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Withdrawer

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File Folder UNITED KINGDOM "SHERPA" MEETING 03/07/1986-
03/09/1986 - BROCKETT HALL - HERTFORDSHIRE
(BINDER) (4 OF 4)

FOIA

F02-071/3

Box Number 90981

COLLINS

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of	Doc Date	Restrictions
31809	PAPER	MANNED SPACE STATION <i>R 8/4/2008 F02-071/3</i>	2	ND	B1
31810	PAPER	EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROL, MARKED PAGE 3 <i>R 8/4/2008 F02-071/3</i>	1	ND	B1
31811	PAPER	TERRORISM, MARKED PAGES 4-5 <i>R 8/4/2008 F02-071/3</i>	2	ND	B1
31812	CABLE	#211905Z FEB 86 <i>R 8/4/2008 F02-071/3</i>	1	2/21/1986	B1
31813	PAPER	NARCOTICS, MARKED PAGE 5 <i>R 8/4/2008 F02-071/3</i>	1	ND	B1

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

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Manned Space Station

Bonn Communique Language

"17. We welcome the positive responses of the Member States of the European Space Agency (ESA), Canada and Japan to the invitation of the President of the United States to cooperation in the United States Manned Space Station Programme on the basis of a genuine partnership and a fair and appropriate exchange of information, experience and technologies. Discussions on intergovernmental cooperation in development and utilization of permanently manned space stations will begin promptly."

Developments Since Bonn

In the Spring and Summer of 1985 NASA signed memoranda of understanding with ESA and its counterpart agencies in Canada and Japan governing their participation in the design phase of the Space Station project. Technical work has been progressing rapidly; the potential partners are expected to agree soon on specific hardware that each will provide. We will then negotiate agreements governing international participation in the development, operation, and utilization of the Space Station. We have already begun preparatory discussions with a team representing the ESA member states and are prepared to hold similar talks with the Japanese and Canadians if they so desire. Formal negotiations with each international partner will begin in April or May.

The loss of the space shuttle Challenger may fuel our potential partners' concern about the durability of the U.S. commitment to the Space Station project. In his State of the Union message and his public statements on the Challenger accident the President stressed that the U.S. will press ahead with its manned space program, including the Space Station.

U.S. Policy/Objectives

The Space Station is the most ambitious multinational science and technology project we have ever undertaken, and the arrangements we work out could have profound and lasting effect on cooperation among the Western industrialized nations in large-scale technology projects. Our partners see their participation as one means of remaining at, or advancing to, the forefront of technological development.

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Our objectives include:

- ensuring that international participation strengthens NASA's ability to deliver the Space Station by the early 1990's;

- ensuring that the project strengthens our relations with our allies;

- ensuring that the framework for international participation demonstrates the attractiveness of working with the U.S. in space, so that our allies will orient their national space programs toward cooperation with, rather than competition against, the U.S.;

- preventing adverse technology transfer;

- stimulating more effective efforts by our European allies to upgrade their technological capabilities; and

- ensuring that the legal regime governing international cooperation on the Space Station is consistent with U.S. long-term interests in outer space law.

Talking Points

- Technical work on the Space Station is moving ahead briskly.

- We look forward to beginning negotiations on the arrangements governing international participation in the development, operation and utilization of the Space Station.

- We want the Space Station to be a true partnership that will set new standards for cooperation in large-scale technology and thereby strengthen the Western alliance.

- There are many difficult issues, but we are confident the negotiations will succeed.

- (IF ASKED) We are investigating the cause of the Challenger accident and assessing options for continuity in the U.S. space launch capability. The U.S. intends to press ahead with a vigorous manned space program, including the Space Station.

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31810

EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROLBackground

This may be the most prominent topic at the Tokyo Summit. The Tokyo Summit presents a major opportunity for the President to shape Allied perceptions through candid discussion with key Western leaders, much as he did last October in New York, and to present a united Western front behind his approach to the next U.S.-Soviet Summit. There is ample in the initial Japanese draft general declaration for a strong statement of Western solidarity and resolve.

We consider it premature and counterproductive to negotiate now the text of a substantive, political statement covering these issues, whether for inclusion in this draft or a separate one as was done in 1984. A decision to seek such a statement should not be made until we have a better sense of the prospects for the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting.

Talking Points:

- The Summit will provide an opportune occasion for a substantial discussion of East-West relations and arms control.
- President Reagan will wish to review his thinking regarding the next U.S.-Soviet Summit.
- Until we have a better sense of U.S.-Soviet relations following the recent CPSU Party Congress, it is hard for us to offer specific comments on the part of the Japanese draft statement that addresses East-West relations. We will provide comments in the future.

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Terrorism
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31811

BACKGROUND

Experts on terrorism of the Summit Seven countries met February 18 in Tokyo under Japanese chairmanship, to continue their discussions of measures against various forms of international terrorism, the lifting of sanctions against Afghanistan (Ariana Afghan Airways), and to review outstanding air hijacking incidents since the last experts meeting (July 85).

