

ECONOMIC SUMMITS

1975 - 1987

DECLARATIONS



SOMMETS ÉCONOMIQUES

1975 - 1987

DÉCLARATIONS

SUMMIT DATES

15-17 November 1975	Rambouillet
27-28 June 1976	Puerto Rico
06-08 May 1977	London
16-17 July 1978	Bonn
28-29 June 1979	Tokyo
22-23 June 1980	Venice
19-21 July 1981	Ottawa
04-06 June 1982	Versailles
28-30 May 1983	Williamsburg
07-09 June 1984	London
02-04 May 1985	Bonn
04-06 May 1986	Tokyo
08-10 June 1987	Venice

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RAMBOUILLET COMMUNIQUE.

The Heads of states and governments of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America met in the Chateau de Rambouillet from 15th to 17th of November, 1975, and agreed to declare as follows:

1. In these three days we held a searching and productive exchange of views on the world economic situation, on economic problems common to our countries, on their human, social and political implications, and on plans for resolving them.

2. We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. We are each responsible for the government of an open, democratic society, dedicated to individual liberty and social advancement. Our success will strengthen, indeed is essential to democratic societies everywhere. We are each responsible for assuring the prosperity of a major industrial economy. The growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrial world and developing countries to prosper.

3. To assure in a world of growing interdependence the success of the objective set out in this declaration, we intend to play our own full part and strengthen our efforts for closer international cooperation and constructive dialogue among all countries, transcending differences in stages of economic development, degrees of resource endowment and political and social systems.

4. The industrial democracies are determined to overcome high unemployment, continuing inflation and serious energy problems. The purpose of our meeting was to review our progress, identify more clearly the problems that we must overcome in the future, and to set a course that we will follow in the period ahead.

5. The most urgent task is to assure the recovery of our economies and to reduce the waste of human resources involved in unemployment. In consolidating the recovery it is essential to avoid unleashing additional inflationary forces which would threaten its success. The objective must be growth that is steady and lasting. In this way, consumer and business confidence will be restored.

6. We are confident that our present policies are compatible and complementary and that recovery is under way. Nevertheless, we recognize the need for vigilance and adaptability in our policies. We will not allow the recovery to falter. We will not accept another outburst of inflation.

Employment
Inflation
Energy

Employment
Inflation

7. We also concentrated on the need for new efforts in the areas of world trade, monetary matters and raw materials, including energy.

8. As domestic recovery and economic expansion proceed, we must seek to restore growth in the volume of world trade. Growth and price stability will be fostered by maintenance of an open trading system. In a period where pressures are developing for a return to protectionism, it is essential for the main trading nations to confirm their commitment to the principles of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) pledge and to avoid resorting to measures by which they could try to solve their problems at the expense of others, with damaging consequences in the economic, social and political fields. There is a responsibility on all countries, especially those with strong balance of payments positions and on those with current deficits to pursue policies which will permit the expansion of world trade to their mutual advantage.

9. We believe that the multilateral trade negotiations should be accelerated. In accordance with the principles agreed to in the Tokyo Declaration, they should aim at achieving substantial tariff cuts, even eliminating tariffs in some areas, and at significantly expanding agricultural trade and at reducing non-tariff measures. They should seek to achieve the maximum possible level of trade liberalization therefrom. We propose as our goal completion of the negotiations in 1977.

10. We look to an orderly and fruitful increase in our economic relations with Socialist countries as an important element in progress in detente, and in world economic growth.

11. We will also intensify our efforts to achieve a prompt conclusion of the negotiations concerning export credits.

12. With regard to monetary problems, we affirm our intention to work for greater stability. This involves efforts to restore greater stability in underlying economic and financial conditions in the world economy. At the same time, our monetary authorities will act to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations, in exchange rates. We welcome the rapprochement, reached at the request of many other countries, between the views of the U.S. and France on the need for stability that the reform of the international monetary system must promote. This rapprochement will facilitate agreement through the IMF (International Monetary Fund) at the next session of the interim committee in Jamaica on the outstanding issues of international monetary reform.

Trade

Trade

East/West
(economic)

Monetary Issues

13. A cooperative relationship and improved understanding between the developing nations and the industrial world is fundamental to the prosperity of each. Sustained growth in our economies is necessary to growth in developing countries: and their growth contributes significantly to health in our own economies.

14. The present large deficits in the current accounts of the developing countries represent a critical problem for them and also for the rest of the world. This must be dealt with in a number of complementary ways. Recent proposals in several international meetings have already improved the atmosphere of the discussion between developed and developing countries. But early practical action is needed to assist the developing countries. Accordingly, we will play our part, through the IMF and other appropriate international forums, in making urgent improvement in international arrangements for the stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries and in measures to assist them in financing their deficits. In this context, priority should be given to the poorest developing countries.

15. World economic growth is clearly linked to the increasing availability of energy sources. We are determined to secure for our economies the energy sources needed for their growth. Our common interests require that we continue to cooperate in order to reduce our dependence on imported energy through conservation and the development of alternative sources. Through these measures as well as international cooperation between producer and consumer countries, responding to the long-term interests of both, we shall spare no effort in order to ensure more balanced conditions and a harmonious and steady development in the world energy market.

16. We welcome the convening of the conference on international economic cooperation scheduled for December 16. We will conduct this dialogue in a positive spirit to assure that the interests of all concerned are protected and advanced. We believe that industrialized and developing countries alike have a critical stake in the future success of the world economy and in the cooperative political relationship on which it must be based.

17. We intend to intensify our cooperation on all these problems in the framework of existing institutions as well as in all the relevant international organizations.

North/South, Trade
Debt

Energy

North/South

PUERTO RICO COMMUNIQUE

The heads of state and government of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America met at Dorado Beach, Puerto Rico, on the 27th and 28th of June, 1976, and agreed to the following declaration:

1. The interdependence of our destinies makes it necessary for us to approach common economic problems with a sense of common purpose and to work toward mutually consistent economic strategies through better cooperation.

2. We consider it essential to take into account the interests of other nations. And this is most particularly true with respect to the developing countries of the world.

3. It was for these purposes that we held a broad and productive exchange of views on a wide range of issues. This meeting provided a welcome opportunity to improve our mutual understanding and to intensify our cooperation in a number of areas. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Economic Community intend to make their efforts within its framework.

4. At Rambouillet, economic recovery was established as a primary goal and it was agreed that the desired stability depends upon the underlying economic and financial conditions in each of our countries.

5. Significant progress has been achieved since Rambouillet. During the recession there was widespread concern regarding the longer-run vitality of our economies. These concerns have proved to be unwarranted. Renewed confidence in the future has replaced doubts about the economic and financial outlook. Economic recovery is well under way and in many of our countries there has been substantial progress in combatting inflation and reducing unemployment. This has improved the situation in those countries where economic recovery is still relatively weak.

6. Our determination in recent months to avoid excessive stimulation of our economies and new impediments to trade and capital movements has contributed to the soundness and breadth of this recovery. As a result, restoration of balanced growth is within our grasp. We do not intend to lose this opportunity.

.../2

Inflation
Employment

Employment, Inflation

7. Our objective now is to manage effectively a transition to expansion which will be sustainable, which will reduce the high level of unemployment which persists in many countries and will not jeopardize our common aim of avoiding a new wave of inflation. That will call for an increase in productive investment and for partnership among all groups within our societies. This will involve acceptance, in accordance with our individual needs and circumstances, of a restoration of better balance in public finance, as well as of disciplined measures in the fiscal area and in the field of monetary policy and in some cases supplementary policies, including incomes policy. The formulation of such policies, in the context of growing interdependence, is not possible without taking into account the course of economic activity in other countries. With the right combination of policies we believe that we can achieve our objectives of orderly and sustained expansion, reducing unemployment and renewed progress toward our common goal of eliminating the problem of inflation. Sustained economic expansion and the resultant increase in individual well-being cannot be achieved in the context of high rates of inflation.

Monetary Issues

8. At the meeting last November, we resolved differences on structural reform of the international monetary system and agreed to promote a stable system of exchange rates which emphasized the prerequisite of developing stable underlying economic and financial conditions.

9. With those objectives in mind, we reached specific understandings, which made a substantial contribution to the IMF meeting in Jamaica. Early legislative ratification of these agreements by all concerned is desirable. We agreed to improve cooperation in order to further our ability to counter disorderly market conditions and increase our understanding of economic problems and the corrective policies that are needed. We will continue to build on this structure of consultations.

Monetary Issues

10. Since November the relationship between the dollar and most of the main currencies has been remarkably stable. However, some currencies have suffered substantial fluctuations.

11. The needed stability in underlying economic and financial conditions clearly has not yet been restored. Our commitment to deliberate, orderly and sustained expansion, and to the indispensable companion of goal of defeating inflation provides the basis for increased stability.

12. Our objective of monetary stability must not be undermined by the strains of financing international payments imbalances. We thus recognize the importance of each nation managing its economy and its international monetary affairs so as to correct or avoid persistent or structural international payments imbalances. Accordingly, each of us affirms his intention to work toward a more stable and durable payments structure through the application of appropriate internal and external policies.

Monetary Issues

13. Imbalances in world payments may continue in the period ahead. We recognize that problems may arise for a few developed countries which have special needs, which have not yet restored domestic economic stability, and which face major payments deficits. We agree to continue to cooperate with others in the appropriate bodies on further analysis of these problems with a view to their resolution. If assistance in financing transitory balance of payments deficits is necessary to avoid general disruptions in economic growth, then it can best be provided by multilateral means coupled with a firm program for restoring underlying equilibrium.

Monetary Issues

14. In the trade area, despite the recent recession, we have been generally successful in maintaining an open trading system. At the OECD we reaffirmed our pledge to avoid the imposition of new trade barriers.

Trade

15. Countries yielding to the temptation to resort to commercial protectionism would leave themselves open to a subsequent deterioration in their competitive standing: the vigor of their economies would be affected while at the same time chain reactions would be set in motion and the volume of world trade would shrink, hurting all countries. Wherever departures from the policy set forth in the recently renewed OECD trade pledge occur, elimination of the restrictions involved is essential and urgent. Also, it is important to avoid deliberate exchange rate policies which would create severe distortions in trade and lead to a resurgence of protectionism.

Trade

16. We have all set ourselves the objective of completing the Multilateral Trade Negotiations by the end of 1977. We hereby reaffirm that objective and commit ourselves to make every effort through the appropriate bodies to achieve it in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration.

Trade

17. Beyond the conclusion of the trade negotiations we recognize the desirability of intensifying and strengthening relationships among the major trading areas with a view to the long-term goal of a maximum expansion of trade.

East/West (economic)

18. We discussed East/West economic relations. We welcomed in this context the steady growth of East/West trade, and expressed the hope that economic relations between East and West would develop their full potential on a sound financial and reciprocal commercial basis. We agreed that this process warrants our careful examination, as well as efforts on our part to ensure that these economic ties enhance overall East/West relationships.

19. In the pursuit of our goal of sustained expansion, the flow of capital facilitates the efficient allocation of resources and thereby enhances our economic well-being. We therefore, agree on the importance of a liberal climate for international investment flows. In this regard, we view as a constructive development the declaration which was announced last week when the OECD Council met at the Ministerial level.

Energy

20. In the field of energy, we intend to make efforts to develop, conserve and use rationally the various energy resources and to assist the energy development objectives of developing countries.

North/South

21. We support the aspirations of the developing nations to improve the lives of their peoples. The role of the industrialized democracies is crucial to the success of their efforts. Cooperation between the two groups must be based on mutual respect, take into consideration the interests of all parties and reject unproductive confrontation in favor of sustained and concerted efforts to find constructive solutions to the problems of development.

North/South

22. The industrialized democracies can be most successful in helping the developing countries meet their aspirations by agreeing on, and cooperating to implement, sound solutions to their problems which enhance the efficient operation of the international economy. Close collaboration and better coordination are necessary among the industrialized democracies; our efforts must be mutually supportive, not competitive. Our efforts for international economic cooperation must be considered as complementary to the policies of the developing countries themselves to achieve sustainable growth and rising standards of living.

23. At Rambouillet, the importance of a cooperative relationship between the developed and developing nations was affirmed; particular attention was directed to following up the results of the Seventh Special Session of the UN General

Assembly, and especially to addressing the balance of payments problems of some developing countries. Since then, substantial progress has been made. We welcome the constructive spirit which prevails in the work carried out in the framework of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation, and also by the positive results achieved in some areas at UNCTAD IV in Nairobi. New measures taken in the IMF have made a substantial contribution to stabilizing the export earnings of the developing countries and to helping them finance their deficits.

24. We attach the greatest importance to the dialogue between developed and developing nations in the expectation that it will achieve concrete results in areas of mutual interest. And we reaffirm our countries' determination to participate in this process in the competent bodies, with a political will to succeed, looking toward negotiations in appropriate cases. Our common goal is to find practical solutions which contribute to an equitable and productive relationship among all peoples.

DOWNING STREET SUMMIT CONFERENCE: DECLARATION

In two days of intensive discussion at Downing Street we have agreed on how we can best help to promote the well-being both of our countries and of others.

The world economy has to be seen as a whole; it involves not only co-operation among national governments, but also strengthening appropriate international organizations. We were reinforced in our awareness of the interrelationship of all the issues before us, as well as our own interdependence. We are determined to respond collectively to the challenges of the future.

Our most urgent task is to create more jobs while continuing to reduce inflation. Inflation does not reduce unemployment. On the contrary it is one of its major causes. We are particularly concerned about the problem of unemployment among young people. We have agreed that there will be an exchange of experience and ideas on providing the young with job opportunities.

We commit our governments to stated economic growth targets or to stabilization policies which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained non-inflationary growth, in our own countries and world-wide and for reduction of imbalances in international payments.

Improved financing facilities are needed. The International Monetary Fund must play a prominent role. We commit ourselves to seek additional resources for the IMF and support the linkage of its lending practices to the adoption of appropriate stabilization policies.

We will provide strong political leadership to expand opportunities for trade to strengthen the open international trading system, which will increase job opportunities. We reject protectionism: It would foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples. We will give a new impetus to the Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Our objective is to make substantive progress in key areas in 1977. In this field structural changes in the world economy must be taken into consideration.

.../2

Employment
Inflation

Trade

Energy

We will further conserve energy and increase and diversify energy production, so that we reduce our dependence on oil. We agree on the need to increase nuclear energy to help meet the world's energy requirements. We commit ourselves to do this while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation. We are launching an urgent study to determine how best to fulfill these purposes.

North/South

The world economy can only grow on a sustained and equitable basis if developing countries share in that growth. We are agreed to do all in our power to achieve a successful conclusion of the CIEC and we commit ourselves to a continued constructive dialogue with developing countries. We aim to increase the flow of aid and other real resources to those countries. We invite the COMECON countries to do the same. We support multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, whose general resources should be increased sufficiently to permit its lending to rise in real terms. We stress the importance of secure private investments to foster world economic progress.

To carry out these tasks we need the assistance and co-operation of others. We will seek that co-operation in appropriate international institutions, such as the United Nations, the World Bank, the IMF, the GATT, and OECD. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Economic Community intend to make their efforts within its framework.

In our discussions we have reached substantial agreement. Our firm purpose is now to put that agreement into action. We shall review progress on all the measures we have discussed here at Downing Street in order to maintain the momentum of recovery.

The message of the Downing Street Summit is thus one of confidence:

In the continuing strength of our societies
and the proven democratic principles that
give them vitality;

That we are undertaking the measures needed
to overcome problems and achieve a more
prosperous future.

DOWNING STREET SUMMIT DECLARATION

World Economic Prospects

Since 1975 the world economic situation has been improving gradually. Serious problems, however, still persist in all of our countries. Our most urgent task is to create jobs while continuing to reduce inflation. Inflation is not a remedy to unemployment but one of its major causes. Progress in the fight against inflation has been uneven. The needs for adjustment between surplus and deficit countries remain large. The world has not yet fully adjusted to the depressive effects of the 1974 oil price rise.

We commit our governments to targets for growth and stabilization which vary from country to country but which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained non-inflationary growth world-wide.

Some of our countries have adopted reasonably expansionist growth targets for 1977. The governments of these countries will keep their policies under review, and commit themselves to adopt further policies, if needed to achieve their stated target rates and to contribute to the adjustment of payments imbalances. Others are pursuing stabilization policies designed to provide a basis for sustained growth without increasing inflationary expectations. The governments of these countries will continue to pursue those goals.

These two sets of policies are interrelated. Those of the first group of countries should help to create an environment conducive to expansion in the others without adding to inflation. Only if growth rates can be maintained in the first group and increased in the second, and inflation tackled successfully in both, can unemployment be reduced.

We are particularly concerned about the problem of unemployment among young people. Therefore we shall promote the training of young people in order to build a skilled and flexible labour force so that they can be ready to take advantage of the upturn in economic activity as it develops. All of our governments, individually or collectively, are taking appropriate measures to this end. We must learn as much as possible from each other and agree to exchange experiences and ideas.

Success in managing our domestic economies will not only strengthen world economic growth but also contribute to success in four other main economic fields to which we now turn - Balance of Payments in Financing, Trade, Energy, and North-South Relations. Progress in these fields will in turn contribute to world economic recovery.

Balance of Payments Financing

For some years to come oil-importing nations, as a group, will be facing substantial payments deficits and importing capital from OPEC nations to finance them. The deficit for the current year could run as high as \$45 billion. Only through a reduction in our dependence on imported oil and a rise in the capacity of oil-producing nations to import can that deficit be reduced.

This deficit needs to be distributed among the oil-consuming nations in a pattern compatible with their ability to attract capital on a continuing basis. The need for adjustment to this pattern remains large, and it will take much international co-operation, and determined action by surplus as well as deficit countries, if continuing progress is to be made. Strategies of adjustment in the deficit countries must include emphasis on elimination of domestic sources of inflation and improvement in international cost-price relationships. It is important that industrial countries in relatively strong payments positions should ensure continued adequate expansion of domestic demand, within prudent limits. Moreover these countries, as well as other countries in strong payments positions, should promote increased flows of long-term capital exports.

The International Monetary Fund must play a prominent role in balance of payments financing and adjustment. We therefore strongly endorse the recent agreement of the Interim Committee of the IMF to seek additional resources for that organization and to link IMF lending to the adoption of appropriate stabilization policies. These added resources will strengthen the ability of the IMF to encourage and assist member countries in adopting policies which will limit payments deficits and warrant their financing through the private markets. These resources should be used with the conditionality and flexibility required to encourage an appropriate pace of adjustment.

This IMF proposal should facilitate the maintenance of reasonable levels of economic activity and reduce the danger of resort to trade and payments restrictions. It demonstrates co-operation between oil-exporting nations, industrial nations in stronger financial positions, and the IMF. It will contribute materially to the health and progress of the world economy. In pursuit of this objective, we also reaffirm our intention to strive to increase monetary stability.

We agreed that the international monetary and financial system, in its new and agreed legal framework, should be strengthened by the early implementation of the increase in quotas. We will work towards any early agreement within the IMF on another increase in the quotas of that organization.

Trade

We are committed to providing strong political leadership for the global effort to expand opportunities for trade and to strengthen the open international trading system. Achievement of these goals is central to world economic prosperity and the effective resolution of economic problems faced by both developed and developing countries throughout the world.

Policies of protectionism foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples. We are therefore agreed on the need to maintain our political commitment to an open and non-discriminatory world trading system. We will seek both nationally and through the appropriate international institutions to promote solutions that create new jobs and consumer benefits through expanded trade and to avoid approaches which restrict trade.

The Tokyo round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations must be pursued vigorously. The continuing economic difficulties make it even more essential to achieve the objectives of the Tokyo Declaration and to negotiate a comprehensive set of agreements to the maximum benefit of all. Toward this end, we will seek this year to achieve substantive progress in such key areas as:

- 1). A tariff reduction plan of broadest possible application designed to achieve a substantial cut and harmonization and in certain cases the elimination of tariffs;

Debt, Monetary Issues

Trade

Trade

Trade

2. Codas, agreements and other measures that will facilitate a significant reduction of non-tariff barriers to trade and the avoidance of new barriers in the future and that will take into account the structural changes which have taken place in the world economy;
3. A mutually acceptable approach to agriculture that will achieve increased expansion and stabilization of trade, and greater assurance of world food supplies.

Such progress should not remove the right of individual countries under existing international agreements to avoid significant market disruption.

While seeking to conclude comprehensive and balanced agreements on the basis of reciprocity among all industrial countries we are determined, in accordance with the aims of the Tokyo Declaration, to ensure that the agreements provide special benefits to developing countries.

We welcome the action taken by governments to reduce counter-productive competition in officially-supported export credits and propose that substantial further efforts be made this year to improve and extend the present consensus in this areas.

We consider that irregular practices and improper conduct should be eliminated from international trade, banking and commerce, and we welcome the work being done toward international agreements prohibiting illicit payments.

Energy

We welcome the measures taken by a number of governments to increase energy conservation, and most recently the programme announced by the president of the United States. The increase in demand for energy and oil imports continues at a rate which places excessive pressure on the world's depleting hydrocarbon resources. We agree therefore on the need to do everything possible to strengthen our efforts still further.

We are committed to national and joint efforts to limit energy demand and to increase and diversify supplies. There will need to be greater exchanges of technology and joint research and development aimed at more efficient energy use, improved recovery and use of coal and other conventional resources and the development of new energy sources.

Energy

Increasing reliance will have to be placed on nuclear energy to satisfy growing energy requirements and to help diversify sources of energy. This should be done with the utmost precaution with respect to the generation and dissemination of material that can be used for nuclear weapons. Our objective is to meet the world's energy needs and to make peaceful use of nuclear energy widely available, while avoiding the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons. We are also agreed that, in order to be effective, non-proliferation policies should as far as possible be acceptable to both industrialized and developing countries alike. To this end, we are undertaking a preliminary analysis to be completed within two months of the best means of advancing these objectives, including the study of terms of reference for international fuel cycle evaluation.

Energy

The oil-importing developing countries have special problems both in securing and in paying for the energy supplies needed to sustain their economic development programmes. They require additional help in expanding their domestic energy production and to this end we hope the World Bank, as its resources grow, will give special emphasis to projects that serve this purpose.

Energy

We intend to do our utmost to ensure, during this transitional period that the energy market functions harmoniously, in particular through strict conservation measures and the development of all our energy resources, we hope very much that the oil-producing countries will take these efforts into account and will make their contribution as well.

We believe that these activities are essential to enable all countries to have continuing energy supplies now and for the future at reasonable prices consistent with sustained non-inflationary economic growth: and we intend through all useful channels to concert our policies in continued consultation and co-operation with each other and with other countries.

Energy

North/South Relations

The world economy can only grow on a sustained and equitable basis if developing countries share in that growth. Progress has been made. The industrial countries have maintained an open market system despite a deep recession. They have increased aid flows, especially to poorer nations. Some \$8 billion will be available from the IDA for these nations over the next three years, as we join others in fulfilling pledges to its fifth replenishment. The IMF has made available to developing countries, under its compensatory financing facility nearly an additional \$2 billion last year. An international fund for agricultural development has been created, based on common efforts by the developed OPEC, and other developing nations.

The progress and the spirit of co-operation that have emerged can serve as an excellent base for further steps. The next step will be the successful conclusion of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and we agreed to do all in our power to achieve this.

We shall work:

1. To increase the flow of aid and other real resources from the industrial to developing countries, particularly to the 800 million people who now live in absolute poverty; and to improve the effectiveness of aid;
2. To facilitate developing countries access to sources of international finance;
3. To support such multilateral lending institutions as the World Bank, whose lending capacity we believe will have to be increased in the years ahead to permit its lending to increase in real terms and widen in scope;
4. To promote the secure investment needed to foster world economic development;
5. To secure productive results from negotiations about the stabilization of commodity prices and the creation of a common fund for individual buffer stock agreements and to consider problems of the stabilization of export earnings of developing countries; and

6. To continue to improve access in a non-disruptive way to the markets of industrial countries for the products of developing nations.

It is desirable that these actions by developed and developing countries be assessed and concerted in relation to each other and to the larger goals that our countries share. We hope that the World Bank, together with the IMF, will consult with other developed and developing countries in exploring how this could best be done.

The well-being of the developed and developing nations are bound up together. The developing countries growing prosperity between industrial countries, as the latter's growth benefits developing nations. Both developed and developing nations have a mutual interest in maintaining a climate conducive to stable growth worldwide.

Bonn Communiqué

The heads of state and Government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America met in Bonn on 16th and 17th July 1978. The European Community was represented by the president of the European Council and by the president of the European Commission for discussion of matters within the community's competence.

1. We agreed on a comprehensive strategy covering growth, employment and inflation, international monetary policy, energy, trade and other issues of particular interest to developing countries. We must create more jobs and fight inflation, strengthen international trading, reduce payments imbalances, and achieve greater stability in exchange markets. We are dealing with long-term problems, which will only yield to sustained efforts. This strategy is a coherent whole, whose parts are interdependent. To this strategy, each of our countries can contribute. From it, each can benefit.

Growth, Employment and Inflation

2. We are concerned, above all, about worldwide unemployment because it has been at too high a level for many years, because it hits hardest at the most vulnerable sections of the population, because its economic cost is high and its human cost higher still. We will act, through measures to assure growth and develop needed skills, to increase employment. In doing this, we will build on the progress that has already been made in the fight against inflation and will seek new successes in that fight. But we need an improvement in growth where that can be achieved without rekindling inflation in order to reduce extremes of balance-of-payments surpluses and deficits. This will reduce destabilizing exchange-rate movements.

