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/>

欧洲理事会議長 HP

<http://www.european-council.europa.eu/the-president.aspx>

欧洲对外活動庁 HP

[http://eeas.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

興味深い文献

松本龍『環境外交の舞台裏』日経 BP 社、2011.5（昨年の名古屋での生物多様性の COP10  
での多数国間外交）

兼原信克『戦略外交原論』日本経済新聞出版社、2011.4

外交官志望者への参考文献リスト付

藪中三十二『国家の命運』新潮新書、2010.

神余隆博『多極化時代の日本外交戦略』朝日新書、2010

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植田隆子『地域的安全保障の史的研究』山川出版、1989

編著『現代ヨーロッパ国際政治』岩波書店、2003.

編著『EU スタディーズ 1 対外関係』「第2章 共通外交と対外関係」「第9章 日本＝EU 政  
治・安全保障関係」、勁草書房、2007 年、55－77、217－224ページ所収。

「欧州連合(EU)の大量破壊兵器(WMD)不拡散政策」(1)(2)(3)『軍縮問題資料』349 号、  
351 号、352 号、2009 年 12 月、2010 年 3 月、4 月)、24－27、28－33、28－35ペー  
ジ所収。

「米欧関係の変容と日本—政治安全保障協力の視点から」森井裕一編『地域統合とグローバ  
ル秩序』信山社、2010 年、3－26ページ所収。

「リスボン条約と EU の対外関係(2009 年 12 月—2011 年 1 月)」『日本 EU 学会年報』31 号、  
2011 年 6 月刊行、印刷中

放送大学で放映した『EU 論』のテキストは改訂中で本年 9 月に信山社より刊行予定。





**EUROPEAN COUNCIL  
THE PRESIDENT**

**Brussels, 4 March 2011  
PCE 059/11**

**Herman VAN ROMPUY  
President of the European Council**

**speech at the Kobe University Brussels European Centre**

Let me start by saying a very simple word. A word which is maybe not used so often in politics: thank you. And let me even try it in Japanese: *ありがとうございます* = Dōmo ariGatō !

Indeed, I should like to thank Kobe University for bestowing this honour upon me. It is a privilege. And I should also like to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind and generous words.

I do not know for sure whether I deserve the honour. But just in case I do not, I will certainly try, during the remainder of my mandate as President of the European Council, to make sure that I do deserve the honour by the time I leave office! *(So in that case, you will have made a good investment in the future!)*

I do think it is important to energise the relationship between the European Union and Japan. We should aim to do so at all levels: politically, economically and between our civil societies and universities.

As I said during my visit to Japan in April last year, I attach a great importance to our relationship. Both on the European and on the Japanese side, we may tend to underestimate its potential. And this is why the work which you, as Kobe University, are doing is so important. Your European Centre in fact is the first ever overseas office of a Japanese university in Brussels, and I should like to congratulate you on that. With this opening, you create a new hub for our relationship. A new and strong knot combining all the threads that link our two societies.

The political changes in the world -- the rise of China, India and other emerging economies -- affect both of us. They change the political landscape, our respective relationships with the United States for instance. However, we can benefit still more than ever from a strong relationship. It remains key to our prosperity.

The summit between Japan and the EU, which was held in Tokyo in April of last year, was for me one of the most interesting international meetings of 2010. *And not only because it was an inspiration for my haikus!*

**P R E S S**

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**FOR FURTHER DETAILS:**

Dirk De Backer - Spokesperson of the President - ☎ +32 (0)2 281 9768 - +32 (0)497 59 99 19  
Jesús Carmona - Deputy Spokesperson of the President ☎ +32 (0)2 281 9548 / 6319 - +32 (0)475 65 32 15  
e-mail: [press.president@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:press.president@consilium.europa.eu)  
internet: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/>

It was a privilege to meet the Emperor and the then Prime Minister Hatoyama. Later last year, at the two G20 meetings, I met Prime Minister Naoto Kan. I am looking forward to receive the Prime Minister in Brussels later this year for the EU Japan Summit. I hope to be able to bring a strong message on behalf of the European Council.

Some of you may be less familiar with the intricacies of the Brussels system. And I know it is not easy for outsiders to grasp it! However, the same is true for political life in Washington or Tokyo. Complexity is a feature of almost any system of government. ... *Except for dictatorships!* One could see the European Council of the 27 Heads of State or Government as the Union's strategy body.

This distinguishes our work from what the Commission, the Parliament and the Council are doing at a daily basis: turning legislative proposals into rules for our 500 million citizens and our millions of companies.

The work of the European Council, of a more general and political nature, is about determining the direction, about setting the course. Where do we go? And by now I can tell you from experience: to get 27 Heads of State or Government in the same direction, is no easy task!

We succeed nevertheless. All 27 share the conviction that we belong together and have to work together. It is as true in economic matters as it is in dealing with the recent events in the rest of the Arab world. And it is also true for the way we see our relationship with Japan.

I just said that we can strengthen our relationship:

- in political terms;
- in economic terms;
- and in terms of the contacts between our societies.

Let me say a brief word on each of these three subjects in turn.

First on the front of politics proper. We have a lot in common, as I said. Japan is a peace loving country. You have never used force since 1945. You are a force of stability in a region where old-style power games reappear.

Both the European Union and Japan aspire to play a stronger role on the international scene. Yet our cooperation on political issues falls well short of what it should be. We could do more together, like we already do for police training in Afghanistan, or in fighting piracy off the Somali coast. Think of working together on counterterrorism or on non-proliferation.

Another such issue is disaster relief. In Europe we have noticed with interest the recent actions taken by Japan in this respect. For instance after the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan, both during 2010. That's why one may appreciate the Japanese proposal of a Japan-EU cooperation in the field of disaster relief, the so-called "Ueta-initiative", which was tabled last month.

The second point, how to intensify our economic relationship? Even in the changing world of today, and even if we energise our political bonds, trade -- *pure trade* -- will remain the backbone of our relationship. An obvious way to intensify the trade between our two blocks would be a Free Trade Agreement.

The European Union is aware of Japan's strong interest in embarking on negotiating a Free-Trade Agreement. I think it would also be of interest for European businesses and consumers.

Today a High Level Group examines the possibilities and that work is still going on. Therefore it is still too early to say what the EU position will be at the next summit on the possible launch of a Free Trade Agreement process.

However, at this stage I can already make two general points. Such an upgrading of the trade relationship should be *comprehensive* and *balanced*. Comprehensive, because we see trade in the terms of our overall political relationship. Balanced, because the kinds of barriers faced by EU and Japanese companies on the respective markets are different in nature. I will not speak in front of this audience about technical issues such as "non-tariff barriers", but this aspect should be taken into account. The benefits of abandoning tariffs should not all fall on one side. But we are open to discuss it. And I am convinced we will reach a good result together.

This brings me to the third point: the contacts between our two societies. Students, business people, travellers & tourists: the exchange of ideas and perspectives is key. And ..., this of course is really what the Brussels European Centre of Kobe University is about.

I was pleased to learn that in the overseas institutes your University is establishing, this one here is only the second -- after the centre opened two years ago in Beijing (*which indeed, as the capital of your neighbour, may deserve a special place...*). Therefore I take this Brussels Centre itself as a sign of your strong interest in establishing stronger relations with Europe and our Universities.

As you know, the very institution of the "University" was a European invention. Think of Bologna, Oxford, the Sorbonne, or Leuven: venerable places of learning going all the way back to the Middle Ages. And yet our universities from all over the continent are very strong global players, at the cutting-edge of innovation, and oriented toward the future.

*A side remark.* It is my conviction that our two societies share this unique capacity to link old experiences and ancient wisdom to the challenges of our own age. In Europe and in Japan, men and women do not only live in the present, forgetting about the past and walking blind into the future. No, we permanently build bridges from the past to the future, to allow us to step forward with confidence. This gives our societies an inner stability, an ability to deal with the many challenges and unknown elements which we face in the world of today, while keeping the core of our identity. People elsewhere may envy us for that.

The European Union welcomes the Japanese efforts of internationalisation of academic life. I was impressed to discover that your country wants to achieve, by 2020, to have 300.000 Japanese students abroad, and 300.000 foreign students in Japan. Compared to current numbers, these are certainly ambitious targets! You will thus no doubt attract more "global talent", people who can think on their own and bring new perspectives. The effect on society will be considerable.

Kobe University clearly shows this openness to the world already. By establishing this Brussels office. But also for instance by your role in the EU Institute Japan "Kansai" -- the institute which it was my pleasure to visit last year.

We in the European Union have played an important role in the internationalisation of academic life. First, internally, we developed the famous "Erasmus Program" for student exchanges. Over the years, it has allowed more than 2 million students to study in another European country. More recently, we have developed a global variant: "Erasmus Mundus", which aims at enhancing international mobility.

However, too few Japanese students have benefitted so far from Erasmus Mundus. There is untapped potential and I do hope it will be explored by the younger generations.

This is how I see the possibilities for energising all the relationships between the European Union and Japan. On the political and the economic side, and at the side of our societies and universities.

I am very grateful for the work you, as Kobe University, do in this respect. And that is why I am very confident that the title of your Conference will prove full of foresight. Today is indeed the first day of: "A new era of Japan - Europe Academic Cooperation".

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## International relations and the colonial system in medieval Genoa

Prof. Gabriella Airaldi (University of Genova)

Some hundreds of settlements in the Mediterranean, Black Sea, Europe and the Atlantic islands are already testimony to the presence of Genoese in the world in the Middle Ages. However, they do not cover all examples of the phenomenal expansion which Columbus' journey isn't the conclusion of, but the continuation of a phenomenon of particular and extensive contact and migration.

