

**DRAFT:** minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

**TYPE:** Draft/Final 1+

**FROM:**

Reference

PS

**DEPARTMENT:**

**TEL. NO:**

**SECURITY CLASSIFICATION**

**TO:**

Your Reference

Top Secret

PS/No 10 Downing Street

Secret

Confidential

Restricted

Unclassified

**Copies to:**

**PRIVACY MARKING**

**SUBJECT:**

.....In Confidence

PRIME MINISTER'S LUNCH FOR THE UK/JAPAN 2000 GROUP

**CAVEAT**.....

1. Before her lunch today for members of the UK/Japan 2000 Group's Second Conference which was held over the weekend at Heythrop Park near Oxfordshire, the Prime Minister may wish to see a copy of the communique produced at the end of the Conference. It is being released to the press by Sir Terence Beckett and the CBI at 11 am this morning.

2. A brief report on the Conference is also attached, together with a copy of the original objectives of the 2000 Group.

3. Two Japanese speaking former members of the British Embassy in Tokyo will be on hand to assist with any pre-lunch conversation. One of them will interpret the Prime Minister's speech into Japanese and will also interpret if the Japanese leader of the delegation replies in Japanese, which is unlikely.

Enclosures—flag(s).....



# UK - JAPAN 2000 GROUP

Secretariat: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House,  
10 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE (01-930-2233)

P.6.86

## SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

The second meeting of the United Kingdom-Japan 2000 Group was held at Heythrop Park, Oxfordshire, England from 10-12 January 1986, following its first meeting in Oiso, Japan in February 1985. The Group was established after the bilateral Japanese-British summit meeting in June 1984 to improve understanding and to promote cooperation between Japan and the United Kingdom, looking ahead to changes in international politics and economics, and technology, which the two countries would be facing towards the year 2000. The meeting was jointly chaired by the Rt Hon James Prior MP and Ambassador Tadao Kato. Its discussions were informal and exchanged critical and constructive views in a friendly atmosphere. Before their departure for Britain, the Japanese team met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to discuss a number of issues in Japan-British relations. Both Japanese and British participants will be guests at a luncheon with the Rt Hon Mrs Margaret Thatcher MP, at No 10 Downing Street on 13 January.

### The International Economy

The meeting discussed the increasing pace of change in international economic relations, and the problems of adjustment which these created.

.../2



We recognised that the rapidity of technological and industrial change imposed strains on both our societies, and required some painful alterations in traditional values and institutions. Some participants felt that current international tensions are a transitional problem resulting from the different pace of adjustment to the transformation of industry required by technological advance. Others expressed the fear that current imbalances were likely to lead not to the re-establishment of a balance of mutual advantage, but to a progressive deterioration in Europe's competitive position vis-a-vis Japan, which would make it increasingly difficult to maintain an open international economy.

We share a sense of urgency and concern about the crisis facing the international trading system. Both countries have a vital interest in the maintenance of an open world trade system. The size of Japan's current trade surplus in itself imposes severe strains and encourages protectionist tendencies in the USA and Europe. A number of measures are essential to reduce this structural imbalance.

The misalignment of exchange rates and the lack of progress in coordinating national economic policies have contributed to the growth both of the Japan surplus and of the US trade deficit. In this connection the group welcomed the American initiative through the Group of Five to reduce exchange rate disparities, and parallel Congressional action to reduce the size of the US budgetary deficit. We noted that further active coordination of economic policies would be needed to maintain an adequate rate of international economic growth as the US deficit is brought under control, and that both Japan and Western European Governments will have to take initiatives to ensure that growth is maintained.



We noted, and welcomed, the significant progress which the Japanese government was now making in improving access to the Japanese market. But we recognised that market-opening measures in themselves cannot remove the structural Japanese trade surplus, and that longer-term and broader measures will be needed.

We urge the Japanese government to take unilateral as well as multilateral action to redress the balance. This should include measures to stimulate domestic demand including the improvement of the social infrastructure and specific measures to increase imports. It was appreciated that such measures raised difficulties in terms of domestic political acceptability, but that without them there is a danger of a trend towards international protection which would have disastrous consequences for Japan and its partners.

