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#### Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name MCMINN, DOUGLAS: FILES

Withdrawer

SMF

2/25/2008

File Folder

FRANCE-JAPAN (1)

**FOIA** 

S2007-081

**Box Number** 

13

**NOUZILLE** 

TO THAINING IS			105			
ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions		
51173 CABLE	RE MEETINGS OF TRADE FACILITATION COMMITTEE AND TRILATERAL TRADE COMMITTEE	4	9/10/1981	B1 B3		
51174 CABLE	DUPLICATE OF 51173	4	9/10/1981	B1 B3		
51175 CABLE	RE JAPAN'S EXPORT SURPLUS, YEN, AND BANKING SYSTEM	4	9/10/1981	B1 B3		
51165 CABLE	240916Z NOV 81 <b>R</b> 4/20/2010 M2007-081	2	11/24/1981	B1		
51166 REPORT	PAGES 9-10 ONLY RE JAPAN	2	12/11/1981	B1 B3		
51167 CABLE	111003Z DEC 81 R 4/20/2010 M2007-081	4	12/11/1981	B1		
51168 CABLE	170929Z DEC 81 <b>R</b> 4/20/2010 M2007-081	3	12/17/1981	B1		
51176 CABLE	RE JAPAN-US TRADE AND NON-TRADE ISSUES	6	1/22/1982	B1 B3		
51177 CABLE	DUPLICATE OF 51175	4	9/10/1981	B1 B3		

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

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B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA] B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

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ID Doc Type	Docu	ıment Descriptio	n	No of Pages		Restrictions
51178 CABLE	VIEW	S OF PM SUZUKI		5	1/25/1982	B1 B3
51169 MEMO		G TO FRY RE ESP PRESIDENT	AKI'S MEETING WITH	1	2/24/1982	B1
	R	4/23/2010	NLRRM2007-081			
51170 TALKING POINTS	FOR U		TING WITH MASUMI	1	ND	B1
	R	4/23/2010	NLRRM2007-081			
51171 TALKING POINTS	ESAK	I TALKING POIN	ΓS	1	ND	B1
	R	4/23/2010	NLRRM2007-081			
51172 MEMCON	PRES: ESAK		G WITH MASUMI	3	2/23/1982	B1
	R	4/23/2010	NLRRM2007-081			

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Collection Name Withdrawer SMF 2/25/2008 MCMINN, DOUGLAS: FILES File Folder **FOIA** FRANCE-JAPAN (1) S2007-081 NOUZILLE Box Number 13 185 No of Doc Date Restric-Document Type IDpages tions Document Description **51173 CABLE** 9/10/1981 **B**1 **B**3 RE MEETINGS OF TRADE FACILITATION

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

**COMMITTEE** 

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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COMMITTEE AND TRILATERAL TRADE

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	Document Description	pages	tions

**51174 CABLE** 

4 9/10/1981

B1

**DUPLICATE OF 51173** 

**B3** 

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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	Document Description		pages		tions

**51175 CABLE** 

4 9/10/1981

B1

RE JAPAN'S EXPORT SURPLUS, YEN, AND BANKING SYSTEM

**B**3

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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PAGE 81 ACTION EA-12 TDKYO 21138 81 OF 82 248924Z

2719

TOKYO 21138 Ø1 OF Ø2 248924Z

P 248916Z NOV 81 FH AMEHBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHOC PRIORITY 5552 TREASURY/DEP WASHOC PRIORITY

CONF DENTIAL SECTION 81 OF 82 TOKYO 21138

E.O. 12865: GDS 11/24/87 (WILLIAM BARRACLOUGH) OR-E TAGS: OVIP (REGAN, DONALD), EFIN, JA SUBJECT: VISIT TO JAPAN OF SECRETARY REGAN NOV 19-28, 1981

- 1. (U) SUMMARY: FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO JAPAN BY SECRETARY REGAN IMPRESSED EMBASSY AS HIGHLY USEFUL, PARTICULARLY IN THAT IT PROVIDED OPPORTUNITY TO REITERATE TO GOJ AT HIGH LEVELS IMPORTANCE THAT U.S. ATTACHES TO PROMPT ACTION TO OPEN UP JAPAN'S HARKET FURTHER TO IMPORTS AND TO DO SO AT A TIME WHEN THE TRADE PROBLEM IS UNDER ACTIVE INTER-MINISTERIAL CONSIDERATION HERE. END SUMMARY.
- 2. (U) EMBASSY BELIEVES BRIEF VISIT TO TOKYO NOV 19-28 BY SECRETARY REGAN AND HIS PARTY WAS HIGHLY USEFUL. IN LESS THAN 24 HOURS ON THE GROUND HERE, SECRETARY REGAN TOUCHED MOST OF THE MAIN BASES, DIRING WITH FINANCE MINISTER WATANABE ON THURSDAY EVENING AND THE FOLLOWING HORNING MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI, FOREIGN MINISTER SONODA, AND ECONOMIC PLANNING AGENCY DIRECTOR GENERAL KOMOTO BEFORE ADDRESSING A GUNCHEON AT THE JAPAN NATIONAL PRESS CLUB. BANK OF JAPAN GOVERNOR MAEKAWA WAS AMONG THE GUESTS AT THE LUNCHEON, WHICH PROVIDED A BRIEF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE SECRETARY AND THE GOVERNOR TO MEET.
- 3. (U) BECAUSE OF LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF U.S.
  PARTICIPANTS IN MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER, NOTES ON
  THAT MEETING WERE TAKEN BY THE SECRETARY'S PARTY.
  HOWEVER, MAJOR THEMES OF MEETINGS WITH FINANCE MINISTER
  AND EPA DIRECTOR GENERAL, AND ITO A LESSER EXTENT)
  THE FOREIGN MINISTER, WERE U.S. INTEREST RATES AND
  JAPAN'S TRADE SURPLUS.
- 4. JE ON U.S. INTEREST RATES, SECRETARY POINTED OUT EXTENT TO WHICH OUR RATES HAD ALREADY COME DOWN AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT THEY WOULD CONTINUE TO DECLINE. JAPANESE BINISTERS ALL EXPRESSED SATISFACTION THAT U.S. INTEREST RATES HAD DECLINED AND THAT THE YEN HAD BEEN STRENGTHENING. AT THE THURSDAY EVENING DINNER, MOF VICE HINISTER WATANABE EXPRESSED SOME CONCERN THAT IF THE U.S. BUDGET DEFICET WERE TO INCREASE, IT MIGHT HAVE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON BOTH INFLATION AND INTEREST RATES IN THE U.S. IN RESPONSE THE SECRETARY POINTED OUT INTER ALIA THAT JAPAN'S PROPORTIONATELY MUCH LARGER BUDGET DEFICIT HAS NOT BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH INTEREST RATES OR INFLATION. AT EPA, KOMOTO PERHAPS SHOWED A LITTLE MORE CONCERN ABOUT U.S. INTEREST RATES, GIVEN HIS HOPES OF STIMULATING DOMESTIC DEMAND BY LOWERING JAPANESE INTEREST RATES, BUT HE TOO SHOWED APPRECIATION OF THE FACT THAT U.S. INTEREST RATES HAD COME DOWN.
- 5. (A) OTHER MAJOR THEME OF SECRETARY'S MEETINGS WAS JAPAN'S TRADE SURPLUS, WITH THE SECRETARY FORCEFULLY URGING THE GOJ TO MOVE PROMPTLY TO OPEN ITS MARKET