The experts examined the national and international measures taken by their countries against various forms of international terrorism, and from this examination compiled a list of the present legal status of the seven countries on terrorist countermeasures. The meeting's agreed minutes also identified the "following issues as relevant:" promotion of exchange of information on terrorists; promotion of technical assistance to developing nations in strengthening their security measures, in particular in the area of civil aviation; encouragement of prompt ratification of and/or accession to existing appropriate international conventions; promotion of action against terrorism in fields other than civil aviation; discussion of whether further international agreements or other forms of cooperation are required to fill the loopholes in existing international law; encouragement of and use of the expertise in such international fora as the UN, ICAO, and the IMO to arouse awareness of and develop countermeasures against terrorism. Given the U.S. position, the experts also agreed that the question of removing sanctions against Ariana Afghan airlines would be pursued through diplomatic channels.

The UK was pleased by the list of six areas, particularly the indication of action against terrorism in fields other than civil aviation. It considers this list a vehicle for achieving agreement on a future work program for the experts. They recognize that to overcome French procedural objections, such a directive will have to come from the heads of government at Tokyo. They have informed us that Sir Armstrong will ask the Sherpas (1) to consider the results of the expert meeting and (2) to instruct the experts to make explicit proposals on what further work could be done in these areas, proposals to be considered by heads of government. Those proposals, for example, could be put in the Sherpas report to heads on terrorism.

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Despite this apparent progress at the experts meeting, the French made clear at the highest levels that they consider the Summit an inappropriate forum for operational counter-terrorism cooperation. In the past, they have repeatedly blocked any substantive progress or concrete action by the experts and will doubtless continue to do so, although using skillful tactical maneuvers to avoid the appearance of casting a veto. We do not know how Attali will react to Armstrong's proposal, but you should welcome it. We shall also continue to work for real progress in other fora, but we need to keep the door open in case this forum regains strength. It would be useful if the Tokyo Summit could promote increased international cooperation against terrorism, particularly among the Seven.

TALKING POINTS

-- The six areas identified at the recent Tokyo meeting of the Experts provide a solid basis for increased cooperation to counter terrorism

-- We strongly support Sir Armstrong's suggestion and will participate fully in efforts to develop those areas.

-- Hope all can agree with the suggestion so that our heads have a more substantial basis for their discussion at Tokyo.

-- In particular, we believe Sherpas should instruct experts to examine the modalities for increased information exchanges, technical assistance to developing countries, and action in the fight against terrorism in fields other than civil aviation.

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D R A F T

POSSIBLE ELEMENTS OF A 1986 TOKYO DECLARATION ON TERRORISM

The United States Government supports the Japanese initiative for a statement on terrorism at the May 1986 Summit meeting in Tokyo, Japan, and suggests the following possible elements of such a statement for use in a declaration by the heads of state and government. These elements could be made part of a broader statement or issued separately as an addendum to any other statements made at the Summit:

THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT NOTE WITH CONCERN THE INCREASE OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES WHICH ARE FREQUENTLY DIRECTED AGAINST DEMOCRATIC NATIONS AND PRINCIPLES; THE USE BY STATES OF TERRORISM IN INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONFLICTS OR FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF OPPONENTS OF POLITICAL REGIMES; AND THE RESURGENCE OF ACTIVITIES INIMICAL TO CIVIL AVIATION AND MARITIME SAFETY, IN PARTICULAR THE HEINOUS ATTACKS AGAINST INNOCENT TRAVELLERS. THEY MOST STRONGLY CONDEMN ALL TERRORIST ACTIVITIES; CONFIRM THEIR DETERMINATION TO COUNTER THESE THREATS JOINTLY AND RESOLUTELY; REAFFIRM THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE BONN DECLARATION OF 1978 ON CIVIL AVIATION; AND COMMIT THEIR GOVERNMENTS TO AN INTENSIFIED EFFORT TO COUNTER TERRORISM.

TO THIS END, THEY HAVE AGREED TO EXAMINE MEASURES TO MAKE THE BONN DECLARATION MORE EFFECTIVE IN COMBATTING TERRORISM AGAINST CIVIL AVIATION, AND TO EXPLORE HOW THEY MIGHT INCREASE COOPERATION AMONG THEMSELVES AND WITH OTHER CONCERNED NATIONS TO COUNTER TERRORISM IN ALL ITS MANIFESTATIONS, IN ORDER TO INSURE THAT THOSE WHO SEEK TO DESTROY DEMOCRACY THROUGH TERRORISM MAY NOT SUCCEED.

IN REFERENCE TO THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM OF THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT OF 7/9 JUNE 1984, THEY HAVE AGREED TO INSTRUCT THE COMPETENT AGENCIES OF THEIR COUNTRIES TO CONTINUE AND INTENSIFY, AS NECESSARY, THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON THREATS EMANATING FROM TERRORIST ACTIVITIES AND CONTINUE TO COOPERATE IN THE ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL THREATS AND HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT CALL UPON ALL LIKE-MINDED NATIONS TO WORK TO THIS SAME END; AND OFFER THE ASSISTANCE OF THEIR GOVERNMENTS' EXPERTS TO OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN PREVENTING ACTS ENDANGERING CIVIL AVIATION AND MARITIME SECURITY AND OTHER TERRORIST ACTS AGAINST THE COMMON WELFARE OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS.