The British members noted that a number of formal and informal barriers to the Japanese markets still remain in areas where the UK has clear competitive advantage, and urged the Japanese government to make greater efforts to remove them. It was agreed that such problems of market access could usefully be addressed through contacts between the CBI and the Keidanren as a means of exchanging up-to-date information on changes in regulations and procedures and of investigating grievances.

Japanese participants emphasised the need for British exporters to make greater efforts to penetrate the Japanese market, and to pay continued attention to the quality and competitiveness of British goods. Both sides welcomed progress in industrial collaboration, and looked for the further development of collaboration through direct investment, joint ventures and technological cooperation. British participants stressed the contribution which Japanese direct investment could make to the British economy, following on from the contributions which American companies had already made, in replacing imports with



domestic production, in bringing management skills and technological advances into the British market, and in sharing in the future development of the British economy. Japanese participants emphasised, in turn, the increasing openness of Japan to foreign investment and the mutual advantages to be gained from British investment in Japan.

The integration of international financial markets, which is likely to move a good deal further during the coming decade, should bring London and Tokyo closer together. Both sides welcomed the gradual opening of the financial market, but recognised that this process still had a long way to go. Participants endorsed the benefits to each other's economy and financial institutions of continuing progress on deregulation. The Japanese authorities were encouraged to give consideration to the London model, as well as the New York model.

Prospects for the international economy can also be improved through action by the surplus industrialised countries to ease the debt burden on less-developed countries. The Baker proposals were welcomed by both sides and it was recognised that the commercial banking system needs a degree of support from governments in taking the strain. The long-term character of economic deprivation in Africa also calls for common action. The expansion of Japanese economic assistance to Africa was welcomed. We need to explore ways in which our expertise and resources can best be combined in encouraging and assisting African economic development.

#### Political Cooperation

The Group recognised the growing sense of common political interests between Western Europe and Japan, and anticipated that cooperation would grow steadily closer. The improvement of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, symbolised by the Geneva summit meeting, was



welcomed. Hopes were expressed that the shift in leadership in the Soviet Union would lead to a progressive modification of Soviet foreign policy, even though changes were likely to be limited and slow and required a cautious response from the Soviet Union's neighbours.

Growing Soviet interest in the Asia-Pacific region and in the security and economic development of its eastern territories strengthened the need for a concerted response to developments in the Soviet Union from its Eastern and Western neighbours. Soviet uncertainty about developments in Eastern Europe and in China, which it sees as potential threats to its stability, also called for a careful response from Western Europe and Japan.

Both sides welcomed the re-opening of China to international economic and political cooperation, and agreed on their common interest in encouraging its continued development. The Chinese interest in active European participation in its economic development, alongside the roles played by Japan and the United States, was noted.

#### Broadening the Bilateral Relationship

We noted the expansion of educational, scientific and cultural exchange between Britain and Japan in recent years, while agreeing that much further expansion is needed over the next decade in order to share knowledge and experience and to improve mutual understanding. A stock-taking exercise will be commissioned during the coming year to assess the overall pattern of current exchanges and to identify areas where improvements are most urgent. We particularly noted the need to expand exchanges on the development and exploitation of advanced technologies. Reduction of airfares would contribute much to reducing obstacles to wider and more frequent contacts. So would a more flexible approach to the granting of work permits and



strengthening of the institutional structure for managing exchange programmes.

One area both sides emphasised was the need to reform the education system to adjust to the demands of technology and to its impact on society, while maintaining the principles of a broad and creative education. Papers will be presented to the 1987 meeting on approaches to educational reform in Britain and Japan. We agreed on the need to expand Japanese language teaching and studies of modern Japan in British universities and schools.

We look forward to the next full meeting of the 2000 Group in Japan in early 1987. Our priorities in preparing for that meeting, and in planning the work of the Group for the next three years, will be: to identify current obstacles to closer relations between the two countries; to propose measures to reduce them; to explore means of improving mutual understanding; to compare British and Japanese assumptions about future economic, political, technological and social developments; and to seek to identify common interests in adjusting to these developments.



BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

Rt Hon James Prior, MP (Chairman)	Chairman, GEC
Con Allday	Chairman, British Nuclear Fuels
Sir Terence Beckett Lord Boardman	Director-General, CBI Chairman, National Westminster Bank
Nicholas Colchester Professor Ronald Dore	Foreign Editor, Financial Times Assistant Director, Technical Change Centre
Sir James Eberle	Director, Royal Institute of International Affairs
Rt Hon Patrick Jenkin, MP	Conservative MP for Wanstead and Woodford
Graham McCallum	Executive Director, John Swire & Sons
Richard Needham, MP	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at Northern Ireland Office
Sir Michael Palliser Sir Peter Parker Dr William Wallace (Rapporteur)	Director, Samuel Montagu Chairman, Rockware Group Director of Studies, Royal Institute of International Affairs
Christopher Wathen	General Manager, Midland Bank Int
Sir Michael Wilford Nicolas Wolfers	Director, Lloyds Bank Int Group Adviser (Asia & Pacific) Midland Bank Group



JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE

Ambassador Tadao Kato (Chairman)	Adviser to President of Sumitomo Metal Industries
Naohiro Amaya	Adviser to Japan Industrial Policy Research Institute
Nobutoshi Hagihara	Historian and Writer
Takashi Hosomi	President, Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund
Minoru Inoue	President, Bank of Tokyo
Toshiki Kaifu	Member of the House of Representatives, Vice Secretary General of the Liberal Democratic Party
Isamu Miyazaki	Chairman, Daiwa Securities Research Institute
Takashi Mukaibo	Acting Chairman, Japan Atomic Energy Commission
Kinya Niizeki	Director, Japanese Institute of International Affairs
Keizo Saji	Chairman of Board and President, Suntory
Tadahiro Sekimoto	President, Nippon Electric
Atsushi Shimokobe	President, National Institute for Research Advancement
Shoichiro Toyoda	President, Toyota Motor Corporation
Tadashi Yamamoto (Rapporteur)	Director, Japan Centre for International Exchange.





CBI Bji

BRIEF REPORT ON THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE  
UK/JAPAN 2000 GROUP

1. A useful three day meeting was held at Heythrop Park, Oxfordshire from 10 to 12 January. The Conference was jointly chaired by Mr James Prior and the former Japanese Ambassador to London, Mr Tadao Kato. Mr Patrick Jenkin will in future be the British Chairman. Mr Richard Needham continues to be an active participant. Sir Terence Beckett and the CBI made a strong input. They are issuing the Conference's communique and are to follow up with their Japanese equivalent, the Keidanren, to establish a mechanism for exchanging information on changes in regulations and procedures and to investigate grievances.
2. The Japanese team was a strong one. They saw Prime Minister Nakasone for support and blessing before they left for London. They are influential and pro-British. It is significant that one of their number was appointed Minister of Education in the end of year Japanese Cabinet re-shuffle (and so could not attend the Conference). Members of the Group include an investor in the UK (Mr Sekimoto of NEC who are making semi-conductors in Scotland) and a benefactor of a British university (Mr Saji of the whiskey producers, Suntory, who has given money to the LSE). Other members of the Group are on the forward looking Advisory Group established by Mr Nakasone.
3. The tone of the Conference was a constructive exchange of views between outward-looking men of affairs (it is not intended to be an action group implementing agreed conclusions). Both sides agreed on the need to discuss short term issues such as trade imbalances, third world debt and the nature of Japanese investment in the UK, as well as the value of taking a forward look to the year 2000 and of trying to encourage ways of improving knowledge of each other's country, particularly through education and exchanges. Members of the Group instinctively favour liberalisation and deregulation, and believe in international co-operation and communication.
4. There will be another conference in a year's time, probably in Tokyo.