It is a system of relations and international presence which is completely different from that of Venice, often remembered by analogy, from which it differs in the most part by action and the methods and tools used. In fact, its spatial width is certainly much greater than that of Venice, and it is totally immune from state intervention, which exists in Venice. The expansion of the Genoese, in fact, develops instead on the basis of strategic action by private or public-private according to formulas that differ considerably, but complement the operation of a network designed to ensure maximum operational flexibility.

For the medieval Genoese international relations and settlement systems are inseparable elements. Note the use of the word "Genoese" and not the word "Genoa". In the last century, Roberto Lopez, an important medieval historian, was the first to report the importance of this distinction, which stems from an original story, which you will see, I hope, later in this speech.

In the eleventh century, Genoa, a city that neither then nor in subsequent centuries exceeds a population of 100,000, undergoes a major political metamorphosis that permanently transformed the most important Mediterranean port, and European stronghold and enhances its role as the most "Atlantic" of Italian cities.

Genoa is in the western area of Europe and is one of the vertices of a major nerve center of the Italian peninsula. Where people and goods arrive and pass through towards the heart of Europe and where were born, on the existing feudal fabric, the Italian Communes, city-states geographically located between the Alps and the Tiber.

This system promotes the role of the city. At the center of a territorial arc that at that time was wider and deeper than the current one, with good communication links in every direction, Genoa sees a concentration of activities and a movement of ethnic groups and cultures from all over the known world. From that moment, the Genoese, favored by the extreme political divisions of the time, became the protagonists of expansion, which will play a key role in the formation of a new West.

They are aided in their operations by the maintained fidelity to the particular form of organization of their Commune, but also the interpretation given to the term "city" and urban culture that derives from it, which they export all over the world. The Genoese see the city and, more generally, any kind of settlement or contact, direct, indirect, private, public, semi-public as a possible form of investment, which must have not only one form of management applied but, from time to time, one considered more appropriate, encouraging the planting of the cultural and social models that they bear. For this reason migration is easy for them, people who live in a rocky and poor country, but have in front of them the sea and the world.

In their history, the Genoese are in fact more faithful to the formula of "Compagna" from which the City was born. A group of warriors turned merchants, they come from a higher social stratum, but not only feudal extraction. Since the end of the eleventh century and for the duration of its history, that is, until 1797 when Napoleon Bonaparte created the Democratic Republic of Liguria, the Commune of Genoa was governed by large clans, joined by family alliances, which then spread out in artificial groups with the unique name of "Alberghi" which are aspects related to modern corporations. The success in creating a powerful, flexible international network, which is preserved, yet changes and grows over time, demonstrates the validity of this formula destined to remain unchanged until the contemporary age.

In fact the necessity to change the operational areas, working hard to move the frontiers, enforces strict rules that ensure greater freedom of action and greater safety of movement. To this end the Genoese choose to remain loyal to the use of traditional models, by nature solid and stable. They decide to keep intact even the performance of centrality of the patriarchal family business, rich in men to send out into the world. It therefore remains in force the covenant of marriage as a means of founding a pact between the clans. The choice of the free economy- the market - brings with it a fundamental transformation, where money becomes a tool for growth and affirmation. This formula assumes a structural nature and affects the Genoese far and wide, ranging from the Black Sea to the Iberian Peninsula and will pass into the Americas. This formula will produce a lot of money for the elite of the main port of the Mediterranean that, with the flexible form of network tightens any kind of agreement with the owners of hundreds of cells that make up the mosaic of international power.

For this reason, in the late eleventh and early twelfth-century Genoa, the heart of a decisive and consistent policy of attention towards the Atlantic spaces and control center of the strategic points of the Levantine market, creates a network intended to support free circulation of commodities between the East and extreme western part of Europe, giving rise to direct public rule only where absolutely necessary, preferring instead, as far as possible and in any way, the constant search of privileges and monopolies.

It is well known that branches of different clans are installed everywhere, naturalizing, taking other surnames and marrying with local nobility, that the Genoese move their men without limiting the operation, resulting in neighborhoods and commercial privileges, controlling the routes from the eastern Mediterranean to the Far West. So they choose to apply systems of variable contacts. This behavior, open to alliances that go beyond all physical or ideological borders, is the prevailing reason for their success and their broad presence in the world. It has a very modern essence in political-economic management models and relational and expansive models, and anticipates the formulas of the Dutch and the British. Fernand Braudel was right when he called the Genoese capitalism "dramatic" because it forced, generated by a rough and poor region and the preeminent choice of the market. However, it became the founding element of a world-economy that led to globalization.

Without losing contact with the mother city, where they seek to maintain roles in government in exchange for fierce struggles famous even in their time, family groups along with allies and employees, whenever they choose in which form to proceed. Genoese and Ligurians can live in special quarters in the West, to obtain landing sites and trading posts in the East or to

create personal domains, or, as in the Black Sea, reshaping or molding the city, readjusting until it becomes "another Genoa". The private dominates public life. They maintain the life of private fleets rather than one public fleet. They invented the "Maona" in anticipation of the more modern "India Company", to which the Genoese entrust the management of areas of significant strategic and economic interest. It is a Maona that guarantees the long duration of the domain of Chios, with its monopoly of alum, until 1566. Private instance gets stronger over time to the point that, after 1453, when the Turks settled in Constantinople, there's an organization of private character born out of the public debt – the bank of San Giorgio - increasingly controlled by large families and a constant financier of the city - to manage the strategic areas considered at risk, such as the Black Sea.

It is important to note that the strategy used by the Genoese to extend their control over neighboring areas is identical to that used internationally. The Genoese are ancient warriors in an age of feudal models and prefer to describe themselves as such. However, their wars against the Empire and against the feudal powers are inferior to the matrimonial pacts, conventions that equally guarantee progressive control of the coast and the Apennines. On the other hand is their interest in control of strategic points. So the rule of Genoa in the territory will never be total. In fact very wide areas continue to be in the hands of large feudal clans Fieschi, Spinola Doria, Grimaldi and later Fregoso and Adorno, however, all are immersed in the political and economic life of the city. The Commune only prefer the control of the communication routes and landings. Rarely shall there be forced settlements such as Portovenere or a foundation like Chiavari. Simultaneously and with similar systems, we move over the Tyrrhenian islands and the Mediterranean. Even in this case the action always oscillates between private and public. Corsica is an essential breakwater to the port of Genoa. During the thirteenth century, after a bitter struggle with Pisa, Genoa arrived to control the entire island and filled it with towers, completing acts of forced population. Also Sardinia is partly controlled. The family of Doria with the support of the Empire, try to create there a kingdom controlled by the Genoese. The iron of Elba will also be controlled by them, and in the Norman period to the modern age have advanced trading posts and hundreds of estates in southern Italy and Sicily.

The private and public records, the chronicles of Byzantine, Arabs and Europeans recount of Genoese presence in all the Syrian Palestinian territories that the Europeans acquired in the decade of the First Crusade, from the taking of Antioch in 1098 to Tripoli in Syria, the current Lebanon (1109). Thirty houses, a church, a warehouse, a landing, an oven, a bathroom and farmhouses in the countryside form the settlement pattern in this area to Arsuf, Cesarea, Tyre, Beirut, Acre, but there is also the dominion of Byblos-Jbeil obtained by the hero of the conquest of Jerusalem and Cesarea, Guglielmo Embriaco for a branch of his family. So already this first phase of overseas expansion has a very different model in an area that the Genoese will soon monopolize in spite of Pisans and Venetians.

In these areas their action lasts as long as the European presence, that is, until the fall of Acre in 1291. However then they have already spread their network to Cyprus and Constantinople, where the Tower of Galata still dominates the centre of the district of Pera, where from 1261 one of their "podestà" governs. In that year, in alliance with the dynasty of the exiled Greek Paleologi, they demolished the Latin-Venetian Empire which lasted from 1204 and they monopolize the Black Sea, an important strategic area for its access routes to the Orient, and where they will be present for more than two centuries. . Thanks to the skill of

one of the most important figures in their history, Benedetto Zaccaria, they put the hands on the mastic of Chios and on the alum of Focea and arrive to Flanders.

In the Black Sea, Amastri, Sinope, Samsun, Savastopoli, Vicina, Kilia, Licostomo, Tana Maurocastro Vosporo Balaclava, Soldaia, Matrega, and especially the main center of Kaffa in the Crimea, are perfectly organized on the model from Genoa with consulates, magistrates, offices and statutes. In the fifteenth century it is really interesting to compare Pera, Kaffa and Chios (run by the Maona) and also see the different nuances of urban models and urban development.

Unlike the Venetians, the Genoese always had good relations with the Turks. When Constantinople fell under Turkish rule, Pera doesn't sustain too much damage. Only two years before the sultan had renewed agreements with Perot, the Maonesi of Chios and Gattilusio of Lesbos. The Genoese continue to enjoy liberty, property and free trade throughout the Turkish Empire albeit now with the payment of duties. As confirmed by the contracts drawn up locally by Genoese notaries, life continues and there is a substantial movement of ships. Members of large families are often present in Pera, where Francis Draper, adviser to Muhammad II, and his son Thomas Spinola have a house. Caffa will fall in 1475, but Chios, albeit constrained by the Sublime Porte, will stand until 1566, guaranteeing the Genoese trade with the great Ottoman Empire. In the early fourteenth century there are many Genoese in Kiev, Poland, Hungary and Georgia. They are "podestà" and contractors of salt mines. Simone Doria is admiral of the Hungarian crown. The Genoese trade in the Azov and Caspian Seas. Genoese and Ligurians circulate throughout the African coast, and particularly in Egypt but also in Tunisia, Ceuta and Atlantic Morocco.