Measures against Various Forms of International Terrorism : Japanese Case

	Relevant Statements/ Declarations of Japan	Information Gathering	Prevention		Defensive Action (Countermeasures and Rescue)		Reprisal (Against violation of self-interests)		Sanction (Against violation of universal interests)	
			International Legal Framework	Domestic Legislation	International Legal Framework	Domestic Legislation	International Legal Framework	Domestic Legislation	International Legal Framework	Domestic Legislation
Hijack	o Cease flights to and from a country which refuses extradition/prosecution of hijackers, etc. (Bonn, Venice, Ottawa)		Hague Convention(1)	△ Law concerning Punishment of Seizure of Aircraft by Force				△ Law concerning Punishment of Seizure of Aircraft by Force	* Legally possible to impose sanction	△ Law concerning Punishment of Seizure of Aircraft by Force
Sabotage	[the expansion of the coverage of the Bonn Declaration to these areas of terrorism considered in recent expert meetings]		Montreal Convention (2)	△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation				△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation	* Legally possible to impose sanction	△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation
Attacks against Airport			Montreal Convention (2)	△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation Penal Code ② Homicide, inflicting injury • Violence • Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons ③ Arson of structures • Damage or destruction of structures or things in general				△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation Penal Code (Relevant provisions)	* Legally possible to impose sanction	△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation Penal Code (Relevant provisions)
Attacks against Vessels				Penal Code ② Homicide, inflicting injury • Violence ③ Arrest and Confinement ③ Kidnapping • Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons ③ Arson of structures • Damage or destruction of structures or things in general • Overturning of vessels				Penal Code (Relevant provisions)	Illegal to impose sanction	Penal Code (Relevant provisions)
Attacks against Diplomats	o Call on all states to consider becoming parties to the convention written in the 4th column (Venice). o Cooperation in case of attacks against diplomats, etc. (Venice, Ottawa)	no particular problems with the present legal framework	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (accession by Japan is under consideration.)	△ Law concerning Punishment of Endangerment of Aviation Penal Code ② Homicide, inflicting injury • Violence ③ Arrest and Confinement ③ Kidnapping • Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons ③ Arson of structures • Damage or destruction of structures or things in general	Legally possible to take defensive actions	Police-related legislation	Legally possible to take actions of reprisal	Penal Code (Relevant provisions)	Illegal to impose sanction	Penal Code (Relevant provisions)
Hostage-taking	o Call on all states to consider becoming parties to the convention written in the 4th column (Venice). o Expression of concern about recent incidents involving hostage-taking (Venice, Ottawa)		International Convention against the Taking of Hostages (ratification by Japan is under consideration.)	△ Law concerning Punishment of Compulsion with Hostage-Taking Penal Code ② Homicide, inflicting injury • Violence ③ Arrest and Confinement • Intimidation, Compulsion ③ Kidnapping • Unlawful assembly with dangerous weapons				△ Law concerning Punishment of Compulsion with Hostage-Taking Penal Code (Relevant provisions)	Legally possible to impose sanction within the scope of domestic legislation	△ Law concerning Punishment of Compulsion with Hostage-Taking Penal Code (Relevant provisions)
State-Sponsored Terrorism	o Recall the duty to refrain from organizing terrorism, etc. (Venice) o Concern about the involvement of states in acts of terrorism (Ottawa, London) o Counter measures to terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic immunity (London)									

(Note: △: universally applicable ②: applicable to Japanese nationals' overseas activities *: tentative conclusion, subject to further study.)
 (1): Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at Hague, December 16, 1970
 (2): Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, September 23, 1971

Department of State

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

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INFO RMP-01 EUR-01 PHA-01 PMO-01 RPE-01 QCD-01 JO-01 CA-01
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PMS-01 PM-01 /030 43 GF

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TERREP

REF: TOKYO 3345

FOLLOWING REPEAT SENT ACTION SECSTATE FEBRUARY 21
QUOTE
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ TOKYO 03345

TERREP

O. 12356: DECL:OADR
TAGS: PTER, EAIR, KSUM
SUBJECT: EXPERTS GROUP -- SUMMARY RECORD

REF: TOKYO 3147

1. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. THE FINAL VERSION OF THE SUMMARY RECORD OF
DISCUSSIONS OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS OF THE SUMMIT SEVEN
COUNTRIES ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IS TRANSMITTED
BELOW:

-- 1. A MEETING OF EXPERTS OF THE SUMMIT SEVEN COUNTRIES
ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WAS HELD IN TOKYO ON FEBRUARY
18-19, 1986, UNDER JAPANESE CHAIRMANSHIP.

-- 2. THE EXPERTS EXAMINED IN A DETAILED AND ANALYTICAL
WAY THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MEASURES TAKEN BY
THEIR COUNTRIES AGAINST VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERNATIONAL
TERRORISM. AS A RESULT OF THIS EXAMINATION, THE EXPERTS
COMPILED A COMPREHENSIVE TABULATION OF THE PRESENT LEGAL
STATUS OF THE SEVEN COUNTRIES ON COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST
VARIOUS FORMS OF TERRORISM, WHICH IS ATTACHED HEREWITH AND
WILL BE FURTHER DEVELOPED BY ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS.

-- 3. THROUGH THE ABOVE STUDY, THE EXPERTS HAVE
IDENTIFIED THE FOLLOWING ISSUES AS RELEVANT.