Improved growth will help to reduce protectionist pressures. We need it also to encourage the flow of private investment, on which economic progress depends. We will seek to reduce impediments to private investment, both domestically and internationally. Better growth is needed to insure that the free world is able to develop to meet the expectations of the citizens and the aspirations of the developing countries.

3. A program of different actions by countries that face different conditions is needed to assure steady noninflationary growth. In countries whose balance-of-payments situation and inflation rate does not impose special

Unemployment
Inflation, Monetary Issues
Unemployment

restrictions, this requires a faster rise in domestic demand. In countries where rising prices and costs are creating strong pressures, this means taking new measures against inflation.

Canada reaffirmed its intention within the limits permitted by the need to contain and reduce inflation, to achieve higher growth of employment and an increase in output of up to 5 percent.

As a contribution to avert the worldwide disturbances of economic equilibrium the German delegation has indicated that by the end of August it will propose to the legislative bodies additional and quantitatively substantial measures up to 1 percent of gross national product, designed to achieve a significant strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth. The order of magnitude will take account of the absorptive capacity of the capital market and the need to avoid inflationary pressures.

The president of the French Republic has indicated that, while pursuing its policy of reduction of the rate of inflation, the French Government agrees, as a contribution to the common effort, to increase by an amount of about 0.5 percent of G.N.P. the deficit of the budget of the state for the year 1978.

The Italian Prime Minister has indicated that the Government undertakes to raise the rate of economic growth in 1979 by 1.5 percentage points with respect to 1978. It plans to achieve this goal by cutting public current expenditure while stimulating investment with the aim of increasing employment in a noninflationary context.

The Prime Minister of Japan has referred to the fact that his Government is striving for the attainment of the real growth target for fiscal year 1978, which is about 1.5 percentage points higher than the performance of the previous year, mainly through the expansion of domestic demand. He has further expressed his determination to achieve the said target by taking appropriate measures as necessary. In August or September he will determine whether additional measures are needed.

The United Kingdom, having achieved a major reduction in the rate of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments has recently given a fiscal stimulus

Employment, Inflation

Employment, Inflation

Employment, Inflation

equivalent to rather over 1 percent of G.N.P. The Government intends to continue the fight against inflation so as to improve still further the prospects for growth and employment.

The President of the United States stated that reducing inflation is essential to maintaining a healthy United States economic policy. He identified the major actions that have been taken and are being taken to counter inflation in the United States: tax cuts originally proposed for fiscal year 1979 have now been reduced by \$10 billion. Government expenditure projections for 1978 and 1979 have been reduced. A very tight budget is being prepared for 1980. Steps are being taken to reduce the direct contribution by Government regulations or restrictions to rising costs and prices, and a voluntary program has been undertaken to achieve deceleration of wages and prices.

The meeting took note with satisfaction that the common approach of the European Community already agreed at Bremen would reinforce the effectiveness of this program.

Energy

4. In spite of some improvement, the present energy situation remains unsatisfactory. Much more needs to be done.
5. We are committed to reduce our dependence on imported oil.
6. We note that the European Community has already agreed at Bremen the following objectives for 1985: to reduce the community's dependence on imported energy to 50 percent, to limit net oil imports, and to reduce to 0.8 the ratio between the rate of increase in energy consumption and the rate of increase in gross domestic product.
7. Recognizing its particular responsibility in the energy field, the United States will reduce its dependence on imported oil. The United States will have in place by the end of the year a comprehensive policy framework within which this effort can be urgently carried forward. By year end, measures will be in effect that will result in oil import savings of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985. In order to achieve these goals, the United

Inflation, Energy

Inflation, Energy

Energy

Energy

States will establish a strategic oil reserve of 1 billion barrels. It will increase coal production by two-thirds, it will maintain the ratio between growth in gross national product and growth in energy demand at or below 0.8 and its oil consumption will grow more slowly than energy consumption. The volume of oil imported in 1978 and 1979 should be less than that imported in 1977. In order to discourage excessive consumption of oil and to encourage the movement toward coal, the United States remains determined that the prices paid for oil in the United States shall be raised to the world level by the end of 1980.

Energy

8. We hope that the oil-exporting countries will continue to contribute to a stable world energy situation.

9. Looking to the longer term, our countries will review their national energy programs with a view to speeding them up. General energy targets can serve as useful measures of the progress achieved.

10. Private and public investment to produce energy and to use it more efficiently within the industrial world should be increased. This can contribute significantly to economic growth.

Energy

11. The further development of nuclear energy is indispensable, and the slippage in the execution of nuclear power programs must be reversed. To promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation, the nuclear-fuel cycle studies initiated at the London summit should be pursued. The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada have expressed their firm intention to continue as reliable suppliers of nuclear fuel within the framework of effective safeguards. The President intends to use the full powers of his office to prevent any interruption of enriched uranium supply and to insure that existing agreements will be respected. The Prime Minister intends that there shall be no interruption of Canadian uranium supply on the basis of effective safeguards.

Energy

12. Coal should play an increasingly important role in the long term.

13. Joint or coordinated energy research and development should be carried out to hasten the development

of new, including renewable, energy sources and the more efficient use of existing sources.

Energy, Environment

14. In energy development, the environment and human safety of the population must be safeguarded with greatest care.

15. To help developing countries, we will intensify our national development assistance programs in the energy field and we will develop a coordinated effort to bring into use renewable energy technologies and to elaborate the details within one year. We suggest that the O.E.C.D. will provide the medium for cooperation with other countries.

North/South

16. We stress the need for improvement and coordination of assistance for developing countries in the energy field. We suggest that the World Bank explore ways in which its activities in this field can be made increasingly responsive to the needs of the developing countries, and to examine whether new approaches, particularly to financing hydrocarbon exploration, would be useful.

Trade

17. We reaffirm our determination to expand international trade one of the driving forces for more sustained and balanced economic growth. Through our joint efforts we will maintain and strengthen the open international trading system. We appreciate and support the progress as set forth in the framework of understanding on the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations made public in Geneva, July 13, 1978, even though within this framework of understanding some difficult and important issues remain unresolved.

Trade

The successful conclusion of these negotiations, the biggest yet held, would mean not just a major trade-liberalization program extending over the 1980's but the most important progress yet made in the GATT in relation to nontariff measures. Thus the GATT rules would be brought more closely into line with the requirements of the next decade - particularly in relation to safeguards - in ways which would avoid any weakening of the world trading system and be of benefit to all trading countries, developed and developing alike. A substantially higher degree of equity and discipline in the international trading system would be

Trade

achieved by the creation of new mechanisms in many fields for consultation and dispute settlement. Uniform application of the GATT rules is vital and we shall move in that direction as soon as possible.

In all areas of the negotiations the summit countries look forward to working even more closely with the developing countries. We seek to insure for all participants a sound and balanced result, which adequately takes into account the needs of developing countries, for example, through special and differential treatment, and which brings about their greater participation in the benefits and obligations of the world trading system.

At last year's Downing Street summit we rejected a protectionist course for world trade. We agreed to give a new impetus to the Tokyo Round. Our negotiators have fulfilled that commitment. Today we charge them, in cooperation with the other participants, to resolve the outstanding issues and to conclude successfully the detailed negotiations by Dec. 15, 1978.

18. We note with satisfaction the renewal of the pledge to maintain an open-market oriented economic system made by the O.E.C.D. Council of Ministers last month. Today's world economic problems cannot be solved by relapsing into open or concealed protectionism.

19. We welcome the statement on positive adjustment policy made by the O.E.C.D. ministers. There must be a readiness over time to accept and facilitate structural change. Measures to prevent such change perpetuate economic inefficiency, place the burden of structural change on trading partners and inhibit the integration of developing countries into the world economy. We are determined in our industrial, social, structural and regional policy initiatives to help sectors in difficulties, without interfering with international competition and trade flows.

20. We note the need for countries with large current account deficits to increase exports and for countries with large current account surpluses to facilitate increases in imports. In this context the United States is firmly committed to improve its export performance and is examining measures to this end. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he wishes to work for the increase of imports through the expansion of domestic demand and various

North/South

Trade

Structural Change

Trade

efforts to facilitate imports. Furthermore, he has stated that in order to cope with the immediate situation of unusual surplus, the Government of Japan is taking a temporary and extraordinary step of calling for moderation in exports with the aim of keeping the total volume of Japan's exports for the fiscal year of 1978 at or below the level of fiscal 1977.

Trade, North/South

21. We underline our willingness to increase our co-operation in the field of foreign private investment flows among industrialized countries and between them and developing countries. We will intensify work for further agreements in the O.E.C.D. and elsewhere.

22. In the context of expanding world economic activity, we recognize the requirement for better access to our countries' markets for the products of the developing countries. At the same time we look to increasing readiness on the part of the more advanced developing countries to open their markets to imports.

Trade, North/South

23. Success in our efforts to strengthen our countries' economies will benefit the developing countries, and their economic progress will benefit us. This calls for joint action on the basis of shared responsibility.

24. In the years ahead the developing countries, particularly those most in need, can count on us for an increased flow of financial assistance and other resources for their development. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years. We deeply regret the failure of the Comecon countries to take their due share in the financial assistance to developing countries and invite them once more to do so.

25. The poorer developing countries require increased concessional aid. We support the soft loan funds of the World Bank and the three regional development banks. We pledge our governments to support replenishment of the International Development Association on a scale that would permit its lending to rise annually in real terms.

Trade, North/South

26. As regards, the more advanced developing countries, we renew our pledge to support replenishment of the multilateral development banks' resources, on the scale needed to meet the growing needs for loans on commercial

terms. We will encourage governmental and private co-financing of development projects with these banks.

The cooperation of the developing countries in creating a good investment climate and adequate protection for foreign investment is required if foreign private investment is to play its effective role in generating economic growth and in stimulating the transfer of technology.

We also refer to our efforts with respect to developing countries in the field of energy as outlined in paragraph 15 and 16.

27. We agreed to pursue actively the negotiations on a Common Fund to a successful conclusion and to continue our efforts to conclude individual commodity agreements and to complete studies of various ways of stabilizing export earnings.

International Monetary Policy

28. The erratic fluctuations of the exchange markets in recent months have had a damaging effect on confidence, investment and growth throughout the world. Essentially, exchange rate stability can only be achieved by attacking the fundamental problems which have contributed to the present large balance-of-payments deficits and surpluses. Implementation of the policies described above in the framework of a concerted program will help to bring about a better pattern of world payments balances and lead to greater stability in international exchange markets. This stability will in turn improve confidence and the environment for sustained economic growth.

29. Although exchange rates need to respond to changes in underlying economic and financial conditions among nations, our monetary authorities will continue to intervene to the extent necessary to counter disorderly conditions in the exchange markets. They will maintain extensive consultation to enhance these efforts' effectiveness. We will support surveillance by the International Monetary Fund to promote effective functioning of the international monetary system.

30. The representatives of the European Community informed the meeting of the decision of the European Coun-

cil at Bremen on 6-7 July to consider a scheme for a closer monetary cooperation. The meeting welcomed the report and noted that the community would keep the other participants informed.

Conclusion

31. It has been our combined purpose to attack the fundamental economic problems that our countries confront.

The measures on which we have agreed are mutually reinforcing. Their total effect should thus be more than the sum of their parts. We will now seek parliamentary and public support for these measures.

We cannot hope to achieve our purposes alone. We shall work closely together with other countries and within the appropriate international institutions; those among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend to make their efforts within this framework.

We have instructed our representatives to convene by the end of 1978 in order to review this declaration. We also intend to have a similar meeting among ourselves at an appropriate time next year.

BONN DECLARATION ON TERRORISM

July 17, 1978

The Heads of State and Government, concerned about terrorism and the taking of hostages, declare that their Governments will intensify their joint efforts to combat international terrorism. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have hijacked an aircraft and/or do not return such aircraft, the Heads of State and Government are jointly to cease all flights to that country. At the same time, their Governments will initiate action to halt all incoming flights from the country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned.

They urge other Governments to join them in this commitment.

Declaration: Tokyo Summit Conference

The Heads of State and Government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America met in Tokyo on the 28th and 29th of June, 1979. The European Community was represented by the President of the European Council and by the President of the European Commission for discussion of matters within the Community's competence.

1. The agreements reached at the Bonn Summit helped to improve the world economy. There was higher growth in some countries, a reduction of payments imbalances, and greater currency stability.

2. But new challenges have arisen. Inflation, which was subsiding in most countries, is now regaining its momentum. Higher oil prices and oil shortage have reduced the room for manoeuvre in economic policy in all our countries. They will make inflation worse and curtail growth, in both the industrial and developing countries. The non-oil developing countries are among the biggest sufferers.

We are agreed on a common strategy to attack these problems. The most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the development of other energy sources.

Our countries have already taken significant actions to reduce oil consumption. We will intensify these efforts.

The European Community has decided to restrict 1979 oil consumption to 500 million tons (10 million barrels a day) and to maintain Community oil imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than in 1978. The Community is monitoring this commitment and France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend to their Community partners that each member country's contribution to these annual levels will be specified. Canada, Japan, and the US will each achieve the adjusted import levels to which they are pledged in the IEA for 1979, will maintain their imports in 1980 at a level not higher than these 1979 levels, and will be monitoring this.

Inflation, Energy

Energy

The seven countries express their will to take as goals for a ceiling on oil imports in 1985, the following figures:

- For France, Germany, Italy*, and the United Kingdom: the 1978 figure.
- Canada whose oil production will be declining dramatically over the period between now and 1985, will reduce its annual average rate of growth of oil consumption to 1%, with the consequent reduction of oil imports by 50,000 barrels per day by 1985. Canada's targets for imports will therefore be 0.6 million barrels per day.
- Japan adopts as a 1985 target a level not to exceed the range between 6.3 and 6.9 million barrels a day. Japan will review this target periodically and make it more precise in the light of current developments and growth projections, and do their utmost to reduce oil imports through conservation, rationalization of use and intensive development of alternative energy sources in order to move toward lower figures.
- The United States adopts as a goal for 1985 import levels not to exceed the levels either of 1977 or the adjusted target for 1979, i.e. 8.5 million barrels per day.

These 1985 goals will serve as reference to monitor both energy conservation and the development of alternative energy resources.

A high level group of representatives of our countries and the EEC Commission, within the OECD, will review periodically the results achieved. Slight adjustments will be allowed to take account of special needs generated by growth.

In fulfilling these commitments, our guiding principle will be to obtain fair supplies of oil products for all quantities, taking into account the differing patterns of supply, the efforts made to limit oil imports, the economic situation of each country, the quantities of oil available, and the potential of each country for energy conservation.

*Footnote: Italy's commitment with reference to the 1978 level is accepted in the context of the overall commitment of the European Community.

Energy

Energy

Energy

Energy

We urge other industrialized countries to set similar objectives for themselves.

We agree to take steps to bring into the open the working of oil markets by setting up a register of international oil transactions. We will urge oil companies and oil-exporting countries to moderate spot market transactions. We will consider the feasibility of requiring that at the time of unloading crude oil cargoes, documents be presented indicating the purchase price as certified by the producer country. We will likewise seek to achieve better information on the profit situation of oil companies and on the use of the funds available to these companies.

We agree on the importance of keeping domestic oil prices at world market prices or raising them to this level as-soon as possible. We will seek to minimize and finally eliminate administrative action that might put upward pressure on oil prices that result from domestic underpricing of oil and to avoid new subsidies which would have the same effect.

Our countries will not buy oil for governmental stockpiles when this would place undue pressure on prices; we will consult about the decisions that we make to this end.

3. We pledge our countries to increase as far as possible coal use, production, and trade, without damage to the environment. We will endeavor to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, encourage the improvement of coal transport, maintain positive attitudes toward investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal trade under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain, by measures which do not obstruct coal imports, those levels of domestic coal production which are desirable for reasons of energy, regional and social policy.

We need to expand alternative sources of energy, especially those which will help to prevent further pollution, particularly increases of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Without the expansion of nuclear power generating capacity in the coming decades, economic growth and higher employment will be hard to achieve. This must be done under conditions guaranteeing our people's safety. We will cooperate to this end. The International Atomic Energy can play a key role in this regard.

Energy

Energy

Technology, Energy
Environment

We reaffirm the understanding reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

New technologies in the field of energy are the key to the world's longer-term freedom from fuel crises. Large public and private resources will be required for the development and commercial application of those technologies. We will ensure that these resources are made available. An International Energy Technology Group linked to the OECD, IEA and other appropriate international organizations will be created to review the actions being taken or planned domestically by each of our countries, and to report on the need and potential for international collaboration, including financing.

We deplore the decisions taken by the recent OPEC Conference. We recognize that relative moderation was displayed by certain of the participants. But the unwarranted rises in oil prices nevertheless agreed are bound to have very serious economic and social consequences. They mean more world-wide inflation and less growth. That will lead to more unemployment, more balance of payments difficulty and will endanger stability in developing and developed countries of the world alike. We remain ready to examine with oil exporting countries how to define supply and demand prospects on the world oil market.

4. We agree that we should continue with the policies for our economies agreed at Bonn, adjusted to reflect current circumstances. Energy shortages and high oil prices have caused a real transfer of incomes. We will try, by our domestic economic policies, to minimize the damage to our economies. But our options are limited. Attempts to compensate for the damage by matching income increases would simply add to inflation.

5. We agree that we must do more to improve the long-term productive efficiency and flexibility of our economies. The measures needed may include more stimulus for investment and for research and development; steps to make it easier for capital and labor to move from declining to new industries; regulatory policies which avoid unnecessary impediments to investment and productivity; reduced growth in some public sector current expenditures; and removal of impediments to the international flow of trade and capital.

Energy

Technology

Energy

Structural Change
Energy

6. The agreements reached in the Tokyo Round are an important achievement. We are committed to their early and faithful implementation. We renew our determination to fight protectionism. We want to strengthen the GATT, both to monitor the agreements reached in the MTNs and as an instrument for future policy in maintaining the open world trading system. We will welcome the full participation of as many countries as possible in these agreements and in the system as a whole.

Trade

7. We will intensify our efforts to pursue the economic policies appropriate in each of our countries to achieve durable external equilibrium. Stability in the foreign exchange market is essential for the sound development of world trade and the global economy. This has been furthered since the Bonn Summit by two important developments -- the November 1st 1978 program of the United States in conjunction with other monetary authorities, and the successful emergence of the European Monetary System. We will continue close cooperation in exchange market policies and in support of the effective discharge by the IMF of its responsibilities, particularly its surveillance role and its role in strengthening further the international monetary system.

Monetary Issues

8. Constructive North-South relations are essential to the health of the world economy. We for our part have consistently worked to bring developing countries more fully into the open world trading system and to adjust our economies to changing international circumstances. The problems we face are global. They can only be resolved through shared responsibility and partnership. But this partnership cannot depend solely on the efforts of the industrialized countries. The OPEC countries have just as important a role to play. The latest decision substantially to increase oil prices will also severely increase the problems facing developing countries without oil resources as well as the difficulties for developed countries in helping them. The decision could even have a crippling effect on some of the developing countries. In this situation, we recognize, in particular, the need for the flow of financial resources to the developing countries to increase, including private and public, bilateral and multilateral resources. A good investment climate in developing countries will help the flow of foreign investment.

North/South

We are deeply concerned about the millions of people still living in conditions of absolute poverty. We will take particular account of the poorest countries in our aid programs.

Once more we urge COMECON countries to play their part.

We will place more emphasis on cooperation with developing countries in overcoming hunger and malnutrition. We will urge multilateral organizations to help these countries to develop effective food sector strategies and to build up the storage capacity needed for strong national food reserves. Increased bilateral and multilateral aid for agricultural research will be particularly important. In these and other ways we will step up our efforts to help these countries develop their human resources, through technical cooperation adapted to local conditions.

We will also place special emphasis on helping developing countries to exploit their energy potential. We strongly support the World Bank's program for hydrocarbon exploitation and urge its expansion. We will do more to help developing countries increase the use of renewable energy; we welcome the World Bank's coordination of these efforts.

North/South

North/South
Energy

TOKYO: SPECIAL STATEMENT OF THE SUMMIT
ON INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

The plight of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia poses a humanitarian problem of historic proportions and constitutes a threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Given the tragedy and suffering which are taking place, the problem calls for an immediate and major response.

The Heads of State and Government call on Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures so that the present human hardship and suffering are eliminated. They confirm the great importance they attach to the immediate cessation of the disorderly outflow of refugees without prejudice to the principles of free emigration and family reunification.

The Governments represented will, as part of an international effort, significantly increase their contributions to Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement - by making more funds available and by admitting more people, while taking into account the existing social and economic circumstances in each of their countries.

The Heads of State and Government request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a conference as soon as possible with a view to attaining concrete and positive results. They extend full support to this objective and are ready to participate constructively in such a conference.

The Heads of State and Government call on all nations to join in addressing this pressing problem.

Refugees

TOKYO STATEMENT ON BONN DECLARATION

The Heads of State and Government expressed their pleasure with the broad support expressed by other states for the Declaration on Hijacking made at the Bonn Summit in July, 1978. They noted that procedures for the prompt implementation of the Declaration have been agreed upon and that to date enforcement measures under the Declaration have not been necessary. They also noted with satisfaction the widespread adherence to the conventions dealing with unlawful interference with international civil aviation. The extensive support for these conventions and the Bonn Declaration on Hijacking reflects the acceptance by the international community as a whole of the principles expressed therein.

Terrorism

DECLARATION OF THE VENICE SUMMIT
(22nd and 23rd of June 1980)

1. Introduction

1. In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated our thoughts are the price and supply of energy and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

2. Successive large increases in the price of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decisions by some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialised countries. At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil exporting countries. The fact is that the industrialised countries of the free world, the oil producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries depend upon each other for the realisation of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind.

3. In this spirit we have discussed the main problems that confront us in the coming decade. We are confident in the ability of our democratic societies, based on individual freedom and social solidarity, to meet these challenges. There are no quick or easy solutions; sustained efforts are needed to achieve a better future.

Energy

Energy

11. Inflation

Inflation

4. The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sectors of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose. We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession.

5. We are also committed to encouraging investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors so as to provide new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries. This will require shifting resources from government spending to the private sector and from consumption to investment, and avoiding or carefully limiting actions that shelter particular industries or sectors from the rigors of adjustment. Measures of this kind may be economically and politically difficult in the short term, but they are essential to sustained non-inflationary growth and to increasing employment which is our major goal.

Inflation

6. In shaping economic policy, we need a better understanding of the long-term effects of global population growth, industrial expansion and economic development generally. A study of trends in these areas is in hand, and our representatives will keep these matters under review.

III. E n e r g y

7. We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices. Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

8. We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community (EC), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) regarding the need for long term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and coordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption. We note that the member countries of the IEA have agreed that their energy policies should result in their collective 1985 net oil imports being substantially less than their existing 1985 group objective, and that they will quantify the reduction as part of their continuing monitoring efforts. The potential for reduction has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, given existing uncertainties, at around 4 million barrels a day (MBD).

9. To conserve oil in our countries:

- We are agreed that no new base-load, oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.
- We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.
- We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings, where necessary by financial incentives and by establishing insulation standards. We look to the public sector to set an example.

Energy

Structural Change
Energy

Energy

Energy

- In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel efficient vehicles. The demand of consumers and competition among manufacturers are already leading in this direction. We will accelerate this progress, where appropriate, by arrangements or standards for improved automobile fuel efficiency, by gasoline pricing and taxation decisions, by research and development, and by making public transport more attractive.

Energy, Trade

10. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide-ranging actions. Our potential to increase the supply and use of energy sources other than oil over the next ten years is estimated at the equivalent of 15-20 MBD of oil. We intend to make a coordinated and vigorous effort to realise this potential. To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the medium-term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

11. We shall encourage the exploration and development of our indigenous hydrocarbon resources in order to secure maximum production on a long term basis.

Environment, Energy

12. Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long term commitments by coal producers and consumers. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal. We look forward to the recommendations of International Coal Industry Advisory Board. They will be considered promptly. We are conscious of the environmental risks associated with increased coal production and combustion. We will do everything in our power to ensure that increased use of fossil fuels, especially coal, does not damage the environment.

13. We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity. We will continue to give the highest priority to ensuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with spent fuels and disposal of nuclear waste. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimising the risk of nuclear proliferation.

Energy

14. The studies made by the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Group, launched at the London Summit in 1977, are a significant contribution to the use of nuclear energy. We welcome their findings with respect to: increasing predictable supplies; the most effective utilization of uranium sources, including the development of advanced technologies; and the minimization of proliferation risks, including support of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We urge all countries to take these findings into account when developing policies and programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Energy

15. We will actively support the recommendations of the International Energy Technology Group, proposed at the Tokyo Summit last year, for bringing new energy technologies into commercial use at the earliest feasible time. As far as national programmes are concerned, we will by mid-1981 adopt a two-phased approach; first, listing the numbers and types of commercial scale plants to be constructed in each of our countries by the mid-1980s, and, second, indicating quantitative projections for expanding production by 1990, 1995 and 2000, as a basis for future actions. As far as international programmes are concerned, we will join others in creating an international team to promote collaboration among interested nations on specific projects.