FURTHER TO IMPORTS. HE POINTED OUT THAT THE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY AREAD, WHEN THE U.S. ECONOMY IS IN RECESSION, WOULD BE A PARTICULARLY DIFFICULT PERIOD. EXPRESSING CONCERN THAT THE CONGRESS COULD COME BACK AFTER NEW YEAR FROM ITS RECESS IN A HOOD TO PASS PROTECTIONIST LEGISLATION. JAPANESE MINISTERS ASSURED THE SECRETARY THAT THEY WERE ADDRESSING THE TRADE PROLEM VERY SERIOUSLY. MINISTER WATANABE SEEMED TO BE COUNTING ON A STRONG YEN TO ASSIST IN REDUCING THE TRADE SURPLUS. ALTHOUGH HE WAS CAUTIONED BY UNDER SECRETARY SPRINKEL NOT TO RELY TOO HEAVILY ON THIS, SINCE WE EXPECT THE DOLLAR TO REMAIN FIRM DESPITE DECLINING U.S. INTEREST RATES. WATANABE SHOWED UNDERSTANDING OF THE NEED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT JAPANESE NTB'S BUT HAD GREAT DIFFICULTY IN TREATING TARIFFS IN A BILATERAL CONTEXT OR AS A MATTER FOR UNILATERAL ACTION ON JAPAN'S PART. ALTHOUGH HE THOUGHT JAPAN ALSO HAD TO DEAL WITH THE FACT THAT JAPAN'S EXPORTS TENDED TO CONCENTRATE ON SPECIFIC MARKETS, HE ASSURED THE SECRETARY THAT THE PRIME MINISTER DOES WANT TO OPEN UP JAPAN'S MARKET FURTHER. ON OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST, WATANABE RECOGNIZED THE U.S. - JAPAN BILATERAL TRADE BALANCE PROBLEM BUT URGED THAT PEOPLE LOOK AT JAPAN'S GLOBAL CURRENT ACCOUNT POSITION (WHICH HE THOUGHT WOULD BE IN BALANCE EXCEPT FOR THE CUTS THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN JAPAN'S OIL IMPORTS). HE RESTATED THE VIEW THAT OTHER COUNTRIES HUST ALSO DO MORE TO EXPORT TO JAPAN, EXPRESSING PARTICULAR CONCERN ABOUT FOREIGN EXPORTERS USE OF SOLE AGENTS FOR THEIR SALES IN JAPAN, WHICH HE BELIEVED WAS A MAJOR FACTOR IN HIGH IMPORT PRICES. MINISTER KONOTO UNDERSCORED THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THE PRIME MINISTER IS SEEKING RESOLUTIONS TO THE TRADE PROBLEM. KOMOTO SEEMED TO PLACE EMPHASIS ON THE

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

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TOKYO 21138 02 OF 02 2409247

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ACTION EA-12

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FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 5553

TREASURY/DEP WASHDC PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL SECTION 02 OF 02 TOKYO 21138

EXPANSION OF DOMESTIC DEMAND AND A STRONG YEN AS MEANS OF ADDRESSING THAT PROBLEM.

- 6. (U) SECRETARY REGAN'S VISIT RECEIVED EXTENSIVE
  BUT FAIRLY STRAIGHT-FORWARD COVERAGE IN BOTH JAPANESE
  AND ENGLISH LANGUAGE PRESS HERE. MOST COVERAGE
  HIGHLIGHTED SECRETARY'S MESSAGE THAT TIME IS GROWING
  SHORT FOR REMOVING JAPANESE BARRIERS TO IMPORTS.
  WHILE GOJ COMMITMENT TO TAKE STEPS TO DEAL WITH THE
  TRADE PROBLEM COMES THROUGH CLEARLY IN THE COVERAGE,
  SO DOES GOJ RELUCTANCE TO DEAL WITH TARIFF QUESTIONS
  EITHER BILATERALLY OR AS A MATTER FOR UNILATERAL
  ACTION ON JAPAN'S PART. PRIME MINISTER IS ALSO
  CITED AS EXPECTING THAT A STRONG YEN WILL SERVE TO
  REDUCE JAPAN'S TRADE SURPLUS. EDITORIAL COMMENT
  HAS BEEN LIMITED AND NOT PARTICULARLY REVEALING.
- 7. (U) THIS MESSAGE WAS NOT CLEARED BY THE SECRETARY'S PARTY PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.