A. PROMOTION OF EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION FOR COUNTER-
TERRORIST PURPOSES;

B. PROMOTION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING

C. ENCOURAGEMENT OF COUNTERMEASURES TAKEN BY COUNTRIES
AGAINST TERRORISM IN PARTICULAR IN CIVIL AVIATION;
D. PROMOTION OF COUNTERMEASURES TAKEN BY COUNTRIES
AGAINST TERRORISM IN PARTICULAR IN CIVIL AVIATION;
E. FURTHER DISCUSSION OF WHETHER FURTHER INTERNATIONAL
AGREEMENTS OR OTHER FORMS OF COOPERATION ARE
REQUIRED TO FILL THE LOOPHOLES IN THE EXISTING
INTERNATIONAL LAW SYSTEM;

F. ENCOURAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL FORA SUCH AS UN,
ICAO, IMO IN AROUSING WORLDWIDE AWARENESS OF THE
DANGER OF TERRORISM AND IN DEVELOPING COUNTER-
MEASURES AGAINST THEM, DRAWING ON THEIR EXPERTISE.

-- 4. CANADIAN DELEGATION PUT FORWARD TWO PROPOSALS,
TEXTS OF WHICH ARE ATTACHED HEREWITH AND THE ITALIAN
DELEGATION REFERRED TO ITS PREPAREDNESS TO DRAFT A
CONVENTION ON MARITIME TERRORISM.

-- 5. THE EXPERTS REVIEWED THE QUESTION OF LIFTING
AVIATION SANCTIONS AGAINST AFGHANISTAN.

-- 6. IT WAS AGREED THAT EACH DELEGATION WILL REPORT
THE RESULTS OF THIS MEETING TO ITS NATIONAL PERSONAL
REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SUMMIT IN AN APPROPRIATE MANNER.

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BY LOI NARA DATE 8/4/08

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NARCOTICS CONTROLBackground:

Following discussion of narcotics/drug abuse issues at the Bonn summit, the Heads of government directed that a group of narcotics experts be convened to develop a report on strategies for narcotics control and related issues. Their report was approved September 25 where other foreign ministers concurred with Secretary Shultz that the issue should be on the 1986 summit agenda. The recent Sherpa meeting in Honolulu apparently deferred a decision on this as well as whether to ask the experts to meet again to refine their recommendations.

Assistant Secretary Thomas (INM) participated in an informal meeting February 22 of representatives from economic summit nations who were attending preparatory meetings in Vienna for the 1987 UN World Narcotics Conference. At this meeting, called by Japanese delegation, representatives of Canada, FRG, France, Italy, UK and the US were polled on two issues: the summit agenda and calling another meeting of experts. There was a firm commitment to having narcotics on the summit agenda, with a strong caveat (by AS Thomas) that considerations should be limited to 1986 summit and that no institutionalization of narcotics control should occur under economic summit auspices.

A decision on having another experts meeting was deferred to the Sherpas. The sense of the Vienna discussion was that, if the experts report is presented to heads of government essentially unchanged, there is no need for another experts meeting. The Japanese delegation said Japan would be willing to call an experts meeting for late March or early April if there is a Sherpa consensus that the presentation at the Tokyo summit should go beyond the current report. There was general concurrence with these positions, thus deferring the question (as preferred by AS Thomas) to consideration by the Sherpas.

Talking points:

-- The United States believes we should ensure that maximum advantage is taken of the opportunity for the Summit discussions to advance collective interests in narcotics control. It is essential that narcotics be an agenda item at the Tokyo Summit.

-- We recommend that our experts reconvene to prepare forward-looking recommendations for Heads.

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"HUMAN FRONTIER PROGRAM"

REF: TOKYO 4260

°. DEPARTMENT IS ASSESSING THE PROPOSAL OUTLINED IN
REFTEL TO ESTABLISH A HUMAN FRONTIER PROGRAM. WE ARE NOT
CERTAIN THAT THIS PROPOSAL ALREADY HAS FULL GOJ SUPPORT
[DESPITE TAKATSU'S ASSURANCE THAT IT HAS THE PRIME
MINISTER'S BACKING]. WE HOPE TO EXPLORE THIS DURING THE
LONDON SHERPA MEETING MARCH 7-9 WHEN US REPRESENTATIVE
UNDER SECRETARY WALLIS SHOULD HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO
DISCUSS IT FACE-TO-FACE WITH DEP. FOR. MIN. TESHIMA.

2. DIRECTOR SAKAKURA OF MITI'S AIST [AGENCY FOR
INDUSTRIAL SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT] AND ECONOMIC
MINISTER YOKOYAMA OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY VISITED
SCIENCE ADVISOR MCTAGUE FEBRUARY 27 TO DELIVER THE
PROPOSAL. OSTP FORWARDED THE PROPOSAL TO STATE AND
OES/S DAS MORRIS CALLED IN SCICOUNS IKEDA MARCH 3 TO
DISCUSS DETAILS.

3. DEPARTMENT WILL NOT BE IN A POSITION TO REACT TO
PROPOSAL UNTIL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY GOJ
AND WALLIS HAS DISCUSSIONS WITH TESHIMA.

