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Noriega's Options: The Ramifications

Possible Panamanian Actions

Costs to Japan and Panama

Seize assets

Japanese firms would lose several hotels and an oil refinery; would considerably dampen long-term Japanese investment interest.

Default on bank loans

Japanese banks have \$500 million in outstanding loans to Panama; would probably lead other Western banks to cut off financing.

Strip ships of Panamanian

flags

Would probably create one-time cost of changing to alternative flags, such as Liberia. Nearly 30 percent of Panamanian-flagged ships are Japanese-owned. Panama would lose up to \$40 million in flagging revenues.

Impound ships in Panamanian ports

Very few Japanese ships are in Panama at any one time. Would probably lead to severely

curtailed trade.

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Tokyo: Keeping a Low Profile

For their part, Japanese officials are likely to avoid taking sides even if they conclude Japan's interests would be better served by Noriega's ouster. In conversations with US officials, Japanese diplomats clearly have suggested as much. The Foreign

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If US pressure on Tokyo or Panamanian opposition to Noriega escalates, however, we believe the Japanese would move cautiously to support Washington more directly. In our view, Tokyo's initial steps would probably be symbolic, such as suspending its modest \$4 million cultural aid program—usually the first gesture the Japanese make when civil strife hits their aid recipients. Less likely approaches for Tokyo would be to encourage Japanese shippers to switch flags or to persuade companies to place corporate taxes due the Panamanians into escrow accounts. Tokyo might consider such measures, however, if European countries were planning similar actions.

Ministry, responding to Washington's concerns, has ignored the Solis government's request for formal Japanese recognition but has continued working-level contacts.

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From Tokyo's perspective, any of these steps could be easily rescinded should Noriega step down, clearing the way for establishment of ties to a successor regime. Indeed, we would not rule out a significantly expanded Japanese aid program as a means to cement the relationship in the post-Noriega period. Here, too, however, Tokyo would be unlikely to take major initiatives quickly. Its behavior in the Philippine case suggests new activity by the Japanese private sector also could lag if Noriega's successor has trouble consolidating control. Japanese businessmen have yet to recover sufficient confidence in the Aquino government to initiate significant new investment.

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