Energy

16. A high level group of representatives of our countries and of the EEC Commission will review periodically the results achieved in these fields.

17. Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth. By carrying out this strategy we expect that, over the coming decade, the ratio between increases in collective energy consumption and economic growth of our countries will be reduced to about 0.6, that the share of oil in our total energy demand will be reduced from 53 per cent now to about 40 per cent by 1990, and that our collective consumption of oil in 1990 will be significantly below present levels so as to permit a balance between supply and demand at tolerable prices.

18. We continue to believe that international cooperation in energy is essential. All countries have a vital interest in a stable equilibrium between energy supply and demand. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between energy producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies.

IV. Relations with developing countries

19. We are deeply concerned about the impact of the oil price increases on the developing countries that have to import oil. The increase in oil prices in the last two years has more than doubled the oil bill of these countries, which now amounts to over \$ 50 billion. This will drive them into ever increasing indebtedness, and put at risk the whole basis of their economic growth and social progress, unless something can be done to help them.

North/South, Debt

20. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new International Development Strategy. In particular, our object is to cooperate with the developing countries in energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems.

North/South

21. A major international effort to help these countries increase their energy production is required. We believe that this view is gaining ground among oil-exporting countries. We ask the World Bank to examine the adequacy of the resources and the mechanisms now in place for the exploration, development and production of conventional and renewable energy sources in oil importing developing countries, to consider means, including the possibility of establishing a new affiliate or facility by which it might improve and increase its lending programmes for energy assistance, and to explore its findings with both oil-exporting and industrial countries.

North/South

North/South

22. We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports. We are ready to join with them and the International Agencies concerned in their comprehensive long term strategies to increase food production, and to help improve national as well as international research services. We will support and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and to improve grain storage and food handling facilities. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new Food Aid Convention so as to secure at least 10 million tons of food aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

North/South

23. High priority should be given to efforts to cope with population growth and to existing United Nations and other programmes for supporting these efforts.

24. We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. We would welcome an increase in the rate of lending of these institutions, within the limits of their present replenishments, as needed to fulfill the programmes described above. It is essential that all members, especially the major donors, provide their full contributions on the agreed schedule.

25. We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

North/South

26. The democratic industrialised countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oil exporting countries and the industrialised Communist countries. The Personal Representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next Summit.

V. Monetary problems

27. The situation created by large oil-generated payments imbalances, in particular those of oil-importing developing countries, requires a combination of determined actions by all countries to promote external adjustment and effective mechanisms for balance of payments financing. We look to the international capital market to continue to play the primary role in rechanneling the substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. We support the work in progress by our monetary authorities and the Bank for International Settlements designed to improve the supervision and security of the international banking system. The private banks could usefully supplement these efforts.

28. Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF). We are committed to implementing the agreed increase in the IMF quotas, and to supporting appropriate borrowing by the Fund, if needed to meet financing requirements of its members. We encourage the IMF to seek ways in which it could, within its guidelines on conditionality, make it more attractive for countries with financing problems to use its resources. In particular, we support the IMF's examination of possible ways to reduce charges on credits to low-income developing countries. The IMF and the World Bank should work closely together in responding to these problems. We welcome the Bank's innovative lending scheme for structural adjustment. We urge oil-exporting countries to increase their direct lending to countries with financial problems thus reducing the strain on other recycling mechanisms.

29. We reaffirm our commitment to stability in the foreign exchange markets. We note that the European Monetary System (EMS) has contributed to this end. We will continue close cooperation in exchange market policies so as to avoid disorderly exchange rate fluctuations. We will also cooperate with the IMF to achieve more effective surveillance. We support continuing examination by the IMF of arrangements to provide for a more balanced evolution of the world reserve system.

Monetary Issues
Debt, Energy

Monetary Issues
Debt, North/South

Monetary Issues

VI. T r a d e

30. We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We will resist pressures for protectionist actions, which can only be self-defeating and aggravate inflation.

Trade

31. We endorse the positive conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations, and commit ourselves to early and effective implementation. We welcome the participation of some of our developing partners in the new non-tariff codes and call upon others to participate. We also call for the full participation of as many countries as possible in strengthening the system of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We urge the more advanced of our developing partners gradually to open their markets over the coming decade.

Trade

32. We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful export credit race. To this end we shall work with the other participants to strengthen the International Arrangement on Export Credits, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution covering all aspects of the Arrangement by 1 December 1980. In particular, we shall seek to bring its terms closer to current market conditions and reduce distortions in export competition, recognising the differentiated treatment of developing countries in the Arrangement.

Trade

33. As a further step in strengthening the international trading system, we commit our governments to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to prohibit illicit payments to foreign government officials in international business transactions. If that effort falters, we will seek to conclude an agreement among our countries, but open to all, with the same objective.

VII. Conclusions

34. The economic message from this Venice Summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable levels and at tolerable prices. The stability of the world economy, on which the prosperity of every individual country relies, depends upon all of the countries concerned, recognising their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend to make their efforts within this framework. We, who represent seven large industrialised countries of the free world, are ready to tackle our own problems with determination and to work with others to meet the challenges of the coming decade, to our own advantage and to the benefit of the whole world.

STATEMENT ON THE TAKING OF
DIPLOMATIC HOSTAGES =

Gravely concerned by recent incidents of terrorism involving the taking of hostages and attacks on diplomatic and consular premises and personnel, the Heads of State and Government reaffirm their determination to deter and combat such acts. They note the completion of work on the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and call on all States to consider becoming parties to it as well as to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons of 1973.

The Heads of State and Government vigorously condemn the taking of hostages and the seizure of diplomatic and consular premises and personnel in contravention of the basic norms of international law and practice. The Heads of State and Government consider necessary that all Governments should adopt policies which will contribute to the attainment of this goal and to take appropriate measures to deny terrorists any benefits from such criminal acts. They also resolve to provide to one another's diplomatic and consular missions support and assistance in situations involving the seizure of diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel.

The Heads of State and Government recall that every State has the duty under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organised activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts, and deplore in the strongest terms any breach of this duty.

Terrorism

Terrorism

Terrorism

VENICE SUMMIT

STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

The Heads of State and Government are deeply concerned at the plight of the ever-increasing number of refugees throughout the world. Hundred of thousands have already left the Indochinese peninsula and Cuba, many of them taking the risk of fleeing across the open seas. Pakistan and Iran have received almost one million refugees from Afghanistan. In Africa refugees number several millions.

The heads of State and Government note with great regret that the refugee population continues to grow and that, despite major international relief efforts, their suffering continues. They pay tribute to the generosity and forbearance with which countries in the regions affected have received refugees. For their part, the countries represented at this Summit have already responded substantially to appeals for assistance to and resettlement of refugees. They will continue to do so, but their resources are not unlimited. They appeal to others to join with them in helping to relieve this suffering.

But, however great the effort of the international community, it will be difficult to sustain it indefinitely. The problem of refugees has to be attacked at its root.

The Heads of State and Government therefore make a vigorous appeal to the Governments responsible for it to remove the causes of this widespread human tragedy and not to pursue policies which drive large numbers of their people from their own countries.

POLITICAL TOPICS

In seeking here in Venice to define a global economic strategy and to show our united determination to make it a reality, we are consciously accepting the responsibility that falls to the three great industrialized areas of the world - North America, Western Europe and Japan - to help create the conditions for harmonious and sustained economic growth. But we cannot do this alone: others too have a part to play.

However, present circumstances oblige us to emphasize that our efforts will only bear fruit if we can at the same time preserve a world in which the rule of law is universally obeyed, national independence is respected and world peace is kept. We call on all countries to join us in working for such a world and we welcome the readiness of non-aligned countries and regional groups to accept the responsibilities which this involves.

We therefore reaffirm hereby that the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable now and that we are determined not to accept it in the future. It is incompatible with the will of the Afghan people for national independence, as demonstrated by their courageous resistance, and with the security of the states of the region. It is also incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with efforts to maintain genuine détente. It undermines the very foundations of peace, both in the region and in the world at large.

We fully endorse in this respect the views already expressed by the overwhelming majority of the international community, as set out by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution No. ES-6/2 of 14th January 1980 and by the Islamic Conference at both its recent sessions.

Afghanistan should be enabled to regain the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character it once enjoyed. We therefore call for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and for the Afghan people to be left free again to determine their own future.

We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Only thus will it be possible to re-establish a situation compatible with peace and the rule of law and thereby with the interests of all nations.

We are resolved to do everything in our power to achieve this objective. We are also ready to support any initiative to this end, such as that of the Islamic Conference. And we shall support every effort designed to contribute to the political independence and to the security of the states of the region.

Those Governments represented at this meeting which have taken a position against attendance at the Olympic Games vigorously reaffirm their positions.

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STATEMENT ON THE BONN DECLARATION

Terrorism

At the request of the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Summit, I, in my capacity of Chairman of the meeting, am pleased to make the following statement which concerns the Declaration on Air-Hijacking issued in Bonn in July, 1978. The Heads of State and Government expressed their satisfaction at the broad support of the international community for the principles set out in the Bonn Declaration of July 1978 as well as in the international conventions dealing with unlawful interference with civil aviation. The increasing adherence to these conventions and the responsible attitude taken by States with respect to air hijacking reflect the fact that the said principles are being accepted by the international community as a whole.

While enforcement measures under the declaration have not yet been necessary, the Heads of State and Government emphasize that hijacking remains a threat to international civil aviation and that there can be no relaxation of efforts to combat this threat. To this end they look forward to continuing cooperation with all other governments.



DECLARATION OF THE OTTAWA SUMMIT

1. We have met at a time of rapid change and great challenge to world economic progress and peace. Our meeting has served to reinforce the strength of our common bonds. We are conscious that economic issues reflect and affect the broader political purposes we share. In a world of interdependence, we reaffirm our common objectives and our recognition of the need to take into account the effects on others of policies we pursue. We are confident in our joint determination and ability to tackle our problems in a spirit of shared responsibility, both among ourselves and with our partners throughout the world.

THE ECONOMY

2. The primary challenge we addressed at this meeting was the need to revitalize the economies of the industrial democracies, to meet the needs of our own people and strengthen world prosperity.

3. Since the Venice Summit the average rate of inflation in our countries has fallen, although in four of them inflation remains in double figures.

Interest rates, unemployment

In many countries unemployment has risen sharply and is still rising. There is a prospect of moderate economic growth in the coming year but at present it promises little early relief from unemployment. The large payments deficits originating in the 1979-80 oil price increase have so far been financed without imposing intolerable adjustment burdens but are likely to persist for some time. Interest rates have reached record levels in many countries and, if long sustained at these levels, would threaten productive investment.

Unemployment, Inflation

4. The fight to bring down inflation and reduce unemployment must be our highest priority and these linked problems must be tackled at the same time. We must continue to reduce inflation if we are to secure the higher investment and sustainable growth on which the durable recovery of employment depends. The balanced use of a range of policy instruments is required. We must involve our peoples in a greater appreciation of the need for change: change in expectations about growth and earnings, change in management and labour relations and practices, change in the pattern of industry, change in the direction and scale of investment, and change in energy use and supply.

5. We need in most countries urgently to reduce public borrowing; where our circumstances permit or we are able to make changes within the limits of our budgets, we will increase support for productive investment and innovation. We must also accept the role of the market in our economies. We must not let transitional measures that may be needed to ease change become permanent forms of protection or subsidy.

Trade, Debt

6. We see low and stable monetary growth as essential to reducing inflation. Interest rates have to play their part in achieving this and are likely to remain high where fears of inflation remain strong. But we are fully aware that levels and movements of interest rates in one country can make stabilization policies more difficult in other countries by influencing their exchange rates and their economies. For these reasons, most of us need also to rely on containment of budgetary deficits, by means of restraint in government expenditures as necessary. It is also highly desirable to minimize volatility of interest rates and exchange rates; greater stability in foreign exchange and financial markets is important for the sound development of the world economy.

Monetary Issues, Interest Rates

Monetary Issues,
Debt, Structural Change

7. In a world of strong capital flows and large deficits it is in the interests of all that the financial soundness of the international banking system and the international financial institutions be fully maintained. We welcome the recently expanded role of the IMF in financing payments deficits on terms which encourage needed adjustment.

Environment

8. In shaping our long term economic policies, care should be taken to preserve the environment and the resource base of our planet.

RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

North/South

9. We support the stability, independence and genuine non-alignment of developing countries and reaffirm our commitment to cooperate with them in a spirit of mutual interest, respect and benefit, recognizing the reality of our interdependence.

North/South

10. It is in our interest as well as in theirs that the developing countries should grow and flourish and play a full part in the international economic system commensurate with their capabilities and responsibilities and become more closely integrated in it.

11. We look forward to constructive and substantive discussions with them, and believe the Cancun Summit offers an early opportunity to address our common problems anew.

12. We reaffirm our willingness to explore all avenues of consultation and cooperation with developing countries in whatever forums may be appropriate. We are ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress.

13. While growth has been strong in most middle income developing countries, we are deeply conscious of the serious economic problems in many developing countries, and the grim poverty faced especially by the poorer among them. We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions. These efforts are vital to their success.

14. We are committed to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of Official Development Assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance. We will direct the major portion of our aid to poorer countries, and will participate actively in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

15. We point out that the strengthening of our own economies, increasing access to our markets, and removing impediments to capital flows contribute larger amounts of needed resources and technology and thereby complement

North/South

Debt

North/South

North/South

official aid. The flow of private capital will be further encouraged in so far as the developing countries themselves provide assurances for the protection and security of investments.

North/South

16. The Soviet Union and its partners, whose contributions are meagre, should make more development assistance available, and take a greater share of exports of developing countries, while respecting their independence and non-alignment.

North/South

17. We will maintain a strong commitment to the international financial institutions and work to ensure that they have, and use effectively, the financial resources for their important responsibilities.

North/South
Energy, Debt

18. We attach high priority to the resolution of the problems created for the non-oil developing countries by the damaging effects on them of high cost of energy imports following the two oil price shocks. We call on the surplus oil-exporting countries to broaden their valuable efforts to finance development in non-oil developing countries, especially in the field of energy. We stand ready to cooperate with them for this purpose and to explore with them, in a spirit of partnership, possible mechanisms, such

as those being examined in the World Bank, which would take due account of the importance of their financial contributions.

North/South

19. We recognize the importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and of greater world food security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound agricultural and food policies; we will examine ways to make increased resources available for these purposes. We note that the Italian Government has in mind to discuss within the European Community proposals to be put forward in close cooperation with the specialized U.N. institutions located in Rome for special action in this field primarily directed to the poorest countries.

North/South

20. We are deeply concerned about the implications of world population growth. Many developing countries are taking action to deal with that problem, in ways sensitive to human values and dignity; and to develop human resources, including technical and managerial capabilities. We recognize the importance of these issues and will place greater emphasis on international efforts in these areas.

North/South

TRADE

21. We reaffirm our strong commitment to maintaining liberal trade policies and to the effective operation of an open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT.

Trade

Trade

22. We will work together to strengthen this system in the interest of all trading countries, recognizing that this will involve structural adaptation to changes in the world economy.

Trade

23. We will implement the agreements reached in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and invite other countries, particularly developing countries, to join in these mutually beneficial trading arrangements.

Trade

24. We will continue to resist protectionist pressures, since we recognize that any protectionist measure, whether in the form of overt or hidden trade restrictions or in the form of subsidies to prop up declining industries, not only undermines the dynamism of our economies but also, over time, aggravates inflation and unemployment.

Trade

25. We welcome the new initiative represented by the proposal of the Consultative Group of Eighteen that the GATT Contracting Parties convene a meeting at Ministerial level during 1982, as well as that of the OECD countries in their programme of study to examine trade issues.

Trade

26. We will keep under close review the role played by our countries in the smooth functioning of the multilateral trading system with a view to ensuring maximum openness of our markets in a spirit of reciprocity, while allowing for the safeguard measures provided for in the GATT.

27. We endorse efforts to reach agreement by the end of this year on reducing subsidy elements in official export credit schemes.

Trade

ENERGY

28. We are confident that, with perseverance, the energy goals we set at Venice for the decade can be achieved, enabling us to break the link between economic growth and oil consumption through structural change in our energy economies.

Energy

29. Recognizing that our countries are still vulnerable and energy supply remains a potential constraint to a revival of economic growth, we will accelerate the development and use of all our energy sources, both conventional and new, and continue to promote energy savings and the replacement of oil by other fuels.

Energy

30. To these ends we will continue to rely heavily on market mechanisms, supplemented as necessary by government action.

Energy

31. Our capacity to deal with short-term oil market problems should be improved, particularly through the holding of adequate levels of stocks.

Energy

Energy

32. In most of our countries progress in constructing new nuclear facilities is slow. We intend in each of our countries to encourage greater public acceptance of nuclear energy, and respond to public concerns about safety, health, nuclear waste management and non-proliferation. We will further our efforts in the development of advanced technologies, particularly in spent fuel management.

Energy

33. We will take steps to realize the potential for the economic production, trade and use of coal and will do everything in our power to ensure that its increased use does not damage the environment.

Technology

34. We also intend to see to it that we develop to the fullest possible extent sources of renewable energy such as solar, geothermal and biomass energy. We will work for practical achievements at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

Energy

35. We look forward to improved understanding and cooperation with the oil exporting countries in the interests of the world economy.

EAST-WEST ECONOMIC RELATIONS

36. We also reviewed the significance of East-West economic relations for our political and security interests. We recognized that there is a complex balance of political and economic interests and risks in these relations. We concluded that consultations and, where appropriate, coordination are necessary to ensure that, in the field of East-West relations, our economic policies continue to be compatible with our political and security objectives.

37. We will undertake to consult to improve the present system of controls on trade in strategic goods and related technology with the U.S.S.R.

CONCLUSION

38. We are convinced that our democratic, free societies are equal to the challenges we face. We will move forward together and with all countries ready to work with us in a spirit of cooperation and harmony. We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the invitation of the President of the French Republic to hold this meeting in France. We intend to maintain close and continuing consultation and cooperation with each other.

East/West (economic)

East/West (economic)



Traduction non officielle

DÉCLARATION DU SOMMET D'OTTAWA

1/ Nous nous sommes réunis à un moment où l'expansion économique et la paix sont exposées à des changements rapides et à des défis extrêmes. Cette rencontre nous a donné l'occasion de souligner et de renforcer les liens qui nous unissent. Nous sommes conscients de ce que les questions économiques que nous avons à résoudre sont en étroite relation avec les orientations politiques plus larges qui sont les nôtres. Dans un monde d'interdépendance, nous réaffirmons nos objectifs communs; nous sommes confiants en notre détermination et en notre capacité de travailler ensemble à la solution de nos problèmes dans un esprit de responsabilité partagée entre nous et nos partenaires du reste du monde; nous tiendrons compte des effets de nos décisions sur les autres.

ÉCONOMIE

2/ Le tâche primordiale que nous nous sommes reconnue lors de ce Sommet est la nécessité de revitaliser les économies des démocraties industrielles afin de satisfaire aux besoins de nos populations et de contribuer à la prospérité du monde.

3/ Depuis le Sommet de Venise, le taux moyen de l'inflation a diminué dans nos pays, bien qu'il soit resté supérieur à 10 % dans quatre d'entre eux. Dans nombre de pays le chômage a fortement augmenté et continue de s'aggraver. Une croissance économique modérée est probable dans l'année qui vient, mais elle ne paraît pas devoir assurer une résorption prochaine du chômage. Les importants déficits des balances des paiements dus à l'augmentation du prix du pétrole en 1979-1980 ont pu jusqu'ici être financés sans que le fardeau de l'ajustement ait été intolérable, mais il est vraisemblable que ces déficits persisteront un certain temps encore. Les taux d'intérêt ont atteint des niveaux records dans beaucoup de pays; s'ils devaient être maintenus longtemps à de tels niveaux, ils menaceraient l'investissement productif.

4/ La lutte contre l'inflation et le chômage doit être la première de nos priorités et la connexité de ces deux problèmes exige que l'on s'y attaque en même temps. Nous devons continuer à réduire l'inflation si nous voulons stimuler l'investissement et assurer la croissance dont dépend la reprise durable de l'emploi. Ceci nécessite le recours à un ensemble équilibré d'instruments de politique économique. Nous devons convaincre nos populations de la nécessité de certains changements: changement dans les anticipations de croissance et de gains; changement dans les méthodes de gestion et dans les relations et les conditions de travail; changement dans les structures industrielles; changement dans la nature et l'échelle des investissements et changement dans l'offre et la consommation d'énergie.

5/ Dans la plupart des pays, nous devons d'urgence réduire l'endettement public et augmenter notre soutien en faveur des investissements productifs et de l'innovation dans tous les cas où les circonstances le permettent, ou lorsqu'il nous est possible de modifier la nature des dépenses en respectant nos impératifs budgétaires. Nous devons également accepter le rôle du marché dans nos économies. Nous veillerons à ce que les mesures provisoires qui pourraient s'avérer nécessaires pour faciliter le

changement ne deviennent pas des formes permanentes de protection ou de subvention.

6/ Nous sommes d'avis qu'une croissance monétaire faible et stable est essentielle pour réduire l'inflation. Les taux d'intérêt ont leur rôle à jouer à cet égard; ils demeureront vraisemblablement élevés là où les craintes d'inflation resteront vives. Nous sommes bien conscients que les niveaux et les variations des taux d'intérêt dans un pays peuvent rendre plus difficiles les politiques de stabilisation dans d'autres, en influant sur leurs taux de change et sur leurs économies. Pour ces raisons, la plupart d'entre nous devrions aussi recourir à la limitation des déficits budgétaires, au besoin en diminuant les dépenses gouvernementales. Il est aussi hautement souhaitable de réduire l'instabilité des taux d'intérêt et des taux de change; une plus grande stabilité des marchés des changes et des marchés financiers est importante pour le développement vigoureux de l'économie mondiale.

7/ Dans un monde caractérisé par de forts mouvements de capitaux et des déficits importants, il est de l'intérêt de tous que la solidité financière du système bancaire et des institutions financières internationales soit pleinement maintenue. Nous nous félicitons de l'accroissement du rôle

du FMI dans le financement des déficits des balances des paiements à des conditions qui encouragent les adaptations nécessaires.

8/ Dans la définition de nos politiques économiques à long terme, nous devons nous attacher à sauvegarder l'environnement et les ressources naturelles de notre planète.

RELATIONS AVEC LES PAYS EN DÉVELOPPEMENT

9/ Nous encourageons la stabilité, l'indépendance et le non-alignement authentique des pays en développement; nous réaffirmons notre engagement de collaborer avec eux dans un souci d'intérêt, de respect et d'avantages mutuels, conscients de la réalité de notre interdépendance.

10/ Il est de notre intérêt, comme du leur, que les pays en développement poursuivent pleinement leur croissance et s'intègrent plus complètement au système économique international en y jouant un rôle à la mesure de leurs capacités et de leurs responsabilités.

11/ Nous sommes désireux de poursuivre avec ces nations des discussions constructives et portant sur les

problèmes de fond; nous croyons que le Sommet de Cancun offrira une occasion prochaine d'examiner à nouveau nos problèmes communs.

12/ Nous réaffirmons notre volonté d'explorer toutes les voies de consultation et de coopération avec les pays en développement dans toute enceinte appropriée. Nous sommes prêts à participer à la préparation d'un processus mutuellement acceptable de négociations globales dans des conditions permettant d'espérer des progrès notables.

13/ Bien que la croissance ait été forte dans beaucoup de pays en développement à revenus moyens, nous sommes très conscients des graves difficultés économiques qu'éprouvent de nombreux pays en développement et de l'affreuse pauvreté des plus démunis d'entre eux. Nous restons prêts à appuyer les efforts que les pays en développement accomplissent pour promouvoir leur progrès économique et social, dans le cadre des valeurs et traditions qui leur sont propres. Ces efforts sont indispensables à leur réussite.

14/ Nous nous engageons à maintenir substantiel et, dans de nombreux cas, à augmenter le niveau de notre aide publique au développement; nous nous efforcerons de faire mieux comprendre cette nécessité par nos opinions

publiques. Nous entendons affecter une part majeure de notre aide aux pays les plus démunis, et participerons activement à la Conférence des Nations unies sur les Pays les Moins Avancés.

15/ Nous tenons à ce propos à faire remarquer que le renforcement de nos propres économies, l'élargissement de l'accès à nos marchés et l'élimination des obstacles aux flux de capitaux se traduiront par une disponibilité accrue des ressources et de la technologie dont ont besoin les pays en développement, complétant ainsi l'aide publique. L'orientation des capitaux privés vers ces pays se fera d'autant mieux que ceux-ci garantiront la protection et la sécurité des investissements.

16/ L'Union Soviétique et ses partenaires, dont les contributions sont maigres, devraient augmenter leur aide au développement et absorber une part plus grande des exportations des pays en développement, tout en respectant leur indépendance et leur non-alignement.

17/ Nous resterons fermement attachés à l'existence des institutions financière internationales et veillerons à ce qu'elles possèdent et utilisent efficacement les ressources financières qui leur sont nécessaires pour faire face à leurs importantes responsabilités.