SUE Goodchild



*With the compliments of*

**THE PRIVATE SECRETARY**

Sorry that time has made  
it impossible to type the  
attached letter, but the PM  
will wish to see all these  
papers before today's lunch.

Sandra Phillips

**FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE**

**SW1A 2AH**



THE UNITED KINGDOM-JAPAN 2000 GROUP

OBJECTIVES

The aim of this group is to assist in strengthening good relations and understanding between Britain and Japan, across the full range of economic, political, security and cultural issues. Its objectives in particular include:

1. to identify and build up common interests between the two countries, to define the principal problem areas in the relationship; and to recommend practical areas for cooperation;
2. to monitor the flow of exchanges between Britain and Japan, and to contribute to a broadening of that flow; to promote and improve public awareness in both countries of the importance of good relations between Britain and Japan;
3. to promote, and if necessary sponsor, specific studies relevant to Anglo-Japanese relations;
4. to provide advice to both governments and to the private sectors on specific actions and initiatives to reinforce the bilateral relationship and to improve cooperation between Britain and Japan in the international economy, in sharing global economic and political responsibilities.

(1984)



A

**LIST OF GUESTS ATTENDING THE LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER TO MARK THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE UK-JAPAN 2000 GROUP ON MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY 1986 AT 12.45PM FOR 1.00 PM**

The Prime Minister

Rt. Hon. Paul Channon, MP

Mr. Tim Renton, MP

**British Participants**

Mr. Con Allday

British Nuclear Fuels Ltd.

Sir Terence Beckett

CBI

The Lord Boardman

National Westminster Bank Ltd.

Mr. Nicholas Colchester

Foreign Editor, Financial Times

Admiral Sir James Eberle

Royal Institute of International Affairs

Rt. Hon. Patrick Jenkin, MP

Mr. Graham McCallum

John Swire & Sons Ltd.

Mr. Richard Needham, MP

Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Palliser

Sir Peter Parker

Rockware Group

Rt. Hon. James Prior, MP

Professor Keith Thurley

Department of Industrial Relations,  
London School of Economics

Dr William Wallace

Royal Institute of International Affairs

Mr. Christopher Wathen

Midland Bank International

Sir Michael Wilford

Lloyds Bank International

Mr. Nicholas Wolfers

Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.

**Japanese Members**

Ambassador Tadao Kato  
(Chairman)

Former Japanese Ambassador to the UK

Nobutoshi Hagihara

Historian

Minoru Inoue

President, Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

Isamu Miyazaki

Chairman, Daiwa Securities REsearch  
Institute

Takashi Mukaibo

Acting Chairman, Japan Atomic  
Energy Commission

Kinya Niizeki

Director, Japanese Institute of  
International Affairs



Keizo Saji

Chairman of Board and President,  
Suntory Ltd.

Tadahiro Sekimoto

President, Nippon Electric Co. Ltd.

Atsushi Shimokobe

President, National Institute for  
Research Advancement

Tadashi Yamamoto

Director, Japan Centre for  
International Exchange

His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan

10 Downing Street

Mr. Charles Powell



PRIME MINISTER

LUNCH FOR THE UK-JAPAN 2000 GROUP

You agreed to Richard Needham's request to host a lunch for this group, which will just have concluded its second annual conference. You will recall that you saw the British members of the group before they set off for Tokyo last year.

I attach:

- A. A list of those attending.
- B. Biographical notes on the Japanese guests.
- C. A short note on the 2000 Group.

I also attach notes for a short speech at lunch.

C.D.P.

mt

Charles Powell

9 January 1986



00  
Covering CONFIDENTIAL

ce A



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 January 1986

CDP  
9/1

Dear Charles

UK-Japan 2000 Group

We spoke last night by telephone and agreed that the reference in the Prime Minister's draft speech to Japanese aid being used to purchase EC food surpluses for the third world was best omitted.

/ I now attach personality notes on the Japanese members of the group.