Between the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, when Islamic Middle East instability is counterbalanced by the great, peaceful Mongol empire which will last about a century, on the various routes of the Silk Road many Genoese depart from the Black Sea to the Middle and Far East, to its wealth, its spices and its gems. They have a consulate in Tabriz in Persia. The Genoese Pope Innocent IV Fieschi, ushering in a wider policy of the Roman Church, sent Giovanni da Pian del Carpine to his first post in the East. China is a magnet for an expanding European market. Merchants, diplomats and missionaries followed John Montecorvino, the first bishop in Beijing, there will be after him, Andrew of Perugia, William of Rubrouk, Odorico da Pordenone, and the most famous of all, the Venetian Marco Polo. The Genoese Illioni will leave their beautiful tombs. The manual of the Florentine merchant Francesco di Balduccio Pegolotti recalls that anything to do with trading with China you follow the rules of the Genoese and Giovanni Boccaccio in his famous "Decameron" defines them as the leading experts in things Chinese.

The historiography has often insisted that the fall of Acre and the end of peace in Mongolia push for a projection to the European West. But this is not true. For some time the attention of the Genovese clan has been magnetized in that direction.

In fact, between 1110 and 1112, the Genoese are already working on the Atlantic coast of Galicia, where they build ships for the bishop of Compostela against the raids of the Saracens and Normans. Shortly after they are found in Safi, Morocco on the Atlantic coast, where the African caravans terminate and where the gold arrives. A series of treaties and deeds testify as early as the twelfth century, to relations with all Muslim rulers in the area.



They have trading posts with scribes who take note also in arabic of the trade in the Maghreb and their neighborhoods in Seville and Lisbon. In this age when war seems to be the backbone of the history of the eastern Mediterranean, the admired and friendly words of the Arabs demonstrate the kindness with which Islam in the Western Mediterranean regard these warrior-merchants. Moreover, the Genoese know that the western Mediterranean is their strong point. Goods arrive here from the great Islamic empire, and there is the strait that is the door to the Atlantic.

From the twelfth century the Genoese were also present in market areas on the coast of Provence, for example in Saint-Gilles, and were well connected to local powers against the possible emergence of competing Communes similar to their neighbors Savona and Ventimiglia. In 1127 they sign favorable trade agreements with the Count of Barcelona. In the mid-forties they prefer to ignore the second overseas Crusade and devote themselves to an operation in Hispanic Almeria and Tortosa, where, in 1146-47, while failing to establish a system similar to the Middle East, they obtained, however, much plunder. Then there was the birth of the system of 'Compere', where members or clans, that finance the ordinary and extraordinary enterprises of the city, pay interest with "Compere" - ie the transfer of revenue from indirect taxes -of which there are shares. In time it will create the impressive system that, in 1407, with its consolidation led to the creation of the Bank of San Giorgio, the guarantee of survival of the town, the preferred place of investment by the Genoese and more or less important Ligurians, destined for centuries to be Europe's first safe.

In the operating system of the Genoese close links with the Burgundian axis, Norman, Occitan, Hispanic and French were not at odds with the privileged trading posts on the Moroccan coast from Ceuta to Safi and Saleh and on the Maghreb, from Bugia, Tunis, Oran, Tripoli, Libya to Egypt. The Genoese were already present in Lisbon, Cadiz, Seville, Andalusia and the Algarve in the Islamic age, the concessions of the Emir in Valencia, in Denia and Majorca, the construction of a monopoly over trade and policy will remain constant for more than half of the thirteenth century, when Pisa falls and grow to the more powerful Crown of Aragon and the no less dangerous Crown of Anjou.

The border in the East is unstable, it expands or recedes only in relation to issues of confrontation and conflict with Islam. The West is a different matter. The boundaries of the world can advance there and not to the East, where they acquire and lose areas of trade and life.

The future lies in the west. Also the Church of Rome, accompanied by new instances of crusades and missions on this long journey. They are Ligurian, the popes present for the highlights of this expansive process. After Innocent IV, who moved his men to the East and Morocco, in the fifteenth century there is Nicholas V, Sixtus IV, Innocent VIII, Julius II, watch these Genoese carefully, who first with the Portuguese and then with the Castilians, beat the relentless waves of the Atlantic before sailing to the New World.

Between the thirteenth and fourteenth century, when the balance of payments is in favor of the West and in 1251 a return to the gold coin minting in Genoa and Florence, the fall of Acre and the end of Mongol peace push in favor of a projection to the European West.

In May 1291 the brothers Ugolino and Vadin Vivaldi, accompanied by Franciscan friars, leave on the galleons, " Allegranza" and " Sant'Antonio", armed by Tedisio Doria, heading for Indian parts. At that time, Vivaldi, like many other important families of Genoa, had already been a stable presence in Lisbon. Evidently, even for his contemporaries the company has great importance even the official chronicle of Genoa mentions it. But, at the height of the Canary Islands the shipment is swallowed up into nothing and isn't heard of again (although it seems that just a few years later Sorleone Doria met a descendant of Vivaldi at the mouth of the Gambia).

The story of Vivaldi is an important testimony of the policy of expansion in the Atlantic in which the admirals and Genoese warrior-merchants, along with the Portuguese are already protagonists. It shows, at the end of the thirteenth century, Benedetto Zaccaria, who, balancing his time between East and West, brings between 1277 and 1278 the Mediterranean ships which sailed to Flanders and the North. Even more is proved by the act of 1317 with which Dom Dinis of Portugal chooses Genoese Manuel Pessagno as the first Admiral of the Portuguese Crown. All this happens while in Tunis, in front of the notary Pietro Battifoglio, stretches an intense sequence of business, Ceuta struggles between the Genoese and Jewish religious themes and the Iberian Peninsula is already teeming with Genoese and Ligurians. The name Lanzarotto Malocello, is famous. This descendant of an ancient lineage, master of lands in Liguria and ships and a writer, between 1338 and 1339, discovered or rediscovered the Canaries, as illustrated by the Genoese flag drawn on the maps of time - and the name of the island - Lanzarote. Giovanni Boccaccio, the son of a merchant, wrote a small work on the trip that the Ligurian Nicolò da Recco performed with the Florentine Tegghia of Corbizzi to the Canary Islands in 1341. The story of "discoveries" will continue in the fifteenth century.

A century later in a letter written to his investors, December 12 1455, Antoniotto Usodimare describes his journey to the mouth of the Gambia. Antoniotto goes in search of African gold, also searching, on behalf of the powerful Centurion bank is Antonio Malfante. With Malfante is a letter, sent to a relative Giangiacomo Maineri on his journey to the Saharan oasis of Tuat in 1447, an area the Genoese already had certain knowledge of in the thirteenth century.

A merchant of sugar and slaves, Antonio da Noli, member of a family of cartographers, who left Genoa in 1461, along with a brother and a nephew, he became the Governor of Cape Verde in the Atlantic archipelago, which he in part discovered. He died there in 1497, leaving a female heir, after fluctuating between the Portuguese and Castilian crowns, in an interesting analogy of behavior with Columbus, Vespucci and the two Cabots. Between 1480 and 1492, Francis de Riberol (Rivarola), who invests money in the first Colombo voyage with other Genoese, finances, along with Galician Alonso de Lugo, the Castilian conquest of the Canary Islands, obtaining land later dedicated to the cultivation of sugarcane and the monopoly of "oricello" (purple dye). His brother Cosma traded a lot in sugar and slaves from Cadiz, between the Canaries and Spain. Also in Madeira, where the governor, the conqueror of Machico, Tristao Vaz of Teixeira, had a Genoese son-in-law, everything relating to sugar and its manufacture is in the hands of some of the main families of Genoa. Genoese families also have the monopoly of Portuguese cork and later Tabarchini coral. All names that we find in America. The Savonese Michele de Cuneo wrote to his friend Gerolamo Aimari of the return from the second trip made together with their other friend, Columbus, a letter that looks like a little manual for the merchants. Many of them Ligurians who go with Columbus.

The fall of Constantinople in 1453 (the Genoese held Kaffa on the Black Sea until 1475 and Chios until 1566) strengthens the incentive to seek new ways to reach the rich land of the East and a commitment to push back the frontier further to the extreme West Europe. Because of this they continue to consolidate the collaborative process between princes and merchants that has been taking place since the eleventh century. And once again the Genoese are the only ones able to offer capital, ships and fit men, technicians able to enter in every phase of operations.

Moreover in the Middle Ages and early modern ages the Genovese usually supplied ships and men to many European crowns. The Genoese and Ligurian Admirals constitute a chapter in the maritime world of the past. It's a fact that these Genoese admirals, from Benedetto Zaccaria to Andrea Doria, are excellent strategists used to the fighting between the islands of the Tyrrhenian. In the thirteenth century, among the Genoese admirals available to Castille, as well as an uncertain Ramon Bonifaz, who built the arsenal of Seville and Ugo Vento, who in 1264, built four ships in Portovenere for the Crown, there is Zaccaria and later Egidio Boccanegra. Zaccaria has already acted as maritime control in the eastern Mediterranean for the Byzantines, won the battle of Meloria (1284) and later become an admiral for the French Crown for which he will study the first proposed continental blockade of England.

