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JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

The attached is the text of the Joint Press Statement issued after the talks between the Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, and the visiting Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Kakuei Tanaka.

VISIT TO AUSTRALIA OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN

31 OCTOBER - 6 NOVEMBER 1974

JOINT PRESS STATEMENT

The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Kakuei Tanaka, is paying an official visit to Australia from 31 October to 6 November 1974, at the invitation of the Australian Government. While in Canberra, Mr Tanaka held discussions with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Whitlam, and other Ministers. Mr Tanaka will visit Sydney and Perth and also the north-western part of Western Australia.

2. The Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction with the development of broad exchanges between the two countries in a spirit of close friendship and goodwill. They agreed that Japan and Australia should further strengthen their efforts to deepen and diversify their cooperative relations.

3. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to promote world peace, security and progress in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and to strengthen the rule of law in the conduct of international relations. They noted in particular the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in international relations and the necessity for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

4. The Prime Ministers reviewed developments in the Asian and Pacific region. They agreed that the last few years had given rise to better prospects for the development of peace and progress in the region, but that there were still some elements of uncertainty. They agreed to promote regional cooperation in accordance with the needs and interests of the countries in the region and to work for a deeper understanding by all countries of

each other's interests and objectives. They welcomed the work of such bodies as the Ministerial Conference for the Economic Development of South East Asia and the South Pacific Forum in achieving greater regional cooperation.

5. The Prime Ministers also discussed the situation in Indochina. They agreed on the urgent need for the full establishment of peace in the area, and full implementation of the Paris Accords on Viet Nam by the parties concerned, in order to promote the social and economic well-being of the people of the region. The Prime Ministers deplored the continuing war in Cambodia and urged the parties concerned to seek an early end to the conflict through peaceful negotiations.

6. In discussing developments in North East Asia, the Prime Ministers reaffirmed the importance they attached to the preservation of peace in the Korean peninsula and expressed their hope that the South-North dialogue would be further promoted with a view to reducing tensions in that area.

7. The Prime Ministers also had an exchange of views on the situation in the Indian Ocean. They expressed their support for the concept that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace.

8. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their opposition to all nuclear testing and expressed their profound concern at the effect which recent developments in the nuclear field were having on the nuclear non-proliferation regime. The Prime Ministers confirmed the determination of their Governments not to become nuclear-weapon states. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that all nations should make dedicated efforts to promote disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control, and to prevent nuclear proliferation. In this context the Prime Ministers underlined the high responsibility of nuclear-weapon states in such efforts. They expressed their hope for further progress by the nuclear-weapon states in the field of arms control. They agreed to

cooperate in the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining and strengthening the existing non-proliferation regime and bringing about a comprehensive test ban.

9. The Prime Ministers gave close attention to the current world economic situation and expressed the conviction that it was essential for all countries to cooperate closely in dealing with such problems as inflation, raw material supply, food, and energy. They agreed that Australia and Japan should strengthen such cooperation, both on a bilateral and multilateral basis, to ensure constructive and appropriate solutions to these problems.

10. While acknowledging that the period ahead would be a difficult one, the Prime Ministers reaffirmed their determination to avoid measures such as unilateral restrictions in trade and other current account transactions in the spirit of the Declaration adopted in May this year by the Governments of member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development at its Ministerial Council.

11. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed that they attach great importance to a successful completion of work already under way in the fields of trade and international finance within a multilateral framework with a view to establishing improved international economic relations. They confirmed the intention of Australia and Japan to participate fully in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations, which had been initiated at the Ministerial Meeting in Tokyo in September last year. They considered that given the present international economic circumstances it was more important than ever to press ahead with the negotiations, and thus stressed the need for an early commencement of substantive negotiations. On monetary matters, the Prime Ministers noted the steps being taken in the framework of the IMF, the World Bank and other forums towards the solution of the complex problems involved.