I look forward to hearing what FCO participation you envisage in the lunch.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)  
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq  
10 Downing Street

Covering CONFIDENTIAL





B

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONALITY NOTES - UK-JAPAN 2000 GROUP

Japanese Members

Ambassador Tadao Kato	Chairman of Japanese side of 2000 Group. Former Ambassador to Britain (1975/1979). Now adviser to President of Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd. Speaks excellent English.
Naohiro Amaya	Adviser to the 'Japan Industrial Policy Research Institute'. Formerly outspoken Vice-Minister for International Affairs. 1980 persuaded Japanese vehicle industry to accept restraints on exports to USA. Speaks excellent English.
Nobutoshi Hagihara	Critic and historian specialising in the Meiji period. Tokyo, Pennsylvania and Oxford Universities. Author of articles about Sir Ernest Satow, nineteenth century British diplomat in Japan.
Minoru Inoue	President, Bank of Tokyo since September 1985. Was General Manager of London Office (1972). An internationally minded career banker.
Isamu Miyazaki	Chairman, Daiwa Securities Research Institute. Formerly in Government service specialising in economic posts. Speaks fluent English. Well disposed towards Britain.
Takashi Mukaibo	Acting Chairman, Japan Atomic Energy Commission. A Doctor of Technology, formerly President of Tokyo University. Speaks very good American-English.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Kinya Niiseki	Director, Japanese Institute of International Affairs. Formerly a Soviet specialist in the MFA. Retired as Ambassador to Moscow in the late 1970's. Took up his present post (the JIIA is affiliated to the MFA) in 1982. Speaks good English.
Keizo Saji	Chairman of Board and President, Suntory Ltd. Second generation Chairman of his family company, Suntory, Japan's leading whisky distillers. A shrewd businessman with philanthropic interests (World Wildlife Fund). Suntory is sponsor, with the British Council, of an English language teaching project. Recently appointed President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry. (Kato is an advisor to Suntory).
Dr Tadahiro Sekimoto	President, Nippon Electric Co Ltd. A physicist by training: speaks good English. Consistently positive about NEC's investment in Scotland.
Atsushi Shimokobe	President, National Institute for Research Advancement, a think-tank dealing with a wide range of economic and technical subjects. Engaged in an energy project with Chatham House. Speaks moderate English: academic in manner: well disposed towards Britain.
Dr Shoichiro Toyoda	Third generation President of Toyota Motor Corporation. Speaks little or no English: a tough businessman, rarely forthcoming.
Tadashi Yamamoto	Secretary to the Japanese side. Director, Japan Centre for International Exchange. Talkative, competent rapporteur, with experience of the Trilateral Commission.

CONFIDENTIAL





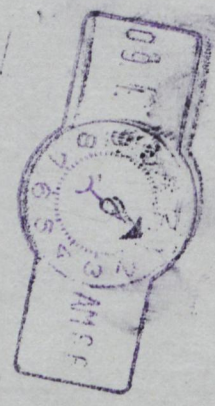
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Ambassador Toshio  
Yamazaki

Ambassador to Britain since 1985.  
Official observer at 2000 Group  
1986 conference. Speaks good  
English.

CONFIDENTIAL







020



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

9 January 1986

020 211

Dear Charles,

UK-Japan 2000 Group

We spoke about the UK-Japan 2000 Group,  
for which I attached a list of participants  
in my letter to you of 8 January. As  
further background I now attach a short  
/ note on the origins of the 2000 Group, and  
/ the agenda for the 1986 conference.

Yours ever,

(R N Culshaw)  
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq  
PS/10 Downing Street





C

UK-JAPAN 2000 GROUP

The UK-Japan 2000 Group is a non-governmental body initiated by Mr Satoh, former Counsellor at the Japanese Embassy in London, and Mr Richard Needham MP, to promote relations between Britain and Japan. It held its inaugural conference in Japan in February 1985, with the blessing both of Mrs Thatcher and Mr Nakasone. The second conference is to be held on 11/12 January at Heythrop Park with politicians, businessmen, academics and journalists participating.

