

## ข้อมูลพื้นฐาน:

### งานสัมมนา “ความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจระหว่างประเทศจีนและประเทศญี่ปุ่นใน EEC”

- ประเทศญี่ปุ่นและจีนได้มีการลงนามในบันทึกความเข้าใจว่าด้วยความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจเอ็กซนของญี่ปุ่นและจีนในประเทศที่สาม ระหว่างกระทรวงการต่างประเทศญี่ปุ่น กระทรวงว่าด้วยเศรษฐกิจ การค้า และการลงทุน (METI) และ คณะกรรมการปฏิรูปและการพัฒนาแห่งชาติ (NDRC) และ กระทรวงพาณิชย์ ประเทศจีน เมื่อวันที่ 9 พฤษภาคม 2561 ที่ผ่านมา โดยบันทึกความเข้าใจฉบับนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์มุ่งเน้นความร่วมมือของทั้งสองประเทศในการดำเนินโครงการร่วมลงทุนในประเทศที่สามและพัฒนาอุตสาหกรรมเป้าหมายร่วมกัน (เอกสารแนบ 1)
- มีความเป็นไปได้สูงที่ประเทศไทยโดยเฉพาะในพื้นที่โครงการเขตพัฒนาพิเศษภาคตะวันออก จะเป็นหนึ่งในเป้าหมายสำคัญของความร่วมมือนี้
- ในการนี้ สถานเอกอัครราชทูตสาธารณรัฐประชาชนจีนประจำประเทศไทย สถานเอกอัครราชทูตญี่ปุ่นประจำประเทศไทย และสำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายเขตพัฒนาพิเศษภาคตะวันออก จึงร่วมกันจัดงานสัมมนาว่าด้วยความร่วมมือ 3 ฝ่าย “China – Japan Cooperation on the Eastern Economic Corridor of Thailand” เพื่อสร้างความเข้าใจต่อความร่วมมือระหว่างประเทศจีน ประเทศญี่ปุ่น และประเทศไทย โดยเฉพาะในพื้นที่โครงการเขตพัฒนาพิเศษภาคตะวันออกแก่สาธารณะและประชาสัมพันธ์ โครงการความร่วมมือดังกล่าว

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สำนักงานคณะกรรมการนโยบายเขตพัฒนาพิเศษภาคตะวันออก (สกพอ.)

31 พฤษภาคม 2561

เอกสารแนบ 1: สาระสำคัญบันทึกความเข้าใจว่าด้วยความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจเอกชนของ ญี่ปุ่นและจีนในประเทศที่สาม<sup>1</sup>

Regarding Japan-China business cooperation in third countries, the two leaders shared the view to establish a new "committee" for discussions between ministries and agencies jointly involving the public and private sectors under the framework of the Japan-China High-Level Economic Dialogue in order to discuss specific projects, and to hold a "forum" as a place for exchanges among companies on the occasion of Prime Minister Abe's visit to China.

*Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan*

The two parties agreed to establish the bilateral service trade cooperation mechanism, in order to actively promote the reciprocal cooperation in the field of services. The two parties also agreed to strengthen the bilateral cooperation in the third-party markets, establish cross-department working mechanism on promoting China-Japan cooperation in the third-party markets under China-Japan economic high level dialogue mechanism, and hold “Forum on China-Japan Cooperation in the Third-Party Markets” together with economic organisations.

*Source: Ministry of Commerce of the People’s Republic of China*

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<sup>1</sup> ดัชนีบันทึกความเข้าใจว่าด้วยความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจเอกชนของญี่ปุ่นและจีนในประเทศที่สาม จัดทำในภาษาจีนและภาษาญี่ปุ่น

<sup>2</sup> ที่มา: [www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/a\\_o/c\\_m1/cn/page4\\_003987.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/a_o/c_m1/cn/page4_003987.html)

<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/article/newsrelease/significantnews/201805/20180502744284.shtml>

เอกสารแนบ 2: ชาวบัณฑิตที่ความเข้าใจว่าด้วยความร่วมมือทางเศรษฐกิจเอกชนของ  
ญี่ปุ่นและจีนในประเทศที่สาม

## Abe and Li to promote infrastructure projects

[https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20180510\\_24/](https://www3.nhk.or.jp/nhkworld/en/news/20180510_24/)



Biz / Tech

Thursday, May 10, 15:51

Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe says the country aims to work closely with China in responding to growing demand for infrastructure in Asian countries.