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OES/SCT:JWBLANCHARD

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OSTP:JMCTAGUE [INFO]

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Proposal of Human Frontier Program

-Positive Contribution of Japan to the Global Society through Creative and Basic Research and Study

In the present age, mankind is confronted with such fundamental problems as deterioration of the environment, exhaustion of valuable resources and skyrocketing energy consumption. In the meantime, the relationship between mankind and technology is becoming increasingly tense and has resulted in alienation of human factors in the world of science and technology. We must also establish effective countermeasures to cope with the serious problems arising from the aging society and persistent over-growth of population. A prosperous, hopeful human society can only be established when each one of the above-mentioned problems are solved. Although various efforts have been made up until today to solve these problems, fundamental solution of these problems requires creation of a new paradigm for science and technology which is in harmony with mankind and nature.

In Japan, a consensus which holds that Japan should be more assertive from now on in making creative contributions to the world in the realm of science and technology is currently being formed. And we are firmly convinced that the promotion of the Human Frontier Program which aims to create a new paradigm for science and technology in harmony with mankind and nature, with participation of other countries, is the best way to solve all the above mentioned problems which are affecting the entire mankind, and that it is the best manner in which Japan can contribute to the world in terms of science and technology.

The outline of the Human Frontier Program can be summarized as follows:

1. Fundamental concept for the implementation of the program

(a) Close and collaborate interchanges on the global level and of different scientific fields by establishing a research system open to foreign countries

(b) Japan's contribution to the global society in the field of basic studies by enabling foreign access to the study results

(c) A flexible operation of research programs for the optimum utilization of researcher's creativity.

2. The scope of the program

Themes of research and development will be determined by the program committee of the Human Frontier Program, which is comprised of prominent scholars and researchers both domestic and foreign.

In view of the previously described intent, the new paradigm of science and technology puts emphasis on living organisms including human beings. On the micro-level, studies should be made on such functions exclusively realized in living organisms as high level of adaptability to nature and autonomous adjustment. On the macro-level, studies should be made to wholistically comprehend living organisms, their principles and phenomena, with due consideration to their co-existence with the earth's natural environment. Our proposal on the major study items are as follows.

(1) Thorough Elucidation of Multi-functions of Living Organisms

Living organisms including human beings possess the most delicate and subtle functions ranging from physical functions such as immunity and self-recovery to mental functions such as sense, memory and judgment. We have a

lot to learn from these organisms. It can be said that living organisms are not only the objects of studies but also a treasure house of seeds of future development of science and technology. It is, therefore, extremely important to thoroughly investigate these multi-functions of organisms.

(2) Search for the Nature of the Earth and Elucidation of Interaction between Nature and Human Activities

Comprehension and elucidation of dynamic interactions between nature such as the atmosphere and geosphere, and ecosystem shall be searched for with a long-term and worldwide network. This will not only contribute to solving various problems we are facing today, but also to comprehend the activities of human beings and other living organisms with a global viewpoint.

(3) Basic Research and Development for the Utilization and Application of Organic Functions

Basic studies shall be conducted to apply and utilize innovative technologies generated by studies on organic functions as described in (1) and (2). Consequently, specific directions shall be given to solve various problems we are facing today.

3. Organization; Operation system

The Human Frontier Program Promotion Center (tentative name) will be established as a supervisory body of the program. Its projects include:

(1) Establishment of the comprehensive plan, screening of R & D themes, and assessment of R & D results in cooperation with prominent scholars and researchers both domestic and foreign.

(2) Funding for R & D activities conducted in research institutes, universities, and private enterprises, both domestic and foreign.

(3) Promotion of collaborative researches on the global scale.

(4) Consolidation of research facilities in order for the smooth implementation of international collaborative research.

(5) Holding international symposia; giving awards to outstanding researches.

4. Fund for the Program

(1) Japan now considers providing all the fund basically necessary for the initial stage of this program. Additional contribution to the fund by foreign governments and private enterprises is welcome for fortifying the project and making it more fruitful.

(2) At the following stage of the program, Japan considers bearing the major portion of the fund, while foreign governments and private enterprises would be expected to bear an appropriate portion of the fund.

(3) It is estimated that total amount of funds for the project eventually will reach Y1 trillion (\$5 billion) in 20 years.