18/ Nous attachons une haute priorité à la solution des problèmes que connaissent les pays en développement dépourvus de pétrole, en raison des effets dommageables des hauts prix de l'énergie importée résultant des deux chocs pétroliers. Nous invitons les pays excédentaires exportateurs de pétrole à accroître leurs efforts déjà appréciables pour financer l'expansion des pays en développement non pétroliers, en particulier dans le domaine de l'énergie. Nous sommes prêts à collaborer à cette fin et à étudier avec eux, dans un esprit d'association, des mécanismes tels que ceux examinés à la Banque Mondiale, qui puissent tenir dûment compte de l'importance de leurs contributions financières.

19/ Nous reconnaissons l'importance de l'accroissement de la production des aliments dans le monde en développement et à une plus grande sécurité alimentaire pour tous. Nous estimons en outre essentiel que les pays en développement mettent en oeuvre des politiques agricoles et alimentaires judicieuses. Nous étudierons les moyens d'augmenter les ressources disponibles à cette fin. Nous prenons note du fait que le Gouvernement italien a l'intention de faire discuter dans le cadre de la Communauté Européenne une proposition destinée à des actions particulières dans ce

secteur, qui bénéficieraient aux pays les plus pauvres; cette proposition sera présentée en coopération étroite avec les institutions spécialisées des Nations-Unies dont le siège est à Rome.

20/ Nous sommes gravement préoccupés des conséquences de la croissance démographique mondiale. De nombreux pays en développement ont entrepris de régler, dans le respect des valeurs et de la dignité humaines, ces problèmes et d'assurer parallèlement le développement de leurs capacités humaines, notamment dans les domaines des techniques et de la gestion. Nous reconnaissons le sérieux de ces problèmes et attacherons une importance plus grande aux efforts internationaux dans ce sens.

COMMERCE

21/ Nous réaffirmons notre ferme engagement de maintenir des politiques commerciales ouvertes et de veiller au bon fonctionnement du système de commerce multilatéral ouvert, tel qu'il prend forme dans le GATT.

22/ Nous travaillerons ensemble au renforcement de ce système dans l'intérêt de tous les pays partenaires commerciaux conscients de ce que cela impliquera une

adaption structurelle aux changements de l'économie mondiale.

23/ Nous appliquerons les accords conclus lors des négociations commerciales multilatérales et invitons les autres pays, notamment ceux en développement, à participer à ces accords commerciaux mutuellement profitables.

24/ Nous continuerons de résister aux pressions protectionnistes, car nous reconnaissons que toute mesure en ce sens, qu'elle prenne la forme de restrictions commerciales ouvertes ou cachées ou celle de subventions destinées à soutenir des industries en déclin, a pour effet non seulement d'affaiblir le dynamisme de nos économies, mais aussi, avec le temps, d'aggraver l'inflation et le chômage.

25/ Nous accueillons favorablement la nouvelle initiative que représente la proposition du groupe consultatif des 18 tendant à ce que les parties contractantes du GATT envisagent la convocation d'une réunion à l'échelon ministériel en 1982, ainsi que celle représentée par le programme d'étude des questions commerciales mis sur pied par les pays de l'OCDE.

26/ Nous continuerons à suivre de près le rôle que jouent nos pays dans le fonctionnement harmonieux du système commercial multilatéral, en vue d'assurer, dans un esprit de réciprocité, la plus grande ouverture possible de nos marchés, tout en permettant le recours aux mesures de sauvegarde prévues par le GATT.

27/ Nous appuyons les efforts faits pour arriver d'ici la fin de l'année à un accord sur la réduction des éléments de subvention contenus dans les systèmes de crédits publics à l'exportation.

ÉNERGIE

28/ Nous sommes convaincus qu'avec de la persévérance, il nous sera possible d'atteindre les objectifs que nous nous sommes fixés à Venise en matière d'énergie pour la décennie en cours, et que nous pourrons ainsi rompre le lien entre la croissance économique et la consommation pétrolière grâce à l'évolution des structures de nos économies dans le domaine de l'énergie.

29/ Conscients du fait que nos pays sont encore vulnérables et que les difficultés d'approvisionnement restent une menace potentielle à la reprise de la croissance

dans nos économies, nous accélérerons la mise en valeur et l'utilisation de toutes nos sources d'énergie - conventionnelles aussi bien que nouvelles - et continuerons de promouvoir les économies d'énergie de même que le remplacement du pétrole par d'autres combustibles.

30/ À cette fin, nous nous en remettrons essentiellement, comme dans le passé, aux mécanismes du marché, en les complétant en cas de besoin par des mesures gouvernementales.

31/ Il convient d'accroître notre capacité de régler les problèmes à court terme du marché pétrolier, grâce en particulier au maintien des stocks à un niveau convenable.

32/ Dans la plupart des pays, les progrès accomplis en matière d'installations nucléaires nouvelles sont lents. Chacun d'entre nous oeuvrera pour une meilleure acceptation de l'énergie nucléaire par le public en sachant répondre aux craintes exprimées en matière de sécurité, de santé, de traitement des résidus et de non-prolifération nucléaire. Nous poursuivrons par ailleurs nos efforts en vue d'assurer le développement des techniques avancées, en particulier dans le traitement des combustibles usés.

33/ Nous prendrons des mesures pour tirer parti au maximum de la production, du commerce et de l'utilisation du charbon, et ferons tout notre possible pour nous assurer qu'un accroissement de son utilisation ne porte pas atteinte à l'environnement.

34/ Nous agirons également pour que se développe au maximum de nos moyens la mise en oeuvre des énergies renouvelables telles que la géothermie, l'énergie solaire et la biomasse. Nous travaillerons en vue d'obtenir des résultats concrets lors de la prochaine Conférence des Nations unies sur les Sources d'Énergies Nouvelles et Renouvelables.

35/ Nous envisageons favorablement l'amélioration de la compréhension et de la collaboration avec les pays exportateurs de pétrole, dans l'intérêt de l'économie mondiale.

RELATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES EST-ouest

36/ Nous avons également examiné les effets des relations économiques Est-Ouest sur nos intérêts politiques et notre sécurité. Nous reconnaissons qu'à ces relations correspond un équilibre complexe d'intérêts et de risques. Nous sommes tombés d'accord sur la nécessité de nous consulter et, le cas échéant, de coordonner nos actions afin

de nous assurer qu'en matière de relations Est-Ouest nos politiques économiques restent compatibles avec nos objectifs politiques et de sécurité.

37/ Nous entreprendrons de nous consulter en vue d'améliorer le système actuel de surveillance du commerce avec l'URSS des produits stratégiques et des technologies qui y sont associées.

CONCLUSION

38/ Nous avons la conviction que nos sociétés démocratiques et libres sont à la hauteur des défis auxquels nous devons faire face. Nous irons de l'avant ensemble et avec tous les autres pays disposés à se joindre à nous dans un esprit de collaboration et d'harmonie. Nous sommes convenus de nous rencontrer à nouveau l'an prochain et avons accepté l'invitation du Président de la République Française à tenir cette réunion en France. Nous avons l'intention de procéder d'ici là à des consultations suivies.



CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF POLITICAL ISSUES

1. Our discussion of international affairs confirmed our unity of view on the main issues that confront us all. We are determined to face them together in a spirit of solidarity, cooperation and responsibility.

2. We all view with concern the continuing threats to international security and stability. Lasting peace can only be built on respect for the freedom and dignity of nations and individuals. We appeal to all governments to exercise restraint and responsibility in international affairs and to refrain from exploiting crises and tensions.

3. In the Middle East, we remain convinced that a solution must be found to the Arab-Israeli dispute. We all deplore the escalation of tension and continuing acts of violence now occurring in the region. We are deeply distressed by the scale of destruction, particularly in Lebanon, and the heavy civilian loss of life on both sides. We call on all states and parties to exercise restraint, in particular to avoid retaliation which only results in escalation; and to forego acts which could lead, in the current tense situation in the area, to further bloodshed and war.

4. We are particularly concerned, in this respect, by the tragic fate of the Lebanese people. We support the efforts now in progress to permit Lebanon to achieve a genuine national reconciliation, internal security and peace with its neighbours.

5. In East-West Relations, we are seriously concerned about the continuing build-up of Soviet military power. Our concern is heightened by Soviet actions which are incompatible with the exercise of restraint and responsibility in international affairs. We ourselves, therefore, need a strong defence capability. We will be firm in insisting on a balance of military capabilities and on political restraint. We are prepared for dialogue and cooperation to the extent that the Soviet Union makes this possible. We are convinced of the importance of working towards balanced and verifiable arms control and disarmament agreements in pursuit of undiminished security at lower levels of armament and expenditure.

6. We welcome the fact that, at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Western countries have just taken another major initiative aimed at defining the area to be covered by the measures the proposed European Disarmament Conference would negotiate. Equally important,

East/West (security)

East/West (security)

they have proposed a number of human rights provisions that would give new hope for individuals deprived of their freedom. We believe that Soviet acceptance of these initiatives would enable a balanced conclusion of the Madrid meeting and a substantial reduction of tension in Europe.

7. As regards Afghanistan, about which we publicly stated our firm and unanimous position at last year's Venice Summit, we note that the situation remains unchanged. Therefore, with the overwhelming majority of nations, we continue to condemn the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. We support international efforts to achieve the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and to restore to the Afghan people, who are fighting a war of liberation, their right to determine their own future. We note with approval the constructive proposal of the European Council for an international conference to bring about this result and call upon the Soviet Union to accept it. We are grateful for the report given us by Foreign Secretary Carrington on his recent visit to Moscow, and his discussions there, on behalf of the Ten, on the international conference proposal.

8. Believing as we do that the Kampuchean people are entitled to self-determination, we welcome and support the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

East/West (security)

East/West (security)

9. Together with other states and regional organizations, we are resolved to do what is necessary to enhance regional security and to ensure a peace built on the independence and dignity of sovereign nations. All peoples should be free to chart their own course without fear of outside intervention. To that end, we shall continue to promote peaceful resolution of disputes and to address underlying social and economic problems. We reaffirm our conviction that respect for independence and genuine non-alignment are important for international peace and security.

10. Recalling the statement on refugees adopted at the Venice Summit, we are seriously concerned over the growing plight of refugees throughout the World. We reaffirm our support for international relief efforts and our appeal to all governments to refrain from actions which can lead to massive flows of refugees.

Refugees



Version française non officielle de
"CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY OF POLITICAL ISSUES"

DÉCLARATION DE POLITIQUE GÉNÉRALE DU PRÉSIDENT

- 1) Nos discussions sur les affaires internationales ont confirmé notre unité de vues sur les principales difficultés que nous éprouvons. Nous sommes déterminés à y faire face ensemble dans un esprit de solidarité, de collaboration et de sens de nos responsabilités.

- 2) Nous sommes tous préoccupés par les menaces incessantes dont sont l'objet la sécurité et la stabilité internationales. Une paix durable ne peut se construire que dans le respect de la liberté et de la dignité des nations et des individus. Nous en appelons à tous les

gouvernements, leur demandant de faire preuve de retenue et de sens des responsabilités dans les affaires internationales, et de s'abstenir d'exploiter les crises et les tensions.

3) Au Moyen-Orient, nous restons convaincus qu'il faut trouver une solution au conflit israélo-arabe. Nous déplorons tous l'accroissement de la tension et l'escalade actuelle des actes de violence dans cette région. Nous sommes profondément préoccupés de l'ampleur des destructions, en particulier au Liban, et des lourdes pertes en vies humaines de part et d'autre. Nous demandons aux Etats et parties en cause de faire preuve de pondération, en particulier afin d'éviter les représailles qui conduisent à l'escalade. Etant donné la tension qui existe actuellement dans cette région, nous les prions de s'interdire tout acte qui conduirait à de nouveaux bains de sang et à la guerre.

4) Nous sommes à cet égard particulièrement préoccupés du sort tragique du peuple libanais. Nous appuyons les efforts en cours pour permettre le retour au Liban d'une réconciliation nationale authentique, de la sécurité intérieure et de la paix avec ses voisins.

5) En ce qui concerne les relations Est-Ouest, nous sommes très inquiets de l'accroissement permanent de la puissance militaire soviétique. Cette inquiétude est renforcée par les agissements soviétiques qui sont incompatibles avec la retenue et le sens des responsabilités convenant aux affaires internationales. Cela entraîne pour nous le besoin de fortes capacités de défense. Nous insisterons fermement sur la nécessité de l'équilibre militaire et de la modération politique. Nous restons ouverts au dialogue et à la collaboration dans la mesure où le comportement de l'Union soviétique le permettra. Nous sommes convaincus de l'importance de travailler à un contrôle véritable des armements et à la conclusion d'accords de désarmement, avec pour objet une réduction des armements et des dépenses sans diminution de la sécurité.

6) Nous accueillons favorablement le fait qu'à la Conférence de Madrid sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe, les pays de l'Ouest viennent de prendre une nouvelle initiative importante, ayant décidé de définir la zone à laquelle s'appliqueraient les mesures qui devraient être négociées lors de la Conférence européenne sur le désarmement actuellement envisagée. Ils ont également proposé, chose tout aussi importante, l'adoption d'un certain nombre de dispositions sur les droits de l'homme qui

devraient donner un nouvel espoir aux individus privés de leur liberté. Nous estimons que l'adhésion des Soviets à ces initiatives permettrait une conclusion équilibrée de la réunion de Madrid et une diminution importante de la tension en Europe.

7) En ce qui concerne l'Afghânistân, problème au sujet duquel nous avons exprimé l'an dernier au Sommet de Venise une position unanime très ferme, nous constatons que la situation n'a pas changé. C'est pourquoi, d'accord en cela avec l'écrasante majorité des nations, nous continuons à condamner l'occupation de ce pays par l'Union soviétique. Nous appuyons les efforts internationaux en vue du retrait total des troupes soviétiques et de la restauration, en faveur du peuple afghân qui mène une guerre de libération, du droit à déterminer son avenir. Nous nous félicitons de la proposition constructive du Conseil de l'Europe d'une conférence internationale devant aboutir à ces résultats et demandons à l'Union soviétique de lui réserver un accueil favorable. Nous remercions Lord Carrington, secrétaire aux Affaires extérieures, du rapport qu'il nous a fait sur sa récente visite à Moscou et sur les discussions qu'il y a eues au nom des Dix au sujet de cette conférence.

8) Fermement partisans du droit du peuple du Cambodge à l'autodétermination, nous appuyons chaleureusement la déclaration de la Conférence internationale des Nations unies sur ce pays.

9) De concert avec les autres États et les organisations régionales, nous sommes résolus à faire ce qu'il faut pour renforcer la sécurité régionale et garantir une paix reposant sur l'indépendance et la dignité des nations souveraines. Tous les peuples devraient pouvoir librement décider de leur destin sans intervention étrangère. Nous continuerons à promouvoir à cette fin le règlement pacifique des contestations et à nous attaquer aux problèmes économiques et sociaux sous-jacents. Nous réaffirmons notre conviction que le respect de l'indépendance et le non-alignement authentiques sont deux éléments importants de la paix et de la sécurité internationales.

10) Reprenant la déclaration sur les réfugiés que nous avons formulée à Venise, nous nous déclarons fort préoccupés par l'aggravation du sort des réfugiés dans l'ensemble du monde. Nous réitérons notre appui aux efforts internationaux à cet égard et demandons solennellement à tous les gouvernements de ne pas se livrer à des actes susceptibles de provoquer des déplacements massifs de réfugiés.

OTTAWA SUMMIT STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

1. The Heads of State and Government, seriously concerned about the active support given to international terrorism through the supply of money and arms to terrorist groups, and about the sanctuary and training offered terrorists, as well as the continuation of acts of violence and terrorism such as aircraft hijacking, hostage-taking and attacks against diplomatic and consular personnel and premises, reaffirm their determination vigorously to combat such flagrant violations of international law. Emphasizing that all countries are threatened by acts of terrorism in disregard of fundamental human rights, they resolve to strengthen and broaden action within the international community to prevent and punish such acts.

2. The Heads of State and Government view with particular concern the recent hijacking incidents which threaten the safety of international civil aviation. They recall and reaffirm the principles set forth in the 1978 Bonn Declaration and note that there are several hijackings which have not been resolved by certain states in conformity with their obligations under international law. They call upon the governments concerned to discharge their obligations promptly and thereby contribute to the safety of international civil aviation.

Terrorism

Terrorism

3. The Heads of State and Government are convinced that, in the case of the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft in March, the conduct of the Babrak Karmal government of Afghanistan, both during the incident and subsequently in giving refuge to the hijackers, was and is in flagrant breach of its international obligations under the Hague Convention to which Afghanistan is a party, and constitutes a serious threat to air safety. Consequently the Heads of State and Government propose to suspend all flights to and from Afghanistan in implementation of the Bonn Declaration unless Afghanistan immediately takes steps to comply with its obligations. Furthermore, they call upon all states which share their concern for air safety to take appropriate action to persuade Afghanistan to honour its obligations.

4. Recalling the Venice Statement on the Taking of Diplomatic Hostages, the Heads of State and Government approve continued cooperation in the event of attacks on diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel of any of their governments. They undertake that in the event of such incidents, their governments will immediately consult on an appropriate response. Moreover, they resolve that any state which directly aids and abets the commission of terrorist acts condemned in the Venice Statement, should

Terrorism

Terrorism

Terrorism

face a prompt international response. It was agreed to exchange information on terrorist threats and activities, and to explore cooperative measures for dealing with and countering acts of terrorism, for promoting more effective implementation of existing anti-terrorist conventions, and for securing wider adherence to them.

Terrorism

SOMMET D'OTTAWA

DÉCLARATION SUR LE TERRORISME

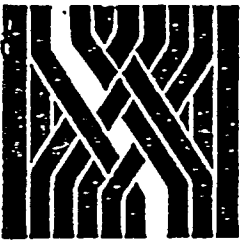
1. Gravement préoccupés par le soutien actif dont bénéficie le terrorisme international sous forme de fonds et d'armes, d'abris et de facilités d'entraînement, ainsi que par la poursuite des actes de violence et de terrorisme tels que les détournements d'avions, les prises d'otages et les attaques contre le personnel et les locaux diplomatiques et consulaires, les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement réaffirment vigoureusement leur détermination de combattre ces violations flagrantes des lois internationales. Conscients de ce que ces actes sont contraires aux droits humains les plus fondamentaux et menacent tous les pays du monde, ils décident de renforcer et d'élargir les mesures qu'a prises la communauté internationale pour prévenir et punir les actes de cette nature.

2. Les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement sont particulièrement préoccupés des détournements d'avions récents qui menacent la sécurité de l'aviation civile internationale. Ils rappellent et réaffirment les principes formulés dans la déclaration de Bonn de 1978, et font remarquer que plusieurs détournements n'ont pas été réglés par certains États conformément à leurs obligations en vertu des lois internationales. Ils en appellent à ces gouvernements pour qu'ils se conforment rapidement à leurs obligations et contribuent ainsi à la sécurité de l'aviation civile internationale.

3. Les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement estiment que, lors du détournement d'un avion des Pakistan International Airlines intervenu en mars, que ce soit au cours de cet incident ou par la suite lorsque ce pays a donné abri aux pirates, la conduite du gouvernement de l'Afghânistân, dirigé par M. Babrak Karmal, a été une violation flagrante de ses obligations internationales en vertu de la convention de La Haye, dont l'Afghânistân est partie, et constitue une sérieuse menace à la sécurité aérienne. Les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement proposent donc, en application de la déclaration de Bonn, la suspension de tous les vols à destination et en provenance de l'Afghânistân, à moins que ce pays ne prenne immédiatement des mesures pour satisfaire

à ses obligations. Ils en appellent en outre à tous les États qui partagent leur souci de la sécurité aérienne, leur demandant de prendre les actions voulues pour persuader l'Afghânistân de faire honneur à ses obligations.

4. Rappelant leur déclaration de Venise sur les prises d'otages diplomatiques, les chefs d'État ou de gouvernement approuvent la poursuite de la collaboration en cas d'attaques contre les postes diplomatiques et consulaires ou le personnel de leurs gouvernements respectifs. Ils décident que dans le cas de tels incidents, leurs gouvernements se consulteront immédiatement sur les réponses à y apporter. Ils estiment en outre que la réaction internationale devrait être très rapide dans tous les cas où un État favorise ou encourage directement les actes de terrorisme condamnés par la déclaration de Venise. Ils conviennent d'échanger tous renseignements sur les menaces et les activités terroristes et d'étudier des mesures communes permettant de combattre les actes de terrorisme, de mettre à exécution d'une manière plus efficace les accords antiterroristes existants et de garantir davantage leur respect.



Château de Versailles
4, 5 et 6 juin 1982

DECLARATION OF THE SEVEN HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

In the course of our meeting at Versailles we have deepened our mutual understanding of the gravity of the world economic situation, and we have agreed on a number of objectives for urgent action with a view to improving it.

We affirm that the improvement of the present situation, by a further reduction of inflation and by a return to steady growth and higher levels of employment, will strengthen our joint capacity to safeguard our security, to maintain confidence in the democratic values that we share, and to preserve the cultural heritage of our peoples in all their diversity. Full employment, price stability and sustained and balanced growth are ambitious objectives. They are attainable in the coming years only if we pursue policies which encourage productive investment and technological progress ; if, in addition to our own individual efforts, we are willing to join forces, if each country is sensitive to the effects of its policies on others and if we collaborate in promoting world development.

In this spirit, we have decided to implement the following lines of action :

- Growth and employment must be increased. This will be attained on a durable basis only if we are successful in our continuing fight against inflation. That will also help to bring down interest rates, which are now unacceptably high, and to bring about more stable exchange rates. In order to achieve this essential reduction of real interest rates, we will as a matter of urgency pursue prudent monetary policies and achieve greater control of budgetary deficits. It is essential to intensify our economic and monetary cooperation. In this regard, we will work towards a constructive and orderly evolution of the international monetary system by a closer cooperation among the authorities representing the currencies of North America, of Japan and of the European Community in pursuing medium-term economic and monetary objectives. In this respect, we have committed ourselves to the undertakings contained in the attached statement.

- The growth of world trade in all its facets is both a necessary element for the growth of each country and a consequence of that growth. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT and to maintaining its effective operation. In order to promote stability and employment

Inflation, Unemployment
Technology

Interest Rates, Monetary
Issues

Trade

Trade

through trade and growth, we will resist protectionist pressures and trade-distorting practices. We are resolved to complete the work of the Tokyo Round and to improve the capacity of the GATT to solve current and future trade problems. We will also work towards the further opening of our markets. We will cooperate with the developing countries to strengthen and improve the multilateral system, and to expand trading opportunities in particular with the newly industrialized countries. We shall participate fully in the forthcoming GATT Ministerial Conference in order to take concrete steps towards these ends. We shall work for early agreement on the renewal of the OECD export credit consensus.

East/West
(econ)

-We agree to pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests. This includes actions in three key areas. First, following international discussions in January, our representatives will work together to improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries and national arrangements for the enforcement of security controls. Second, we will exchange information in the OECD on all aspects of our economic, commercial and financial relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Third, taking into account existing economic and financial considerations, we have agreed to handle cautiously financial relations with the U.S.S.R. and other Eastern European countries, in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits. The development of economic and financial relations will be subject to periodic ex-post review.

Energy

- The progress we have already made does not diminish the need for continuing efforts to economise on energy, particularly through the price mechanism, and to promote alternative sources, including nuclear energy and coal, in a long-term perspective. These efforts will enable us further to reduce our vulnerability to interruptions in the supply of energy and instability of prices. Cooperation to develop new energy technologies, and to strengthen our capacity to deal with disruptions, can contribute to our common energy security. We shall also work to strengthen our cooperation with both oil-exporting and oil-importing developing countries.

North/South

- The growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them are vital for the political and economic well-being of the whole world. It is therefore important that a high level of financial flows and official assistance should be maintained and that their amount and their effectiveness should be

increased as far as possible, with responsibilities shared broadly among all countries capable of making a contribution. The launching of global negotiations is a major political objective approved by all participants in the Summit. The latest draft resolution circulated by the Group of the 77 is helpful, and the discussion at Versailles showed general acceptance of the view that it would serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned. We believe that there is now a good prospect for the early launching and success of the global negotiations, provided that the independence of the Specialised Agencies is guaranteed. At the same time, we are prepared to continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries through innovations within the World Bank, through our support of the work of the Regional Development Banks, through progress in countering instability of commodity export earnings, through the encouragement of private capital flows, including international arrangements to improve the conditions for private investment, and through a further concentration of official assistance on the poorer countries. This is why we see a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA VI, and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII. We will give special encouragement to programmes or arrangements designed to increase food and energy production in developing countries which have to import these essentials, and to programmes to address the implications of population growth.

In the field of balance of payments support, we look forward to progress at the September IMF Annual Meeting towards settling the increase in the size of the Fund appropriate to the coming Eighth Quota Review.

- Revitalization and growth of the world economy will depend not only on our own effort but also to a large extent upon cooperation among our countries and with other countries in the exploitation of scientific and technological development. We have to exploit the immense opportunities presented by the new technologies, particularly for creating new employment. We need to remove barriers to, and to promote, the development of and trade in new technologies both in the public sector and in the private sector. Our countries will need to train men and women in the new technologies and to create the economic, social and cultural conditions which allow these technologies to develop and flourish. We have considered the report presented to us on these issues by the President of the French Republic. In this context we have decided to set up promptly a working group of representatives of our governments and of the European Community to develop, in close consultation with the appropriate international institutions, especially the OECD, proposals to give help to attain these objectives. This group will be asked to submit its report to us by 31 December 1982. The conclusion of the report and the resulting action will be considered at the next economic Summit to be held in 1983 in the United States of America.