12. The Prime Ministers expressed their concern at the particular problems facing the developing countries in the present international economic situation. They referred to the need for urgent and sympathetic consideration of these problems by all countries, particularly in view of the serious difficulties faced by non-oil producing developing countries. The Prime Ministers agreed that assistance in the field of agricultural development was important in this respect, and that there was a need for forums such as the World Food Conference to take a constructive attitude to the problem of world food supply.

13. Recognising the close economic interdependence between the two countries, the Prime Ministers agreed to cooperate in further strengthening and developing trade relations between the two countries. The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction that the discussions which had taken place in recent years at all levels on trade and related matters had been extremely valuable and agreed that these dialogues should be continued and strengthened. The Prime Ministers discussed the importance of improving the conditions of trade and providing a greater degree of stability in the trade between the two countries. They also discussed a number of issues currently of particular importance, including the trade in beef, wool, sugar and motor vehicles.

14. The Prime Ministers discussed trade in minerals and energy resources and the effects of the recent energy situation and endorsed the need for the continuing cooperation in this field both between the two countries and within the multilateral framework. They also noted with satisfaction the continuing exchange of views and information on developments in this field between the two countries.

Mr Tanaka described Japan's increasing coal requirements from Australia for steel making and for power generation and Japan's intentions to plan a larger amount of electrical generation by coal and nuclear sources.

Mr Whitlam reaffirmed the assurances of Australia's fullest possible cooperation in energy supplies and Australia's intention to plan the progressive expansion of coal production to meet Japan's requirements.

The Prime Ministers agreed to commence cooperation in the field of coal hydrogenation research through mutual visits of experts and exchanges of technical information.

Mr Tanaka expressed his appreciation of the confirmation of supply by Australia to Japan of the contracted 9,000 short tons of uranium and the possibility of larger supplies to Japan between 1976 and 1986. He also stated that over the period 1986-2000 Japan would require to import much more uranium from Australia. Mr Whitlam replied that Australia would be prepared to consider meeting these Japanese requirements.

Responding to the Australian proposal already made concerning the enrichment of uranium, Mr Tanaka said that Japan would cooperate with Australia in studying the possibility of uranium enrichment in Australia which, in principle, Japan would favour. Mr Tanaka said that the study would be extended to capital, the selection of appropriate technology from third countries and other related matters.

Mr Whitlam expressed readiness to provide for Japan's expanded requirements from enrichment in Australia.

The Prime Ministers agreed that the joint studies should be initiated as early as practicable.

15. The Prime Ministers discussed foreign investment and agreed that within their respective policies there was considerable scope for mutual cooperation in continuing the flow of capital between the two countries.

16. The Prime Ministers agreed that in order to develop mutual understanding and trust which would constitute a firm basis for enduring friendly relations between the two countries, it was essential that Australia and Japan should increase the opportunities for the people of each country to come to know

each other better and to understand more deeply the importance of each country to the other.

17. The Prime Ministers welcomed the signature of the Cultural Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Australia and expressed their common expectation that the agreement would serve as a valuable framework for the further expansion of cultural exchanges and promotion of mutual understanding between the two countries.

18. The necessity of assuring the implementation of the broad range of activities provided for in the Cultural Agreement was recognised and the Prime Ministers expressed the intention of their Governments' making matching expenditures of approximately \$A1 million each to encourage such activities. They also agreed that there should be further consultations on the arrangements needed in each country, and between them, to advance a wider spectrum of relations between the two peoples.

19. The Prime Ministers expressed their joint wish for extended cooperation in the fields of science and technology. They considered that mutual benefits would flow from increased exchange of scientific information and personnel in areas of mutual interest.

20. The Prime Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress which had been made towards the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and cooperation (the treaty of Nara), which would express in a formal way the community of interests, the friendship and the interdependence which exist between the two countries.

21. The Prime Ministers reaffirmed the importance they attach to the Australia-Japan Ministerial Committee and expressed their belief that the Committee would play an even greater role in the future for the development of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries. They looked forward to the holding of the third meeting of the Ministerial Committee in Canberra in the first half of 1975.

22. Mr Tanaka expressed his deep appreciation to the Government and people of Australia for the friendship and gracious hospitality extended to him and to the members of his party on the occasion of their visit to Australia.