MANSFIELD

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FRANCE-JAPAN (1)

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ID	Document Type
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No of Doc Date

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**51166 REPORT** 

2 12/11/1981

B1

PAGES 9-10 ONLY RE JAPAN

B3

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

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# Department of State

INCOMING TELEGRAM -

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PAGE Ø1 TOKYO 22252 Ø1 OF Ø4 111825Z ACTION EA-12 79

TOKYO 22252 Ø1 OF Ø4 111Ø25Z

INFO OCT-00 ADS-BØ AID-Ø7 INR-10 EUR-12 SS-10 EB-88 H-Ø1 10-15 NEA-Ø6 NSC-05 NSAE-80 COME-00 LAB-Ø4 TRSE-00 OPIC-07 CEA-01 DOTE-00 OMB-01 STR-13 S1L-01 AGRE-01 FRB-03 XMB-Ø2 SP-Ø2 /125 W

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P 1110037 DEC 81 FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 6128 INFO USMISSION GENEVA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION 01 OF 04 TOKYO 22252

E.O. 12865: N/A
TAGS: ETRD, JA
SUBJECT: GOJ'S FIRST RESPONSE TO THE TRADE
PROBLEM

1. SUMMARY. IN RESPONSE TO MOUNTING INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE (ESPECIALLY IN THE US AND EUROPE) THAT JAPAN FURTHER OPEN UP ITS MARKET TO IMPORTS, AND DUE TO JAPAN'S EXPANDING TRADE SURPLUS, ESPECIALLY WITH THE US, THE GOJ HAS RECENTLY TAKEN A RANGE OF ACTIONS TO DEMONSTRATE THE SERIOUSNESS WITH WHICH THIS ISSUE IS BEING TREATED IN JAPAN. THE GOJ SEES THESE MEASURES AS SETTING THE STAGE FOR IMPORT LIBERALIZATION, HOPING THEY WILL LEAD TO AN EASING OF TENSIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND ITS TRADING PARTNERS, ESPECIALLY THE US. THIS CABLE CATALOGUES AND BRIEFLY DESCRIBES SOME OF THE MORE SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVES THAT ARE LIKELY TO AFFECT THE US. END SUMMARY.

DURING 1981 JAPAN'S MERCHANDISE TRADE AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES HAVE REGISTERED REMARKABLE TURN-AROUNDS FROM THEIR PERFORMANCES IN 1988. THE MERCHANDISE TRADE ACCOUNT, ON AN IMF BASIS, WENT FROM A SURPLUS OF \$1.8 BILLION FOR ALL OF 1988 TO A SURPLUS OF \$15.6 BILLION THROUGH JUST THE FIRST 9 MONTHS OF 1981, WHILE THE CURRENT ACCOUNT (WHICH WAS IN DEFICIT BY \$10.7 BILLION FOR 1980) HAS REGISTERED A SURPLUS OF \$3.7 BILLION DURING THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF CALENDAR YEAR 1981. THIS REVERSAL IS DUE TO A LARGE INCREASE IN JAPANESE EXPORTS OVER THE PAST YEAR WHILE IMPORTS HAVE BEEN GENERALLY STAGNANT. MUCH OF THE INCREASE IN EXPORTS HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THE AMERICAN AND WESTERN EUROPEAN MARKETS WHILE IMPORTS FROM THOSE AREAS HAVE SHOWN LITTLE OR NO GROWTH. EXPORTS TO THE U.S. WERE UP 21.5 PCT DURING THE JANUARY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD WHILE IMPORTS WERE UP ONLY 2.2 PCT MAKING IT LIKELY THAT THE U.S. TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN WILL TOP \$15 BILLION FOR ALL OF 1981. THIS GROWING TRADE IMBALANCE HAS RESULTED IN A WAVE OF PROTESTS FROM THE U.S. AND EUROPE. THE INAYAMA MISSION DURING ITS TRIP TO EUROPE THIS PAST FALL WAS SUBJECTED AT EVERY STOP TO DEMANDS FOR JAPAN TO OPEN UP ITS MARKETS AND RESTRAIN ITS EXPORTS OF "SENSITIVE" PRODUCTS TO THE E.C. ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC. THERE HAVE BEEN EXCEEDINGLY STRIDENT VOICES IN THE U.S. CONGRESS CALLING ON JAPAN TO IMPORT MORE GOODS FROM THE U.S., AND THREATENING PROTECTIONIST BARRIERS AGAINST JAPANESE PRODUCTS.

CABINET'S ECONOMIC MINISTERS WAS HELD ON NOVEMBER 17 TO CONSIDER THE TRADE PROBLEM. FOLLOWING THE PASSAGE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM BILL AND THE RESHUFFLING OF THE CABINET, THE TRADE PROBLEM MOVED TO CENTER STAGE AS EXHIBITED BY SEVERAL PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI OUTLINING HIS DETERMINATION TO CAREFULLY EXAMINE JAPAN'S TARIFF AND NON-TARIFF TRADE BARRIERS WITH THE INTENT TO FIND WAYS TO AMELIORATE THE SITUATION. WE BELIEVE THAT THE PRIME MINISTER HAS BECOME CONVINCED THAT HIS OWN DOMESTIC POLITICAL STANDING AND THUS HIS PROSPECTS OF BEING RE-ELECTED LDP PRESIDENT AND PRIME MINISTER DEPEND HEAVILY ON HIS RECORD IN MANAGING THE TRADE FRICTION ISSUE. A FURTHER INDICATION OF THE GOJ'S RECOGNITION OF THE PROBLEM WAS THE CENTRAL PLACE THAT TRADE ISSUES OCCUPIED IN THE FIRST CABINET MEETING (NOVEMBER 30) OF THE NEW SUZUK! CABINET.

4. THE GOJ IMMEDIATELY BEGAN TO ORGANIZE ITSELF TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM. AT THE DIRECTION OF PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI, THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (LDP) HAS FORMED A RESEARCH COUNCIL CHAIRED BY FORMER MITI \_MINISTER MASUM! ESAKI MADE UP OF 33 PROMINENT POLITICAL LEADERS, INCLUDING 22 FORMER CABINET MINISTERS, TO FIND SOLUTIONS TO THE TRADE FRICTIONS WITH THE U.S. AND THE E.C. THIS IS AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT SINCE ONLY WITH THE BACKING AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE POLITICAL LEADERSHIP WILL THE GOVERNMENT -- AND PARTICULARLY THE ENTRENCHED BUREAUCRACY IN DOMESTIC AGENCIES -- BEGIN TO ADDRESS THOSE NON-TARIFF BARRIERS AND ANTI-IMPORT BIASES WHICH HAVE THEIR ROOTS IN DOMESTIC SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS. THE COMMITTEE MET ON DECEMBER 9 AND IT IS REPORTED THAT THEY WILL PREPARE MEASURES BY THE END OF JANUARY