North/South

Technology

STATEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNDERTAKINGS

1. We accept a joint responsibility to work for greater stability of the world monetary system. We recognize that this rests primarily on convergence of policies designed to achieve lower inflation, higher employment and renewed economic growth ; and thus to maintain the internal and external values of our currencies. We are determined to discharge this obligation in close collaboration with all interested countries and monetary institutions.

2. We attach major importance to the role of the IMF as a monetary authority and we will give it our full support in its efforts to foster stability.

3. We are ready to strengthen our cooperation with the IMF in its work of surveillance ; and to develop this on a multilateral basis taking into account particularly the currencies constituting the SDR.

4. We rule out the use of our exchange rates to gain unfair competitive advantages.

5. We are ready, if necessary, to use intervention in exchange markets to counter disorderly conditions, as provided for under Article IV of the IMF articles of agreement.

6. Those of us who are members of the EMS consider that these undertakings are complementary to the obligations of stability which they have already undertaken in that framework.

7. We are all convinced that greater monetary stability will assist freer flows of goods, services and capital. We are determined to see that greater monetary stability and freer flows of trade and capital reinforce one another in the interest of economic growth and employment.



1983 Summit of Industrialized Nations

Williamsburg, Virginia 23187

May 28-31, 1983

WILLIAMSBURG DECLARATION ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Our nations are united in their dedication to democracy, individual freedom, creativity, moral purpose, human dignity, and personal and cultural development. It is to preserve, sustain, and extend these shared values that our prosperity is important.

The recession has put our societies through a severe test, but they have proved resilient. Significant success has been achieved in reducing inflation and interest rates; there have been improvements in productivity; and we now clearly see signs of recovery.

Nevertheless, the industrialized democracies continue to face the challenge of ensuring that the recovery materializes and endures, in order to reverse a decade of cumulative inflation and reduce unemployment. We must all focus on achieving and maintaining low inflation, and reducing interest rates from their present too-high levels. We renew our commitment to reduce structural budget deficits, in particular, by limiting the growth of expenditures.

We recognize that we must act together and that we must pursue a balanced set of policies that take into account and exploit relationships between growth, trade, and finance, in order that recovery may spread to all countries, developed and developing alike.

In pursuance of these objectives, we have agreed as follows:

(1) Our governments will pursue appropriate monetary and budgetary policies that will be conducive to low inflation, reduced interest rates, higher productive investment and greater employment opportunities, particularly for the young.

(2) The consultation process initiated at Versailles will be enhanced to promote convergence of economic performance in our economies and greater stability of exchange rates, on the lines indicated in an annex to this Declaration. We agree to pursue closer consultations on policies affecting exchange markets and on market conditions. While retaining our freedom to operate independently, we are willing to undertake coordinated intervention in exchange markets in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful.

Monetary Issues
Interest Rates
Unemployment

Monetary Issues

Trade

(3) We commit ourselves to halt protectionism, and as recovery proceeds to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers. We intend to consult within appropriate existing fora on ways to implement and monitor this commitment. We shall give impetus to resolving current trade problems. We will actively pursue the current work programs in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, including trade in services and in high technology products. We should work to achieve further trade liberalization negotiations in the GATT, with particular emphasis on expanding trade with and among developing countries. We have agreed to continue consultations on proposals for a new negotiating round in the GATT.

Debt
North/South

(4) We view with concern the international financial situation, and especially the debt burdens of many developing nations. We agree to a strategy based on: effective adjustment and development policies by debtor nations; adequate private and official financing; more open markets; and worldwide economic recovery. We will seek early ratification of the increases in resources for the International Monetary Fund and the General Arrangements to Borrow. We encourage closer cooperation and timely sharing of information among countries and the international institutions, in particular between the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the GATT.

Monetary Issues

(5) We have invited Ministers of Finance, in consultation with the Managing Director of the IMF, to define the conditions for improving the international monetary system and to consider the part which might, in due course, be played in this process by a high-level international monetary conference.

North/South

(6) The weight of the recession has fallen very heavily on developing countries and we are deeply concerned about their recovery. Restoring sound economic growth while keeping our markets open is crucial. Special attention will be given to the flow of resources, in particular official development assistance, to poorer countries, and for food and energy production, both bilaterally and through appropriate international institutions. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association. We welcome the openness to dialogue which the developing countries evinced at the recent conferences of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi and the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, and we share their commitment to engage with understanding and cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

(7) We are agreed upon the need to encourage both the development of advanced technology and the public acceptance of its role in promoting growth, employment and trade. We have noted with approval the report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment which was set up at Versailles last year, and commend the progress made in the 18 cooperative projects discussed in that report. We will follow the implementation and coordination of work on these projects, and look forward to receiving a further report at our next meeting.

Technology

(8) We all share the view that more predictability and less volatility in oil prices would be helpful to world economic prospects. We agree that the fall in oil prices in no way diminishes the importance and urgency of efforts to conserve energy, to develop economic alternative energy sources, to maintain and, where possible, improve contacts between oil-exporting and importing countries, and to encourage the growth of indigenous energy production in developing countries which at present lack it.

Energy

(9) East-West economic relations should be compatible with our security interests. We take note with approval of the work of the multilateral organizations which have in recent months analyzed and drawn conclusions regarding the key aspects of East-West economic relations. We encourage continuing work by these organizations, as appropriate.

E/W(econ)

(10) We have agreed to strengthen cooperation in protection of the environment, in better use of natural resources, and in health research.

Envir

Our discussions here at Williamsburg give us new confidence in the prospects for a recovery. We have strengthened our resolve to deal cooperatively with continuing problems so as to promote a sound and sustainable recovery, bringing new jobs and a better life for the people of our own countries and of the world.

We have agreed to meet again next year, and have accepted the British Prime Minister's invitation to meet in the United Kingdom.

Annex

STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR GROWTH AND STABILITY

I. We have examined in the light of our experience the procedures outlined in the undertakings agreed at Versailles last year which seek to ensure greater monetary stability in the interest of balanced growth and progress of the world economy.

II. We reaffirm the objectives of achieving non-inflationary growth of income and employment, and promoting exchange market stability through policies designed to bring about greater convergence of economic performance in this direction.

III. We are reinforcing our multilateral cooperation with the International Monetary Fund in its surveillance activities, according to the procedures agreed at Versailles, through the following approach:

A. We are focusing on near-term policy actions leading to convergence of economic conditions in the medium term. The overall medium-term perspective remains essential, both to ensure that short-term policy innovations do not lead to divergence and to reassure business and financial markets.

B. In accordance with the agreement reached at Versailles, we are focusing our attention on issues in the monetary and financial fields including interaction with policies in other areas. We shall take fully into account the international implications of our own policy decisions. Policies and objectives that will be kept under review include:

(1) Monetary Policy. Disciplined non-inflationary growth of monetary aggregates, and appropriate interest rates, to avoid subsequent resurgence of inflation and rebound in interest rates, thus allowing room for sustainable growth.

(2) Fiscal Policy. We will aim, preferably through discipline over government expenditures, to reduce structural budget deficits and bear in mind the consequences of fiscal policy for interest rates and growth.

(3) Exchange Rate Policy. We will improve consultations, policy convergence and international cooperation to help stabilize exchange markets, bearing in mind our conclusions on the Exchange Market Intervention Study.

M O N E T A R Y I S S U E S

(4) Policies Toward Productivity and Employment. While relying on market signals as a guide to efficient economic decisions, we will take measures to improve training and mobility of our labor forces, with particular concern for the problems of youth unemployment, and promote continued structural adjustment, especially by:

-- Enhancing flexibility and openness of economies and financial markets.

-- Encouraging research and development as well as profitability and productive investment.

-- Continued efforts in each country, and improved international cooperation, where appropriate, on structural adjustment measures (e.g., regional, sectoral, energy policies).

IV. We shall continue to assess together regularly in this framework the progress we are making, consider any corrective action which may be necessary from time-to-time, and react promptly to significant changes.



Release

Date: May 30, 1983

For release: immediate

DECLARATION ON SECURITY MADE BY THE COUNTRIES
PARTICIPATING AT THE WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT MAY 29, 1983

1. As leaders of our seven countries, it is our first duty to defend the freedom and justice on which our democracies are based. To this end, we shall maintain sufficient military strength to deter any attack, to counter any threat, and to ensure the peace. Our arms will never be used except in response to aggression.

2. We wish to achieve lower levels of arms through serious arms control negotiations. With this statement, we reaffirm our dedication to the search for peace and meaningful arms reductions. We are ready to work with the Soviet Union to this purpose and call upon the Soviet Union to work with us.

3. Effective arms control agreements must be based on the principle of equality and must be verifiable. Proposals have been put forward from the Western side to achieve positive results in various international negotiations: on strategic weapons (START), on intermediate-range nuclear missiles (INF), on chemical weapons, on reduction of forces in Central Europe (MRFR), and a Conference on Disarmament in Europe (CDE).

East/West (security)

4. We believe that we must continue to pursue these negotiations with impetus and urgency. In the area of INF, in particular, we call upon the Soviet Union to contribute constructively to the success of the negotiations. Attempts to divide the West by proposing inclusion of the deterrent forces of third countries, such as those of France and the United Kingdom, will fail. Consideration of these systems has no place in the INF negotiations.

5. Our nations express the strong wish that a balanced INF agreement be reached shortly. Should this occur, the negotiations will determine the level of deployment. It is well known that should this not occur, the countries concerned will proceed with the planned deployment of the U.S. systems in Europe at the end of 1983.

6. Our nations are united in efforts for arms reductions and will continue to carry out thorough and intensive consultations. The security of our countries is indivisible and must be approached on a global basis. Attempts to avoid serious negotiation by seeking to influence public opinion in our countries will fail.

7. We commit ourselves to devote our full political resources to reducing the threat of war. We have a vision of a world in which the shadow of war has been lifted from all mankind, and we are determined to pursue that vision.

East/West (security)

Communiqué

Date: Le 30 mai 1983

Pour publication: immédiate

**TEXTE DE LA DÉCLARATION SUR LA SÉCURITÉ FAITE LE
29 MAI 1983 PAR LES PAYS PARTICIPANT
AU SOMMET DE WILLIAMSBURG**

1. En tant que dirigeants de nos sept pays, nous nous devons au premier chef de défendre la liberté et la justice sur lesquelles sont fondées nos démocraties. Nous maintiendrons à cette fin des forces militaires suffisantes pour décourager toute attaque, contrer toute menace et garantir la paix. Nous n'utiliserons jamais nos armes, sauf en réponse à une agression.

2. Nous voulons réduire le niveau des armements grâce à des négociations sérieuses. Nous réitérons par la présente déclaration notre engagement à consacrer nos énergies à la paix et à des réductions significatives des armements. Nous sommes prêts à travailler dans ce sens avec l'Union soviétique et nous invitons ses dirigeants à collaborer avec nous.

3. Pour-être efficaces, les accords de réduction des armements doivent se fonder sur le principe de l'égalité et être vérifiables. Des propositions ont été avancées du côté occidental pour favoriser l'atteinte de résultats positifs dans les différentes négociations internationales : armes stratégiques (START), missiles nucléaires à portée intermédiaire (FNI), armes chimiques, réduction des forces en Europe centrale (MBFR) et Conférence sur le désarmement en Europe (CDE).

4. Nous estimons de notre devoir de poursuivre ces négociations avec détermination et diligence. Dans le domaine des FNI, en particulier, nous exhortons l'Union soviétique à contribuer de façon constructive au succès des négociations. Les tentatives pour diviser l'Ouest en proposant de tenir compte des forces de dissuasion des tiers pays, comme celles de la France et du Royaume-Uni, sont vouées à l'échec. Ces systèmes n'ont pas leur place dans les négociations.

5. Nos nations souhaitent ardemment qu'un accord équilibré sur les FNI soit conclu à bref délai. En pareil cas, les négociations détermineront le niveau des déploiements. Il est notoire que, dans le cas contraire, les pays concernés déploieront les systèmes américains en Europe à la fin de l'année 1983, comme prévu.

6. Nos nations sont unies dans leurs efforts de réduction des armements et continueront de mener des consultations poussées et soutenues. La sécurité de nos pays est indissociable et elle doit être abordée d'une manière globale. Les tentatives pour éviter de négocier sérieusement en cherchant à influencer l'opinion publique dans nos pays sont vouées à l'échec.

7. Nous nous engageons à consacrer toutes nos ressources politiques à réduire la menace de guerre. Notre vision est celle d'un monde d'où le spectre de la guerre aura disparu pour toute l'humanité, et nous sommes déterminés à voir cet objectif se réaliser.



THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT 1984

THE LONDON ECONOMIC DECLARATION

9 June 1984

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialised countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have gathered in London from 7 to 9 June 1984 at the invitation of the Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher FRS MP, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, for the tenth annual Economic Summit.

2. The primary purpose of these meetings is to enable Heads of State or Government to come together to discuss economic problems, prospects and opportunities for our countries and for the world. We have been able to achieve not only closer understanding of each other's positions and views but also a large measure of agreement on the basic objectives of our respective policies.

3. At our last meeting, in Williamsburg in 1983, we were already able to detect clear signs of recovery from world

recession. That recovery can now be seen to be established in our countries. It is more soundly based than previous recoveries in that it results from the firm efforts made in the Summit countries and elsewhere over recent years to reduce inflation.

4. But its continuation requires unremitting efforts. We have to make the most of the opportunities with which we are now presented to reinforce the basis for enduring growth and the creation of new jobs. We need to spread the benefits of recovery widely, both within the industrialised countries and also to the developing countries, especially the poorer countries who stand to gain more than any from a sustainable growth of the world economy. High interest rates, and failure to reduce inflation further and damp down inflationary expectations, could put recovery at risk. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies of the kind that have brought us so far will have to be sustained and where necessary strengthened. We reaffirm the commitment of our Governments to those objectives and policies.

5. Not the least of our concerns is the growing strain of public expenditure in all our countries. Public expenditure has to be kept within the limits of what our national economies can afford. We welcome the increasing attention being given to

Inflation, Interest Rates, Employment

these problems by national governments and in such international bodies as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

6. As unemployment in our countries remains high, we emphasise the need for sustained growth and creation of new jobs. We must make sure that the industrial economies adapt and develop in response to demand and to technological change. We must encourage active job training policies and removal of rigidities in the labour market, and bring about the conditions in which more new jobs will be created on a lasting basis, especially for the young. We need to foster and expand the international trading system and liberalise capital markets.

7. We are mindful of the concerns expressed by the developing countries, and of the political and economic difficulties which many of them face. In our discussion of each of the issues before us we have recognised the economic interdependence of the industrialised and developing countries. We reaffirm our willingness to conduct our relations with them in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation. To this end we have asked Ministers of Finance to consider the scope for intensified discussion of international financial issues of particular concern to developing countries in the IBRD Development Committee, an appropriate and broadly

Employment

North/South

representative forum for this purpose.

8. In our strategy for dealing with the debt burdens of many developing countries, a key role has been played by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose resources have been strengthened for the purpose. Debtor countries have been increasingly ready to accept the need to adjust their economic policies, despite the painful and courageous efforts it requires. In a climate of world recovery and growing world trade, this strategy should continue to enable the international financial system to manage the problems that may still arise. But continuously high or even further growing levels of international interest rates could both exacerbate the problems of the debtor countries and make it more difficult to sustain the strategy. This underlines the importance of policies which will be conducive to lower interest rates and which take account of the impact of our policies upon other countries.

9. We have therefore agreed:-

(1) to continue with and where necessary strengthen policies to reduce inflation and interest rates, to control monetary growth and where necessary reduce budgetary deficits;

North/South, Debt

Inflation, Interest Rates, Monetary Issues

(2) to seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs:

- by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including in innovative small and medium-sized businesses;
- by encouraging the efficient working of the labour market;
- by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training;
- by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time;
- and by discouraging measures to preserve obsolescent production and technology;

(3) to support and strengthen work in the appropriate international organisations, notably the OECD, on increasing understanding of the sources and patterns of economic change, and on improving economic efficiency and

Structural Change, Employment, Technology

Structural Change

promoting growth, in particular by encouraging innovation and working for a more widespread acceptance of technological change, harmonising standards and facilitating the mobility of labour and capital;

(4) to maintain and wherever possible increase flows of resources, including official development assistance and assistance through the international financial and development institutions, to the developing countries and particularly to the poorest countries; to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the Common Fund for Commodities;

(5) in a spirit of co-operation with the countries concerned, to confirm the strategy on debt and continue to implement and develop it flexibly case by case; we have reviewed progress and attach particular importance to:

- helping debtor countries to make necessary economic and financial policy changes, taking due account of political and social difficulties;

- encouraging the IMF in its central role in this process, which it has been carrying out skilfully;
- encouraging closer co-operation between the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and strengthening the role of the IBRD in fostering development over the medium and long term;
- in cases where debtor countries are themselves making successful efforts to improve their position, encouraging more extended multi-year rescheduling of commercial debts and standing ready where appropriate to negotiate similarly in respect of debts to governments and government agencies;
- encouraging the flow of long-term direct investment; just as there is need for industrial countries to make their markets more open for the exports of developing countries, so these countries can help themselves by encouraging investment from the industrial countries;
- encouraging the substitution of more stable long-term finance, both direct and portfolio, for

North/South, Debt

short-term bank lending;

(6) to invite Finance Ministers to carry forward, in an urgent and thorough manner, their current work on ways to improve the operation of the international monetary system, including exchange rates, surveillance, the creation, control and distribution of international liquidity and the role of the IMF; and to complete the present phase of their work in the first half of 1985 with a view to discussion at an early meeting of the IMF Interim Committee. The question of a further allocation of Special Drawing Rights is to be reconsidered by the IMF Interim Committee in September 1984;

(7) to carry forward the procedures agreed at Versailles and at Williamsburg for multilateral monitoring and surveillance of convergence of economic performance toward lower inflation and higher growth;

(8) to seek to improve the operation and stability of the international financial system, by means of prudent policies among the major countries, by providing an adequate flow of funding to the international financial institutions, and by improving international access to capital markets in industrialised countries;

Monetary Issues

Inflation,
Employment

Structural Change, Debt

(9) to urge all trading countries, industrialised and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalise and expand international trade in manufactures, commodities and services;

Trade

(10) to accelerate the completion of current trade liberalisation programmes, particularly the 1982 GATT work programme, in co-operation with other trading partners; to press forward with the work on trade in services in the international organisations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing; and, building on the 1982 GATT work programme, to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

Trade

10. We are greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and drought in parts of Africa. We attach major importance to the special action programme for Africa, which is

North/South

being prepared by the World Bank and should provide renewed impetus to the joint efforts of the international community to help.

11. We have considered the possible implications of a further deterioration of the situation in the Gulf for the supply of oil. We are satisfied that, given the stocks of oil presently available in the world, the availability of other sources of energy, and the scope for conservation in the use of energy, adequate supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international co-operation and mutually supportive action. We will continue to act together to that end.

12. We note with approval the continuing consensus on the security and other implications of economic relations with Eastern countries, and on the need to continue work on this subject in the appropriate organisations.

13. We welcome the further report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment created by the Versailles Economic Summit, and the progress made in the eighteen areas of co-operation, and invite the Group to pursue further work and to report to Personal Representatives in time for the next Economic Summit. We also welcome the invitation of the Italian Government to an international conference to be held in

Italy in 1985 on the theme of technological innovation and the creation of new jobs.

14. We recognise the international dimension of environmental problems and the role of environmental factors in economic development. We have invited Ministers responsible for environmental policies to identify areas for continuing co-operation in this field. In addition we have decided to invite the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment to consider what has been done so far and to identify specific areas for research on the causes, effects and means of limiting environmental pollution of air, water and ground where existing knowledge is inadequate, and to identify possible projects for industrial co-operation to develop cost-effective techniques to reduce environmental damage. The Group is invited to report on these matters by 31 December 1984. In the meantime we welcome the invitation from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to certain Summit countries to an international conference on the environment in Munich on 24-27 June 1984.

15. We thank the Prime Minister of Japan for his report on the Hakone Conference of Life Sciences and Mankind, organised by the Japan Foundation in March 1984, and welcome the intention of the French Government to sponsor a second Conference in 1985.

Environment

Technology

16. We believe that manned space stations are the kind of programme that provides a stimulus for technological development leading to strengthened economies and improved quality of life. Such stations are being studied in some of our countries with a view to their being launched in the framework of national or international programmes. In that context each of our countries will consider carefully the generous and thoughtful invitation received from the President of the United States to other Summit countries to participate in the development of such a station by the United States. We welcome the intention of the United States to report at the next Summit on international participation in their programme.

17. We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the Federal Chancellor's invitation to meet in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Lancaster House
9 June 1984

THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT 1984

DECLARATION ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES

As agreed by Heads of State or Government

8 June 1984

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial democracies with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to the values which sustain and bring together our societies.

2. We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

3. We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects.

4. We believe that, in the political and economic systems of our democracies, it is for governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative; in which the ideals of social

justice, obligations and rights can be pursued; in which enterprise can flourish and employment opportunities can be available for all; in which all have equal opportunities of sharing in the benefits of growth and there is support for those who suffer or are in need; in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery; and in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency. Our countries have the resources and will jointly to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

5. We believe in close partnership among our countries in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole. We look for co-operation with all countries on the basis of respect for their independence and territorial integrity, regardless of differences between political, economic and social systems. We respect genuine non-alignment. We are aware that economic strength places special moral responsibilities upon us. We reaffirm our determination to fight hunger and poverty throughout the world.

6. We believe in the need for peace with freedom and justice. Each of us rejects the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Each of us will maintain only the military strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defence. We believe that in today's world the independence of each of our countries is of concern to us all. We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiation and we shall support all efforts to this end.

7. Strong in these beliefs, and endowed with great diversity and creative vigour, we look forward to the future with confidence.

Lancaster House

8 June 1984



THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT 1984

DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

1. The Heads of State and Government discussed the problem of international terrorism.
2. They noted that hijacking and kidnapping had declined since the Declarations of Bonn (1978), Venice (1980) and Ottawa (1981) as a result of improved security measures, but that terrorism had developed other techniques, sometimes in association with traffic in drugs.
3. They expressed their resolve to combat this threat by every possible means, strengthening existing measures and developing effective new ones.
4. They were disturbed to note the ease with which terrorists move across international boundaries, and gain access to weapons, explosives, training and finance.
5. They viewed with serious concern the increasing involvement of states and governments in acts of terrorism, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity. They acknowledged the inviolability of diplomatic missions and other requirements of international law: but they emphasised the obligations which that law also entails.
6. Proposals which found support in the discussion included the following:
 - closer co-operation and co-ordination between police and security organisations and other relevant authorities, especially in the exchange of information, intelligence and technical knowledge;
 - scrutiny by each country of gaps in its national legislation which might be exploited by terrorists;

Terrorism

- use of the powers of the receiving state under the Vienna Convention in such matters as the size of diplomatic missions, and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;
- action by each country to review the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism;
- consultation and as far as possible cooperation over the expulsion or exclusion from their countries of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism.

7. The Heads of State and Government recognised that this is a problem which affects all civilised states. They resolved to promote action through competent international organisations and among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts.

THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT 1984



DECLARATION ON EAST WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROL

1. We had a substantial discussion of East-West relations. We stressed that the first need is for solidarity and resolve among us all.
2. At the same time, we are determined to pursue the search for extended political dialogue and long-term co-operation with the Soviet Union and her allies. Contacts exist and are being developed in a number of fields. Each of us will pursue all useful opportunities for dialogue.
3. Our aim is security and the lowest possible level of forces. We wish to see early and positive results in the various arms control negotiations and the speedy resumption of those now suspended. The United States has offered to re-start nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time, without pre-conditions. We hope that the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and positive way. We are convinced that this would be in the common interest of both East and West. We are in favour of agreements which would build confidence and give concrete expression, through precise commitments, to the principle of the non-use of force.
4. We believe that East and West have important common interests: in preserving peace; in enhancing confidence and security; in reducing the risks of surprise attack or war by accident; in improving crisis management techniques; and in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

East/West

9 JUNE 1984



THE LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT 1984

THE IRAQ IRAN CONFLICT

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIR

1. We discussed the Iraq/Iran conflict in all its various aspects.
2. We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.
3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other states. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.
4. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honourable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary-General.
5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.

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:

Structural
Change
Employment
Trade
Monetary
Issues

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| | | Employment |
| (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. | North/
South |
| (c) | Open multilateral trade is essential to global prosperity and we urge an early and substantial reduction of barriers to trade. | Trade |
| (d) | We seek also to make the functioning of the world monetary system more stable and more effective. | Monetary
Issues |
| (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. | Environment |
| 1. | <u>Growth and Employment</u> | |
| 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. | Employment
Inflation |
| - | 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. | Interest Rates
Structural Change |

- 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 organizations, as well as the substantial assistance provided by the governments of many countries and the establishment by the World Bank of the Special Facility of Subsahara Africa.

North/South

Debt

Debt

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 to 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.

