

**November 9, 1986**  
**Summary of Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to  
China (Part 2) (Discussion with Premier Zhao  
Ziyang)**

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**Summary:**

Prime Minister Nakasone and Zhao Ziyang discuss Sino-Japanese relations generally and specifically about trade and loan agreements.

**Original Language:**

Japanese

**Contents:**

Original Scan

Translation - English

## 中曾根総理訪中の概要（その2）

（趙紫陽総理との会談）

61年11月9日

外務省中国課

9日午前 9:00 から10:00 まで人民大会堂において行われた中曾根総理と趙紫陽総理との会談の概要以下のとおり。

## 1. （冒頭部分）

（会談冒頭、昨年秋の国連総会以来の再会を喜びあい、中曾根総理より、訪中招待に感謝するとともに、休日にも拘らず会見出来てうれしい旨述べられた。これに対し趙総理より、双方が関心を有する諸問題について意見交換できることは得難い機会であり、短い時間であるが相互理解に役立ち、両国民の友情と信頼に役立つと思う旨の発言があった。）

## （中曾根総理発言）

- (1) 日中両国は、政治、経済的に相互補完関係にあり、貿易の拡大均衡という方向で協力がなされており、中国の近代化に日本は、今後とも協力していくという基本政策に変化はない。
- (2) 世界経済変動の中で、東京サミットにおいて参加国は政策協調、構造改善に同意し、特に為替についても協調することが話し合われた。
- (3) 日本の貿易黒字、米国の貿易財政赤字、欧州の経済不況・失業等を考えてみても、我が国の3兆6千億の内需拡大政策は必要であり現在国会で話し合っている。

- (4) 日米間の為替相場については、宮沢・ベーカー声明で表明されているように、貿易に対処するために現在調整しているところだ。
- (5) 経済調整を進めるのは、我が国にとって大変である。特に石炭でその例として申し上げれば、(現在の生産量は)1600万トンであるが、これを1000万トン弱にするという方向で考えており、国内的に産地に対して非常に大きな問題を抱えているものである。
- (6) 日中貿易バランスのために我々としても努力している。最近中国で投資に関する規制が制定されたことは日本としても歓迎している。特に通産省、財界からも投資増大の方途について色々聞き調べてもきた。今後とも経済交流を進め協力していきたい。

(趙紫陽総理発言)

- (1) 両国関係は総じて良いという印象を持っており、協力の分野において比較的順調な発展を示している。中曽根総理就任以来の貢献には感謝している。新しい、より深い発展への可能性を含んでいる。日本の経済指導及び調整により中国からの輸入が拡大され、対中投資が増大することを望む。
- (2) 中国は開放政策を続け、4原則に基づく経済関係を拡大していきたい。新しい協力の方途を考えているが、資金協力、合弁企業、及び技術協力の面で更にお考え願いたい。

- (3) 貿易問題にあつては、中国の入超が一番緊要な問題であり、事態はなかなか改善されていない。日中間において1～7月間の入超は23億米ドルであり、本年全体で40億米ドルとなろう。今後とも、我々としても、品質改善、貿易体制の改善に努めるが、日本側でも色々な改善をして欲しい（例えば輸入検査等）。中国の輸出増大には潜在的な力があると思う。
- (4) 日中間の貿易協定に基づき色々なことに取り組んできているが、明年の閣僚会議において個別・具体的な問題について議論したい。
- (5) 輸出基地に関し円借款による合弁等の問題も考えて欲しい。合弁企業について、日本企業が一層中国へ投資を増大することを希望する。新しい規則を制定したが、日本企業がこれまで色々述べてきた意見を中心にこれらを採用した積りであり、これにより日本企業が積極的に取り組んでもらいたい。ここ2～3年は進展が見られたものの不十分である。円高によって日本企業が他の外国に投資するのに比べ、中国へは少ないようだ。政府からも奨励・促進するようして欲しい。

(これに対して、総理は、持ち帰って勉強したい。但し競争力と安定供給が大切だ。貿易収支の改善は日本政府としても目標とし努力したいが中国側もこれらの面での努力をして欲しいと述べられた。)

- (6) 90年までの第二次円借につづき、まだ時間はあるが、第三次円借について拡充・拡大を考えながら考えて欲しい。

(中曽根総理発言)

- (1) 第三次円借款については、持ち帰って研究したい。

- (2) 日本の企業進出については、円高により中国の方へ進出してくると思っていたが、結果としてはシンガポール、タイ、マレーシアの方へ多く進出している。こういうことについても中国は研究されたらいいと思う。聞くところによれば、中国では非常に税金が高く、人を雇うと所得税のほかに法人税のようなものもとられ、年間200万円の所得者は年間100万円以上の税をとられるというが、研究されたらいいと思う。
- (3) 日本人学校については色々努力していただいている。政府及び日本企業の方も一生懸命やるが、中国に今後とも協力して頂きたい。

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Summary of Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to China (Part 2)

(Discussion with Premier Zhao Ziyang)

November 9, 1986

China Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Following is the summary of the discussion between Prime Minister Nakasone and Premier Zhao Ziyang, which took place on 9 November, from 09:00 to 10:00 in the morning, in the Great Hall of the People.