July July

DECLASSIFIED

NLRR MO7-081 #51167

NARA DATE 4/20/18

AS A RESULT OF THIS GROWING STORM, A MEETING OF THE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

PAGE Ø1 TONYO 22252 Ø2 OF Ø4 111Ø17Z ACTION EA-12

7954

TOKYO 22252 Ø2 OF Ø4 111Ø17Z

INFO OCT-98 ADS-00 A1D-Ø7 INR-10 CLAE-80 FR-92 H-Ø1 10-15 NEA-06 NSC-Ø5 NSAE-ØØ COME-00 TRSE-ØØ OPIC-Ø7 CEA-Ø1 1-83 1 AR-84 DOTE-ØØ OMB-Ø1 AGRE-01 FRB-03 XMB-02 AGR-01 ICAE - 80 SP-62 /125 W

P 111883Z DEC 81
FM AMEMBASSY TOKYO
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 6129
INFO USMISSION GENEVA

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION #2 OF #4 TOKYO 22252

TO DEAL WITH THE TRADE FRICTION WITH THE US AND EC THROUGH CHANGES IN EXISTING LAWS. SEPTEL COVERS THIS DEVELOPMENT IN GREATER DETAIL.

- 5. IN ADDITION, KEY BUSINESS LEADERS ARE BEING MOBILIZED. THE SECOND PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS RESEARCH COUNCIL (THE DOKO ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM COMMISSION) WILL STUDY THE PROBLEM OF MON-TARIFF BARRIERS AT THE DIRECTION OF PRIME MINISTER SUZUKI. THEY WILL INVESTIGATE STREAMLINING AND SIMPLIFYING IMPORT PROCEDURES FOR SUCH ITEMS AS MEDICINES, FOODS, AND AUTOMOBILE PARTS. THIS WILL BE EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF MAKING CHANGES IN THE VERY COMPLICATED LAWS THAT GOVERN THE IMPORTATION OF THESE GOODS. THE CONCLUSIONS OF THIS STUDY WILL BE INCOR-PORATED INTO THE NEXT ROUND OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM RECOMMENDATIONS AND SHOULD BE COMPLETED BY JANUARY, 1982. THIS STUDY IS GETTING STAFF SUPPORT FROM THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WHICH RE-PORTEDLY PRESENTED IT WITH A LIST OF 24 AREAS IN WHICH THE US AND THE EC HAVE SOUGHT RELIEF. INTERESTINGLY, THIS GROUP PUT THE TRADE ISSUE IN THE CONTEXT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM, THE OTHER HIGH PRIORITY OF THE SUZUKI ADMINISTRATION AND ON WHICH HE EARLIER SAID HE WAS STAKING HIS POLITICAL LIFE.
- 6. PRESUMABLY THE WORK OF THE DOKO CONNISSION WILL DOVETAIL AT SOME POINT WITH THAT OF THE MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS IMPORTATION COMMITTEE KEASURES CONFERENCE (A SUB-GROUP OF THE TRADE COUNCIL CHARIED BY THE PM) WHICH WAS REACTIVATED RECENTLY TO ADVISE MITI ON IMPLE-HENTING FORMER HIT! MINISTER TANAKA'S JULY 14 STATEMENT ON INCREASING JAPAN'S MANUFACTURED IMPORTS. IT IS CHAIRED BY YOSHIZO IKEDA OF MITSUI. ON DECEMBER 4 IT ISSUED ITS INTERIM REPORT ON MEASURES TO EXPAND IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURED GOODS AND TO ABOLISH NON-TARIFF BARRIERS. THE REPORT URGES THE GOVERNMENT AS IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO LOWER TARIFFS, EASE QUOTA RESTRICTIONS AND TO REMOVE NON-TARIFF BARRIERS THROUGH SUCH MEASURES AS SIMPLIFYING IMPORT INSPECTION PROCEDURES. THE REPORT CONCENTRATES ON SIX ITEMS WHERE IT BELIEVES NON-TARIFF BARRIERS COULD BE ELIMINATED: FOODSTUFFS, MEDICINE GOODS. HIGH PRESSURE GAS CONTAINERS, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, INSPECTION OF AUTOMOBILE EXHAUST GAS, AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS. MITI, THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES AND THE WELFARE MINISTRY HAVE BEGUN THEIR REVIEW OF THE REPORT.

7. IT IS ALSO EXPECTED THAT THE ECONOMIC MINISTERS WILL MEET AGAIN DECEMBER 16 TO DISCUSS THE TRADE ISSUE, PRINCIPALLY THE TARIFF PROPOSAL AND PROBABLY ALSO EMERGENCY IMPORTS (SEE BELOW). THERE HAS ALSO BEEN TALK IN THE PRESS AND CONSIDERA-TION WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF SENDING A SPECIAL TRADE ENVOY (PERHAPS THE CHAIRMAN OF THE LDP TRADE STUDY COUNCIL ESAK! ~ SEE BELOW) TO THE US AND EUROPE TO DISCUSS THE TRADE PROBLEM. THE PM STATED THAT THE ENVOY WILL BE DISPATCHED ONLY AFTER THE GOVERNMENT HAS DETERMINED ITS TRADE POLICIES SO THAT THE DISCUSSIONS WITH THE EUROPEANS AND AMERICANS CAN BE MEANINGFUL AND SUBSTANTATIVE.

8. GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE GOJ IS CONSIDERING FOUR TYPES OF MEASURES TO DEAL WITH THE TRADE PROBLEM. THE FIRST CABINET MEETING FOLLOWING THE CABINET RESHUFFLE HELD DN. NOVEMBER 28, IT WAS DECIDED TO ACCELERATE BY TWO YEARS THE TARIFF REDUCTIONS AGREED TO DURING THE TOKYO ROUND OF THE HTN. THIS ACTION WILL BE TAKEN UP BY THE TARIFF COUNCIL ON DECEMBER 21, AND IF PASSED BY THE DIET WILL TAKE EFFECT AS OF APRIL 1, 1982. ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME OPPOSITION FROM SPECIAL INTERESTS AFFECTED, IT SEEMS ALMOST CERTAIN THAT THE TARIFF COUNCIL AND THE DIET WILL APPROVE THE PROPOSAL WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

9. THE SECOND GROUP OF MEASURES ARE NON-TARIFF MEASURES. THE GOJ HAS ALREADY TAKEN ACTIONS TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY OF IMPORTED

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PAGE Ø1 ACTION EA-12 TOKYO 22252 Ø3 OF Ø4 111Ø18Z

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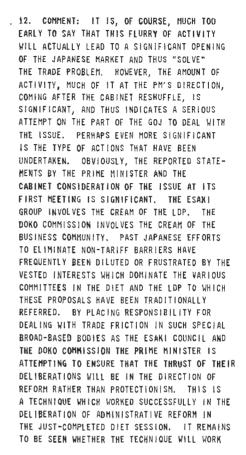
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BATS AND TENNIS BALLS. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DOKO COMMISSION, THE TRADE CONFERENCE SUB-GROUP, AND THE LDP STUDY COUNCIL WILL LIKELY FORM THE BASIS OF FURTHER MEASURES IN THIS AREA. IN ADDITION, THE US-JAPAN TRADE SUB-GROUP AGREED TO CONVENE A MEETING ON STANDARDS EARLY NEXT YEAR. THE TRADE SUB-GROUP ALSO AGREED THAT A CONCRETE PLAN FOR OPENING THE JAPANESE MARKET WOULD BE CONSIDERED AT THE GROUP'S NEXT MEETING IN LATE FERRIARY.

18. THE THIRD GROUP OF MEASURES ARE EMERGENCY IMPORTS.
THE GOJ HAS BEEN TOLD AND PROBABLY REALIZES THAT THE US. DOES NOT CONSIDER EMERGENCY IMPORTS A VIABLE LONG-TERM SOLUTION TO THE TRADE IMBALANCE PROBLEM. HOWEVER, THERE ARE SOME IN THE GOJ WHO BELIEVE THE TRADE QUESTION TO BE SUCH A SERIOUS AND IMMEDIATE PROBLEM THAT SOME ACTION NEEDS TO BE TAKEN RIGHT AWAY. AS OTHER MEASURES WILL PROBABLY NOT BE READY UNTIL JANUARY OR FEBRUARY OF 1982, EMERGENCY IMPORTS ARE ATTRACTIVE AS A STEP THAT CAN BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY. IN FACT, THE JUST RELEASED NOVEMBER EXPORT STATISTICS SHOW A \$348 MILLION DOLLAR INCREASE IN NUCLEAR REACTOR COMPONENTS AND URANIUM, PRODUCT CATEGORIES WHERE THE JAPANESE HAVE MADE EMERGENCY IMPORTS IN THE PAST.

11. THE FOURTH MEASURE IS STIMULATION OF THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY. THE GOJ REALIZES THAT ONE OF THE MAJOR UNDER-LYING CAUSES OF THE RAPID INCREASE IN THE EXTERNAL SURPLUS IS THE SLUGGISH STATE OF THE DOMESTIC FCONOMY WHICH HAS PERSISTED SINCE EARLY 1980. EPA MINISTER KOMOTO IN PARTICULAR HAS ACTIVELY CALLED FOR MEASURES THAT WOULD STIMULATE DOMESTIC DEMAND. THE GOJ IS NOW BEGINNING TO MAKE CONCRETE MOVES TOWARDS THAT END. ALTHOUGH THE STATE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCES DO NOT ALLOW MUCH IN THE WAY OF EXPANSIONARY FISCAL POLICIES, WITH THE EASING OF IN-FLATIONARY PRESSURES AND THE RECENT APPRECIATION OF THE YEN THE BANK OF JAPAN HAS DECIDED TO LOWER THE DISCOUNT RATE BY 0.75 PCT TO 5.5 PCT. HOWEVER, THIS IS LESS THAN THE 1.0 PCT CUT THAT WAS GENERALLY EXPECTED AND INDICATES THAT THE GOJ IS STILL ACTING VERY CAUTIOUSLY. IN THE SHORT TERM. A REDUCTION IN THE DISCOUNT RATE COULD EXECERBATE THE PROBLEM BY CAUSING A DECLINE IN THE EXCHANGE VALUE OF THE YEN. HOWEVER, IN THE LONG RUN, IT SHOULD REDUCE THE EXTERNAL SURPLUS IF IT IS SUFFICIENTLY LARGE TO STIM-ULATE THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND INCREASE THE DEMAND FOR IMPORTS. THIS IS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF US-JAPAN BILATERAL TRADE AS OUR EXPORTS TO JAPAN CONTAIN A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF GOODS SUCH AS FOREST PRODUCTS AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS THAT ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.





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AGAIN. WE, OF COURSE, SHOULD DO ALL WE CAN TO ENCOURAGE THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS CONSENSUS AND THE US-JAPAN TRADE SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING HELD HERE THIS WEEK SHOULD BE SEEN AS PART OF THE PROCESS. THE JAPANESE WILL HOLD A SIMILAR MEETING WITH THE EC IN LATE JANUARY AND THAT, AS WELL, MAY PLAY A ROLE AS WELL AS DETERMINE THE TIMING OF WHATEVER THEY DO.

# CONELDENTIAL

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION Ø1 OF Ø3 TOKYO 22589 PASS USTR ELECTRONICALLY GENEVA FOR USTR E. O. 12065: NA TAGS: ETRD, JA

SUBJECT: GOJ ANNDUNCES EXTERNAL ECONOMIC MEASURES (EEM) PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE TRADE SURPLUS