North/South

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 agreed 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

Trade

Monetary Issues

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 government 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 use of 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
03 MAY 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 aid 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 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 recognize 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 even 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 stage 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.

East/West (security)

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.

North/South

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.

Tokyo Economic Declaration

May 6, 1986

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialized countries and the representatives of the European Community, meeting in Tokyo for the twelfth Economic Summit, have reviewed developments in the world economy since our meeting in Bonn a year ago, and have reaffirmed our continuing determination to work together to sustain and improve the prosperity and well-being of the peoples of our own countries, to support the developing countries in their efforts to promote their economic growth and prosperity, and to improve the functioning of the world monetary and trading systems.

INFLATION/
MONETARY ISSUES/
ENERGY

2. Developments since our last meeting reflect the effectiveness of the policies to which we have committed ourselves at successive Economic Summits in recent years. The economies of the industrialized countries are now in their fourth year of expansion. In all our countries, the rate of inflation has been declining. With the continuing pursuit of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, this has permitted a substantial lowering of interest rates. There has been a significant shift in the pattern of exchange rates which better reflects fundamental economic conditions. For the industrialized countries, and indeed for the world economy, the recent decline in oil prices will help to sustain non-inflationary growth and to increase the volume of world trade, despite the difficulties which it creates for certain oil-producing countries. Overall, these developments offer brighter prospects for, and enhance confidence in, the future of the world economy.

MONETARY ISSUES
TRADE

3. However, the world economy still faces a number of difficult challenges which could impair sustainability of growth. Among these are high unemployment, large domestic and external imbalances, uncertainty about the future behaviour of exchange rates, persistent protectionist pressures, continuing difficulties of many developing countries and severe debt problems for some, and uncertainty about medium-term prospects for the levels of energy prices. If large imbalances and other distortions are allowed to persist for too long, they will present an increasing threat to world economic growth and to the open multilateral trading system. We cannot afford to relax our efforts. In formulating our policies, we need to look to the medium and longer term, and to have regard to the interrelated and structural character of current problems.

STRUCTURAL CHANGE

4. We stress the need to implement effective structural adjustment policies in all countries across the whole range of economic activities to promote growth, employment and the integration of domestic economies into the world economy. Such policies include technological innovation, adaptation of industrial structure and expansion of trade and foreign direct investment.

5. In each of our own countries, it remains essential to maintain a firm control of public spending within an appropriate medium-term framework of fiscal and monetary policies. In some of our countries there continue to be excessive fiscal deficits which the governments concerned are resolved progressively to reduce.

EMPLOYMENT

6. Since our last meeting we have had some success in the creation of new jobs to meet additions to the labour force, but unemployment remains excessively high in many of our countries. Non-inflationary growth remains the biggest single contributor to the limitation and reduction of unemployment, but it needs to be reinforced by policies which encourage job creation, particularly in new and high-technology industries, and in small businesses.

7. At the same time, it is important that there should be close and continuous coordination of economic policy among the seven Summit countries. We welcome the recent examples of improved coordination among the Group of Five Finance Ministers and Central Bankers, which have helped to change the pattern of exchange rates and to lower interest rates on an orderly and non-inflationary basis. We agree, however, that additional measures should be taken to ensure that procedures for effective coordination of international economic policy are strengthened further. To this end, the Heads of State or Government:

NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

- agree to form a new Group of Seven Finance Ministers, including Italy and Canada, which will work together more closely and more frequently in the periods between the annual Summit meetings;
- request the seven Finance Ministers to review their individual economic objectives and forecasts collectively at least once a year, using the indicators specified below, with a particular view to examining their mutual compatibility;

With the representatives of the European Community:

- state that the purposes of improved coordination should explicitly include promoting non-inflationary

MONETARY ISSUES

economic growth, strengthening market-oriented incentives for employment and productive investment, opening the international trading and investment system, and fostering greater stability in exchange rates;

- reaffirm the undertaking at the 1982 Versailles Summit to cooperate with the IMF in strengthening multilateral surveillance, particularly among the countries whose currencies constitute the SDR, and request that, in conducting such surveillance and in conjunction with the Managing Director of the IMF, their individual economic forecasts should be reviewed, taking into account indicators such as GNP growth rates, inflation rates, interest rates, unemployment rates, fiscal deficit ratios, current account and trade balances, monetary growth rates, reserves, and exchange rates;
- invite the Finance Ministers and Central Bankers in conducting multilateral surveillance to make their best efforts to reach an understanding on appropriate remedial measures whenever there are significant deviations from an intended course; and recommend that remedial efforts focus first and foremost on underlying policy fundamentals, while reaffirming the 1983 Williamsburg commitment to intervene in exchange markets when to do so would be helpful.

The Heads of State or Government:

- request the Group of Five Finance Ministers to include Canada and Italy in their meetings whenever the management or the improvement of the international monetary system and related economic policy measures are to be discussed and dealt with;
- invite Finance Ministers to report progress at the next Economic Summit meeting.

These improvements in coordination should be accompanied by similar efforts within the Group of Ten.

NORTH/SOUTH

8. The pursuit of these policies by the industrialized countries will help the developing countries in so far as it strengthens the world economy, creates conditions for lower interest rates, generates the possibility of increased financial flows to the developing countries, promotes transfer of technology and improves access to the markets of the industrialized countries. At the same time, developing countries, particularly debtor countries,

NORTH/SOUTH

can fit themselves to play a fuller part in the world economy by adopting effective structural adjustment policies, coupled with measures to mobilize domestic savings, to encourage the repatriation of capital, to improve the environment for foreign investment, and to promote more open trading policies. In this connection, noting in particular the difficult situation facing those countries highly dependent on exports of primary commodities, we agree to continue to support their efforts for further processing of their products and for diversifying their economies, and to take account of their export needs in formulating our own trade and domestic policies.

9. Private financial flows will continue to play a major part in providing for their development needs. We reaffirm our willingness to maintain and, where appropriate, expand official financial flows, both bilateral and multilateral, to developing countries. In this connection, we attach great importance to an early and substantial eighth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and to a general capital increase of the World Bank when appropriate. We look for progress in activating the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

DEBT

10. We reaffirm the continued importance of the case-by-case approach to international debt problems. We welcome the progress made in developing the cooperative debt strategy, in particular building on the United States initiative. The role of the international financial institutions, including the multilateral development banks, will continue to be central, and we welcome moves for closer cooperation among these institutions, and particularly between the IMF and the World Bank. Sound adjustment programmes will also need resumed commercial bank lending, flexibility in rescheduling debt and appropriate access to export credits.

NORTH/SOUTH

11. We welcome the improvement which has occurred in the food situation in Africa. Nonetheless a number of African countries continue to need emergency aid, and we stand ready to assist. More generally, we continue to recognize the high priority to be given to meeting the needs of Africa. Measures identified in the Report on Aid to Africa adopted and forwarded to us by our Foreign Ministers should be steadily implemented. Assistance should focus in particular on the medium- and long-term economic development of these countries. In this

connection we attach great importance to continued cooperation through the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan African countries, early implementation of the newly established Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF and the use of the IDA. We intend to participate actively in the forthcoming United Nations Special Session on Africa to lay the foundation for the region's long-term development.

TRADE

12. The open multilateral trading system is one of the keys to the efficiency and expansion of the world economy. We reaffirm our commitment to halting and reversing protectionism, and to reducing and dismantling trade restrictions. We support the strengthening of the system and functioning of the GATT, its adaptation to new developments in world trade and to the international economic environment, and the bringing of new issues under international discipline. The New Round should, inter alia, address the issues of trade in services and trade related aspects of intellectual property rights and foreign direct investment. Further liberalization of trade is, we believe, of no less importance for the developing countries than for ourselves, and we are fully committed to the preparatory process in the GATT with a view to the early launching of the New Round of multilateral trade negotiations. We shall work at the September Ministerial meeting to make decisive progress in this direction.

TRADE
AGRICULTURE

13. We note with concern that a situation of global structural surplus now exists for some important agricultural products, arising partly from technological improvements, partly from changes in the world market situation, and partly from long-standing policies of domestic subsidy and protection of agriculture in all our countries. This harms the economies of certain developing countries and is likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures. This is a problem which we all share and can be dealt with only in cooperation with each other. We all recognize the importance of agriculture to the well-being of rural communities, but we are agreed that, when there are surpluses, action is needed to redirect policies and adjust structure of agricultural production in the light of world demand. We recognize the importance of understanding these issues and express our determination to give full support to the work of the OECD in this field.

ENERGY

14. Bearing in mind that the recent oil price decline owes much to the cooperative energy policies which we have pursued during the past decade, we recognize the need for continuity of policies for achieving long-term energy market stability and security of supply. We note that the current oil market situation enables countries which wish to do so to increase stock levels.

TECHNOLOGY

15. We reaffirm the importance of science and technology for the dynamic growth of the world economy and take note, with appreciation, of the final report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment. We welcome the progress made by the United States Manned Space Programme and the progress made by the autonomous work of the European Space Agency (ESA). We stress the importance for genuine partnership and appropriate exchange of information, experience and technologies among the participating states. We also note with satisfaction the results of the Symposium on Neuroscience and Ethics, hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany and we appreciate the decision of the Canadian Government to host the next meeting.

ENVIRONMENT

16. We reaffirm our responsibility, shared with other governments, to preserve the natural environment, and continue to attach importance to international cooperation in the effective prevention and control of pollution and natural resources management. In this regard, we take note of the work of the environmental experts on the improvement and harmonization of the techniques and practices of environmental measurement, and ask them to report as soon as possible. We also recognize the need to strengthen cooperation with developing countries in the area of the environment.

17. We have agreed to meet again in 1987 and have accepted the invitation of the President of the Council of the Italian Government to meet in Italy.

DECLARATION ECONOMIQUE DE TOKYO

1) Nous, Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement des Sept grands pays industrialisés ainsi que les représentants de la Communauté Européenne, réunis à Tokyo pour le douzième Sommet économique, avons examiné l'évolution de l'économie mondiale depuis notre rencontre à Bonn il y a un an, et avons réaffirmé notre constante détermination à travailler ensemble pour soutenir et accroître la prospérité et le bien-être des peuples de nos pays, à apporter notre soutien aux pays en développement dans leurs efforts pour promouvoir leur croissance économique et leur prospérité, et à améliorer le fonctionnement du système monétaire international et des échanges mondiaux.

2) Les progrès réalisés depuis notre dernière rencontre reflètent l'efficacité des politiques que nous nous sommes engagés à appliquer lors des Sommets économiques de ces dernières années. Les économies des pays industrialisés connaissent maintenant leur quatrième année d'expansion. Dans tous nos pays le taux d'inflation a baissé. Conjugué à la mise en oeuvre de politiques monétaires et budgétaires prudentes, ceci a permis une baisse substantielle des taux d'intérêts. Il y a eu une modification importante de la grille des taux de change, qui reflète mieux les conditions économiques fondamentales. Pour les pays industrialisés et en fait pour l'économie mondiale, la baisse récente des prix du pétrole contribuera à maintenir une croissance non inflationniste et à augmenter le volume des échanges mondiaux, en dépit des difficultés que cette baisse crée pour certains pays producteurs de pétrole. Dans l'ensemble, cette évolution ouvre des perspectives plus encourageantes pour l'avenir de l'économie mondiale et permet de l'envisager avec davantage de confiance.

3) Cependant, l'économie mondiale est encore confrontée à un certain nombre de problèmes difficiles qui pourraient compromettre la poursuite de la croissance, notamment un chômage élevé, des déséquilibres internes et externes importants, une incertitude quant à l'évolution à venir de: taux de change, le maintien de pressions protectionnistes, la persistance de difficultés pour de nombreux pays en développement, de graves problèmes d'endettement pour certains d'entre eux, et une incertitude sur les perspectives à moyen terme en ce qui concerne le prix de l'énergie. Si nous laissons persister trop longtemps d'importants déséquilibres et autres distorsions, ceux-ci constitueront une menace de plus en plus grande pour la croissance économique mondiale et pour le système commercial multilatéral ouvert. Nous ne pouvons nous permettre de relâcher nos efforts. En formulant nos politiques, nous devons considérer le moyen et le long terme et tenir compte du caractère structurel et interdépendant des problèmes actuels.

4) Nous soulignons la nécessité d'appliquer dans tous les pays des politiques d'ajustement structurelles efficaces concernant l'ensemble des activités économiques afin d'améliorer la croissance, l'emploi et l'intégration des économies nationales dans l'économie mondiale. Ces politiques incluent l'innovation technologique, l'adaptation

des structures industrielles, la croissance du commerce et des investissements directs étrangers.

5) Dans chacun de nos pays, il demeure essentiel de maintenir un strict contrôle des dépenses publiques dans un cadre à moyen terme approprié de politiques budgétaires et monétaires. Dans certains de nos pays, il continue à y avoir des déficits budgétaires excessifs que les gouvernements concernés sont déterminés à réduire progressivement.

6) Depuis notre dernière rencontre nous avons remporté quelques succès dans la création d'emplois nouveaux pour répondre à l'augmentation de la main-d'oeuvre, mais le chômage demeure beaucoup trop élevé dans nombre de nos pays. Une croissance non inflationniste reste la clé essentielle pour limiter et réduire le chômage, mais elle doit être renforcée par des politiques qui encouragent la création d'emplois, en particulier dans les industries nouvelles et de haute technologie et dans les petites entreprises.

7) En même temps, il est important qu'il y ait une coordination étroite et permanente des politiques économiques entre les sept pays du Sommet. Nous nous félicitons des exemples récents d'amélioration de la coordination entre le groupe des cinq Ministres des Finances et les banques centrales, qui ont contribué à modifier la grille des taux de change et à abaisser les taux d'intérêt sur une base ordonnée et non inflationniste. Nous convenons toutefois que des mesures complémentaires devraient être prises pour renforcer encore les procédures destinées à assurer une coordination efficace de la politique économique internationale.

A cette fin les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement :

- conviennent de constituer un nouveau groupe des sept ministres des Finances comprenant l'Italie et le Canada, qui travailleront ensemble plus étroitement et plus fréquemment dans les périodes séparant les rencontres annuelles au Sommet.

- demandent aux sept Ministres des Finances d'examiner collectivement, au moins une fois par an, leurs objectifs et prévisions économiques respectifs en utilisant les indicateurs spécifiés ci-dessous, en accordant une attention particulière à leur compatibilité mutuelle ;

Avec les représentants de la Communauté Européenne :

- déclarent que les objectifs d'une meilleure coordination devraient inclure explicitement la promotion d'une croissance économique non inflationniste, le renforcement d'incitations orientées vers le marché en faveur de l'emploi et de l'investissement productif, l'ouverture du système des échanges et des investissements internationaux, et le progrès vers une plus grande stabilité des taux de change.

- réaffirment l'engagement pris au Sommet de Versailles en 1982 de coopérer avec le F.M.I. pour renforcer la surveillance multilatérale, en particulier entre les pays dont les monnaies constituent le DTS et demandent que, dans l'exercice de cette surveillance et en association avec le Directeur général du F.M.I., leurs prévisions économiques respectives soient passées en revue en prenant en compte des indicateurs tels que les taux de croissance du PNB, les taux d'inflation, les taux d'intérêt, les taux de chômage, les niveaux de déficit budgétaire, les balances courantes et les balances commerciales, les taux de croissance des agrégats monétaires, les réserves et les taux de change.

- invitent les Ministres des Finances et les banques centrales à faire, dans l'exercice de la surveillance multilatérale, tous leurs efforts pour parvenir à un accord sur les mesures correctives appropriées toutes les fois qu'il se produit une déviation importante par rapport à une orientation projetée ; et recommandent que les mesures correctives s'appuient avant tout sur les conditions économiques fondamentales sous-jacentes tout en réaffirmant l'engagement pris à Williamsburg en 1983 d'intervenir sur les marchés des changes lorsque ce sera utile.

Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement :

- demandent au groupe des cinq Ministres des Finances d'inclure dans leurs réunions le Canada et l'Italie toutes les fois qu'il sera discuté et traité de la gestion ou de l'amélioration du système monétaire international et des mesures de politique économique y afférentes ;

- invitent les Ministres des Finances à faire rapport au prochain Sommet économique.

Ces améliorations de la coordination devraient être accompagnées d'efforts semblables au sein du Groupe des dix.

8) L'application de ces politiques par les pays industrialisés aidera les pays en développement dans la mesure où elle renforce l'économie mondiale, crée les conditions d'une baisse des taux d'intérêt, permet d'accroître les flux financiers vers les pays en développement, favorise le transfert de technologie et améliore l'accès au marché des pays industrialisés. En même temps, les pays en développement et notamment les pays débiteurs pourraient être amenés à jouer un plus grand rôle dans l'économie mondiale en adoptant des politiques d'ajustement structurelles efficaces associées à des mesures visant à mobiliser l'épargne nationale, à encourager le rapatriement des capitaux, à améliorer l'environnement pour les investissements étrangers et à promouvoir des politiques commerciales plus ouvertes. A cet égard, notant en particulier la situation difficile qu'affrontent les pays très dépendants des exportations de produits de base, nous convenons de continuer à soutenir leurs efforts pour assurer une plus grande part de la

transformation de leurs produits, pour diversifier leurs économies et convenons de tenir compte de leurs besoins en matière d'exportation dans la formulation de nos propres politiques commerciales et internes.

9) Les flux financiers privés continueront de jouer un rôle important pour répondre à leurs besoins de développement. Nous réaffirmons notre volonté de maintenir et au besoin d'accroître les flux financiers publics tant bilatéraux que multilatéraux vers les pays en développement. A cet égard, nous attachons une grande importance à une huitième reconstitution rapide et substantielle des ressources de l'association internationale de développement (IDA) et à une augmentation générale du capital de la Banque Mondiale lorsque ce sera nécessaire. Nous attendons des progrès dans la mise en oeuvre de l'agence de garantie multilatérale pour l'investissement.

10) Nous réaffirmons que l'approche au cas par cas des problèmes de la dette internationale conserve toute son importance. Nous saluons les progrès faits dans la mise en oeuvre de la stratégie concertée de la dette fondée en particulier sur l'initiative américaine. Le rôle des institutions financières internationales, y compris les Banques multilatérales de développement continuera à être central et nous saluons les initiatives allant dans le sens d'une coopération plus étroite entre ces institutions, en particulier entre le FMI et la Banque Mondiale. Des programmes d'ajustement sains exigeront aussi la reprise des prêts des banques commerciales, la flexibilité dans le rééchelonnement de la dette et un accès approprié aux crédits à l'exportation.

11) Nous saluons l'amélioration générale de la situation alimentaire qui est intervenue en Afrique. Néanmoins, un certain nombre de pays africains continuent à avoir besoin d'une aide d'urgence et nous sommes prêts à leur fournir une assistance. Plus généralement, nous continuons à reconnaître qu'il convient d'accorder un haut degré de priorité à la satisfaction des besoins de l'Afrique. Les mesures définies dans le rapport sur l'aide à l'Afrique adopté par nos Ministres des Affaires Etrangères et qu'ils nous ont remis devraient être appliquées avec détermination. L'aide devrait se concentrer en particulier sur le développement économique à moyen et à long terme de ces pays. Dans ce contexte, nous attachons une grande importance à poursuivre la coopération à travers la facilité spéciale pour l'Afrique sub-saharienne, la mise en place rapide de la nouvelle facilité pour l'ajustement structurel du Fonds Monétaire international et l'utilisation de l'AID. Notre intention est de participer activement à la prochaine session spéciale des Nations Unies sur l'Afrique pour poser les fondations d'un développement à long terme de la région.

12) Le système de commerce multilatéral ouvert est une des clés de l'efficacité et de l'expansion de l'économie mondiale. Nous réaffirmons notre engagement d'arrêter et de faire reculer le protectionnisme, de réduire et de démanteler les restrictions au commerce. Nous soutenons le renforcement du système et du fonctionnement du GATT, son

adaptation aux nouveaux développements du commerce mondial et à l'environnement économique international et l'extension aux sujets des disciplines internationales à de nouveaux sujets.

Le nouveau cycle de négociations unilatérales devrait traiter entre autres la question des échanges de services les aspects commerciaux du droit de propriété intellectuelle et l'investissement direct étranger.

Une plus grande libéralisation du commerce est, nous en sommes convaincus, aussi importante pour les pays en développement que pour nous-mêmes et nous sommes pleinement engagés dans le processus de préparation du GATT en ayant en vue un lancement rapide du nouveau cycle de négociations commerciales multilatérales. Nous nous emploierons lors de la session ministérielle de septembre à progresser de manière décisive dans cette direction.

13) Nous notons avec préoccupation qu'une situation de surplus structurel global existe maintenant pour quelques produits agricoles importants, en partie en raison d'améliorations technologiques, en partie en raison de changements sur le marché mondial et en partie en raison de politiques anciennes de subventions nationales et de protection de l'agriculture dans tous nos pays.

Ceci porte préjudice aux économies de certains pays en développement et est susceptible d'aggraver le risque d'une extension des pressions protectionnistes. C'est un problème qui nous est commun à tous et qui ne peut être traité que par une coopération mutuelle. Nous reconnaissons tous l'importance de l'agriculture pour le bien-être des communautés rurales mais nous sommes tombés d'accord sur le fait que, quand il existe des surplus, une action est nécessaire pour réorienter les politiques et ajuster les structures de la production agricole compte tenu de la demande mondiale. Nous reconnaissons l'importance d'une bonne appréhension de ces problèmes et exprimons notre détermination à soutenir pleinement les travaux de l'OCDE dans ce domaine.

14) Conscients du fait que la baisse du prix du pétrole doit beaucoup aux politiques énergétiques que nous avons menées collectivement au cours de la dernière décennie, nous reconnaissons la nécessité de poursuivre des politiques permettant d'atteindre à long terme une stabilité du marché de l'énergie et une sécurité de l'approvisionnement. Nous notons que la situation actuelle du marché pétrolier permet aux pays qui le souhaitent d'accroître le niveau de leurs stocks.

15) Nous réaffirmons l'importance de la science et de la technologie pour la croissance dynamique de l'économie mondiale et prenons note avec satisfaction du rapport final du groupe de travail Technologie, Croissance et Emploi. Nous saluons les progrès faits par le programme américain de station spatiale habitée et par le programme autonome de l'agence spatiale européenne (ESA). Nous soulignons

l'importance d'une coopération véritable et d'un échange approprié d'informations, d'expériences et de technologies entre les États participants. Nous notons aussi avec satisfaction les résultats du symposium sur la Neurosciences et l'Éthique organisé par la République Fédérale d'Allemagne et nous apprécions la décision du gouvernement canadien d'accueillir la prochaine réunion.

16) Nous réaffirmons notre responsabilité partagée avec d'autres gouvernements de préserver l'environnement naturel et nous continuons à attacher de l'importance à la coopération internationale dans la prévention et le contrôle efficaces de la pollution et dans la gestion des ressources naturelles. Dans cet esprit, nous prenons note du travail des experts en environnement sur l'amélioration et l'harmonisation des techniques et des pratiques de mesures de l'environnement et nous leur demandons de faire rapport dès que possible. Nous reconnaissons aussi la nécessité de renforcer la coopération avec les pays en développement en matière d'environnement. Nous sommes d'accord pour nous rencontrer de nouveau en 1987 et avons accepté l'invitation du Président du Conseil du Gouvernement Italien à nous réunir en Italie.

TOKYO DECLARATION
LOOKING FORWARD TO A BETTER FUTURE

May 5, 1986

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representatives of the European Community, with roots deep in the civilizations of Europe and Asia, have seized the opportunity of our meeting at Tokyo to raise our sights not just to the rest of this century but into the next as well. We face the future with confidence and determination, sharing common principles and objectives and mindful of our strengths.

2. Our shared principles and objectives, reaffirmed at past Summits, are bearing fruit. Nations surrounding the Pacific are thriving dynamically through free exchange, building on their rich and varied heritages. The countries of Western Europe, the Community members in particular, are flourishing by raising their cooperation to new levels. The countries of North America, enriched by European and Asian cultures alike, are firm in their commitment to the realization in freedom of human potential. Throughout the world we see the powerful appeal of democracy and growing recognition that personal initiative, individual creativity and social justice are main sources of progress. More than ever we have all to join our energies in the search for a safer and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world. We believe that close partnership of Japan, North America and Europe will make a significant contribution toward this end.

EAST/WEST (security)

3. We reaffirm our common dedication to preserving and strengthening peace, and as part of that effort, to building a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West. Each of us is ready to engage in cooperation in fields of common interest. Within existing alliances, each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defence that can protect freedom and deter aggression, while not threatening the security of others. We know that peace cannot be safeguarded by military strength alone. Each of us is committed to addressing East-West differences through high-level dialogue and negotiation. To that end, each of us supports balanced, substantial and verifiable reductions in the level of arms; measures to increase confidence and reduce the risks of conflicts; and the peaceful resolution of disputes. Recalling the agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to accelerate work at Geneva, we appreciate

the United States' negotiating efforts and call on the Soviet Union also to negotiate positively. In addition to these efforts, we shall work for improved respect for the rights of individuals throughout the world.

NORTH/SOUTH

4. We proclaim our conviction that in today's world, characterized by ever increasing interdependence, our countries cannot enjoy lasting stability and prosperity without stability and prosperity in the developing world and without the cooperation among us which can achieve these aims. We pledge ourselves afresh to fight against hunger, disease and poverty, so that developing nations can also play a full part in building a common, bright future.

