

# Japan

## Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu

Mr. Kaifu was born January 2, 1931, in Aichi Prefecture, about 300 kilometres west of Tokyo. He studied Law at Waseda University in Tokyo, where he was a highly regarded member of the oratory society. Mr. Kaifu graduated from Waseda in 1954.

After serving as a political advisor, Mr. Kaifu won his first election to the House of Representatives in 1960. He has served in the Diet for 10 consecutive terms.

In the early 1960s Mr. Kaifu headed the Student Subsection of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). He is a member of the Komoto Faction within the LDP.

In 1966 Mr. Kaifu was named Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Labour. He entered the Cabinet for the first time in 1974 when Prime Minister Miki appointed him Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary. In 1976 he was appointed Minister of Education in the Fukuda Cabinet and he returned to that position in 1985 in the Nakasone Cabinet. On August 19, 1989, Mr. Kaifu was appointed Prime Minister.

Houston will be Mr. Kaifu's first Economic Summit as Prime Minister. He attended the summits of 1975, 1976 and 1985 as a member of the Japanese delegation. At Houston, Mr. Kaifu will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto. His personal representative is Koji Watanabe, Deputy Minister in the Foreign Ministry.

## Canada-Japan Relations

Japan is the Western world's second-largest economy and third-leading trading nation. Japan is Canada's most important single trading partner after the U.S. In turn, Canada is Japan's eighth-largest trading partner with total two-way trade of \$18.3 billion. Canadian exports to Japan in 1989 reached \$8.7 billion concentrated in energy, forestry, mineral, agricultural and fisheries products. Exports of fully manufactured goods are increasing. Imports in 1989 were \$9.5 billion. Over one third of Canada's imports from Japan consisted of motor vehicles and related equipment.

In 1989, cumulative direct Japanese investment in Canada had reached an estimated \$4 billion. Many of these investment flows are concentrated in the pulp and paper, automotive and hotel sectors. Air links between the two countries have expanded and in 1989 Japanese tourist arrivals reached 480 000. Japanese portfolio investment in Canada is about \$40 billion, with over one half in Government of Canada bonds.

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 co-operation in high technology. A study on complementarity in science and technology undertaken by the Canadian and Japanese science councils has provided a set of priorities for strengthened co-operation in key sectors.

Canada-Japan relations are being given a further boost through the launching of the Pacific 2000 program under the government's Going Global trade strategy. Pacific 2000 involves a variety of initiatives to enable Canadians to meet the challenge of Asia Pacific's dynamic marketplace. Activities include support for trade development in key sectors, co-operative projects in scientific research, financial support for the development of language-training facilities and enhanced communications packages to raise Canada's profile as a Pacific nation.