



PROGRAM BOOK

September 7-10, 2023

Tokyo / Kyoto

Wi-Fi



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Heads of Delegations

Japan

Mr. Hiroyuki HOSODA

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Canada

The Honourable Anthony ROTA, M.P.

Speaker of the House of Commons

France

H.E. Ms. Yaël BRAUN-PIVET

President of the National Assembly

Germany

H.E. Ms Bärbel BAS

President of the German Bundestag

Italy

Hon. Lorenzo FONTANA

President of the Chamber of Deputies

United Kingdom

Rt Hon Sir Lindsay HOYLE MP

Speaker of the House of Commons

United States of America

The Honorable Kevin McCARTHY

Speaker of the House of Representatives

European Parliament

H.E. Ms. Roberta METSOLA

President of the European Parliament

Ukraine

H.E. Dr. Ruslan STEFANCHUK

Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada

Program

Thursday, September 7

Arrival of delegations in Tokyo

Transfer to the hotel

Check-in and registration (*Hotel New Otani Tokyo*)

Bilateral meetings

■ **6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.**

Welcome Reception hosted by Speaker Hosoda

Venue: Suiho-Room, 1F, The Main, Hotel New Otani Tokyo

Dress Code: Business Attire

Friday, September 8

G7 Speakers' Meeting

*International Conference Hall, First Members' Office Building,
House of Representatives*

■ **8:45 a.m.–10:15 a.m.**

Photo Session

Opening Statement by Speaker Hosoda

Session 1

“Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the international order”

- interruption -

■ **11:00 a.m.**

Audience with His Majesty the Emperor

Venue: Imperial Palace

Dress Code: Dark Suit

Business Attire (long-sleeve)

■ **12:00 p.m. – 12:40 p.m.**

Session 1 (continued)

■ **12:45 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.**

Lunch

Venue: First Members' Office Building

■ **2:30 p.m. – 3:50 p.m.**

Session 2

“Energy security and international cooperation”

■ **3:50 p.m. – 4:10 p.m.**

Coffee break

Venue: Multipurpose Hall, First Members' Office Building

(Bilateral meetings could be arranged)

- 4:10 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Session 2 (continued)

Adoption of the declaration

- 7:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.

Dinner hosted by Speaker Hosoda

Venue: Speaker's Official Residence

Dress Code: Business Attire

Saturday, September 9

- 8:48 a.m.

Leave Tokyo Station by Shinkansen bullet train

Dress Code during tour of Kyoto: Business casual attire suited to midsummer weather (Jacket recommended at the tea ceremony and the dinner.)

- 12:00 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.

Lunch

Venue: Westin Miyako Hotel Kyoto

**Speakers and Presidents, Accompanying persons (spouses, etc.), Heads of accompanying staff
(security officers and interpreters (if any))**

- **1:45 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.**
Visit Kinkaku-ji Temple
- **2:45 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.**
Japanese tea ceremony (Urasenke)
- **4:30 p.m. – 5:20 p.m.**
Visit Raku Museum

Other delegates

- **1:45 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.**
Visit Kinkaku-ji Temple
- **3:15 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.**
Japanese tea ceremony (Urasenke)
- **7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.**
Dinner hosted by Speaker Hosoda
Venue: Kyoto State Guest House

Sunday, September 10

■ 8:30 a.m.

Leave the hotel / Transfer to the airport (KIX)

■ 9:00 a.m.

Arrive at Kyoto Station / Departure of delegations

■ 9:21 a.m

Leave Kyoto Station by Shinkansen bullet train

■ 11:33 a.m.

Arrival at Tokyo Station

Transfer to the airport (HND / NRT)

Departure of delegations

Program for accompanying persons

Friday, September 8

■ 9:30 a.m.

Leave Hotel New Otani at 9:30 a.m.

Wear yukata (cotton kimono for summer) at Hotel Gajoen Tokyo

Lunch on yakata-bune houseboat

Tokyo Sky Tree Observatory









■ 4:00 p.m.

Arrive back at Hotel New Otani

Information

1. ID cards

- On your arrival, please register your attendance at the special reception desk set up at the official hotel (Hotel New Otani Tokyo). You will be given an ID card. For security and identification purposes, please ensure that you wear your ID card during the whole period of the program. If you fail to wear, you may be subject to necessary security checks (metal detector, etc.) at event venues.