EXAMPLES OF THE THEMES	OUTLINES OF R & D	EXPECTABLE EFFECTS
Innovation of manufacturing processes and development of new matters through imitation of living chemical processes	<p>Producing new matters and encouraging to save resources and energy required for manufacturing processes, by making clear the mechanism of living functions, applying and utilizing these results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Analyzing enzymes with more active catalytic functions and imitating their response system ●Analyzing transportation of matters on living membranes and making synthetic polymetric biomimetic membranes which can separate and refine high-selectively mixed gases or liquid mixtures and can save energy ●Analyzing the system of air nitrogen fixation and developing nitrogen fixation technology under a normal temperature and a normal pressure by utilizing the quasi-catalytic function catalytic function of nitrogen fixation ●Analyzing the mechanism of photosynthesis, and developing technology of utilizing optical energy by catalytic function (technology of hydrogen generation, technology of carbonic acid gas fixation, etc.) ●Developing new matters which are highly adaptable for a living body, or which activate physiology like anti-cancer remedy, specialization control immunity and saccharoid mixed with lipid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●By artificial enzymes, productive process under a high temperature and a high pressure could be carried out under a normal temperature and a normal pressure. By this, we could improve safety of the productive process and get more peculiar response and high-purity products ●By establishing ecosystem that uses finally solar energy, we could save consume of fossil fuel and get innovation with conserving environment ●We could accumulate matters which we had not be technically or economically able to use on existing productive process, and we could use them as resources ●We could produce many kinds of new chemical matters which we hadn't been able to be made of petroleum chemically, and economy could be stabilized by utilization systems of reproducible matters (the first step to post-petroleum civilization)
Development of new systems for information process, information control by imitating functions and structures of a brain and a nerve and new electric materials required for these systems	<p>Developing AI and information processing systems by imitating functions like a brain through analyzing and applying a brain and nerves of human being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Realizing functions of study, association and judgement (information processing within a living body) ●Analyzing sense mechanism and developing new sensors ●Developing devices with high-level man-machine-interface functions (through pictures, voices, and languages) ●Establishing dispersive control technologies (Analyzing horonic structures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●We could overcome the software crises. We wouldn't need detailed commands for programming, modifying and maintaining ●We could get high recognition capability of commands by voices, figures and letters ●We could get genuine intelligent robots
New power systems imitating living motor functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Developing bioengine which operates under a normal temperature and a normal pressure with high-level energy conversion efficiency by analyzing and applying motional functions and adjustive functions of muscles, flagellums and cilium ●Developing newly robotics technologies through imitating living motional functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●We could utilize this results to many kinds of mechanical systems as a non-pollution motor resources with high efficiency. Bioengine could directly convert chemical energy into kinetic energy. There could be so much possibility that a bioengine swept off an internal combustion engine

**THE BONN ECONOMIC DECLARATION
TOWARDS SUSTAINED GROWTH AND HIGHER EMPLOYMENT**

4 May 1985

1. Conscious of the responsibility which we bear, together with other Governments, for the future of the world economy and the preservation of natural resources, we, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, meeting in Bonn from 2 to 4 May 1985, have discussed the economic outlook, problems, and prospects for our countries and the world.
2. World economic conditions are better than they have been for a considerable time. Since we last met, further progress has been achieved in bringing down inflation and strengthening the basis for growth. The recovery in the industrial countries has begun to spread to the developing world. The debt problems of developing countries, though far from solved, are being flexibly and effectively addressed.
3. Nevertheless, our countries still face important challenges. Above all, we need:
 - to strengthen the ability of our economies to respond to new developments;
 - to increase job opportunities;
 - to reduce social inequalities;
 - to correct persistent economic imbalances;
 - to halt protectionism; and
 - to improve the stability of the world monetary system.
4. Our discussions of these challenges have led us to the following conclusions:

- (a) The best contribution we can make to a lasting new prosperity in which all nations can share is unremittingly to pursue, individually in our own countries and co-operatively together, policies conducive to sustained growth and higher employment.
- (b) The prosperity of developed and developing countries has become increasingly linked. We will continue to work with the developing countries in a spirit of true partnership.
- (c) Open multilateral trade is essential to global prosperity and we urge an early and substantial reduction of barriers to trade.
- (d) We seek also to make the functioning of the world monetary system more stable and more effective.
- (e) Economic progress and the preservation of the natural environment are necessary and mutually supportive goals. Effective environmental protection is a central element in our national and international policies.

I. Growth and Employment

5. In order to sustain non-inflationary growth and higher employment,—we have agreed that:
 - We will consolidate and enhance the progress made in bringing down inflation.
 - We will follow prudent, and where necessary strengthened monetary and budgetary policies with a view to stable prices, lower interest rates and more productive investment. Each of our countries will exercise firm control over public spending in order to reduce budget deficits, when excessive, and, where necessary, the share of public spending in Gross National Product.
 - We will work to remove obstacles to growth and encourage initiative and enterprise so as to release the creative energies of our peoples, while maintaining appropriate social policies for those in need.

- We will promote greater adaptability and responsiveness in all markets, particularly the labour market.
 - We will encourage training to improve occupational skills, particularly for the young.
 - We will exploit to the full the opportunities for prosperity and the creation of permanent jobs, provided by economic change and technological progress.
6. Building on these common principles, each of us has indicated the specific priorities for national policies.
- The President of the United States considers it essential to achieve a rapid and appreciable cut in public expenditures and thus a substantial reduction in the budget deficit. He stresses also the need for further deregulation and for a reform of the tax system aimed at encouraging the efficient use of resources and stimulating new saving and investment.
 - The President of the French Republic stresses the need to continue bringing down inflation, to modernize the means of production and to improve employment, to control public spending and to combat social inequality. In that context he attaches high priority to education, research and investment in high technologies with a view to sustained growth.
 - The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to work to reduce inflation and to create the conditions for sustained growth. It will continue to keep public spending under strict control and maintain monetary discipline. It will promote the development of small and medium-sized businesses and advanced technological industries, and encourage initiative and enterprise and the creation of new job opportunities.
 - The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches high priority to strengthening the flexibility and vigour of the economy in order to achieve a lasting improvement in growth and to create new jobs. Small and medium-sized businesses should be especially encouraged as well as high technologies. It will continue to reduce the

claims of the public sector on the economy, the budget deficit and the burden of taxation.