The UK side is led by the Rt Hon James Prior MP, Chairman of GEC. The Japanese team is headed by Ambassador Tadao Kato, former Ambassador in London and now adviser to Sumitomo Metal Industries Ltd.



20

GR



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

8 January 1985

*CM*

*Dear Charles*

UK/Japan 2000 Group: Speech by the Prime Minister

/ As requested, I enclose a draft speech for the Prime Minister to give to the Second Conference of the UK/Japan 2000 Group on 13 January.

*Yours ever*

*R N Culshaw*

(R N Culshaw)  
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq  
10 Downing Street



File

289  
52

PRIME MINISTER

RICHARD NEEDHAM AND  
25 LEADING JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS, BUSINESSMEN AND ACADEMICS

BK/1  
You have agreed to have a meeting with them on Monday 13 January at 11.00 a.m. for an hour. Richard Needham has now asked whether it would be possible for you to give them a meal. When our group went to Japan, Nakasone apparently entertained them.

I have sought advice from Charles Powell and he thinks it would be a good idea, but that it would be unnecessary to have a meeting and a meal. The problem about Monday 13 January is that it is the first day the House is back, but if you would be prepared to forego your lunch with colleagues (you can entertain them the following week), we could manage a meal.

Content to offer the Japanese delegation lunch?

CR

1 August 1985





D88

10 DOWNING STREET

*From the Private Secretary*

1 August 1985

Just to let you know that I am taking up with the Prime Minister the matter of the meal for the Japanese delegation, and will come back to you as soon as I have an answer.

Caroline Ryder (Mrs)

Richard Needham, Esq., M.P.



w/e Box

PRIME MINISTER

RICHARD NEEDHAM AND  
25 LEADING JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS, BUSINESSMEN AND ACADEMICS

You have agreed to have a meeting with them on Monday 13 January at 11.00 a.m. for an hour. Richard Needham has now asked whether it would be possible for you to give them a meal. When our group went to Japan, Nakasone apparently entertained them.

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Content to offer the Japanese delegation lunch?

Yes no

Ch.

1 August 1985



RICHARD NEEDHAM, M.P.



HOUSE OF COMMONS  
LONDON SW1A 0AA

(Lunch PPS  
with SG)

Mrs. Caroline Ryder,  
Prime Minister's Private Office,  
10 Downing Street,  
London, SW1.

12th August, 1985

Dear Caroline, CR. 20/8.

You are a saint! I had made a proper nonsense of asking you to let the Prime Minister see the Japanese 2000 Group members in the morning as I had thought they would wish to catch the lunchtime plane back to Tokyo. But because Nakasone gave us lunch it appeared a great slight for the Prime Minister not to do likewise. The Japanese are all happy to stay over for another day at their own expense.

Many thanks for getting me out of a hole!

Richard Needham

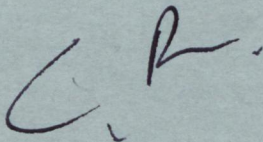
P.S. I do hope you will have a good rest





CHARLES

We will have to get  
briefing from the FCO,  
but as I am not quite sure  
what this Group is, I am  
uncertain as to what to  
ask for!



CAROLINE RYDER

9 August 1985





a CDP B  
Sue Goodchild

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

9 August 1985

Even though  
this is still live (lunch)  
I have decided  
to file away.  
JD

I have now had a chance to discuss with the Prime Minister the possibility of her entertaining the members of the 2000 Group who will be visiting London early next year.

Mrs. Thatcher would be delighted to offer them lunch here at 10 Downing Street on Monday, 13 January and in due course we will of course require a full list of those who will be attending. The lunch will be 1245 for 1300.

CAROLINE RYDER

Richard Needham, Esq., M.P.

SLW





10 DOWNING STREET

MR. POWELL

LUNCH FOR JAPANESE  
DELEGATION  
MONDAY, 13 JANUARY

AT FLAP

How large will this  
lunch be?