1. (Beginning)

(At the beginning of the discussion, each expressed his happiness at seeing the other again for the first time since last year's autumn United Nations General Assembly. Prime Minister Nakasone expressed thanks for the invitation to visit China and said that he was happy that the meeting was able to take place despite its being on a day of rest. In response, Premier Zhao remarked that it was a rare chance to exchange opinions on various issues of interest to both sides and that, although the time was short, it would be beneficial to mutual understanding as well as to friendship and trust between the peoples of both countries.)

(Prime Minister Nakasone's Remarks)

(1) Japan and China are politically and economically in a mutually complimentary relationship. Cooperation towards trade expansion and balance are being made. Japan's basic policy of cooperating now and in the future in China's modernization remains unchanged.

(2) Amid changes in the global economy, the participating countries at the Tokyo Summit agreed on policy coordination and structural improvements. Discussion took place in particular on exchange rate coordination.

(3) If we consider Japan's trade surplus, the US trade and fiscal deficits, Europe's economic slump and unemployment, and such, our country's 3.6 trillion yen domestic expansion policy is necessary and is now being discussed in the National Diet.

(4) We are now coordinating on the Japan-US exchange rate, as announced in the Miyazawa-Baker statement.

(5) Advancing a policy of economic economic is a difficult task for our country. Coal is a particular example of this. We are at 16 million tons (current production) but are thinking towards making it just under 10 million tons. Domestically, we have an extremely large problem concerning the coal-producing areas.

(6) We are also making efforts for the sake of the trade balance between Japan and China. Japan, too, welcomes China's recent establishing of investment regulations. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry and the Japanese business community have also been looking into means of increasing investment. From this point, I would like to cooperate in promoting economic exchange.

(Premier Zhao Ziyang's Remarks)

(1) I have the impression that relations between our two countries are, on the whole, good. In the area of cooperation, they are showing relatively smooth progress. I am thankful for Prime Minister Nakasone's contribution since assuming office. This implies the potential for new and deeper development. I am hoping for an expansion in imports from China and an increase in investment in China via Japan's economic guidance and coordination.

(2) I would like to continue China's policy of opening up and expand economic relations on the basis of the Four Principles. Thinking of new means of cooperation, I would further like to request your thoughts in the areas of financial cooperation, joint venture enterprises, and technical cooperation.

(3) In the area of trade problems, China's excess of imports over exports is the most urgent problem. The situation has not improved much. The trade imbalance between Japan and China for the January - July period is 2.3 billion dollars and is likely to reach 4 trillion dollars for all of this year. We, too, will make efforts from this point to improve our product quality and trading system, but we would like the Japan side as well to make various improvements (for example, in import inspection). I think that there is potential power for increasing China's exports.

(4) We have undertaken various matters on the basis of trade agreements between Japan and China, but in the coming year's ministerial meetings I would like to discuss particular and concrete problems.

(5) In regard to export bases, I would also to consider such problems as joint ventures through yen loan packages. Concerning joint venture enterprises, I hope that Japanese enterprises further increase their investments in China. We have established new regulations, centered on the various opinions that Japanese enterprises have voiced to this point. Having done so, we would like to have Japanese corporations work actively. Progress, while visible these past two or three years, has been insufficient. In comparison to other foreign countries where Japanese enterprises have invested on account of the strong yen, it seems that there has been little in China. I would like to see the Japanese government also encourage and facilitate this.

(Prime Minister Nakasone responded: I would like to take this back with me and study it. However, competitiveness and stability of supply are important. I would like to work on improving the trade balance on the part of the government as a goal, but I would like the Chinese side, too, to make efforts in these areas.)

(6) There is still time but, following the second yen loan package that runs until 1990, I would like Japan to consider improvement and expansion in thinking of the third yen loan package.

(Prime Minister Nakasone's Remarks)

(1) Concerning the third yen loan package, I would like to take it back to Japan and study it.

(2) Concerning the advance of Japanese enterprises into China, I thought that they would move into China due to the strong yen, but the result is that many have been going into Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia. I think that it would be good if China studied this. From what I have heard, taxes in China are extremely high. Other than employment and income taxes, corporate taxes are also taken. Those earning two

million yen a year are taxed at more than one million yen. It would be good to study this.

(3) We thank you for your various efforts in regard to Japanese schools in China. Our government and Japanese enterprises will do everything possible, but henceforth we would like cooperation from China from this point as well.