- The Government of Japan considers it essential to persevere with its policy of budgetary discipline and strengthening market functions, particularly with a view to fostering investment. It intends to achieve further progress in deregulating financial markets, promoting the international role of the Yen, facilitating access to markets and encouraging growth in imports.
- The Italian Government gives priority to the further reduction of inflation and of the public deficit, while sustaining growth and investment. Particular emphasis will be put on incentives to create small and medium-sized industries, especially in the field of high technology, and to promote employment, especially for young people.
- The Government of Canada will focus on promoting investment and creating jobs in the private sector, on removing obstacles to sustained non-inflationary growth, on reducing the budget deficit and on restraining government expenditure. It will encourage entrepreneurial activities, with emphasis on the small and medium-sized business sectors.
- The Commission of the European Communities attaches high priority to completing a genuine internal market without barriers, which will eliminate rigidities and generate fresh economic growth on a Community-wide scale. A strengthened European Monetary System and closer economic convergence will further serve this end.

By pursuing these policies we will not only address our domestic problems, but at the same time contribute to an enduring growth of the world economy and a more balanced expansion of international trade.

II. Relations with Developing Countries

7. Sustained growth in world trade, lower interest rates, open markets and continued financing in amounts and on terms appropriate to each individual case are essential to enable developing countries to achieve sound growth and overcome their economic and financial difficulties. Flows of resources, including official development assistance, should be maintained and, wherever possible, increased, especially to the poorer countries. In particular, more stable long-term finance, such as direct investment from industrial countries, should be encouraged. We welcome longer-term debt restructuring agreements between debtor countries and commercial banks. We continue to stand ready, where appropriate, to negotiate further multi-year reschedulings of debts to governments and government agencies.
8. We continue to encourage the constructive dialogue with the developing countries in the existing international institutions with a view to promoting their economic development and thereby their social and political stability. We emphasize the crucial role of, and the improved cooperation between, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group in supporting policies by debtor countries necessary to strengthen the confidence of domestic and foreign creditors and investors, to mobilize domestic savings and to ensure efficient use of resources and sound long-term development. We agree to work to ensure that these institutions are equipped with the necessary resources and instruments, and we stand ready to discuss an increase in the resources available to the World Bank which may be necessary in the coming years. We remain concerned over the particular problems facing a number of developing countries that are neither among the poorest nor foremost among the group of major debtors. We agree that consideration should be given to easing the financial constraints of these countries on a case-by-case basis.
9. We are deeply concerned about the plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought. We welcome the positive response from our citizens and from private organisations, as well as the substantial assistance provided by the governments of many countries and the establishment by the World Bank of the Special Facility for Sub Sahara Africa. We shall continue to supply emergency food aid. In addition, we shall intensify our co-operation with African countries to help them develop their economic potential and a long-term food strategy, based on their own

agricultural programmes. We are prepared to promote increases in food production by supplying agricultural inputs such as seed, pesticides and fertilizers, within the framework of agricultural development projects. We agree upon the need to improve the existing early warning systems and improve transportation arrangements. Political obstacles in the countries concerned should not be allowed to stand in the way of the delivery of food to the hungry. We emphasize the need to examine the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains. We shall strengthen our co-operation with African countries in fighting against desertification. Continued efforts are needed by all countries in a position to contribute to any or all of this work. We call upon the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to assume their responsibilities in this regard. We have set up an expert group to prepare proposals for follow-up-measures to be reported to Foreign Ministers by September 1985.

III. Multilateral Trading System and International Monetary System

10. Protectionism does not solve problems; it creates them. Further tangible progress in relaxing and dismantling existing trade restrictions is essential. We need new initiatives for strengthening the open multilateral trading system. We strongly endorse the agreement reached by the OECD Ministerial Council that a new GATT round should begin as soon as possible. Most of us think that this should be in 1986. We agree that it would be useful that a preparatory meeting of senior officials should take place in the GATT before the end of the summer to reach a broad consensus on subject matter and modalities for such negotiations. We also agree that active participation of a significant number of developed and developing countries in such negotiations is essential. We are looking to a balanced package for negotiation.
11. It is also essential to improve the functioning of the international monetary system. We take note that the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten, at their meeting in Tokyo in June, intend to complete their current work on ways to improve the functioning of the monetary system and to put forward proposals, to be discussed at the next meeting of the Interim Committee of

the International Monetary Fund in Seoul in October, with a view to making the international monetary system more stable and more effective.

IV. Environmental Policies

12. New approaches and strengthened international co-operation are essential to anticipate and prevent damage to the environment, which knows no national frontiers. We shall co-operate in order to solve pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition and air pollution from motor vehicles and all other significant sources. We shall also address other concerns such as climatic change, the protection of the ozone layer and the management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes. The protection of soils, fresh water and the sea, in particular of regional seas, must be strengthened.
13. We shall harness both the mechanisms of governmental vigilance and the disciplines of the market to solve environmental problems. We shall develop and apply the "polluter pays" principle more widely. Science and technology must contribute to reconciling environmental protection and economic growth.
14. Improved and internationally harmonized techniques of environmental measurement are essential. We invite the environmental experts of the Technology, Growth and Employment Working Group to consult with the appropriate international bodies about the most efficient ways for achieving progress in this field.
15. We welcome the contribution made by the Environment Ministers to closer international co-operation on environmental concerns. We shall focus our co-operation within existing international bodies, especially the OECD. We shall work with developing countries for the avoidance of environmental damage and disasters world-wide.