The Emperor Frederick II wants Genoese admirals and collaborators, among them, as well as Guglielmo Grasso, Guglielmo Porco there is also the famous Enrico of Volta, Count of Malta, sung by the troubadours as the "star of the Genoese" and there are Nicolino Spinola and Ansaldo de Mari. Saint Louis IX, King of France, goes on a crusade with two Genoese admirals, Giacomo da Levanto e Ugo Lercari. In addition to Benedetto Zaccariat also Ranieri Grimaldi and Aitone Doria are admirals of the French crown. Simone Doria is admiral of the Hungarian Crown. The "dynasty" of the Doria family includes many admirals among its ranks - such as Corrado who fought at Meloria, like Lamba, who defeated the Venetians in Curzola (Korčula). And then, of course, there is Columbus.

Western Europe is full of Genoese. Guglielmo Boccanegra built the port of Aigues Mortes for Louis IX of France. In 1295 Philip IV of France called upon the Genoese to prepare an arsenal, which is the Clos de Galées of Rouen. In Bruges, the Genoese have a strong presence, a lodge with the emblem of St. George, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, while some families "old" and "new" have their neighborhoods at their disposal. All would then be merged into Antwerp demonstrating the depth and constancy of a long-term relationship. The Genoese presence in Southampton and London dates back to at least 1303.

In the Iberian peninsula and in particular in the hispanic area, between the Mediterranean people Genoese there is a unique example of commitment and continuity and duration of their presence. Certainly not lacking, especially in the age of Columbus, are Florentine, Milanese and Piacenza businessmen and Florentine and Venetian ships sailing in Atlantic waters to the north of Europe. But, as has already happened in Portugal, the Genoese were the only ones to provide a rich range of skills and not only deal in goods or money. The partnership between the Genoese and Spanish is an important issue for the complexity and depth of a relationship of long duration and is one of the great themes of international history.

Divided into various kingdoms, always engaged in skirmishes with Islam and in their internal wars, the Spanish area generally presents itself as an ideal area of investment for the Genoese, who have been in Andalusia since the Islamic age and soon go into competition with the Jews ( the traditional lenders to the Castilian Crown) and nor are specialists in "asientos", and loans of capital and ships that distinguish them from contemporary merchants. During the twelfth century within the Spanish area they have created different political and economic areas. The Andalusian Islamic enclave centred only on Granada, from the middle of the thirteenth century, kept alive by Malaga and the excellent links through the area from Morocco and the Maghreb. In the rest of the territory, in addition to Navarre, there are two dominant Spanish crowns destined to have a dominant role at an international level: the Crown of Castile and Leon, intent on reconquering the interior areas and the Crown of Aragon, where the markets and ports of Barcelona and Valencia are growing, and is therefore destined to clash with Genoa.

While relentlessly continuing to trade with Andalusia, the Genoese, however, even privately, are an active part of the "colonization", which, in the mid-thirteenth century leads the Castilian monarchy to control some cornerstones of al-Andalus from Córdoba and Seville to Cadiz. And here they engineer their presence receiving, as evidenced by the "Book of Privileges" obtained by the Crown after the conquest of Seville in 1251, such treatment of a privileged "nation" even when other merchants – from Florence, Piacenza and Milan - present themselves in the same scene.

The Castilian testimony, along with the rich documentation of Genoa, confirms the strength of relationships based on a broad-spectrum collaboration: they lend money and manage assets, they contract out tax services, manage private and public accounting, enter into a game of civil and religious positions when some member of the family decides to leave Genoa forever. Seville is full of Genoese, known or unknown, two centuries before it became the "gateway to the Indies" when as many as 21 of its 28 " alberghi " will be represented by them. The same goes for Cordoba, Cadiz, Jerez de la Frontera and other, more or less important, places. They strengthen like this - but it is just one example - successful relationships with the great lords of Andalusia, the Medinaceli and Medina Sidonia, who control well-populated land, whiting and tuna nets, production of olive oil and shipping, and look carefully at the Atlantic experiments, large and small trade, transactions with greater or lesser financial commitment, coming and going of sailors and artisans, who often stop in that area full of opportunities. The Genoese "nation" in Seville, with its own neighborhood, its "Book of Privileges" and its traditions, has a long history. The Genoese Christopher Columbus set sail from these areas. Christopher Columbus, the man who will take the Genoese model outside Europe.

## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Title of the Activity:           | Credit Exchange<br><br><p style="text-align: right;">Project no. ICU2011(1H)-1</p>  |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To carry out an educational programme under Article 3 of the EUIJ Tokyo Consortium Agreement  |
| Description/Program:             | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total of 53 students registered in 12 courses based on the agreement. (See attached documents)</li> <li>2. All universities are selecting the Europe Research Course offered for exchange of credit.</li> </ol> |
| Date(s):                         | April 2011 – September 30, 2011   |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | The four member universities of the EUIJ Tokyo Consortium   |
| Place of the Activity:           | The four member universities of the EUIJ Tokyo Consortium   |
| Financial resources:             | Each university's budget  |
| Results:                         | (On-going)  |
| Future perspectives:             | With the goal of starting credit exchange for the Europe Research Course from AY2012, preparation work is to continue again in AY2011.  |

## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Title of the Activity:           | Reciprocal Use of Libraries<br><span style="float: right;">Project no. ICU2011(1H)-2</span>  |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To carry out an educational programme under Article 3 of the EUIJ Tokyo Consortium Agreement signed by the presidents of the four member universities, April 1, 2010 |
| Description/Program:             | Mutual Use of Libraries will be reported on annual on May.   |
| Date(s):                         |  |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: |  |
| Place of the Activity:           | The four member university libraries of the EUIJ Tokyo Consortium  |
| Financial resources:             | Each university's budget   |
| Results:                         | (Ongoing)  |
| Future perspectives:             |  |

## Report of Activity under the EUJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Title of the Activity:           | Open Lecture “EU and Japan in the Changing World”<br><br>Project no. ICU2011(1H)-3  |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To promote understanding between EU and Japan   |
| Description/Program:             | Held by Social Science Research Institute, ICU  |
| Date(s):                         | 14:00-15:00 on Tuesday, 31 May, 2011  |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | Takako UEDA, Professor of ICU   |
| Place of the Activity:           | International Conference Room, Dialogue House, ICU  |
| Financial resources:             | ICU’s budget  |
| Results:                         | Approximately 40 attendants including citizens and students of ICU  |
| Future perspectives:             | We would like to continue to organize Special Seminars to promote understanding the History and the current situation of Europe and to acquire a wider range of basic knowledge about the EU. |

## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Title of the Activity:           | Lecture and Discussion: Thinking about Evil<br>Jointly held by Socrates Café and EUIJ Tokyo Consortium<br><br>Project no. ICU2011(1H)-4  |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To promote Understanding between EU and Japan  |
| Description/Program:             | Sophocles' tragedy, Antigone, has been the centre of philosophical and theological discussions in the scholarly tradition of modern Europe concerning, for example, the confrontation between the laws in human world and the unwritten divine law, and the importance of love within this confrontation. In this lecture, the main focus is placed on a song by the chorus, so-called 'Ode on Humans'. This ode makes a clear contrast between the civilized society and the divine world on the one hand, and between the human civilization and the world of nature on the other hand, praising the cultural achievements of humans triumphantly, while suggesting the fundamental negative aspects of human civilization. This lecture and discussion may be a chance to reflect upon the warnings against human civilization, tracing interpretations of this work by representative European thinkers including Hegel and Heidegger. |
| Date(s):                         | 14:00-15:00 on Tuesday, 31 May, 2011   |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | Yoshinori SANO, Professor of ICU   |
| Place of the Activity:           | University Hall (Honkan) Room 215, ICU   |
| Financial resources:             | ICU's budget   |
| Results:                         | Approximately 60 attendants including EUSI and EUIJ Tokyo consortium students attended and had a fruitful exchange of views on this theme.   |
| Future perspectives:             | We would like to continue to organize Special Seminars to promote understanding the History and the current situation of Europe and to acquire a wider range of basic knowledge about the EU.  |



## Credit Transfer

|              | Course Title   | Credit | Hitotsubashi | ICU | TUFS | Tsuda | Total |
|--------------|--|--------|--------------|-----|------|-------|-------|
| Hitotsubashi | Introduction to the EU<br>EU入門                                     | 2      | -            | 0   | 5    | 5     | 10    |
| Hitotsubashi | EU Law<br>EU法  | 2      | -            | 0   | 3    | 1     | 4     |
| ICU          | Politics and International Relations in Europe*<br>欧州の政治と国際関係*     |        | -            | -   | -    | -     | -     |
| TUFS         | Polish (Basic 1)<br>ポーランド語(基礎1)                                    | 1      | 1            | 0   | -    | 3     | 4     |
| TUFS         | European International Relations A: EU Study A<br>ヨーロッパ国際関係論/EU論 A | 2      | 0            | 0   | -    | 3     | 3     |
| TUFS         | International Economics (Contemporary European Econon<br>EU経済論     | 2      | 1            | 0   | -    | 0     | 1     |
| TUFS         | Rethinking Europe<br>ヨーロッパを考える                                     | 2      | 2            | 0   | -    | 3     | 5     |
| Tsuda        | Environmental Problems in the EU<br>EUと環境問題                        | 2      | 2            | 0   | 1    | -     | 3     |
| Tsuda        | Introduction on the European Union<br>EU特論 I                       | 2      | 5            | 1   | 2    | -     | 8     |
| Tsuda        | Social Security in the European Union<br>EU特論 II                   | 2      | 3            | 1   | 0    | -     | 4     |
| Tsuda        | Economic History of European Integration<br>欧州統合経済史                | 2      | 5            | 1   | 0    | -     | 6     |
| Tsuda        | East European Studies<br>東欧研究                                      | 2      | 2            | 0   | 0    | -     | 2     |
| Tsuda        | Northern Europe and the EU<br>北欧とEU                                | 2      | 1            | 0   | 2    | -     | 3     |
|              | <b>Total</b>   |        | 22           | 3   | 13   | 15    | 53    |