- 1. ON DECEMBER 16, THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC MEASURES ADOPTED A FIVE POINT PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE TRADE SURPLUS AND EASE TRADE FRICTION WITH THE U.S. AND THE EC. SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF PROGRAM FOLLOWS. ROUGH TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT ANNOUNCING DECISION OF MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IS CONTAINED IN PARAGRAPH 3.
- 2. THE PROGRAM, ENTITLED EXTERNAL ECONOMIC MEASURES (EEM) BY THE GOJ, CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS. 1. MEASURES TO FURTHER OPEN THE MARKET:
- 1) IMPROVEMENT OF IMPORT INSPECTION PROCEDURES.
- COMMENT: UNDER THIS ITEM VARIOUS STANDARDS NTBS WILL BE REVIEWED INCLUDING FOR PROCESSED FOOD, DRUGS, COSMETICS, HIGH PRESSURE GAS CONTAINERS, AEROSOL SPRAYS, ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES, AUTOMOBILES, AND CHEMICALS. A DECISION WILL BE MADE BY THE END OF JANUARY, 1982, IT IS NOT YET CLEAR WHAT TYPE OF ACTION IS BEING CONSIDERED WITH REGARD TO THE NTB STANDARDS AREAS LISTED ABOVE.
- 2) EASING IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.
- -- REVIEW OF 27 IMPORT QUOTAS,
- COMMENT: A REVIEW WILL BE MADE OF 27 RESIDUAL IMPORT QUOTAS (MOSTLY AGRICULTURAL AND LEATHER ITEMS). SOME MAY BE DROPPED BUT HOST WILL PROBABLY REMAIN. A DECISION IS DUE BY THE END OF JANUARY, 1982, BUT THE DECISION ON THIS POLITICALLY DIFFICULT ISSUE WILL PROBABLY BE DELAYED UNTIL MARCH IF NOT INDEFINITELY.
- -- ACCELERATED STAGING OF MIN TARFFF CUTS. COMMENT: THE MIN OUTS SCHEDULED FOR 1983 AND 1984 WILL BE MADE AT THE SAME TIME AS THE 1982 CUTS (APRIL 1, 1982). THE SCHEDULE FOR THE REMAINING CUTS ('85, '86, '87) WILL REMAIN UNCHANGED. IN ADDITION THE TARIFF ON WHISKY AND PROBABLY BANANAS HILL ALSO BE LOWERED. THE DECISION ON THIS ITEM WILL BE MADE FINAL BY DECEMBER 21.
- 11. IMPORT PROMOTION MEASURES:

- 1) FOREIGN CURRENCY LENDING FOR ENERGENCY IMPORTS. COMMENTS: ALTHOUGH DECISIONS ARE NOT FULLY WORKED OUT, THE PROGRAM IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE SAMURAI LEASING OF AIRCRAFT AND WILL BE AVAILABLE TO PURCHASE SHIPS, ETC. \$500 HILLION WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THIS PROGRAM AT INTERNATIONAL INTEREST RATES. THE PROGRAM WILL BEGIN JANUARY 15, 1982 (FURTHER DETAILS
  - STOCKPILING.

FOLLOW SEPTEL).

- -- INCREASING GOJ OIL STOCKS BY 1.5 MILLION KILDLITERS IN FY 82. THIS IS PART OF AN ONGOING PROGRAM (SEE TOKYO 19233) AND FUNDS ARE ALREADY INCLUDED IN THE FY 82 BUDGET. ORIGINAL PURPOSE WAS TO REMOVE SOME OF THE PRESSURE ON PRIVATE FIRMS OF HIGH STOCKPILES BY HAVING GOJ PURCHASE SOME OF THE CONTRACTED FOR DIL.
- -- STOCKPILING RARE METALS, A TOTAL OF ABOUT \$50 MILLION OF FIVE MINERALS WILL BE PURCHASED IN FY 82. DETAILS ARE GIVEN IN SEPTEL.
- -- PURCHASE OF FOREIGN GRAIN TO BE USED AS FOOD AID. COMMENT: A REPORTED \$98 MILLION WILL BE USED TO BUY U.S. AND OTHER FOREIGN GRAIN TO IMPLEMENT THE KENNEDY ROUND FOOD AID BUDGET.
- 3) IMPORT FAIRS AND MISSIDNS.
- 111. EXPORT POLICY.

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LINITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION #2 OF #3 TOKYO 22589 - EXPORTING COMPANIES WILL BE TOLD TO AVOID EXCESSIVE SURGES OF EXPORTS OF SPECIFIC PRODUCTS TO SPECIFIC MARKETS.

IV. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION.

- THE GOJ WILL PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION SUCH AS INVESTMENT, EXCHANGE OF TECHNOLOGY, JOINT R&D, CD-OPERATION IN THIRD COUNTRY MARKETS.
- IT IS NOT CLEAR WHAT THIS ITEM MEANS. IT MAY MEAN THAT THEIR AID BUDGET WILL NOT BE CUT THIS YEAR.
- 3. EXTERNAL ECONOMIC MEASURES (PROVISIONAL TRANSLATION) MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC MEASURES DECEMBER 16, 1981
- THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC MEASURES DECIDED ON OCTOBER 2 OF THIS YEAR ON ITS "ECONOMIC POLICY MANAGEMENT AND TENTATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK" SETTING FORTH THE FOUR BASIC DIRECTIONS OF PRICE STATILITY, RECOVERY IN BALANCED DOMESTIC DEMAND, PROMOTION OF MEASURES FOR RECESSION-BESET INDUSTRIES, AND BALANCED EXPANSION OF TRADE.
- HOWEVER, IN LOOKING AT THE SUBSEQUENT TRENDS IN THE JAPANESE ECONOMY, THE CONTINUING STAGNATION IN DOMESTIC DEMAND PERSISTS AND THE CURRENT ACCOUNT IS TENDING TO
- AT THE SAME TIME, THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, OVERALL, HAVE YET TO RECOVER FROM THE SECOND OIL CRISIS, AND MANY COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, IN PARTICULAR, FACE THE PROBLEMS OF INFLATION AND UNEMPLOY-MENT.
- IN VIEW OF THIS SITUATION, JAPAN, FOR ITS PART, SEEKING TO PROMOTE THE MAINTENANCE AND STRENGTHENING OF FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES, WILL MAKE STILL GREATER EFFORTS AS NOTED BELOW TOWARD THE OBJECTIVE OF BALANCED EXPANSION OF WORLD TRADE WITH EMPHASIS ON THE RECOVERY OF DOMESTIC DEMAND.