ENVIRONMENT/
EMPLOYMENT/
TECHNOLOGY

5. We owe it to future generations to pass on a healthy environment and a culture rich in both spiritual and material values. We are resolved to pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs. We proclaim our commitment to work together for a world which respects human beings in the diversity of their talents, beliefs, cultures and traditions. In such a world based upon peace, freedom and democracy, the ideals of social justice can be realized and employment opportunities can be available for all. We must harness wisely the potential of science and technology, and enhance the benefits through cooperation and exchange. We have a solemn responsibility so to educate the next generation as to endow them with the creativity befitting the twenty-first century and to convey to them the value of living in freedom and dignity.

DECLARATION DE TOKYO
POUR UN AVENIR MEILLEUR

1) Nous, Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement des sept grandes nations industrielles ainsi que les représentants de la Communauté européenne, profondément enracinés dans les civilisations d'Europe et d'Asie, avons saisi l'occasion de notre réunion à Tokyo pour porter nos regards non seulement jusqu'à la fin du siècle, mais aussi sur le siècle prochain. Nous envisageons l'avenir avec confiance et détermination, partageant des principes et des objectifs communs, et conscients de nos forces.

2) Les principes et objectifs communs que nous avons réaffirmés lors des Sommets précédents portent leurs fruits. Les nations qui entourent le Pacifique connaissent un développement dynamique grâce au libre échange, en s'appuyant sur leurs héritages riches et variés. Les pays d'Europe occidentale, les membres de la Communauté en particulier, sont en plein essor en portant leur coopération à de nouveaux paliers. Les pays d'Amérique du Nord, enrichis à la fois par les cultures européennes et asiatiques, sont fermes dans leur attachement à promouvoir le potentiel humain dans la liberté.

Dans le monde entier, nous constatons l'attrait puissant de la démocratie et le fait que l'on reconnaît de plus en plus que l'initiative personnelle, la créativité individuelle et la justice sociale sont les sources principales du progrès. Plus que jamais, nous devons tous unir nos énergies dans la recherche d'un monde plus sûr, plus sain, plus civilisé et prospère, libre et pacifique. Nous avons la conviction que l'association étroite du Japon, de l'Amérique du Nord et de l'Europe apportera une contribution importante à cette fin.

3) Nous réaffirmons notre attachement commun au renforcement de la paix et, dans le cadre de ces efforts, à l'établissement de rapports plus stables et plus constructifs entre l'Est et l'Ouest. Chacun de nous est prêt à engager une coopération dans des domaines d'intérêt commun. Au sein des alliances existantes, chacun de nous est décidé à entretenir une défense forte et crédible, capable de protéger les libertés et de dissuader l'agression, sans pour autant menacer la sécurité des autres. Nous savons que la paix ne peut être sauvegardée simplement par la force militaire. Chacun de nous veut s'attaquer aux divergences entre l'Est et l'Ouest par la voie du dialogue et de la négociation au plus haut niveau. A cette fin, chacun de nous est favorable à des

réductions équilibrées, importantes et vérifiables des niveaux d'armements, à des mesures renforçant la confiance et réduisant les risques de conflit, et au règlement pacifique des différends. Rappelant que les Etats-Unis et l'Union Soviétique sont convenus d'accélérer les travaux de Genève, nous apprécions les efforts de négociation des Etats-Unis et nous invitons l'Union Soviétique à négocier également de façon positive. En sus de ces efforts, nous oeuvrerons également pour un plus grand respect des droits des personnes dans le monde entier.

4) Nous proclamons notre conviction que, dans le monde actuel, caractérisé par une interdépendance croissante, nos pays ne peuvent pas jouir d'une stabilité et d'une prospérité durables s'il n'y a pas de stabilité et de prospérité dans le monde en développement ou s'il n'existe pas de coopération entre nous pour atteindre ces objectifs. Nous nous engageons donc à nouveau à lutter contre la faim, la maladie et la pauvreté, afin que les pays en développement puissent également jouer pleinement leur rôle dans la construction d'un avenir commun lumineux.

5) Nous nous devons de transmettre aux générations futures un environnement sain et une culture riche à la fois de valeurs spirituelles et matérielles. Nous sommes résolus à poursuivre une action internationale efficace pour lutter contre la toxicomanie. Nous affirmons notre volonté de travailler ensemble dans un monde qui respecte l'être humain dans la diversité de ses talents, de ses croyances, de ses cultures et de ses traditions. Dans un monde ainsi fondé sur la paix, la liberté et la démocratie, les idéaux de justice sociale pourront être réalisés et il existera des possibilités d'emploi pour tous. Nous devons exploiter avec sagesse le potentiel de la science et de la technologie, et développer leurs bienfaits par la coopération et les échanges. Nous avons la lourde responsabilité de former la génération future dans l'esprit de créativité qui sied au vingt-et-unième siècle, et de lui transmettre la valeur d'une vie de la liberté et de dignité.

STATEMENT ON
THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

May 5, 1986 .

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the Representatives of the European Community, have discussed the implications of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We express our deep sympathy for those affected. We remain ready to extend assistance, in particular medical and technical, as and when requested.

2. Nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. For each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. Each of our countries accepts that responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information, as our and other countries have requested.

3. We note with satisfaction the Soviet Union's willingness to undertake discussions this week with the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We expect that these discussions will lead to the Soviet Union's participation in the desired post-accident analysis.

4. We welcome and encourage the work of the IAEA in seeking to improve international cooperation on the safety of nuclear installations, the handling of nuclear accidents and their consequences, and the provision of mutual emergency assistance. Moving forward from the relevant IAEA guidelines, we urge the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents. This should be done with the least possible delay.

DECLARATION SUR LES IMPLICATIONS

DE L'ACCIDENT NUCLEAIRE DE TCHERNOBYL

1) Nous, Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement des sept grands pays industrialisés et les représentants de la Communauté européenne, avons discuté des implications de l'accident de la centrale nucléaire de Tchernobyl. Nous exprimons notre profonde sympathie à ceux qui ont été touchés. Nous demeurons prêts à apporter une aide, en particulier médicale et technique, lorsque la demande en sera faite et dans la forme demandée.

2) L'énergie nucléaire est et continuera à être, si elle est convenablement gérée, une source d'énergie de plus en plus largement utilisée. Chaque pays a la responsabilité aux yeux du monde du maintien de la sûreté et de la sécurité. Chaque pays engagé dans un programme de production d'énergie nucléaire assume la pleine responsabilité de la sécurité de la conception, de la construction, du fonctionnement et de l'entretien de ses installations. Nos pays appliquent des normes exigeantes. Chaque pays est en outre responsable de la transmission rapide d'une information détaillée et complète sur les alertes et les accidents nucléaires, en particulier ceux qui sont susceptibles d'avoir des conséquences par delà les frontières. Chacun de nos pays accepte ces responsabilités et nous demandons instamment au gouvernement de l'Union Soviétique, qui ne l'a pas fait dans le cas de Tchernobyl, de fournir d'urgence une telle information, comme nos pays et d'autres l'ont demandé.

3) Nous notons avec satisfaction le désir de l'Union Soviétique d'ouvrir des discussions cette semaine avec le Directeur Général de l'AIEA. Nous espérons que ces discussions amèneront l'URSS à participer à l'analyse consécutive à l'accident qui est souhaitée.

4) Nous approuvons et nous encourageons le travail de l'AIEA en vue d'améliorer la coopération internationale en ce qui concerne la sécurité des installations nucléaires, le traitement d'accidents nucléaires et de leurs conséquences et l'organisation d'une assistance mutuelle d'urgence. A partir des directives appropriées de l'AIEA, nous invitons instamment à l'établissement à brève échéance d'une convention internationale obligeant les parties à rendre compte et à échanger des informations en cas d'alerte ou d'accident nucléaire. Ceci devrait être fait dans les plus brefs délais.

STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

May 5, 1986

TERRORISM

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the representatives of the European Community, assembled here in Tokyo, strongly reaffirm our condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, of its accomplices and of those, including governments, who sponsor or support it. We abhor the increase in the level of such terrorism since our last meeting, and in particular its blatant and cynical use as an instrument of government policy. Terrorism has no justification. It spreads only by the use of contemptible means, ignoring the values of human life, freedom and dignity. It must be fought relentlessly and without compromise.

2. Recognizing that the continuing fight against terrorism is a task which the international community as a whole has to undertake, we pledge ourselves to make maximum efforts to fight against that scourge. Terrorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation. Therefore, we urge all like-minded nations to collaborate with us, particularly in such international fora as the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, drawing on their expertise to improve and extend countermeasures against terrorism and those who sponsor or support it.

3. We, the Heads of State or Government, agree to intensify the exchange of information in relevant fora on threats and potential threats emanating from terrorist activities and those who sponsor or support them, and on ways to prevent them.

4. We specify the following as measures open to any government concerned to deny to international terrorists the opportunity and the means to carry out their aims, and to identify and deter those who perpetrate such terrorism. We have decided to apply these measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions in respect of any state which is clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, and in particular of Libya, until such time as the state concerned abandons its complicity in, or support for, such terrorism. These measures are:

- refusal to export arms to states which sponsor or support terrorism;

- strict limits on the size of the diplomatic and consular missions and other official bodies abroad of states which engage in such activities, control of travel of members of such missions and bodies, and, where appropriate, radical reductions in, or even the closure of, such missions and bodies;

- denial of entry to all persons, including diplomatic personnel, who have been expelled or excluded from one of our states on suspicion of involvement in international terrorism or who have been convicted of such a terrorist offence;

- improved extradition procedures within due process of domestic law for bringing to trial those who have perpetrated such acts of terrorism;

- stricter immigration and visa requirements and procedures in respect of nationals of states which sponsor or support terrorism;

- the closest possible bilateral and multilateral cooperation between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities in the fight against terrorism.

Each of us is committed to work in the appropriate international bodies to which we belong to ensure that similar measures are accepted and acted upon by as many other governments as possible.

5. We will maintain close cooperation in furthering the objectives of this statement and in considering further measures. We agree to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation. We are ready to promote bilaterally and multilaterally further actions to be taken in international organizations or fora competent to fight against international terrorism in any of its forms.

DECLARATION SUR LE TERRORISME INTERNATIONAL

1) Nous, Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement des sept grandes démocraties ainsi que les représentants de la Communauté Européenne, réunis ici à Tokyo, réaffirmons fermement notre condamnation du terrorisme international sous toutes ses formes, de ses complices et de ceux, gouvernements y compris, qui le parrainent ou le soutiennent. Nous abhorrons l'accroissement de ce terrorisme depuis notre dernière rencontre, et en particulier son utilisation flagrante et cynique en tant qu'instrument de politique gouvernementale. Le terrorisme n'a pas de justification. Il ne s'étend que par l'usage de moyens indignes, au mépris des valeurs de la vie humaine, de la liberté et de la dignité. Il doit être combattu implacablement et sans compromis.

2) Reconnaisant la lutte constante contre le terrorisme comme une tâche à entreprendre par la Communauté internationale dans son ensemble, nous nous engageons à déployer un maximum d'efforts dans la lutte contre ce fléau. Le terrorisme, pour être combattu efficacement doit l'être par une action déterminée, tenace, discrète et patiente, associant une action nationale à une coopération internationale. En conséquence, nous demandons instamment à toutes les nations partageant notre point de vue de collaborer avec nous, en particulier au sein d'instances internationales telles que les Nations-Unies, l'Organisation internationale d'Aviation Civile, l'Organisation maritime internationale, en faisant appel à leur compétence pour améliorer et étendre les mesures contre le terrorisme et ceux qui le parrainent ou le soutiennent.

3) Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement conviennent d'intensifier, dans les instances appropriées, les échanges d'information sur les menaces actuelles et potentielles émanant d'activités terroristes et de ceux qui les parrainent ou les soutiennent, ainsi que sur les manières de les prévenir.

4) Nous indiquons ci-dessous les mesures qui pourraient être prises par tout gouvernement qui se déclarerait concerné, pour ôter aux terroristes internationaux l'occasion et les moyens d'atteindre leurs buts et pour identifier et dissuader les auteurs d'un tel terrorisme.

Nous avons décidé d'appliquer ces mesures dans le cadre du droit international et dans le cadre de chaque juridiction nationale, à tout Etat clairement impliqué dans le soutien ou le parrainage du terrorisme international, et en particulier à la Lybie, aussi longtemps que l'Etat concerné n'abandonne pas sa complicité ou son soutien à ce terrorisme.

Ces mesures sont :

- Refus d'exporter des armes vers les Etats qui parrainent et soutiennent le terrorisme.
- Limitation stricte de la taille des missions diplomatiques et consulaires et des autres organismes officiels à l'étranger d'Etats engagés dans de telles activités, contrôle des déplacements des membres de leurs missions ou organismes, et si jugé nécessaire, réductions très importantes de ces missions ou organismes, voire même leur fermeture.
- Interdiction d'entrée à toute personne y compris le personnel diplomatique, expulsé ou exclus de l'un de nos Etats, pour suspicion d'implication dans le terrorisme international ou condamné pour un acte tel le terrorisme.
- Améliorer les procédures d'extradition, en respectant parfaitement les procédures du droit interne, pour traduire devant la justice ceux qui ont perpétré de tels actes de terrorisme.
- Immigration plus stricte et procédures et formalités de visa à l'égard des ressortissants d'Etats qui parrainent ou soutiennent le terrorisme.

.../...

- Coopération bilatérale et multilatérale la plus étroite possible entre organismes de police et de sécurité et entre autres autorités compétentes dans la lutte contre le terrorisme.

Chacun de nous est déterminé à travailler dans les organismes internationaux appropriés dont il est membre afin de faire en sorte que des mesures similaires soient acceptées et mises en oeuvre par le plus grand nombre possible d'autres Gouvernements.

5) Nous maintiendrons une coopération étroite dans l'application des objectifs de cette déclaration, et en considérant des mesures ultérieures.

Nous sommes convenus de rendre la Déclaration faite à Bonn en 1978 plus efficace à l'égard de toute les formes du terrorisme affectant l'aviation civile. Nous sommes prêts à promouvoir sur le plan bilatéral et multilatéral, toute action ultérieure à prendre au sein des organisations internationales ou des instances compétentes pour lutter contre le terrorisme international sous toutes ses formes.

VENEZIA SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Venezia Economic Declaration

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries and the representatives of the European Community, have met in Venice from 8 to 10 June 1987, to review the progress that our countries have made, individually and collectively, in carrying out the policies to which we committed ourselves at earlier Summits. We remain determined to pursue these policies for growth, stability, employment, and prosperity for our own countries and for the world economy.

2. We can look back on a number of positive developments since we met a year ago. Growth is continuing into its fifth consecutive year, albeit at lower rates. Average inflation rates have come down. Interest rates have generally declined. Changes have occurred in relationships among leading currencies which over time will contribute to a more sustainable pattern of current account positions and have brought exchange rates within ranges broadly consistent with economic fundamentals. In volume terms the adjustment of trade flows is under way, although in nominal terms imbalances so far remain too large.

Inflation

Interest/Trade/Monetary Issues

Macroeconomic policies and exchange rates

Monetary
Issues

3. Since Tokyo, the Summit countries have intensified their economic policy coordination with a view to ensuring internal consistency of domestic policies and their international compatibility. This is essential to achieving stronger and sustained global growth, reduced external imbalances and more stable exchange rate relationships. Given the policy agreements reached at the Louvre and in Washington, further substantial shifts in exchange rates could prove counterproductive to efforts to increase growth and facilitate adjustment. We reaffirm our commitment to the swift and full implementation of those agreements.

Monetary
Issues

4. We now need to overcome the problems that nevertheless remain in some of our countries: external imbalances that are still large; persistently high unemployment; large public sector deficits; and high levels of real interest rates. There are also continuing trade restrictions and increased protectionist pressures, persistent weakness of many primary commodity markets, and reduced prospects for developing countries to grow, find the markets they need and service their foreign debt.

5. The correction of external imbalances will be a long and difficult process. Exchange rate changes alone will not solve the problem of correcting these imbalances while sustaining growth. Surplus countries will design their policies to strengthen domestic demand and reduce external surpluses while maintaining price stability. Deficit countries, while following policies designed to encourage steady low-inflation growth, will reduce their fiscal and external imbalances.

6. We call on other industrial countries to participate in the effort to sustain economic activity worldwide. We also call on newly industrialized economies with rapid growth and large external surpluses to assume greater responsibility for preserving an open world trading system by reducing trade barriers and pursuing policies that allow their currencies more fully to reflect underlying fundamentals.

Structural Change

7. Among the Summit countries, budgetary discipline remains an important medium-term objective and the reduction of existing public sector imbalances a necessity for a number of them. Those Summit countries which have made significant progress in fiscal consolidation and have large external surpluses remain committed to following fiscal and monetary policies designed to strengthen domestic growth, within a framework of medium-term fiscal objectives. Monetary policy should also support non-inflationary growth and foster stability of exchange rates. In view of the outlook for low inflation in many countries, a further market-led decline of interest rates would be helpful.

Structural policies

8. We also agree on the need for effective structural policies especially for creating jobs. To this end we shall:

- promote competition in order to speed up industrial adjustment;
- reduce major imbalances between agricultural supply and demand;
- facilitate job creating investment;
- improve the functioning of labour markets;
- promote the further opening of internal markets;
- encourage the elimination of capital market imperfections and restrictions and the improvement of the functioning of international financial markets.

Multilateral surveillance and policy coordination

9. We warmly welcome the progress achieved by the Group of Seven Finance Ministers in developing and implementing strengthened arrangements for multilateral surveillance and economic coordination as called for in Tokyo last year. The new process of coordination, involving the use of economic indicators, will enhance efforts to achieve more consistent and mutually compatible policies by our countries.

10. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm the important policy commitments and undertakings adopted at the Louvre and Washington meetings of the Group of Seven, including those relating to exchange rates. They agree that, if in the future world economic growth is insufficient, additional actions will be required to achieve their common objectives. Accordingly, they call on their Finance Ministers to develop, if necessary, additional appropriate policy measures for this purpose and to continue to cooperate closely to foster stability of exchange rates.

11. The coordination of economic policies is an ongoing process which will evolve and become more effective over time. The Heads of State or Government endorse the understandings reached by the Group of Seven Finance Ministers to strengthen, with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the surveillance of their economies using economic indicators including exchange rates, in particular by:

- the commitment by each country to develop medium-term objectives and projections for its economy, and for the group to develop objectives and projections, that are mutually consistent both individually and collectively; and
- the use of performance indicators to review and assess current economic trends and to determine whether there are significant deviations from an intended course that require consideration of remedial actions.

12. The Heads of State or Government consider these measures important steps towards promoting sustained non-inflationary global growth and greater currency stability. They call upon the Group of Seven Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to:

- intensify their coordination efforts with a view to achieving prompt and effective implementation of the agreed policy undertakings and commitments;
- monitor economic developments closely in cooperation with the Managing Director of the IMF; and
- consider further improvements as appropriate to make the coordination process more effective.

Trade

13. We note rising protectionist pressures with grave concern. The Uruguay Round can play an important role in maintaining and strengthening the multilateral trading system, and achieving increased liberalization of trade for the benefit of all countries. Recognizing the interrelationship among growth, trade and development, it is essential to improve the multilateral system based on the principles and rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and bring about a wider coverage of world trade under agreed, effective and enforceable multilateral discipline. Protectionist actions would be counterproductive, would increase the risk of further exchange rate instability and would exacerbate the problems of development and indebtedness.

14. We endorse fully the commitment to adopt appropriate measures in compliance with the principles of stand-still and rollback which have been reaffirmed in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round. It is important to establish in the GATT a multilateral framework of principles and rules for trade in services, trade-related investment measures and intellectual property rights. This extension of the multilateral trading system would also be beneficial to developing countries in fostering growth and enhancing trade, investment and technology transfers.

15. Basing ourselves on the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and on the principles of the GATT, we call on all Contracting Parties to negotiate comprehensively, in good faith and with all due despatch, with a view to ensuring mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participants. Canada, Japan, the United States and the European Community will table a wide range of substantive proposals in Geneva over the coming months. Progress in the Uruguay Round will be kept under close political review. In this context the launching, the conduct and the implementation of the outcome of the negotiations should be treated as parts of a single undertaking; however, agreements reached at an early stage might be implemented on a provisional or definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations, and should be taken into account in

assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.

16. A strong, credible, working GATT is essential to the well-being of all trading countries and is the best bulwark against mounting bilateral protectionist pressures. The functioning of the GATT should be improved through enhancing its role in maintaining an open multilateral system and its ability to manage disputes; and through ensuring better coordination between the GATT and the IMF and the World Bank. We consider that it would be useful to have, as appropriate, in the course of the negotiations, a meeting of the Trade Negotiating Committee at the Ministerial level.

Trade

Agriculture

17. At Tokyo we recognized the serious nature of the agricultural problem. We agreed that the structure of agricultural production needed to be adjusted in the light of world demand, and expressed our determination to give full support to the work of the OECD in this field. In doing so, we all recognized the importance of agriculture to the well-being of our rural communities. In the past year, we have actively pursued the approach outlined at Tokyo, and we take satisfaction from the agreement in the Ministerial Declaration adopted in Punta del Este on the objectives for the negotiations on agriculture in the Uruguay Round.

Agriculture

18. We reaffirm our commitment to the important agreement on agriculture set out in the OECD Ministerial communique of May 13, 1987; in particular, the statement of the scope and urgency of the problem which require that a concerted reform of agricultural policies be implemented in a balanced and flexible manner; the assessment of the grave implications, for developed and developing countries alike, of the growing imbalances in supply of and demand for the main agricultural products; the acknowledgment of shared responsibility for the problems as well as for their equitable, effective and durable resolution; the principles of reform and the action required. The long-term objective is to allow market signals to influence the orientation of agricultural production, by way of a progressive and concerted reduction of agricultural support, as well as by all other appropriate means, giving consideration to social and other concerns, such as food security, environmental protection and overall employment.

19. We underscore our commitment to work in concert to achieve the necessary adjustments of agricultural policies, both at home and through comprehensive negotiations in the Uruguay Round. In this as in other fields, we will table comprehensive proposals for negotiations in the coming months to be conducted in accordance with the mandate in the Ministerial Declaration, and we intend to review at our next meeting the progress achieved and the tasks that remain.

Trade
Agriculture

20. In the meantime, in order to create a climate of greater confidence which would enhance the prospect for rapid progress in the Uruguay Round as a whole and as a step towards

the long-term result to be expected from those negotiations, we have agreed, and call upon other countries to agree, to refrain from actions which, by further stimulating production of agricultural commodities in surplus, increasing protection or destabilizing world markets, would worsen the negotiating climate and, more generally, damage trade relations.

Developing countries and debt

21. We attach particular importance to fostering stable economic progress in developing countries, with all their diverse situations and needs. The problems of many heavily indebted developing countries are a cause of economic and political concern and can be a threat to political stability in countries with democratic regimes. We salute the courageous efforts of many of these countries to achieve economic growth and stability.

22. We underline the continuing importance of official development assistance and welcome the increased efforts of some of our countries in this respect. We recall the target already established by international organizations (0,7%) for the future level of official development assistance and we take note that overall financial flows are important to development. We strongly support the activities of international financial institutions, including those regional development banks which foster policy reforms by borrowers and finance their programmes of structural adjustment. In particular:

- we support the central role of the IMF through its advice and financing and encourage closer cooperation between the IMF and the World Bank, especially in their structural adjustment lending;

- we note with satisfaction the contribution made by the Eighth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA);

- we support a general capital increase of the World Bank when justified by increased demand for quality lending, by its expanded role in the debt strategy and by the necessity to maintain the financial stability of the institution;

- in the light of the different contributions of our countries to official development assistance, we welcome the recent initiative of the Japanese government in bringing forward a new scheme which will increase the provision of resources from Japan to developing countries.

23. For the major middle-income debtors, we continue to support the present growth-oriented case-by-case strategy. Three elements are needed to strengthen the growth prospects of debtor countries: the adoption of comprehensive macroeconomic and structural reforms by debtor countries themselves; the enhancement of lending by international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank; and adequate commercial bank lending in support of debtor country reforms. We shall play our part by helping to sustain growth and expand trade. A number of debt agreements have allowed some resumption of growth,

Debt

correction of imbalances, and significant progress in restoring the creditworthiness of some countries. But some still lack adequate policies for structural adjustment and growth designed to encourage the efficient use of domestic savings, the repatriation of flight capital, increased flows of foreign direct investment, and in particular reforms of financial markets.

24. There is equally a need for timely and effective mobilization of lending by commercial banks. In this context, we support efforts by commercial banks and debtor countries to develop a "menu" of alternative negotiating procedures and financing techniques for providing continuing support to debtor countries.

25. Measures should be taken, particularly by debtor countries, to facilitate non-debt-creating capital flows, especially direct investment. In this connection, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) should begin to serve its objectives as soon as possible. It is important to maintain flexibility on the part of export credit agencies in promptly resuming or increasing cover for countries that are implementing comprehensive adjustment programmes.