\* Offered in Winter term (from December)

# 変容する世界の中のEUと日本 EU and Japan in the changing World

Lecturer: 植田 隆子 教授

社会学部教授

前欧州連合日本政府代表部次席大使

**DATE: May.31, 2011 (Tue)**

**TIME: 14:00-15:00**

**VENUE: ダイアログハウス2階 国際会議室**

Language: 日本語

2011年5月31日

## 変容する世界の中のEUと日本

植田隆子 現国際基督教大学教授

前 EU 代表部政治安保担当次席大使 (2008年7月—2011年3月)

### 1. 在任中の重要な出来事

ロシアのグルジア侵攻—イスラエルのガザ攻撃—ガス危機(ロシア対ウクライナ)

経済金融危機 ユーロ危機 —— グローバルパワーシフト

(EU 側の懸念としては、経済力の低下は国際社会における発言力、影響力の低下を招く)

リスボン条約の発効(2009. 12) 欧州対外活動庁の発足(2011.1)

EU による戦略パートナーのレビュー(とくに中国)

北アフリカ、中東の民主化の動き リビアに対する軍事行動

日本: 政権交代、尖閣、震災

### 2. 欧州統合の現段階

経済・通貨統合

司法内務協力分野の統合の進展

外交安全保障分野—加盟国が100%決定権を持つ

統合の深化(国家主権を統合体に委譲・プールする)と加盟国数の拡大

ユーロ危機、景気の低迷は、「EU が国際社会で一つの声で発言する」推進力になるか?

### 3. リスボン条約発効(2009年12月)による EU の外交安保を支える役職、組織の設置

ファン＝ロンパイ 欧州理事会常任議長(首脳級) 前職はベルギー首相、俳句が趣味 (日 EU 関係についてのスピーチは資料として配布)

アシュトン 外務安保上級代表兼欧州委員会副委員長(外相級) 前職は貿易担当欧州委員、英労働党の政治家

欧州対外活動庁(EEAS) 外務省に当たる組織

駐日 EU 代表部シュヴァイスグート大使(オーストリアの駐日大使、駐中国大使、EU 常駐代表を歴任) 10月4日火曜 14時からこの会議場で講演

### 4. EU 外交の優先課題

隣接地域の安定 東方(ベラルーシ、ウクライナ、南コーカサスの国々)、地中海の対岸の国々、中東和平

世界の大国(EU用語で戦略パートナー)との関係

アジア太平洋に戦略的関心を持つ国は少ないため、EUとの戦略的協調は容易ではなく、十分な意思疎通が必要。

\* 中国は、EU加盟国の直接の軍事安全保障上の脅威でない。

\*\* EU圏が第三国からの軍事攻撃の対象となる可能性は極めて低い見積もり

## 5. EU外交の共通化例

NPT 運用検討会議

イランの非核化 EU3+3(P5+1)

収斂度の高いバルカンおよび中東政策

(外交安保より広い)

欧州近隣諸国政策(東部、地中海の対岸の隣接地域安定化)

北極政策、アフガニスタン政策などのガイドライン

## 6. 日本とEU:相互の認識

(1) 第二次大戦後、相互に関心の低下

日本におけるEUの「風評被害」

日本は世界における政治的重みあるいは等身大のEUを正確にとらえているか?

EU加盟国のEU代表部はおおむね、その国の外務省で最大規模の在外公館

加盟国の常駐代表は、閣僚級の場合もあるが、外交官の場合は加盟国の代表部で最も重要なポスト

EU側の対策としての対日政策広報(EU institute in Japan, EU Studies Institute 4拠点など) ほか、北米、豪州、NZ、韓国、台湾

参考: 日中共同世論調査(2010. 6-7)

「今後の世界のリーダーを問う」

中国国民の回答: 米(55.3%)、中(49.7)、EU(20.5)、G8(12.6)、日本(11.0)、BRICS(8.3)

日本国民の回答: 米(54.1)、G8(36.4)、中国(24.6)、BRICS(12.2)、日本(10.5)、EU(9.5)

(2) EUから見た中国の台頭と、日本に対する関心の推移

日本再発見へ

\* 発展段階が同じ、グローバルな問題に対する同質的な考え

## 7. 日 EU 関係の歴史と現状

- (1) 1991. 7 日本国と欧州共同体及びその加盟国との関係に関するヘーグにおける共同宣言
- (2) 2001. 12 共通の未来の構築 日・EU 協力のための行動計画
- (3) セクター毎の主要な協定
  - 相互認証協定 2002.1.1 発効
  - 税関相互支援協定 2008.2.1 発効
  - 刑事共助協定 2009.12.3 発効
  - 科学技術協力協定 2011.3.29 発効
- (4) 宣言外交から具体的協力へ
  - 2010. 4 第 19 回日・EU 定期首脳協議共同プレス声明から
  - タジキスタンでの国境管理セミナー(2 回実施)
  - ソマリア沖海賊対策
  - アフガニスタンでの警察訓練
- (5) 5月28日の日 EU 定期首脳協議(共同プレス声明は配布)
  - Economic Partnership Agreement という案件
  - 災害防止・救難協力(UETA INITIATIVE)双方の市民にわかりやすい協力分野附属文書 東日本大震災および福島第一原子力発電所事故を踏まえた EU 日協力
  - \* EU は人道支援部門を強化しつつある

## 8. 今後の日 EU 関係

グローバルパワーシフトの状況下で、ルールベースの国際関係(国際社会における法の支配)を維持するパートナー

多くの利害を共有するため、減少するリソースを日本とEUが調整して、成果を挙げる(大量破壊兵器不拡散プロジェクトなど)

参考:法の支配に基づく国際社会をめざす

"By and large the EU is bound by and seeks to promote a rule-based system to govern international behaviour. In its dealings with other international actors it prioritises good governance; social, economic and political reform; trade and uninterrupted access to markets; and respect for human rights and the rule of law. In essence, the EU is seeking to remake international relations in its own image. The logic of this approach is rooted in the belief that exporting the EU model will make the world safer by bringing prosperity, freedom and social stability……If, as the result of the rise of several countries to great-power status, the role of multilateral institutions and global governance structures diminishes and at the same time great-power rivalries increase, EU member states can be expected to see their loss of influence magnified. This is because the guiding principles of EU foreign and security policy

are based on effective multilateralism and cooperation rather than confrontation, and on rule-based interaction rather than the aggressive assertion of military and economic power. “

B. Giegerich, ed., *Europe and Global Security*, IISS, 2010, Introduction.

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#### 日本外務省 HP

<http://www.mofa.go.jp>

EU については <http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/area/eu/index.html>

#### 駐日 EU 代表部 HP

<http://www.deljpn.ec.europa.eu/>

#### 欧州理事会議長 HP

<http://www.european-council.europa.eu/the-president.aspx>

#### 欧州対外活動庁 HP

[http://eeas.europa.eu/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/index_en.htm)

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松本龍『環境外交の舞台裏』日経 BP 社、2011.5（昨年の名古屋での生物多様性の COP10 での多数国間外交）

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放送大学で放映した『EU論』のテキストは改訂中で本年9月に信山社より刊行予定。



EUROPEAN COUNCIL  
THE PRESIDENT

Brussels, 4 March 2011  
PCE 059/11

**Herman VAN ROMPUY**  
**President of the European Council**

**speech at the Kobe University Brussels European Centre**

Let me start by saying a very simple word. A word which is maybe not used so often in politics: thank you. And let me even try it in Japanese: *ありがとうございます = Dōmo ariGAtō!*

Indeed, I should like to thank Kobe University for bestowing this honour upon me. It is a privilege. And I should also like to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind and generous words.

I do not know for sure whether I deserve the honour. But just in case I do not, I will certainly try, during the remainder of my mandate as President of the European Council, to make sure that I do deserve the honour by the time I leave office! *(So in that case, you will have made a good investment in the future!)*

I do think it is important to energise the relationship between the European Union and Japan. We should aim to do so at all levels: politically, economically and between our civil societies and universities.

As I said during my visit to Japan in April last year, I attach a great importance to our relationship. Both on the European and on the Japanese side, we maybe tend to underestimate its potential. And this is why the work which you, as Kobe University, are doing is so important. Your European Centre in fact is the first ever overseas office of a Japanese university in Brussels, and I should like to congratulate you on that. With this opening, you create a new hub for our relationship. A new and strong knot combining all the threads that link our two societies.

The political changes in the world – the rise of China, India and other emerging economies -- affect both of us. They change the political landscape, our respective relationships with the United States for instance. However, we can benefit still more than ever from a strong relationship. It remains key to our prosperity.

The summit between Japan and the EU, which was held in Tokyo in April of last year, was for me one of the most interesting international meetings of 2010. *And not only because it was an inspiration for my haikus!*

**P R E S S**

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**FOR FURTHER DETAILS:**

Dirk De Backer - Spokesperson of the President - ■ +32 (0)2 281 9768 - +32 (0)497 59 99 19  
Jesús Carmona - Deputy Spokesperson of the President ■ +32 (0)2 281 9548 / 6319 - +32 (0)475 65 32 15  
e-mail: [press.president@consilium.europa.eu](mailto:press.president@consilium.europa.eu)  
internet: <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/>

It was a privilege to meet the Emperor and the then Prime Minister Hatoyama. Later last year, at the two G20 meetings, I met Prime Minister Naoto Kan. I am looking forward to receive the Prime Minister in Brussels later this year for the EU Japan Summit. I hope to be able to bring a strong on message on behalf of the European Council.