V. Co-operation in Science and Technology

16. We are convinced that international co-operation in research and technology in major projects should be enhanced to make maximum

our scientific potential. We recognize that such projects require appropriately shared participation and responsibility as well as adequate rules concerning access to the results achieved, the transfer of technology and the use of technologies involved.

17. We welcome the positive responses of the Member States of the European Space Agency (ESA), Canada and Japan to the invitation of the President of the United States to co-operate in the United States Manned Space Station Programme on the basis of a genuine partnership and a fair and appropriate exchange of information, experience and technologies. Discussions on intergovernmental co-operation in development and utilization of permanently manned space stations will begin promptly. We also welcome the conclusions of the ESA Council on the need for Europe to maintain and expand its autonomous capability in space activity, and on the long-term European Space Plan and its objectives.
18. We welcome the report from the Technology, Growth and Employment Working Group on the work done in the eighteen areas of co-operation and invite the Group to complete its review by the end of the year. We welcome the positive contribution which the Ministerial Conference on "Technological Development and Employment" held in Venice has made towards wider acceptance of the role of technological change in promoting growth and employment. We also welcome the results of the Rambouillet Conference on Bioethics and thank the Federal Republic of Germany for its willingness to host a symposium on neurobiology in 1986.
19. We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the Japanese Prime Minister's invitation to meet in Japan.

Political Declaration

on the 40th Anniversary of the End of the Second World War

May 3, 1985

The Heads of State or Government of Canada, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the President of the Commission of the European Community, meeting together in Bonn on the eve of the fortieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War, remember in grief all those who lost their lives in that time, whether by acts of war or as victims of inhumanity, repression and tyranny. We acknowledge the duty we owe to their memories, and to all those who follow after them, to uphold peace, freedom and justice in our countries and in the world.

We have learned the lessons of history. The end of the war marked a new beginning. As the sounds of battle ceased, we tackled the tasks of moral and spiritual renewal and physical reconstruction. Transcending

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the hostilities which had once divided us we initiated on the basis of common values a process for reconciliation and cooperation amongst us. Today, linked in a peaceful, secure and lasting friendship, we share in all our countries a commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights. We are proud that the Governments of our countries owe their legitimacy to the will of our people, expressed in free elections. We are proud that our people are free to say and write what they will, to practise the religions they profess, and to travel where they will. We are committed to assuring the maintenance of societies in which individual initiative and enterprise may flourish and the ideals of social justice, obligations and rights may be pursued.

We recognise that we can secure those aims, and meet both the opportunities and the challenges presented by technological and industrial change, more effectively in partnership than on our own. In Europe, the Community, the embodiment of reconciliation and common purpose, is growing in membership, strength and prosperity. The nations of the dynamic Pacific region are drawing ever closer

together. The partnership of North America, Europe and Japan is a guarantee of peace and stability in the world.

Other nations that shared with ours in the agonies of the Second World War are divided from us by fundamental differences of political systems. We deplore the division of Europe. In our commitment to the ideals of peace, freedom and democracy we seek by peaceful means to lower the barriers that have arisen within Europe. We believe that the CSCE process with its promise of enhancing human rights provides an opportunity to increase confidence, cooperation and security in Europe. Considering the climate of peace and friendship which we have achieved among ourselves forty years after the end of the war we look forward to a state of peace in Europe in which the German people will regain its unity through free self-determination; and in Asia we earnestly hope that a political environment will be created which permits the parties to overcome the division of the Korean peninsula in freedom.

As recognized in the Charter of the United Nations all countries have a joint responsibility to maintain international peace and security and to this end refrain from the threat and the use of force. We for our part share a determination to preserve the peace while protecting our democratic freedoms. To that end, each of us will work to maintain and strengthen a stable military balance at the lowest possible levels of forces, neither seeking superiority for ourselves nor neglecting our defenses. We are prepared to pursue a high-level dialogue to deal with the profound differences dividing East and West. We strongly support endeavours to strengthen the peace and enhance deterrence through the negotiation of meaningful reductions in existing levels of nuclear arms, limitations on conventional arms, the banning of chemical weapons and lessening the risks of conflict. We welcome the opening of negotiations in Geneva. We appreciate the positive proposals of the United States of America. We urge the Soviet Union to act positively and constructively in order to achieve significant agreements there.

We shall continue to seek to work with the developing countries, so as to help them to fight hunger and disease, to build free and prosperous societies, and to take their part in the community of nations committed to peace and freedom. We respect genuine non-alignment as an important contribution to international security and peace.

So, as we look back to the terrible suffering of the Second World War and the common experience of 40 years of peace and freedom, we dedicate ourselves and our countries anew to the creation of a world in which all peoples enjoy the blessings of peace, of justice, and of freedom from oppression, want and fear; a world in which individuals are able to fulfil their responsibilities for themselves, to their families and to their communities; a world in which all nations, large and small, combine to work together for a better future for all mankind.