I. MEASURES FOR FURTHER OPENING THE MARKET.

1. IMPROVEMENT OF IMPORT INSPECTION PROCEDURES, ETC. IN LIGHT OF THE INTERMEDIATE REPORT OF THE TRADE CONFERENCE (COMMITTEE FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORT MEASURES) AND OTHER STUDIES, THE MINISTRIES AND AGENCIES CONCERNED WILL CONDUCT A REVIEW OF THE PROCEDURES FOR DOMESTIC TESTING, ETC. AND PUT TOGETHER BY THE END OF JANUARY NEXT YEAR SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR THEIR IMPROVE-

MENT WITH A VIEW TO PROMOTING IMPORTS AND IN PRINCIPLE

BRINGING THEM IN LINE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS. FOR THOSE WHICH REQUIRE LEGAL AMENDMENTS. THE NECESSARY AMENDMENTS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE NEXT ORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET.

- IMPORT INSPECTION, ETC. SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN A PROPER MANNER WITH DUE CONSIDERATION TO THE AIM OF FURTHER OPENING THE MARKET.
- 2. EASING OF IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.
- WHILE CONSIDERING THOSE PRODUCTS OF INTEREST TO OTHER COUNTRIES, A REVIEW IS TO BE MADE, AS APPROPRIATE, OF RESIDUAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS. THE RESULTS OF THIS REVIEW WILL BE REPORTED TO THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC MEASURES.
- N.B. LOWERING OF TARIFF RATES.
- A DECISION WILL BE MADE SOON ON IMPLEMENT-ING ACROSS THE BOARD REDUCTION OF TARIFF RATES TWO YEARS AHEAD OF THE SCHEDULED STAGING IN THE TOKYO ROUND AGREE-MENTS AND ON REDUCING THE TARIFF ON WHISKY, ETC. COMMENSURATELY.
- 11. IMPORT PROMOTION MEASURES.
- 1. IMPLEMENTATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCY LENDING FOR EMERGENCY IMPORTS.
- FOREIGN CURRENCY LENDING BASED ON CURRENT INTERNATIONAL INTEREST RATE WILL BE INTRODUCED AS A

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#### NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MESSAGE CENTER

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LIMITED OFFICIAL USE SECTION 03 OF 03 TOKYO 22589 TEMPORARY MEASURE WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPORTS OF IMPORTANT GOODS CONDUCIVE TO EASING OF TRADE FRICTIONS, WHILE PAYING DUE ATTENTION TO THE EXCHANGE RATE OF THE YEN, ETC.

2. PROMOTION OF STOCKPILING, ETC.

(I) THE GOVERNMENT-OWNED OIL STOCKS WILL BE INCREASED BY APPROXIMATELY 1.5 MILLION KILOLITERS IN FY 1982.

(II) NECESSARY MEASURES WILL BE TAKEN IN ORDER TO PROMOTE PRIVATE STOCKPILING OF RARE METALS. - (II) FOREIGN-GROWN GRAINS WILL ALSO BE USED IN IMPLEMENTING THE KR FOOD AID BUDGET.

3. DISPATCH OF IMPORT MISSIONS, HOLDING OF PRODUCT EXHIBITIONS, ETC.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR, THE DISPATCH OF IMPORT MISSIONS, HOLDING OF PRODUCT EXHIBITIONS, JOINT SPONSORING OF FROM SYMPOSIUMS, ETC. WILL BE POSITIVELY PROMOTED. EFFORTS WILL ALSO BE MADE TO IMPLEMENT THE STATEMENT "ON THE EXPANSION OF MANUFACTURED IMPORTS", UTILIZING THE TRADE CONFERENCE (COMMITTEE FOR MANUFACTURED GOODS IMPORT MEASURES). III. EXPORT POLICY.

WITH THE BASIC POLICY OF BALANCED EXPANSION IN TRADE, EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO AVOID EXCESSIVE CON-CENTRATION OF EXPORTS OF SPECIFIC PRODUCTS. IN LINE WITH THIS POLICY, APPROPRIATE CARE WILL BE TAKEN IN THE FUTURE HANDLING OF MEASURES CURRENTLY BEING TAKEN.

IV. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION POLICY. INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH THE EC COUNTRIES. ETC. WILL BE POSITIVELY PROMOTED IN SUCH FORMS AS EXCHANGE OF INVESTMENT, TECHNOLOGY EXCHANGE, JOINT TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, COOPERATION IN THIRD-COUNTRY MARKETS, ETC.

V. ECONOMIC COOPERATION POLICY.

- EFFORTS WILL BE MADE TO FULL IMPLEMENT THE MEDIUM-TERM TARGET ON OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) DECIDED UPON IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR. MANSFIELD

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**MEMORANDUM** 

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

February 24, 1982

Jun 3

MEMORANDUM FOR MIKE FRY

FROM:

DON GREGG

SUBJECT:

Esaki's Meeting with the President

The President's meeting with Esaki did not go as well as I think it should have. The main problem was that Esaki did too much talking and too little listening. I had been taken in to see the President before the meeting and, along with Bill Brock, had urged him to speak forcefully on the need for Japan to open its market. We went over the attached talking points with him, and he seemed determined to go through them.

In the actual meeting, the President got through only the first two points before Esaki more or less took over the meeting.

Following the meeting, Esaki spoke to the press and made it appear that what Japan has already done will suffice to handle the problem. This is clearly not the case.

I suggest that prior to this afternoon's meeting with the Vice President you urge him to plow right through the talking points and make them all before giving Esaki a chance to gain conversational momentum.

If you want to talk about this, give me a call. I do not plan to attend the meeting due to a double-barreled conflict.

Attachments

Tab I Talking Points

Tab II 3x5 talking points

CONFINENTIAL Review on February 24, 1988

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#### TALKING POINTS FOR USE DURING THE MEETING WITH

#### MASUMI ESAKI ON FEBRUARY 23

- -- Welcome Mr. Esaki and note that you are glad to see that Prime Minister Suzuki has sent such a close and trusted friend on this vitally important mission.
- -- Extend thanks and regards to Prime Minister Suzuki for what is being done in terms of increased defense spending and sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union.
- -- Express appreciation for what has been done so far to remove non-tariff barriers, but state that much more needs to be done.
- -- Note that Japan and the United States are full partners in many ways but not yet in the trade area. The problem is that the Japanese market is not open to American goods in the same way that the American market is open to products from Japan.
- -- Stress that this situation must be changed. We know this may be a difficult process for Japan, but it must be done if our relations are to remain as strong as they have become.
- -- Express our determination to revitalize our economy, and stress that we want to be able to sell to Japan as easily as Japan sells to us. This we cannot do now.
- -- Express appreciation for Esaki's personal efforts in this regard and urge him to make a sustained effort until the problem of market access is resolved.