	Speaker / President
	Principal Delegate (Head of Accompanying Staff)
	Delegate
	Embassy
	Secretariat / Staff
	Security
	Interpreter / Liaison
	Press

2. Meeting Sessions

- Sessions of the G7 Speakers' Meeting will be held in the International Conference Hall, 1F, First Members' Office Building of the House of Representatives.
- At the beginning of the meeting, presiding officers will have a photo session. There will be a press covering until Speaker Hosoda finishes his opening statement. Afterwards, there will

be no press covering until the end of the meeting.

- At the sessions, Speaker Hosoda will make an introductory remark. This will be followed by keynote speeches (approx. 8min each), and then remarks from other presiding officers (approx. 5min each). This will be further followed by a free discussion.
- During the sessions, simultaneous interpretation will be provided in six languages (English, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian and Japanese).

3. Contact details of G7 Speakers' Meeting Secretariat

The Secretariat's contact details are as follows:

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Outline of Kyoto

In 794, Emperor Kanmu relocated Japan's capital to the area of modern-day Kyoto, and gave it the name "Heian-kyo" (literally "capital of peace and tranquility"). This marked the beginning of Kyoto's history as the nation's capital. The era from 794 to the late 12th century is called the "Heian-jidai," or Heian period. The Heian period saw the evolution of a diverse national culture, with the capital producing countless literary works, including Murasaki Shikibu's *The Tale of Genji* and Sei Shonagon's *The Pillow Book*. The Phoenix Hall at the Byodo-in Buddhist temple in Uji and the Sanjūsangen-dō Buddhist temple were also constructed during this era.

The latter part of the Heian period saw the emergence and subsequent rise of the samurai warrior class. As the Heian period drew to a close, the samurai took political power, and administration of the affairs of the state began to shift away from Kyoto.

Nevertheless, even during this later period, Kyoto continued to develop as the cultural capital. In particular, edifices including Kinkaku-ji (Temple of the Golden Pavilion) and Ginkakuji (Temple of the Silver Pavilion) were constructed during the Muromachi period after Ashikaga Takauji (1305–1358) had established the seat of the Muromachi Shogunate once again in Kyoto.

Kyoto was also scorched with the fires of war. The Onin War (1467–1477) was fought in the urban areas of Kyoto and continued for 11 years, leaving Kyoto a burned-out ruin. As war subsided, Kyoto began to be rebuilt, led by the bourgeoisie of Kyoto called *machishu*. They held a parade to display their great power. It is said that this is the origin of the *Yamaboko Junko* parade of floats during the Gion Matsuri, a celebration which continues to this day as Kyoto's biggest festival.

Since then, Kyoto has continued to lead in the development of Japan's traditional culture.

The tea ceremony, known as *sado* or *chado* in Japanese, was perfected by Sen no Rikyu, a tea master who served Toyotomi Hideyoshi in the 16th century. The ceremony subsequently branched off into various schools, many of which have their headquarters in Kyoto. Many schools in other traditional cultures too, such as Noh drama, Kyogen comedy and Mai dance, are also based in Kyoto. In Kabuki drama too, it is said that performer Izumo no Okuni started the “kabuki odori” style of dance in the early 17th century at Shijo-Kawara along Kyoto's Kamo River. To the east of the Shijo Ohashi Bridge is the Minami-za, a famous Kabuki theater. Here, even today, crowds of people are attracted to watch “Kaomise,” a ceremony which is staged every year in December to celebrate the opening of a new theatrical year.

Many cultural relics from ancient times remain in modern-day Kyoto. In 1994, 17 temples, shrines and castles scattered around Kyoto, including Kinkaku-ji (Temple of the Golden Pavilion), were inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, and the preservation of these properties has since been promoted. A large number of traditional events have also survived, not least of which are the three great festivals of Kyoto: the aforementioned Gion Matsuri; the Aoi Matsuri (or Hollyhock Festival), which has endured for 14 centuries; and the Jidai Matsuri (or Festival of Ages), which is held annually on October 22, the date on which Emperor Kanmu relocated Japan's capital to Kyoto. There is also the *Gozan no Okuribi*, a festival which is famous for the giant bonfire lit during Obon on August 16 to form the Chinese character for “large” or “great.” Together, these festivals are also dubbed the “four great events of Kyoto,” and attract many, many visitors every year.