Abe was speaking on Thursday at a welcome party for Chinese Premier Li Keqiang at a Tokyo hotel, hosted by Japanese business organizations. Li was visiting Japan for the first time since taking office in 2013.

Abe said he agreed with Li during their talks the previous day to set up a forum for bringing together the 2 nations' public and private sectors with the aim of responding to the huge demand for infrastructure in Asia.

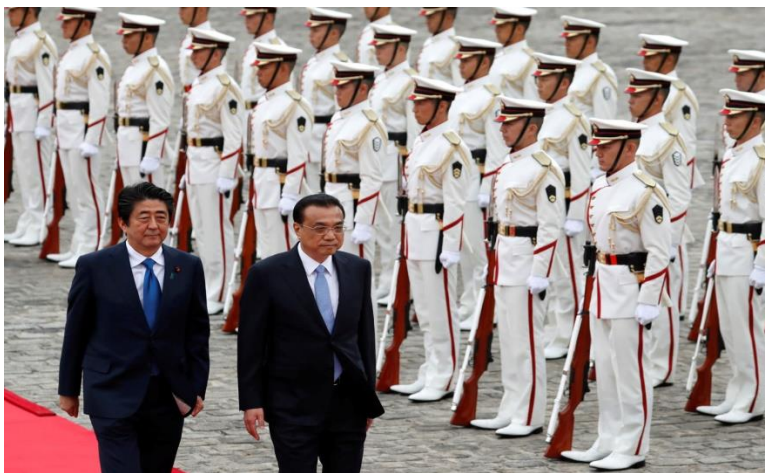
Abe said he believes both countries stand to gain more from cooperating with each other than competing for overseas infrastructure projects. Li called for active participation by Japanese firms in China's Belt and Road economic initiative, which covers Asia, Africa and Europe. He said China wants to deepen pragmatic cooperation with Japan so the 2 countries' development strategies can be linked effectively. Li also said he believes China and Japan can complement each other in technological innovation. He added that he wants to promote bilateral financial cooperation and ways to increase private-sector investment opportunities between them.

Li expressed hope to visit Japan again fairly soon and spend more time in the country, and said he has invited Abe to China. Li added that frequent reciprocal visits by the 2 nations' leaders will help deepen bilateral economic ties.

### **Abe and China's Li stick to the positive in long-awaited talks**

<https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-Relations/Abe-and-China-s-Li-stick-to-the-positive-in-long-awaited-talks>

#### **Leaders agree to promote free trade while avoiding thorny issues**



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang reviews the honor guard with Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe during a welcoming ceremony before their bilateral talks at Akasaka Palace state guest house in Tokyo on May 9. © Reuters

TOKYO -- Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Chinese Premier Li Keqiang played up new economic cooperation and a long-awaited military communication plan in talks here Wednesday, bypassing thornier territorial and historical issues to showcase their countries' rapidly warming ties.

China and Japan, as global economic powers, have agreed to protect free trade and advance globalization, Li told a joint news conference after the meeting. Abe said the countries will "work together to meet Asia's brisk demand for infrastructure."

During the talks, held after a trilateral meeting with South Korean President Moon Jae-in, the Japanese leader said he looked to "raise Japan-China relations to a new level."

It has been eight years since a Chinese premier last visited Japan. When Japan nationalized the Senkaku Islands, which China claims as the Diaoyu, in 2012, bilateral relations reached "their worst point in the postwar era," according to a diplomatic source.

But the neighbours now have something to unite them: opposition to U.S. President Donald Trump's determination to put "America First" in all international dealings. China has borne the brunt of Trump's increasingly protectionist economic policies, including sweeping tariffs, pushing it to mend ties with its neighbours in Asia. Abe, for his part, seeks a decisive diplomatic win as he prepares to run for re-election as his party's leader in the fall.

Financial cooperation, long stalled between the countries, will take center stage. China will grant Japanese parties a 200 billion yuan (\$31.4 billion) quota under its Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor program, allowing investors from this country to trade on the mainland in yuan-denominated securities, including shares in initial public offerings. Japan's leading banks and brokerages are expected to vie for a piece of that quota.

More than 10 economies in Asia, Europe and the Americas have joined the RQFII system so far. But political frictions had kept Japanese institutions out of the game.

The leaders also agreed to begin negotiations on reviving a currency swap pact. Were a financial crisis or other disruption to make yuan hard to come by on the market, the currency could instead be obtained through the Bank of Japan.

