

JAPAN

Prime Minister Sousuke Uno

Sousuke Uno was born in 1922, the son of a prominent sake brewer. He attended business college before being drafted into the Japanese Imperial Army. He served in Korea where he was captured by Soviet forces and spent two years in a prisoner-of-war camp in Siberia before being repatriated to Japan.

In 1951 he began his political life in a prefectural assembly. In 1960 he successfully ran for the House of Representatives to which he has been returned nine times in all subsequent elections. Among others, he has held the portfolios of the Defence Agency and the Science and Technology Agency.

In 1983 he became Minister of International Trade and Industry and, in that capacity, attended the quadrilateral trade ministers' meeting held in London. In 1987, Mr. Uno was appointed Foreign Minister by former Prime Minister Takeshita. He visited Canada in 1988 for the Toronto Economic Summit. On June 2, 1989, he became Prime Minister. Paris will be his first economic summit as Prime Minister. He will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama. His Personal Representative is Michiko Kunihiro, Deputy Minister in the Foreign Ministry.

Canada — Japan Relations

Japan is the Western world's second greatest economic power, and Canada's most important trading partner after the United States. In turn, Canada is Japan's eighth largest trading partner. Canadian exports to Japan increased in 1988 by 23 per cent to reach a total of \$8.7 billion concentrated in energy, forestry, mineral, agricultural and fisheries products. Exports of fully manufactured goods are on the increase.

In 1988, cumulative direct Japanese investment in Canada had reached an estimated \$3.8 billion. Many of these investment flows are concentrated in the pulp and paper and automotive sectors.

The importance and diversity of Canada-Japan relations is underlined by the more than 22 consultative mechanisms providing official fora for discussion. These have facilitated the expansion of bilateral relations in economic, cultural and political areas.

Canada and Japan show a mutual interest in cooperation in high technology. Canadians are focusing more attention and resources on cooperation with Japan in the acquisition and application of technology. A study on complementarity in science and technology undertaken by the Canadian and Japanese science councils is expected to form the basis for strengthened cooperation in key sectors.