Kinkaku-ji (Temple of the Golden Pavilion)

Pure Land Paradise drawn by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu.

Its famous Golden Pavilion (Kinkaku)—actually a pagoda made to house the sacred relics of the Buddha—has given this temple the popular name of Kinkaku-ji (“Temple of the Golden Pavilion”), however the official name of this branch temple of the Rinzai-sect Zen temple of Shokoku-ji is Rokuon-ji. The temple was designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

During the Kamakura period (1185-1333), this land was the site of a villa of the aristocrat Saionji Kintsune, known as Kitayamadai. During the Muromachi period (1392-1573), however, it caught the attention of the third Ashikaga shogun Yoshimitsu (1358-1408), who took over the site from the Saionji family in order to build his own villa, which he called Kitayamadono. This complex, whose gardens and architecture focused around a central Golden Pavilion, was said to evoke paradise on earth and was the destination of such esteemed visitors as Emperor Gokomatsu (r. 1392-1412), father of the Zen priest Ikkyū. The estate also became the center of the so-called “Kitayama culture,” which was central in importing various aspects of Ming-dynasty Chinese culture into Japanese society, thanks to increased trade relations with Japan’s continental neighbor.

After Yoshimitsu’s death, the villa was turned into a temple according to his will, with Musō Sōseki (also known as Musō Kokushi, 1275-1351) becoming its first abbot. The name Rokuon-ji was taken from the first two characters of Yoshimitsu’s posthumous name.

(Source: <https://www.shokoku-ji.jp/en/kinkakuji/about/>)

Japanese Tea Ceremony

presented by the Urasenke Chado Tradition

Chado, the “Way of Tea,” also known as chanoyu and commonly referred to as the Japanese Tea Ceremony in English, is a spiritual and aesthetic discipline for refinement of the self.



Chado centers on the activity of host and guest spending a mutually heartwarming time together over a bowl of matcha tea, both realizing that the time shared can never be repeated, that it is a “once in a lifetime” occasion.

Having been nurtured on Japanese soil, it represents the quintessence of Japanese aesthetics and culture; but, over and beyond this, people far and wide have discovered that life is beautified by this Way — by the spirit that guides its practice, as well as by the objects which express that spirit and are an integral part of its practice.

Raku Museum

Raku ware, a unique Japanese pottery for *chanoyu*, the tea ceremony, was initiated in Kyoto in the mid-16th century by Raku Chōjirō, the first generation of the Raku family, to fulfil the ideal of *wabicha* established by Sen Rikyū, a master of the tea ceremony.



Chōjirō I
Black Raku tea bowl named Omokage
(Shadow of Remembrance)

The Raku Museum is situated immediately next door to the Raku family home and workshop. The collection passed down over generations has primarily been formed as a resource from which future Raku generations can learn about their forebears.

The Raku Museum allows you to experience the drama of tradition and creativity shared by all the Raku generations from the founder Chōjirō to the current head Kichizaemon XVI who all represent ‘now’ of each era, relentlessly pursuing the spirit of innovation.

Kyoto State Guest House

A refined accommodation and a platform for diplomatic events that offer the finest hospitality, where the best of Japanese traditional skills converge.



Kyoto State Guest House was established in 2005 in the heart of Kyoto, a city that reflects the depth of Japan's history and culture. It fulfills its role by welcoming distinguished guests from around the world with the warmest hospitality, while also cultivating mutual understanding and friendship with Japan.

There are two concepts for this building. One is “modern interpretation of traditional Japanese architecture” and the other is the “exquisite harmony of garden and building.” While the exterior features traditional Japanese architecture, the building also incorporates the latest technology. Furthermore, the design aims to seamlessly blend the garden and the structure. The meticulous landscaping in the design creates a superb view from every room and every angle when seen from the interior.

The construction of Kyoto State Guest House encompasses a wide range of traditional artisanal skills. Across every facet

of the interior, including *tatami*, earthen walls, and *urushi* lacquered furnishings, understated yet refined details reflect the expertise of skilled artisans.

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