Some of you may be less familiar with the intricacies of the Brussels system. And I know it is not easy for outsiders to grasp it! However, the same is true for political life in Washington or Tokyo. Complexity is a feature of almost any system of government. ... *Except for dictatorships!* One could see the European Council of the 27 Heads of State or Government as the Union's strategy body.

This distinguishes our work from what the Commission, the Parliament and the Council are doing at a daily basis: turning legislative proposals into rules for our 500 million citizens and our millions of companies.

The work of the European Council, of a more general and political nature, is about determining the direction, about setting the course. Where do we go? And by now I can tell you from experience: to get 27 Heads of State or Government in the same direction, is no easy task!

We succeed nevertheless. All 27 share the conviction that we belong together and have to work together. It is as true in economic matters as it is in dealing with the recent events in the rest of the Arab world. And it is also true for the way we see our relationship with Japan.

I just said that we can strengthen our relationship:

- in political terms;
- in economic terms;
- and in terms of the contacts between our societies.

Let me say a brief word on each of these three subjects in turn.

First on the front of politics proper. We have a lot in common, as I said. Japan is a peace loving country. You have never used force since 1945. You are a force of stability in a region where old-style power games reappear.

Both the European Union and Japan aspire to play a stronger role on the international scene. Yet our cooperation on political issues falls well short of what it should be. We could do more together, like we already do for police training in Afghanistan, or in fighting piracy off the Somali coast. Think of working together on counterterrorism or on non-proliferation.

Another such issue is disaster relief. In Europe we have noticed with interest the recent actions taken by Japan in this respect. For instance after the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan, both during 2010. That's why one may appreciate the Japanese proposal of a Japan-EU cooperation in the field of disaster relief, the so-called "Ueta-initiative", which was tabled last month.



The second point, how to intensify our economic relationship? Even in the changing world of today, and even if we energise our political bonds, trade -- *pure trade* -- will remain the backbone of our relationship. An obvious way to intensify the trade between our two blocks would be a Free Trade Agreement.

The European Union is aware of Japan's strong interest in embarking on negotiating a Free-Trade Agreement. I think it would also be of interest for European businesses and consumers.

Today a High Level Group examines the possibilities and that work is still going on. Therefore it is still too early to say what the EU position will be at the next summit on the possible launch of a Free Trade Agreement process.

However, at this stage I can already make two general points. Such an upgrading of the trade relationship should be *comprehensive* and *balanced*. Comprehensive, because we see trade in the terms of our overall political relationship. Balanced, because the kinds of barriers faced by EU and Japanese companies on the respective markets are different in nature. I will not speak in front of this audience about technical issues such as "non-tariff barriers", but this aspect should be taken into account. The benefits of abandoning tariffs should not all fall on one side. But we are open to discuss it. And I am convinced we will reach a good result together.

This brings me to the third point: the contacts between our two societies. Students, business people, travellers & tourists: the exchange of ideas and perspectives is key. And ..., this of course is really what the Brussels European Centre of Kobe University is about.

I was pleased to learn that in the overseas institutes your University is establishing, this one here is only the second -- after the centre opened two years ago in Beijing (*which indeed, as the capital of your neighbour, may deserve a special place...*). Therefore I take this Brussels Centre itself as a sign of your strong interest in establishing stronger relations with Europe and our Universities.

As you know, the very institution of the "University" was a European invention. Think of Bologna, Oxford, the Sorbonne, or Leuven: venerable places of learning going all the way back to the Middle Ages. And yet our universities from all over the continent are very strong global players, at the cutting-edge of innovation, and oriented toward the future.

*A side remark.* It is my conviction that our two societies share this unique capacity to link old experiences and ancient wisdom to the challenges of our own age. In Europe and in Japan, men and women do not only live in the present, forgetting about the past and walking blind into the future. No, we permanently build bridges from the past to the future, to allow us to step forward with confidence. This gives our societies an inner stability, an ability to deal with the many challenges and unknown elements which we face in the world of today, while keeping the core of our identity. People elsewhere may envy us for that.

The European Union welcomes the Japanese efforts of internationalisation of academic life. I was impressed to discover that your country wants to achieve, by 2020, to have 300.000 Japanese students abroad, and 300.000 foreign students in Japan. Compared to current numbers, these are certainly ambitious targets! You will thus no doubt attract more "global talent", people who can think on their own and bring new perspectives. The effect on society will be considerable.

Kobe University clearly shows this openness to the world already. By establishing this Brussels office. But also for instance by your role in the EU Institute Japan "Kansai" -- the institute which it was my pleasure to visit last year.

We in the European Union have played an important role in the internationalisation of academic life. First, internally, we developed the famous "Erasmus Program" for student exchanges. Over the years, it has allowed more than 2 million students to study in another European country. More recently, we have developed a global variant: "Erasmus Mundus", which aims at enhancing international mobility.

However, too few Japanese students have benefitted so far from Erasmus Mundus. There is untapped potential and I do hope it will be explored by the younger generations.

This is how I see the possibilities for energising all the relationships between the European Union and Japan. On the political and the economic side, and at the side of our societies and universities.

I am very grateful for the work you, as Kobe University, do in this respect. And that is why I am very confident that the title of your Conference will prove full of foresight. Today is indeed the first day of: "A new era of Japan - Europe Academic Cooperation".

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## 第20回EU日定期首脳協議 ブリュッセル,

### 2011年5月28日 共同プレス声明 (仮訳)

ヘルマン・ファン・ロンパイ欧州理事会議長, ジョゼ・マヌエル・バローゾ欧州委員会委員長, 菅直人日本国内閣総理大臣は, 本日ブリュッセルにて会談し, EU・日間の定期首脳協議20周年を祝しつつ, 志を共にするグローバル・パートナー且つ主要経済としての緊密なパートナーシップを再確認した。民主主義, 法の支配, 人権といった基本的価値及び原則, 並びに市場経済と持続可能な開発への政治的意思の共有により連帯し, 共通のグローバルな課題に直面するEU日首脳は, 相互の政治的, 経済的関係を深める事を決意する。

#### 連帯及び「絆(友情の紐帯)」の年

EU日首脳は, 3月11日に東日本を襲った悲惨な地震及び津波の影響について議論した。EU日首脳は, 着実な努力により日本は今度試練を乗り越え, より強くなるとの確信を共有した。日本は, EU日間の絆を表す具体的なものとして, EUからの温かい支援に心からの感謝を表明した。被災後の初期段階における救援努力に関する協力を踏まえ, EU日首脳は緊密な対話を継続し, 復旧・復興段階における協力の可能性を追求することを決定した。EU日首脳は, また, 災害対策及び人道支援に関し協力を強化するとの意思を共有した。

地震及びその後の津波によって生じた福島第1原子力発電所における深刻な事態を踏まえ, EU日首脳は, 同原子力発電所を成功裏に安定化させ, 引き続き透明性を確保する形で放射線の影響及び健康, 環境に対する影響に対処することの死活的重要性を強調した。

福島第1原子力発電所で得られた経験は, 政府及び原子力産業界によって, この種の事故が二度と発生することがないように十分研究されなければならない。EU日首脳は, 相互の間で, そして国際的パートナーと共に, 国際原子力安全基準の強化に関する協力を通じ, 特にAEA, G8及びG20の場で世界の原子力安全を促進していくことを決意する。

双方は, 全ての原子力発電所の安全が厳格に評価されるように, また, もし必要であれば, 緊急性をもって安全が強化されるよう行動を開始した。EU日首脳は, 全ての国際的パートナーが同様の対策をとることを懇請する。EU日首脳は, 十分な科学的根拠に基づき物品及

び人の流れを含む対応をとることが重要であるとの認識で一致した。

#### EU日関係の強化に向けた次のステップ

2010年4月28日に東京で行われた前回の定期首脳協議は、合同ハイレベル・グループに、EU日関係のあらゆる側面を包括的に強化し、それを実行に移す枠組みを定めるための選択肢を示すことを委ねた。

この作業を踏まえ、EU日首脳は、

-関税、非関税措置、サービス、投資、知的財産権、競争および公共調達を含む双方の全ての共有された関心事項を取り扱う、深くかつ包括的な自由貿易協定(FTA)/経済連携協定(EPA)及び-政治、グローバル、その他の分野別協力を包括的に対象とし、また、基本的な価値及び原則への双方の共有されたコミットメントに裏打ちされた拘束力を有する協定についての並行した交渉のためのプロセスを開始することに合意した。

EU日首脳は、このため、双方が、両方の交渉の範囲及び野心のレベルを定めるために議論を開始することを決定した。かかるスコーピングは、可能な限り早期に実施される。

これに並行して、欧州委員会は、成功裏のスコーピングに基づき、これらの協定の交渉のために必要な権限を求める。

EU日首脳は、計画中の、また実施中のEU日協カイニシアティブにつき確認した。その中でも、中東における公正、包括的且つ持続する平和の実現のため、EUと日本はパレスチナ人の経済、社会的開発の支援のために共同の努力を強化する。これに関しEUは、EUのPEGASEメカニズムに対する日本の貢献を歓迎する。アフガニスタンにおいては、EUと日本は、国際社会からアフガン治安部隊への治安責任の委譲を踏まえ、警察訓練センターの設立を含む治安、再統合及び開発支援における協力の追求を継続する。EU及び日本は、2011年後半にドゥシャンベにおいて、タジキスタン・アフガニスタン間の国境管理に関する会合を共催する。ソマリア沖及びアデン湾における海上交通の安全確保のため、EUと日本は地域における海賊対策に関する緊密な協力を継続する。最近発効したEC日科学技術協力協定を活用して、EUと日本は、協力の範囲を深化、拡大し、新たな協力活動を立ち上げる。また、EUと日本は衛星測位に関する協力のための政府レベルの協力枠組みを構築する可能性も追求する。EU日首脳は、宇宙活動の透明性と信頼醸成措置を促進する観点から、宇宙活動に