Sue

12 November 1985

CF

I can't  
remember  
who they are  
or  
why they are  
coming.  
cm



MRS GOODCHILD

cc Mr Powell

*file*

LUNCH FOR JAPANESE DELEGATION: MONDAY

13 JANUARY

I rang Richard Needham this morning and he said there would be about 30 - 12 Japs and 15 Brits. Best to contact him direct at a later date about names. His secretary is called Sue Cornford. She is contactable at the House of Commons under Peter Walker's name as she also works for him.

(CAROLINE RYDER)

13 November 1985





10 DOWNING STREET

Cardhire

Can you please

find out how  
Richard needed

how many Japanese  
guests were with him

C D D

13  
12 Japs  
15 Brits.

30





LUNCHEON

To mark the  
Second Conference  
of the  
UK-Japan 2000 Group

10 DOWNING STREET

MONDAY 13TH JANUARY 1986

The Rt Hon  
The Prime Minister



Professor Keith Thurley

Mr. Nicolas Wolfers

Mr. Nobutoshi Hagihara

The Rt. Hon. Patrick Jenkin

Mr. Isamu Miyazaki

Mr. Richard Needham

His Excellency the Ambassador of Japan

THE RT. HON. THE PRIME MINISTER

*Amirante*  
~~Admiral~~ Tadao Kato

Mr. Tim Renton

Mr. Atsushi Shimokobe

The Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Palliser

Mr. Tandahiro Sekimoto

Sir Michael Wilford

Dr. William Wallace

Mr. Charles Powell

Mr. Christopher Wathen

Admiral Sir James Eberle

Sir Peter Parker

Mr. Keizo Saji

The Lord Boardman

Mr. Kinya Niizeki

The Rt. Hon. Paul Channon

Mr. Takashi Mukaibo

The Rt. Hon. James Prior

Mr. Minoru Inoue

Sir Terence Beckett

Mr. Tadashi Yamamoto

Mr. Don Allday

Mr. Graham McCallum

Mr. Nicholas Colchester

ENTRANCE



Confederation of British Industry  
Centre Point  
103 New Oxford Street  
London WC1A 1DU  
Telephone 01-379 7400  
Telex 21332

From  
Sir Terence Beckett CBE  
Director-General



15th January 1986

Dear Prime Minister,

I write to thank you very much indeed for including me amongst the guests at the lunch to mark the Second Conference of the UK-Japan 2000 Group on Monday. It was a most interesting and enjoyable occasion which I know the whole Group appreciated.

The point you made in your speech at the lunch that the Japanese seem to be much better than the British at spotting the next, or next but one products that the world will need, is true. I came away from the weekend discussions with the Japanese impressed by exactly the same issue. Amongst other things, I am going to get some outstanding under thirty-five year olds in industry together to look at how this country and the world will be by the year 2000, particularly as far as markets and products are concerned, and to publicise their findings. They will still be under 50 by the year 2000 and some of them, I hope, will be running their own companies by then. It is clear that the Japanese are continually projecting themselves forward into the 21st Century. We must encourage our people to do the same. There is very little of this kind of thinking going on in this country at all. What I am suggesting will at least be a start.

Thank you again for having us to lunch at what I know was a very busy and anxious time.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Terence Beckett'.

The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher MP,  
Prime Minister,  
10 Downing Street,  
London, SW1A 2AA.

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④

01-493 6030

216/1

EMBASSY OF JAPAN *CP*  
46 GROSVENOR STREET  
LONDON W1X 0BA

14th January 1986

*Dear Prime Minister,*

I should like to say how much I enjoyed the luncheon yesterday at 10 Downing Street for the participants at the UK-Japan 2000 Group.

It was indeed most kind of you to have included the Japanese members at the luncheon and I know that your warm hospitality was greatly appreciated by them all. I am sure that you share my hope that the cordial relations which happily exist between our two countries will be further enhanced by the activities of this Group.

Thank you for a most interesting occasion.

*Yours sincerely,*

*Toshio Yamazaki*

Toshio Yamazaki  
Ambassador

*mt*

The Right Honourable Margaret Thatcher, MP,  
Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury,  
10, Downing Street,  
London, S.W.1.