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#### ESAKI TALKING POINTS

- -- WELCOME TO TRUSTED FRIEND OF SUZUKI, WHO WILL HANDLE TOUGH PROBLEM.
- -- THANKS FOR INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING & SOVIET SANCTIONS, WE LOOK FOR PROGRESS IN THE TRADE AREA.
- -- WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR IS GOOD, MUCH MORE MUST BE DONE.

- -- WE ARE NOT FULL PARTNERS IN TRADE. JAPAN'S MARKET MUST BE OPENED, PAINFUL AS THIS MAY BE.
- -- WE ARE DETERMINED TO REVITALIZE OUR ECONOMY, AND WANT TO SELL TO YOU AS EASILY AS YOU SELL TO US.
- -- WE APPRECIATE YOUR EFFORTS, AND URGE A SUSTAINED EFFORT UNTIL THE TRADE PROBLEM IS RESOLVED.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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WASHINGTON

#### MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT:

Summary of the President's Meeting with Masumi Esaki, Japanese Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Special Committee on International Economic Measures

PARTICIPANTS:

President Ronald Reagan

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. Ambassador William Brock, United States Trade

Representative

Edwin Meese III, Counsellor to the President William P. Clark, Assistant to the President

for National Security Affairs

Lionel Olmer, Under Secretary of Commerce John Holdridge, Assistant Secretary of State

for East Asian Affairs

Donald Gregg, NSC Senior Staff Member (Notetaker)

Masumi Esaki, Japanese Chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party Special Committee on Inter-

national Economic Measures

Tadashi Kuranari, Japanese Member of the House

of Representatives

Ambassador Yoshi Okawara

Shotaro Oshima, First Secretary of the

Japanese Embassy (Interpreter)

DATE, TIME AND PLACE: February 23, 1982

2:15-2:30 p.m., Oval Office

Mr. Esaki opened the meeting by presenting Prime Minister Suzuki's personal letter to the President.

The President read the letter, thanked Mr. Esaki for bringing it, and said that he was glad that Prime Minister Suzuki had sent such a trusted friend to deal with the very difficult trade problem.

Mr. Esaki responded by thanking the President for taking time to see him. He said that Suzuki sent the President his best regards and added that the Prime Minister was looking forward to his meeting with the President at the Economic Summit. Esaki reiterated Suzuki's open invitation to the President to visit Japan.

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2

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The President responded that he hoped to be able to visit Japan again at some time in the future and noted that he had found all of his previous visits to Japan to be most enjoyable.

Mr. Esaki replied that his view and that of the Prime Minister is that United States-Japanese relations are very important. He stated that as long as the Liberal Democratic Party is in power, Japan will act as America's loyal and trusted friend.

The President replied that he shared Esaki's view of the importance of US-Japan relations. He then thanked Esaki for the increases which have been made in Japan's defense spending and that he looked for equal progress to be made in the trade area. The President stated that the trade imbalance is a very serious problem and that he was glad that Mr. Esaki had been designated to deal with it.

Mr. Esaki stated that from the US viewpoint it might appear that progress on the defense issue had been slow. He said that Mr. Suzuki is a sincere man and that he will continue to move forward. Esaki mentioned that he had been Director of the Japan Defense Agency twice and that he had a strong personal interest in the peace and stability of Asia.

The President noted that Suzuki's letter had mentioned the rise of protectionist sentiment in Europe and the United States. The President noted that while progress had been made in removing obstacles to US goods being imported into Japan, the US still cannot sell as easily to Japan as Japan can sell to us. The President commented that bureaucratic problems appear to be the same all around the world, in that bureaucrats try their best to resist changes proposed to them by their leaders. He added that in the United States, as a result of pressures within Congress, protectionist legislation may come forward which the White House might be unable to stop. The President stated that Japan needs to give an "impression of fairness" in its trade policies and that the need for this must be impressed upon the bureaucrats who carry out Japan's trade policies.

Mr. Esaki nodded vigorously as this point was interpreted. He thanked the President for expressing this viewpoint and agreed as to the strength of Japanese bureaucrats. He said that each organization was set up vertically with its own clearly defined area of "turf." To deal with the resistance which comes out of this set up, the Liberal Democratic Party had set up a special committee made up of ex-cabinet ministers. Esaki is the head of this committee and his objective has been to study in depth ways in which the Japanese bureaucracy can be moved to implement a more

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3

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open trade policy. Esaki stated that as a result of hard work, 67 of 99 non-tariff barriers had been eliminted. He said that this was only the first step, designed to improve the facilitation of imports. Esaki said that Japan wants the same sort of open market that the United States has. He stated that particularly in the service and distribution sectors they would seek to improve their performance and that they would work to get bureaucrats to agree to the plans that they were proposing.

Mr. Esaki stated that as part of the first step an Office of Trade Ombudsman had been set up. He noted that there had been opposition to the establishment of this office but that it was designed to respond quickly to complaints about trade matters. He urged the United States to use this office and promised responses to inquiries within five to ten days.

As the meeting drew to a close, <u>Mr. Esaki</u> mentioned the sanctions against Poland which Tokyo had announced that day and also urged the President to keep in mind the possibility of selling the Japanese oil from Alaska.

The President responded noncommittally.

In conclusion, <u>The President</u> stated that he looked forward to Japan making progress on the trade front in the hope that this would make his task of dealing with our Congress easier than it had been.

The meeting ended at this point.

Following the meeting, <u>Esaki</u> met with the Japanese press outside the White House. His account of his meeting with the President laid most stress on what the Japanese have been doing, as opposed to what they have not yet done. He also did not make any general comment on the need to change bureaucratic attitudes within Japan.

(COMMENT: Representatives from State and Commerce stated that they would reemphasize to Esaki at subsequent meetings the need for Japan to do more in terms of opening its market to our goods.)

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