関する行動規範案に関して協力を進化させるとの計画を歓迎した。

EU日首脳は、EU日間の貿易を促進する認定事業者(AEO)制度の相互承認実施を含む最近の税関協力の進展を歓迎した。

EU日首脳は、とりわけEU日ビジネス・ラウンド・テーブル(BRT)を通じた、双方の産業界との協力を継続するとの決意を再確認した。

グローバルな責任、EU日協力関係の深さ及び重要性を認識し、EU日首脳はEU日関係の進捗状況を確認するために高級実務者による新たな協議枠組み(年2回開催)の創設を決定した。

### 世界経済及び貿易

EU日首脳は、世界経済の回復促進のため、力強く、持続可能でバランスの取れた成長の確保、雇用創出の推進、マクロ経済の過度な不均衡の回避、金融の安定性及び財政の持続可能性の確保を通じて、EU日間及びG7/G8及びG20パートナーとの協力及び政策協調を高める決意を強調した。このため、我々は、全ての当事者が、G20の枠組みで行われたコミットメントを実効的かつ時宜にかなった形で実行すること、及び、カンヌにおける次のG20首脳会議への準備を行うため、積極的に協力するよう努める。我々は、為替レートの無秩序な動きや、継続したファンダメンタルズからの乖離を回避するために警戒を続ける。

EU日首脳は、グローバルな貿易・投資を促進することの重要性を想起しつつ、ドーハ・ラウンド交渉における満足のない進展を、深刻な懸念をもって留意する。EU日首脳は、野心的で、バランスのとれた、包括的な最終合意を実現するため、WTOにおいて、ギブ・アンド・テイクの精神に基づいて、全ての交渉の選択肢が検討されなければならないとの見解を共有する。また、首脳は、あらゆる形態の保護主義を抑止するとの決意を再確認した。さらに、首脳は、早期の、野心的で、かつバランスのとれた政府調達協定(GPA)改訂交渉の妥結にコミットした。

サプライチェーンにおける重要性を認識しつつ、EU日首脳は、安定的な経済成長を実現するため、レア・アースを含む原材料のグローバルな供給を安定的で持続可能にすることを確保することに共にコミットした。

## グローバルな課題

気候変動は引き続き喫緊のグローバルな課題である。EU日首脳は、EU日双方が気候変動分野において、共にリーダーシップを発揮し、世界全体の平均気温の上昇を摂氏2度より下に抑えとの国際目的に沿って、安全で持続可能な低炭素世界経済を促進するために、協力するとの見解を共有した。このため、EU日首脳は、特に、カンクン合意の着実な実施、及び、力強く、グローバルで、公平で、実効的、包括的かつ法的拘束力のある、全ての主要経済国が参加する合意が採択されるよう努める。ダーバンでの国連気候変動枠組条約(UNFCCC)会議は、この方向に向けた足がかりとなるべきである。

EU日首脳は、持続可能な開発の実現のための経済のグリーン化の重要性を再確認した。また、EU日首脳は、2012年のリオ・デジャネイロにおける国連持続可能な開発会議が、可能な最高のレベルで、資源の効率性を含むグリーン経済の存在感を高め、それを持続可能なグローバルな経済成長のための新しいモデルとして世界規模で促進する機会を提供するとの見解を共有した。EU日首脳はまた、2010年10月の第10回生物多様性条約締約国会議(CBD-COP10)での成果の実施の重要性につき共通の認識に達した。

EU日首脳は、エネルギー安全保障を確保し、低炭素経済を実現することに貢献するために、EU日間において、確実かつ安全で持続可能なエネルギー政策及びエネルギー関連の研究・技術開発にかかるエネルギー協力を継続し、再活性化する。首脳は、また、適切な国際機関及びイニシアティブでの協力を通じてこれらの目標を継続して推進する。

EU日首脳は、人間の安全保障の側面が不可欠な要素であるミレニアム開発目標につき、脆弱な状況にある国も含む、同目標に向けた進捗状況が最も芳しくない国々に対し特別の焦点を置きつつ、2015年までに成功裏に目標を達成すべく共同で貢献していくとの決意を確認した。

EU日首脳は、テロの予防、テロとの闘い、そして国連グローバル・テロ戦略の実施促進に対する双方の強い政治的意思も確認した。

EU日首脳は、国連の課題に効果的に対処するために国連の能力を強化すべく、成果文書に言及されたとおり、主要な国連機関の改革を含む、2005年の国連首脳会合において採択された国連システムの改革を完全に実行することの重要性を強調した。

EU日首脳は、拡散を防止し、これに対抗することに資するあらゆる多国間条約及び取決め

を支持すること、また、それらの履行及び普遍化を促進することにより、グローバルな不拡散体制を強化するとの決意を表明した。EU日首脳は、すべての人々にとって安全な世界を追求すること、及び核兵器不拡散条約(NPT)の目標に従い、「核兵器のない世界」の実現のための条件を創出することへのコミットメントを改めて表明した。EU日首脳は、2010年NPT運用検討会議において、すべての締約国によって得られた合意事項の履行に対する支持を表明した。

### 地域の問題

中東・北アフリカにおいて進行中の歴史的な重要性を有する変革に留意しつつ、EU日首脳は、民主的体制への移行、経済の近代化、人権尊重への市民の正当な願望に対する支援を確認した。EU日首脳は、市民への暴力を非難するとともに、当該地域情勢に関する深刻な懸念を継続的に表明した。特にシリアに関して、EU日首脳は、EUと日本が共にシリア当局に対して現在の方向性を変更させ、真の改革を開始し、抑圧と暴力を放棄するように説得するとの目的で、制限的な措置を執っている。リビアに関しては、EU日首脳は、国際社会が包括的な政治的解決に向けた努力を強化する必要性を再確認した。EU日首脳は、EUの東方パートナーシップ政策の対象となっている諸国に対する効果的な支援のために、EUと日本間で生産的な対話を持つことの重要性に留意した。

EU日首脳は、東アジアの安全保障環境に関する意見交換を行った。EU日首脳は、現在の安全保障上の懸念を想起し、EUと日本間の既存の戦略的対話の有用性を強調した。EU日首脳は、これらの分野における協力を継続していくことを決定した。

EU日首脳は、北朝鮮によるウラン濃縮活動との関連で、北朝鮮が関連する国連安全保障理事会決議及び2005年六者会合の共同声明に深刻に違反していることを非難した。EU日首脳は、北朝鮮に対し、非核化を含めその義務の遵守およびコミットメントの履行に向けて具体的な行動をとるよう要請した。加えて、EU日首脳は、拉致問題を含む北朝鮮の人権問題に対処することの重要性を強調した。EU日首脳は、イランがすべての関連する国連安全保障理事会決議及びIAEA理事会決議に基づく国際的な義務及び要求に一貫して応じていないことに対し最大限の懸念を表明する。EU日首脳はイランに対し、国際的な義務及び要求に完全

に従い、建設的に対話に関与することを要請した。

#### 人的交流

EU日市民間の緊密な関係を作るために、双方は高等教育機関間の共同研究や交流プログラムを継続的に促進し、また、相互の外交官交流を立ち上げることを決定した。

EU日首脳は、「絆」をテーマにして開催された第2回EU日英語俳句コンテストの最優秀賞受賞者を賞賛した。

## 第20回EU日定期首脳協議 ブリュッセル、2011年5月28

### 日 共同プレス声明付属文書（仮訳）

#### 東日本大震災および福島第一原子力発電所事故を踏まえたEU日協力

既存の協力<sup>1</sup>に基づき、EU日首脳は、EU日が原子力安全、安全で持続可能なエネルギー供給及びその効率的利用、そして自然災害予防に関する協力活動を発展・拡大させる意志を有することを確認した。

共同の取組みの対象となる分野は、以下を含む。

#### A. 最高水準の原子力安全の国際的確保に向けた協力

1. 日本は、福島第一原子力発電所事故から得られた教訓の評価及び共有に関し、EU及び他の国際的パートナーとともに継続して取り組む意志を有する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

— 事故原因の特定と事故現場における損害の評価。

— 事故から得られた全ての教訓の共有。

— かかる事態の発生後、物品及び移動に関する対応を含めた科学的根拠に基づく政策的対応の確保。



2. EUと日本は、事故の影響に関するモニタリングについて協力する。

日本政府は、放射性物質の放出により汚染された地域において、放射線モニタリングという不可欠の作業を継続する。EU及びEU各加盟国は、必要に応じて日本を支援するために活用できる専門的知識及び特定の能力を有する。これには、以下のものが含まれる。

－特に汚染地域を原産地とする物品の放射線モニタリング。

－人の健康への影響の評価。

－海洋資源の管理、廃水の取扱い及び管理、食品の安全、並びに運輸を含むその他の放射線の影響の評価。

EUと日本は、本件事故結果の評価に関係する国際的な専門機関(例えば、国際原子力機関(IAEA)、OECD原子力機関(NEA)、世界保健機構(WHO)、及び原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会(UNSCEAR)と緊密に協力していくことにコミットしている。