Infrastructure exports to third countries were on the table a swell. Asian infrastructure demand comes to \$1.7 trillion annually, according to the Asian Development Bank. Japan and China have agreed to set up a forum where

business leaders and relevant government officials can discuss ways to bolster joint exports in fields such as electric power, transport and digital infrastructure.

Yet the two sides' views on free trade differ somewhat in their details. Hiroshige Seko, Japan's economy minister, urged China during a discussion Wednesday with Commerce Minister Zhong Shan to "eliminate distortionary measures" in the steel market, such as industrial subsidies, that have led to severe overcapacity.

Intellectual property is another point of conflict, as China in effect demands technology transfers by foreign companies in exchange for market access.

Abe and Li avoided substantial discussion of other points of disagreement. The leaders agreed to implement a so-called maritime and aerial communication mechanism to prevent military collisions in and over the East China Sea. But whether that mechanism covers the area around the Senkakus was not made clear.

Disagreement over that very point accounts for the unusual length of negotiations on that mechanism, which kicked off in 2007. Japan was concerned that, were that area covered by the arrangement, China would abuse the mechanism to encroach on Japanese territorial waters. China, on the other hand, argued that the high risk of a collision in the area around the Senkakus was ample reason to apply the communication mechanism there.

Ultimately, the two sides decided not to specify exactly where the mechanism applies. Nor were China's concerns about the Abe government's views on historical conflicts between the nations and Japan's increasing closeness with Taiwan major topics for conversation.

When the discussion turned to North Korea, the leaders agreed only that they would like to see the Korean Peninsula denuclearized. The Japanese side said the leaders agreed to cooperate on resolving issues related to Japanese nationals abducted by the North decades ago, but no details of that discussion were released.

## China-Japan ties return to right track marked by Li's visit

Xinhua, May 12, 2018 [http://www.china.org.cn/world/2018-05/12/content\\_51242865.htm](http://www.china.org.cn/world/2018-05/12/content_51242865.htm)



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang addresses a China-Japan Governor Forum, in Sapporo, capital of Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, May 11, 2018. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe also attended the forum. (Xinhua/Zhang Ling)

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang wrapped up his visit to Japan on Friday after Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe bade farewell to him in person at the airport in Sapporo, capital of Japan's northern island of Hokkaido.

Being marked by Li's visit, which succeeded in consolidating political mutual trust and exploring new cooperation possibilities between the two neighbours, bilateral ties are now on the right track again.

### **Political ties as cornerstone**

Li's visit to Japan, the first by a Chinese premier in eight years, coincided with the 40th anniversary of the signing of China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship.

Abe displayed Japan's sincerity by accompanying Li during most of the events Li participated in both Tokyo and Sapporo.

The Treaty of Peace and Friendship, an important milestone in bilateral ties, affirmed the principles of the bilateral joint statement that was issued in 1972 in legal form, which include Japan's deep reflection on war responsibilities, and its firm adherence to the One-China policy, Li told a reception marking the anniversary of the treaty held in Tokyo on Thursday.

Now, new progress and lasting stable development should be made as bilateral ties return to the normal track, and this is the best way to commemorate the signing of the treaty, Li said.

In the political area, China and Japan have agreed that they will use history as a mirror while keeping a future-oriented mind, Li noted.

The Japanese government and leaders have on multiple occasions expressed willingness to face up to and reflect on history, Li told Abe during their talks on Wednesday, urging the Japanese side to fulfill its commitments with actions.

The Chinese premier also asked both countries to properly manage disputes and jointly build a brighter future. "I hope that the two countries can meet each other halfway, and maintain long-term, healthy and stable growth of their ties," Li told Abe.

During the visit, the two sides signed several cooperation documents including a memorandum of understanding (MoU) on setting up a maritime and air liaison mechanism, which is a crucial step in managing crisis in the East China Sea.

Li said that the return of bilateral political ties onto the right track will be conducive to promoting their cooperation in other fields.

The resumption of high-level visits has been highly expected.

During the visit, Li invited Abe to visit China on a proper occasion, saying that exchange of visits between leaders of the two sides on a regular basis will create favorable conditions for the development of bilateral ties.



Abe hailed Li's remarks that China-Japan relations are setting sail again and will sail further.

The Japanese prime minister is also eager to see a revitalized and healthy relationship with China.

He called on the two sides to turn competition into coordination, adding that, starting today, bilateral relations have entered the era of coordination.