3. EUと日本は、原子力安全及び緊急事態への準備・対処に関する国際的な指針及び適切な措置の促進に向けた取組みにおいて協力する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

－IAEAや主要な各国規制当局を含む他の国際的パートナーとの緊密な協力。

－既存の原子力施設を対象とした包括的なリスク及び安全評価の実施、及び他の諸国による同様の評価の奨励。

－(評価の)結果及び改善措置に関する経験の共有。

－他の諸国における評価の実施に関連する必要な支援の提供。

4. EUと日本は、原子力安全に関する研究及び開発における協力を強化する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

－ユーラトムと日本の既存の緊密な協力の推進。

－原子力安全、深刻な事故、放射線保護、放射線生態学、危機管理、放射性物質及び核のリスク<sup>2</sup>、環境への影響評価、並びに研究者の移動の促進に関する個別のプログラムの相乗効果の追求。

EUと日本は、第四世代原子力システムに関する国際フォーラム(GIF)においても協力してい

る。

5. EUと日本は、除染及び廃炉、並びにより一般的に事故後の対処に関する協力の可能性を検討する。

6. EUと日本は、他の諸国における放射性物質、核及び他のリスクの緩和に関する協力を強化する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

— 第三国における化学、生物、放射性物質、核(CBRN)のリスク、特に原子力及び放射線分野における事故的原因により生じるリスクに対応する組織的能力の向上。

— 特にEUのCBRN地域センター・イニシアティブ及び日本の核不拡散・核セキュリティ総合支援といった各々のプログラムの実施に関する情報の交換。

#### B. エネルギー分野における協力の活性化

1. EUと日本は、エネルギー政策に関する対話を強化する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

— 確実かつ安全で持続可能なエネルギーに向けた政策に関する経験及びベストプラクティスの交換。

— 関連する国際機関や国際的イニシアティブの枠組みにおける、エネルギー安全保障、再生可能エネルギー及びエネルギー効率の促進に関する相互のアプローチ及び立場に関する情報交換の深化。

— 長期計画及びエネルギー・ミックスに関する意見交換の可能性の追求。

2. EUと日本は、二国間及び多国間合意(EC日科学技術協力協定を含む)を十分に活用し、研究における協力を促進する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

— 太陽電池、蓄電、二酸化炭素回収・貯留(CCS)に関する共同研究プロジェクト及び研究活動の実施の支援、ならびに、スマート・グリッド及び水素燃料電池に関する協力の支援。

－研究者交流, 経験, 情報及び知見の交換の促進。

－持続可能な低炭素技術の導入の加速化。

－ITER国際核融合エネルギー機構設立協定及び日ユーラトム間の幅広いアプローチ協定の枠内における協力の推進。

3. EUと日本は, 新たな技術分野における国際的基準の設定に関する協力の可能性を追求する。

この取組みには, 次世代自動車, スマート・グリッド及びICTの適用も通じた建築物のエネルギー効率向上を含む。

4. EUと日本は, グリーン経済, 全ての経済分野における資源効率の促進, 及び気候変動対策に関する国際的取組みを先導する。

この取組みは, エネルギー及び気候に関する統合された取組みの複合的利益を踏まえ, 国連, G8/G20, クリーンエネルギーに関する閣僚会議(CEM), 経済協力開発機構(OECD)といったフォーラム, さらにエネルギーと機構に関する主要経済国フォーラム(MEF), 国際エネルギー機関(IEA), 国際省エネルギー協力パートナーシップ(IPEEC), 国際再生可能エネルギー機関(IRENA)における協力を含め, 国内的及び国際的に緊密に協力することを含む。

### C. 人道支援, 緊急援助活動, 災害への準備・予防に関する調整の改善と協力の強化

1. EUと日本は, 人道支援政策及び緊急援助活動に関し協力する。

この取組みは以下を含む。

－既存の政策対話及び協議メカニズムを活用し, EU日が協力し付加価値を付すことができる分野の特定。

2. EUと日本は, 自然災害への準備・予防に関する意見交換を行う。

3. EUと日本は, その他の関連する分野における協力の深化の可能性を追求する。

この取組みは, 大規模自然災害, 活動地域の地質学的モニタリング, 津波及び地震リスク,

並びに早期警報に関する研究協力を含む。

4. EUと日本は、基準設定を改善することを視野に、建築物の構造設計コードに関する経験を共有する。

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1. 研究及び原子力分野における二国間協定に基づく協力(例えば原子力エネルギーの平和利用における協力に関するヨーロッパ原子力共同体(ユーラトム)と日本政府の協定(2006年)及び科学技術協力に関するECと日本政府の協定(2011年))を含む。

2. CBRN(化学, 生物, 放射性物質, 核)リスク緩和に関するプログラムの枠組みの範囲内。

(下線は植田が付した)



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## 31 May 2011, Lecture and Discussion jointly held by Socrates Cafe and EUIJ Tokyo Consortium

Theme: "On the Interpretation of 'Ode on Humans' in Sophocles' *Antigone* (332-375): With Special Reference to the Human Civilization and its Problems"

Speaker: Yoshinori Sano, Senior Associate Professor, International Christian University

Date and Time: 14:00-15:00 on Tuesday, May 31st, 2011

Room: International Christian University Main Building (Honkan) 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Room 215

Sophocles' tragedy, *Antigone*, has been the centre of philosophical and theological discussions in the scholarly tradition of modern Europe concerning, for example, the confrontation between the laws in human world and the unwritten divine law, and the importance of love within this confrontation. In this lecture, the main focus is placed on a song by the chorus, so-called 'Ode on Humans'. This ode makes a clear contrast between the human civilization and the divine world on the one hand, and between the human civilization and the world of nature on the other hand, praising the cultural achievements of humans triumphantly, while suggesting the fundamental negative aspects of human civilization. This lecture and discussion may be a chance to reflect upon the warnings against human civilization, tracing interpretations of this work by representative European thinkers including Hegel and Heidegger.

Contact: Yoshinori Sano 3-10-2 Osawa, Mitaka, Tokyo 181-8585 International Christian University, Faculty of Liberal Arts

e-mail: ysano@icu.ac.jp

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## Report of Activity under the EUIJ Tokyo Project

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Title of the Activity:           | EUSI/EUIJ Public Lecture<br>" Environmental Issues and Public Campaign in Europe"<br>Project no. Tsuda2011(1H)-1   |
| Purpose of the Activity:         | To promote understanding between the EU and Japan  |
| Description/Program:             | <p>Session 1<br/>" French nuclear policy and anti-nuclear movement "<br/>Toshiki MASHIMO , Senior Research Fellow at People's Research Institute on Energy and Environment,<br/>Member of Steering Committee, Consumers Union of Japan</p> <p>Session 2<br/>" Growing Presence of the German Greens and its Social Background "<br/>Ryosuke AMIYA-Nakada, Professor, Tsuda College</p> |
| Date(s):                         | Sunday, 26th June 2011   |
| Universities/Person(s) involved: | Professor Shuji KITAMI, Professor Ryosuke AMIYA-Nakada<br>Professor Takamoto SUGISAKI  |
| Place of the Activity:           | Nakajima Memorial Hall, 1st floor of Bldg. No. 7<br>Kodaira Campus, Tsuda College  |
| Financial resources:             | EUSI   |
| Results:                         | 21 students, Tsuda alumnae and citizens participated in this lecture. The audience was quite interested in comparative studies on the Environmental problem and atomic power usage between in France and Germany.  |
| Future perspectives:             | A series of the lectures is beneficial as public relation activities for EUSI/EUIJ and Tsuda College to enhance Tsuda's academic contribution to the public.   |

## EUSI/EUIJ TSUDA Public Lecture

# "Environmental Issues and Public Campaign in Europe"

Session 1

## "French nuclear policy and anti-nuclear movement"

### Toshiki MASHIMO

Senior Research Fellow at People's Research Institute on Energy and Environment, Member of Steering Committee, Consumers Union of Japan

Since 1978, during his student days at the University of Tokyo, when he co-founded People's Research Institute on Energy and Environment (PRIEE), an independent non-profit organism, he has conducted studies and published reports on energy demand-supply scheme without nuclear power and climate change.

From 2001 to 2007, he participated in Codex ad hoc Task Force on Food Derived from Modern Biotechnology as one of the representatives of Consumers International, making inputs to make the international standards as consumer-protective as possible.

From 2009 to 2010, he also followed, and made inputs to, the meetings of the Group of the Friends of the Co-chairs on Liability and Redress in the Context of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, whose draft was adopted as Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress to the Cartagena Protocol at the 5th Meeting of the Parties (COP-MOP5) of the Protocol held in Nagoya in 2010.



Session 2

## "Growing Presence of the German Greens and its Social Background"

### Ryosuke AMIYA-Nakada

Professor, Department of International and Cultural Studies, Tsuda College

Ryosuke Amiya-Nakada is Professor of Comparative Politics at Meiji Gakuin University. After graduate study at the Graduate School of Law and Politics of the University of Tokyo, he served as a research associate at the University of Tokyo. Then he taught at the Kobe University from 1996 to 2006 and the Meiji Gakuin University from 2006 to March, 2011 before moving to Tsuda College.

His recent research interest centered on the development and characteristics of EU social policy. He has been also conducting a JSPS-funded research project on the transformation of European party politics.



**Date:** Sunday, 26th June 2011  
**Time:** 13:00-16:30  
**Venue:** Nakajima Memorial Hall, 1st floor of Bldg. No. 7  
Kodaira Campus, Tsuda College



Contact: EUSI TSUDA Office  
E-mail: [eusi@tsuda.ac.jp](mailto:eusi@tsuda.ac.jp) Tel/Fax: 042-342-5134  
<http://www2.tsuda.ac.jp/eusi/>