There will be no unconquerable difficulties for the two countries so long as they join hands with each other, Abe said.

### **Trade, economic links turning new page**

During the visit, China and Japan agreed to lift their pragmatic cooperation to a new level.

The two sides have set out the direction and pinpointed new areas for future cooperation, reaching agreements on social security, finance, health, medical science and service trade, Li said.

Calling on the two countries to synergize their development strategies, Li pointed to energy conservation, environmental protection, scientific and technological innovation, high-end manufacturing, finance, sharing economy, medical and old-age service as sectors where the two sides should focus on.

Besides the goodwill, concrete steps are in sight as well.

On Wednesday, Li and Abe witnessed the signing of memorandums on enhancing service trade cooperation, and on third-party cooperation between the two sides.

In addition to a bilateral service trade cooperation mechanism, China and Japan also agreed to set up a cross-department work mechanism for promoting third-party market cooperation under the framework of the China-Japan high-level economic dialogue, and organize a forum on the third-party market cooperation.

China also agreed to grant Japan RMB Qualified Foreign Institutional Investors (RQFII) quota of 200 billion yuan (about 31.36 billion U.S. dollars).

The granting of the RQFII quota would help Japanese financial institutions actively invest in China's capital market through the RQFII, Li said.

The two sides also agreed in principle to sign a currency swap deal at an early date, and this will help safeguard financial market stability and promote investment facilitation, Li said.

China holds a positive attitude toward establishing RMB clearing bank in Tokyo, the premier said.

On Friday morning, when visiting a factory of Japanese carmaker Toyota in Hokkaido, Li called for deepening bilateral cooperation on joint R&D and innovation so as to produce competitive high-tech goods that meet the demands of Chinese and Japanese markets and also third-party markets.

On infrastructure building, Abe suggested that Japan and China set up a cross-department committee and a forum to promote cooperation on meeting Asia's infrastructure development demand.

Business people of both sides can work together, especially within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative and in jointly developing third-party market, said Sadayuki Sakakibara, chairman of Japan Business Federation.

For his part, Yohei Kono, former speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, said he was amazed by the popularity of new services like bike-sharing, mobile payment and Internet-based delivery during his recent visit to China.

The progress made by China is worth learning from, said Kono, adding that China and Japan should learn from each other to achieve common prosperity and make joint contribution to the development of the world.

## **People-to-people bonds getting stronger**

During the visit, China and Japan also created conditions for stronger cooperation between localities and enterprises, and for better people-to-people links.

While addressing a China-Japan Governor Forum on Friday in Sapporo, Li said the two sides agreed to carry out cooperation in innovative development and launch innovative dialogue mechanism.

Hokkaido not only is an important base of Japan's modern agriculture, but also has important high-tech industries. The two sides plan to enhance cooperation in high-tech and other industries concerning people's livelihoods such as dealing with population ageing and improving medical treatment, Li said.

Exchanges and cooperation between localities are an important part of China-Japan relations, Li stressed.

Meanwhile, to cement people-to-people bonds is a highlight of Li's visit.

While meeting with some of the former Japanese politicians who had participated in the process of making the China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship, Li called on both sides to cherish the hard-won momentum of improvement in bilateral relations and carry forward the spirit of the treaty.

In Tokyo, Li and Abe jointly visited a cultural and creative exhibition of the Forbidden City, which showcases artworks of bronze, lacquer, porcelain and wood carving that draw inspiration from artifacts of the Forbidden City.

Li asked to make cultural industry a new spotlight in bilateral cooperation, strengthen mutual understanding of the two peoples, and consolidate the public opinion basis for long-term, healthy and stable growth of ties.

During the visit, China presented Japan with a pair of crested ibis to reflect Chinese people's friendship with the Japanese.

The iconic bird is deeply rooted in Japanese history and culture. It was on the verge of extinction in Japan in the 1980s. Since then, the two countries have worked together to protect the bird.

On various occasions, the Chinese premier stressed to cement people-to-people exchanges, consolidate the public foundation for bilateral ties, and strengthen understanding and affection between the two peoples.

He was warmly welcomed and echoed by Japanese leaders. Japanese Emperor Akihito said he always recalls the moment when he was warmly welcomed by the Chinese people in his visit to China over 20 years ago, and strongly felt the hearts of the two peoples were connected.

With efforts from both countries, their people-to-people bonds are expected to get even closer, and contribute to further improvement of the overall relations.

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