26. We recognize the problems of developing countries whose economies are solely or predominantly dependent on exports of primary commodities the prices of which are persistently depressed. It is important that the functioning of commodity markets should be improved, for example through better information and greater transparency. Further diversification of these economies should be encouraged, with the help of the international financial institutions, through policies to support their efforts for improved processing of their products, to expand opportunities through market access liberalization, and to strengthen the international environment for structural change.

27. We recognize that the problems of some of the poorest countries, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, are uniquely difficult and need special treatment. These countries are characterized by such features as acute poverty, limited resources to invest in their own development, unmanageable debt burdens, heavy reliance on one or two commodities, and the fact that their debt is owed for the most part to governments of industrialized countries themselves or to international financial institutions. For those of the poorest countries that are undertaking adjustment effort, consideration should be given to the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt, and agreement should be reached, especially in the Paris Club, on longer repayment and grace periods to ease the debt service burden. We welcome the various proposals made in this area by some of us and also the proposal by the Managing Director of the IMF for a significant increase in the resources of the Structural Adjustment Facility over the three years from January 1, 1988. We urge a conclusion on discussions on these proposals within this year.

28. We note that UNCTAD VII provides an opportunity for a discussion with developing countries with a view to arriving at a

Structural Change

North/South

Debt

common perception of the major problems and policy issues in the world economy.

Environment

29. Further to our previous commitment to preserve a healthy environment and to pass it on to future generations, we welcome the report by the environment experts on the improvement and harmonization of techniques and practices of environmental measurement. Accordingly, we encourage the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to institute a forum for information exchange and consultation in cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Council of Scientific Union (ICSU), assisted by other interested international organizations and countries, so that continuing progress in this important field can be ensured. The priority environmental problems identified by the environment experts in their report should receive full attention.

30. We underline our own responsibility to encourage efforts to tackle effectively environmental problems of worldwide impact such as stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change, acid rains, endangered species, hazardous substances, air and water pollution, and destruction of tropical forests. We also intend to examine further environmental issues such as stringent environmental standards as an incentive for innovation and for the development of clean, cost-effective and low-resource technology as well as promotion of international trade in low-pollution products, low-polluting industrial plants and other environmental protection technologies.

31. We welcome the important progress achieved since Tokyo, particularly in the International Atomic Energy Agency, in enhancing effective international cooperation, with regard to safety in the management of nuclear energy.

Other issues

32. We welcome the initiative of the Human Frontier Science Programme presented by Japan, which is aimed at promoting, through international cooperation, basic research on biological functions. We are grateful for the informal opportunities our scientists have had to take part in some of the discussions of the feasibility study undertaken by Japan. We note that this study will be continued and we would be pleased to be kept informed about its progress.

33. We welcome the positive contribution made by the Conference of High Level Experts on the future role of education in our society, held in Kyoto in January 1987.

34. We shall continue to review the ethical implications of developments in the life sciences. Following the Conferences sponsored by Summit governments - by Japan in 1984, by France in 1985, by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1986 and by Canada in 1987 - we welcome the Italian government's offer to host the next bioethics Conference in Italy in April, 1988.

CONFERENCE DU SOMMET DE VENISE

DECLARATION ECONOMIQUE DE VENISE

Introduction

1. Nous, Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement des sept grands pays industrialisés, et représentants de la Communauté européenne, réunis à Venise du 8 au 10 juin 1987, avons examiné les progrès accomplis individuellement et collectivement sur l'application des politiques auxquelles nous nous sommes engagés lors de précédents Sommets. Nous demeurons résolu à poursuivre ces politiques de croissance, de prospérité et de stabilité pour nos pays et pour l'économie mondiale. Nous pouvons revenir sur un certain nombre d'éléments positifs.

2. Depuis qu'il y a un an nous nous sommes rencontrés, nous pouvons observer rétrospectivement un certain nombre de développements positifs. La croissance se poursuit pour la cinquième année consécutive, bien que ce soit à des taux plus bas. Les taux d'inflation moyens ont diminué. Les taux d'intérêt ont dans l'ensemble baissé. Des modifications sont intervenues dans les relations entre les principales monnaies -ce qui, à terme, contribuera à l'établissement d'une configuration plus durable des balances courantes positions des comptes et ce qui a ramené les taux de change dans des bandes globalement compatibles avec les données économiques fondamentales. En termes de volumes, l'ajustement des flux commerciaux est en cours, bien qu'en termes nominaux, les déséquilibres demeurent jusqu'à présent trop importants.

Macroéconomie et taux de change

3. Depuis Tokyo, les pays du Sommet ont intensifié leur coordination des politiques économiques afin d'assurer la cohérence interne des politiques nationales et leur compatibilité au niveau international. Ceci est essentiel pour parvenir à une croissance globale plus forte et soutenue, réduire les déséquilibres extérieurs et assurer une plus grande stabilité des relations des taux de change. Compte tenu des accords conclus au Louvre et à Washington, de nouvelles variations substantielles

des taux de change pourraient s'avérer contreproductives pour les efforts menés en vue de faciliter l'ajustement et accroître la croissance. Nous réaffirmons notre engagement à mettre en oeuvre de façon rapide et complète ces accords.

4. Nous devons maintenant régler les problèmes qui demeurent dans certains de nos pays : des déséquilibres extérieurs encore importants; la persistance d'un chômage élevé; d'importants déficits publics et des taux d'intérêts réels élevés. Il y a aussi la persistance des restrictions commerciales, des pressions protectionnistes accrues, la dépression persistante de nombreux marchés de produits de base et des perspectives moins favorables pour les pays en voie de développement d'assurer leur croissance, de trouver les marchés dont ils ont besoin et de faire face au service de leur dette extérieure.

5. La correction des déséquilibres extérieurs sera un processus long et difficile. Les variations des taux de change seules ne corrigeront pas ces déséquilibres tout en maintenant la croissance. Les pays excédentaires définiront leurs politiques de manière à renforcer la demande interne, réduire leurs excédents extérieurs tout en maintenant la stabilité des prix. Les pays déficitaires, tout en suivant des politiques destinées à encourager une croissance régulière avec une inflation faible, réduiront leurs déséquilibres budgétaires et extérieurs.

6. Nous invitons les autres pays industrialisés à participer à l'effort de soutien de l'activité économique dans le monde. Nous invitons aussi les économies nouvellement industrialisées qui connaissent une croissance rapide et disposent d'importants excédents extérieurs, à assumer une plus grande responsabilité afin de préserver un système commercial ouvert, en réduisant les barrières commerciales et en poursuivant des politiques permettant à leurs monnaies de refléter plus complètement les données économiques.

7. Au sein des pays du Sommet, la discipline budgétaire demeure un important objectif à moyen terme et la réduction des déséquilibres actuels dans le secteur public une nécessité pour plusieurs d'entre eux. Les pays du Sommet qui ont fait des progrès significatifs de consolidation budgétaire et disposent de larges excédents externes maintiennent leur engagement à suivre des politiques budgétaires et monétaires visant à renforcer leur demande interne dans le cadre d'objectifs budgétaires à moyen terme. La coordination des politiques monétaires devrait aussi soutenir une croissance non-inflationniste et favoriser la stabilité des taux de change. Etant donné les perspectives de faible inflation dans de nombreux pays, une nouvelle baisse des taux d'intérêt entraînée par le marché serait utile.

Politiques structurelles

8. Nous convenons également de la nécessité de politiques structurelles efficaces, en particulier pour créer des emplois. A cet fin, nous devons :

- promouvoir la concurrence afin d'accélérer l'ajustement industriel ;
- réduire les déséquilibres majeurs entre l'offre et la demande agricoles ;
- encourager les investissements créateurs d'emplois ;
- améliorer le fonctionnement des marchés du travail ;
- promouvoir l'ouverture plus grande des marchés intérieurs ;
- encourager l'élimination des imperfections et des restrictions sur les marchés des capitaux et l'amélioration du fonctionnement des marchés financiers internationaux.

Coordination des politiques économiques et surveillance multilatérale

9. Nous nous félicitons chaleureusement des progrès réalisés par le groupe des sept Ministres des Finances en ce qui concerne la formulation et la mise en oeuvre de dispositifs renforcés pour la surveillance multilatérale et la coordination économique, comme cela avait été demandé à Tokyo l'an dernier. Le nouveau processus de coordination qui comporte l'utilisation d'indicateurs économiques confortera les efforts faits par nos pays pour poursuivre des politiques plus cohérentes et mutuellement compatibles.

10. Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement réaffirment les importants engagements politiques et les initiatives adoptées lors des réunions du G7 au Louvre et à Washington, y compris en ce qui concerne les taux de change. Ils conviennent toutefois que si, dans l'avenir, la croissance économique mondiale est insuffisante, des actions additionnelles seront requises pour atteindre leurs objectifs communs. En conséquence, ils demandent à leurs Ministres de définir, si nécessaire, des mesures de politique économique additionnelles et appropriées, à cet effet, et de continuer à coopérer étroitement pour favoriser la stabilité des taux de change.

11. La coordination des politiques économiques est un processus permanent qui évoluera et dont l'efficacité ira en s'améliorant. Les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement approuvent ce qui a été convenu par le Groupe des Sept Ministres des Finances pour renforcer, avec l'aide du FMI, la surveillance de leurs économies en utilisant des indicateurs économiques qui comprennent les taux de change. En particulier :

- l'engagement pris par chaque pays d'élaborer des objectifs et des projections à moyen terme pour son économie, et celui pris par le groupe d'élaborer des objectifs et des projections, qui soient mutuellement cohérents tant individuellement que collectivement.

- l'utilisation d'indicateurs de performance pour examiner et évaluer les tendances économiques en cours et pour déterminer s'il y a des divergences importantes par rapport à la trajectoire prévue, qui nécessitent d'envisager des mesures correctrices.

- 12. Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement considèrent que ces mesures sont des étapes importantes pour promouvoir une croissance soutenue et non inflationniste, ainsi qu'une plus grande stabilité des changes. Ils invitent le groupe des 7 Ministres des Finances et les Gouverneurs des Banques Centrales à :

- intensifier leurs efforts de coordination afin de parvenir à une mise en oeuvre rapide et efficace des engagements et des mesures convenus.

- contrôler étroitement l'évolution de la situation économique en coopération avec le directeur général du FMI.

- envisager de nouvelles améliorations, si nécessaire, afin de rendre le processus de coordination plus efficace.

Commerce

13. Nous constatons avec une grande inquiétude la montée des pressions protectionnistes. L' "Uruguay Round" peut jouer un rôle important en maintenant et en renforçant le système commercial multilatéral et en libéralisant davantage les échanges commerciaux au bénéfice de tous les pays. Compte tenu de l'interdépendance entre croissance, commerce et développement il est essentiel d'améliorer le système multilatéral fondé sur les principes et les règles du GATT et de soumettre une part plus grande des échanges commerciaux mondiaux à des disciplines multilatérales convenues, efficaces et ayant force exécutoire. Des mesures protectionnistes pourraient aller à l'encontre des objectifs visés et augmenteraient encore le risque d'instabilité des taux de change et exacerberaient le problème du développement et de l'endettement.

14. Nous approuvons pleinement l'engagement d'adopter des mesures appropriées conformes aux principes de statu-quo et démantèlement qui ont été réaffirmés dans la déclaration ministérielle de l' "Uruguay Round". Il est important d'établir au sein du GATT un cadre multilatéral de principes et de règles pour le commerce des services, les mesures concernant les investissements liés au commerce et les droits de la propriété intellectuelle. Cet élargissement du système commercial multilatéral permettrait également aux pays en développement d'améliorer leur croissance et d'accroître les échanges, les investissements et les transferts de technologie.

15. Nous fondant sur la déclaration ministérielle de l' "Uruguay Round" adoptée à Punta del Este et sur les principes du GATT, nous invitons toutes les parties contractantes à négocier de manière globale, franche, et avec toute la rapidité voulue afin d'assurer l'avantage mutuel de tous les participants et de leur apporter des bénéfices accrus. Le Canada, le Japon, les Etats-Unis et la C.E.E. soumettront dans les mois à venir à Genève un large éventail de propositions substantielles. Les progrès de l' "Uruguay Round" seront attentivement suivis sur le plan politique. Dans ce contexte, le lancement, la conduite et la mise en oeuvre des résultats des négociations devraient être

considérés comme formant un tout. Néanmoins les accords conclus dans les premières phases de négociations pourraient être mis en oeuvre à titre provisoire ou définitif s'il en était ainsi convenu avant la conclusion officielle des négociations, et devraient être pris en compte dans l'établissement du bilan global des négociations.

16. Un GATT fort, crédible et efficace est essentiel pour la prospérité de tous les pays participant au commerce et il est le meilleur rempart contre la montée des pressions protectionnistes bilatérales. Le fonctionnement du GATT devrait être amélioré en renforçant son rôle de maintien d'un système multilatéral ouvert et ses capacités de régler les différends et en assurant une meilleure coordination entre le GATT, le FMI et la Banque Mondiale. Nous considérons qu'il serait utile que le Comité de négociation commerciale se réunisse au niveau ministériel s'il y a lieu au cours des négociations.

Agriculture

17. A Tokyo, nous avons reconnu la gravité du problème agricole. Nous étions convenus de la nécessité d'ajuster la structure de la production agricole, selon les perspectives de la demande mondiale, et nous avons exprimé notre volonté d'apporter notre entier soutien aux travaux de l'OCDE dans ce domaine. Ce faisant nous reconnaissons tous l'importance de l'agriculture pour le bien-être de nos communautés rurales. Au cours de l'année dernière, nous avons activement œuvré selon l'approche définie à Tokyo et nous nous félicitons de l'accord contenu dans la Déclaration ministérielle adoptée à Punta del Este sur les objectifs des négociations sur l'agriculture des Négociations d'Uruguay Round.

18. Nous réaffirmons notre soutien à l'accord important sur l'agriculture exprimé dans le communiqué ministériel de l'OCDE du 13 mai 1987 ; et notamment à l'analyse de l'étendue et de l'urgence du problème qui nécessite qu'une réforme concertée des politiques agricoles soit mise en oeuvre de manière équilibrée et adaptée à la situation de chaque pays ; à l'analyse des graves conséquences tant pour les pays développés que pour les pays en développement des déséquilibres croissants entre l'offre et la demande des principaux produits agricoles ; à la reconnaissance d'une responsabilité partagée quant aux problèmes eux-mêmes et quant à leur solution juste, efficace et durable ; les principes de réforme et les mesures requises. L'objectif à long terme est de permettre aux signaux du marché d'influer sur l'orientation de la production agricole, au moyen d'une réduction progressive et concertée du soutien à l'agriculture ainsi que par tous autres moyens appropriés prenant en considération les aspects sociaux ainsi que la sécurité alimentaire, la protection de l'environnement et l'emploi.

19. Nous réaffirmons notre volonté d'œuvrer ensemble pour réaliser les ajustements nécessaires des politiques agricoles tant dans nos pays que par la voie de négociations globales dans l'Uruguay Round. Dans ce domaine comme dans les autres nous entendons présenter des propositions détaillées pour

les négociations qui devront être menées au cours des mois à venir, conformément au mandat de la Déclaration ministérielle. Nous nous proposons d'examiner, à notre prochaine rencontre, les progrès qui auront été accomplis et les tâches qui demeureront.

20. Dans l'intervalle, afin de créer un climat de plus grande confiance qui renforcerait les perspectives de progrès rapides de l'Uruguay Round dans sa globalité et d'avancer vers le résultat à long terme à attendre de ces négociations, nous sommes convenus, et nous appelons les autres pays à convenir de s'abstenir de recourir à des actions qui, en stimulant la production des produits agricoles excédentaires, en augmentant la protection et en déstabilisant les marchés mondiaux, dégraderaient le climat des négociations et, plus généralement, porteraient atteinte aux relations commerciales.

Pays en développement et dette

21. Nous attachons une importance particulière à promouvoir un progrès économique continu dans les pays en développement dans toute la diversité de leur situation et de leurs besoins. Les problèmes de nombre de pays en développement lourdement endettés sont un motif de préoccupation économique et politique et peuvent constituer une menace pour la stabilité politique de pays ayant des régimes démocratiques. Nous saluons les efforts courageux que font nombre de ces pays pour réaliser la croissance économique et la stabilité.

22. Nous soulignons l'importance persistante de l'aide publique au développement et nous félicitons des efforts accrus de certains d'entre nous dans ce domaine. Nous rappelons l'objectif déjà établi par les organisations internationales (0,7%) pour le niveau futur de l'aide publique au développement et nous notons que les flux financiers globaux sont importants pour le développement. Nous soutenons fermement les activités des institutions financières internationales, y compris les banques régionales de développement qui encouragent les réformes de politique économique des emprunteurs et financent leur programme d'ajustement structurel. En particulier :

- nous soutenons le rôle central que joue le FMI par ses avis et ses financements et encourageons une coopération plus étroite entre le FMI et la Banque mondiale, en particulier dans leurs prêts d'ajustement structurel. ;

- nous notons avec satisfaction la contribution que représente la 8ème reconstitution de l'Association Internationale pour le développement (AID) ;

- nous soutenons une augmentation générale du capital de la Banque mondiale lorsque ce sera justifié par une demande accrue de prêts de qualité, par son rôle accru dans la stratégie de la dette et par la nécessité de maintenir la solidité financière de l'institution;

- à la lumière des différentes contributions de nos pays en matière d'aide publique au développement, nous saluons la récente initiative du Gouvernement japonais d'offrir un nouveau schéma qui accroîtra l'apport de ressources par le Japon aux pays en développement.

23. Pour les principaux pays débiteurs à revenus moyens, nous continuons de soutenir la stratégie actuelle d'approche au cas par cas orientée vers la croissance et n'y voyons aucune solution de rechange praticable. Trois éléments sont nécessaires pour renforcer les perspectives de croissance des pays débiteurs : l'adoption de réformes macroéconomiques et structurelles d'ensemble par les pays débiteurs eux-mêmes ; l'augmentation des prêts des Institutions financières internationales, en particulier de la Banque mondiale ; et des flux de prêts suffisants des banques commerciales pour soutenir les réformes des pays débiteurs. Nous jouerons notre rôle en aidant au soutien de la croissance et au développement du commerce. Un certain nombre d'accords relatifs à la dette ont permis une certaine reprise de la croissance, une correction des déséquilibres, et des progrès importants en restaurant la solvabilité de certains pays. Mais il manque encore à certains des politiques appropriées d'ajustements structurels et de croissance destinées à encourager une utilisation efficace de l'épargne intérieure, le rapatriement des capitaux évadés, un accroissement des flux d'investissements directs étrangers et en particulier des réformes des marchés financiers.

24. Une mobilisation rapide et effective des concours des banques commerciales est également nécessaire. Dans ce contexte, nous soutenons les efforts des banques commerciales et des pays débiteurs pour proposer un éventail de procédures de négociations et de techniques financières, afin d'apporter un soutien continu aux pays débiteurs.

25. Des mesures devraient être prises, notamment par les pays débiteurs, pour faciliter les flux de capitaux non générateurs de dettes, en particulier les investissements directs. A cet égard, l'Agence de garantie multilatérale des investissements (AMGI) devrait commencer à remplir ces objectifs dès que possible. Il importe que la souplesse nécessaire soit apportée par les organismes de crédit à l'exportation pour reconstituer rapidement ou augmenter la couverture financière des pays qui mettent en oeuvre des programmes d'ajustement d'ensemble.

26. Nous reconnaissons les problèmes des pays en développement dont l'économie dépend exclusivement ou pour une part prédominante de l'exportation de produits de base dont les prix sont déprimés de manière persistante. Il est important d'améliorer le fonctionnement des marchés des produits de base -au moyen, par exemple, d'une meilleure information et d'une plus grande transparence. Il est également important de favoriser une plus grande diversification de l'économie de ces pays avec l'aide des institutions financières internationales, par des politiques destinées à soutenir leurs efforts en vue d'une meilleure transformation de leurs produits, à améliorer leurs possibilités par la libéralisation de l'accès aux marchés, et à renforcer l'environnement international favorable à l'ajustement structurel.

27. Nous reconnaissons que les problèmes de certains

pays parmi les plus pauvres, notamment en Afrique subsaharienne, sont exceptionnellement difficiles et nécessitent un traitement spécial. Ces pays ont pour caractéristiques une très grande pauvreté, des ressources extrêmement limitées pour investir dans leur propre développement, des charges d'endettement ingérables et un dépendance très lourde par rapport à un ou deux produits de base, et le fait que la dette de ces pays est due pour la plupart au Gouvernement des pays industrialisés eux-mêmes ou aux institutions financières internationales. Pour ceux des pays les plus pauvres qui ont entrepris des efforts d'ajustement, il conviendra d'étudier la possibilité d'appliquer des taux d'intérêt plus bas à leur dette existante, et un accord devra être atteint, en particulier au Club de Paris, sur des périodes de remboursement et de grâce plus longues pour alléger la charge du service de leur dette. Nous saluons les différentes propositions faites en ce domaine par plusieurs d'entre nous ainsi que la proposition du Directeur Général du FMI pour une augmentation significative des ressources de la Facilité d'Ajustement Structurel sur les trois prochaines années à compter du 1er janvier 1988. Nous demandons instamment que les discussions sur cette proposition soient conclues d'ici la fin de l'année.

28. Nous prenons acte du fait que la CNUCED VII offre une enceinte de discussion avec les pays en développement en vue de parvenir à une compréhension commune des problèmes majeurs et des questions politiques qui caractérisent l'économie mondiale.

Environnement

29. Dans la ligne de notre engagement antérieur visant à préserver un environnement salubre et de le transmettre aux générations futures, nous accueillons avec satisfaction le rapport présenté par les Experts en matière d'Environnement sur l'amélioration et l'harmonisation des techniques et des pratiques de contrôle de l'environnement. En conséquence, nous encourageons le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE) à instituer un Forum d'échange d'informations et de consultation ceci en coopération avec l'Organisation Internationale de Normalisation (ISO) et le Conseil International des Unions Scientifiques (CIUS), et avec l'assistance d'autres organisations internationales et de pays intéressés, afin de permettre des progrès réguliers dans ce domaine important. Les problèmes prioritaires d'environnement définis dans leur rapport par les Experts en matière d'Environnement doivent être examinés de façon approfondie.

30. Nous soulignons la responsabilité qui nous incombe d'encourager les efforts visant à faire face efficacement aux problèmes d'environnement de portée mondiale, tels que la diminution de l'ozone stratosphérique, les modifications climatiques, les pluies acides, les espèces menacées, les substances dangereuses, la pollution aérienne et la pollution des eaux, et la destruction des forêts tropicales. Nous avons également l'intention d'étudier d'autres questions concernant l'environnement, par exemple des normes strictes dans ce domaine de façon à encourager les innovations et la mise au point de

technologies propres et rentables économisant les ressources, ainsi que la promotion d'échanges internationaux portant sur les produits peu polluants, les usines peu polluantes et d'autres technologies de protection de l'environnement.

31. Nous nous félicitons des progrès importants réalisés depuis Tokyo dans le développement efficace de la coopération internationale, notamment à l'Agence Internationale de l'énergie atomique, pour renforcer l'efficacité de la coopération internationale en matière de sûreté de la gestion de l'énergie nucléaire.

Autres questions

32. Nous prenons note de l'initiative de Programme Scientifique sur la Frontière Humaine présentée par le Japon concernant la coopération internationale sur la recherche fondamentale sur les fonctions biologiques. Nous saluons les dispositions ayant permis à des scientifiques étrangers de participer à certains des débats relatifs à la faisabilité de cette initiative. Nous prenons note de ce que cette étude sera poursuivie et nous serons tenus informés de ses progrès.

33. Nous nous félicitons de la contribution positive apportée par la Conférence des Experts de Haut Niveau sur le rôle futur de l'enseignement dans notre société, qui a eu lieu à Kyoto en janvier 1987.

34. Nous continuerons à poursuivre l'examen des implications éthiques liées au développement des sciences biologiques. Après les conférences organisées par les pays du Sommet -en 1984 par le Japon, en 1985 par la France, en 1986 par la RFA et en 1987 par le Canada-, nous saluons avec satisfaction l'offre du Gouvernement italien d'accueillir la prochaine Conférence de Bioéthique en avril 1988 en Italie.

STATEMENT ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the Representatives of the European Community, have discussed East-West relations. We reaffirm our shared principles and objectives, and our common dedication to preserving and strengthening peace.

2. We recognize with pride that our shared values of freedom, democracy and respect for human rights are the source of the dynamism and prosperity of our societies. We renew our commitment to the search for a freer, more democratic and more humane world.

3. Within existing alliances each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defence which threatens the security of no-one, protects freedom, deters aggression and maintains peace. We shall continue to consult closely on all matters affecting our common interest. We will not be separated from the principles that guide us all.

4. Since we last met, new opportunities have opened for progress in East-West relations. We are encouraged by these developments. They confirm the soundness of the policies we have each pursued in our determination to achieve a freer and safer world.

East/West Security

5. We are following with close interest recent developments in the internal and external policies of the Soviet Union. It is our hope that they will prove to be of great significance for the improvement of political, economic and security relations between the countries of East and West. At the same time, profound differences persist; each of us must remain vigilantly alert in responding to all aspects of Soviet policy.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to peace and increased security at lower levels of arms. We seek a comprehensive effort to lower tensions and to achieve verifiable arms reductions. While reaffirming the continuing importance of nuclear deterrence in preserving peace, we note with satisfaction that dialogue on arms control has intensified and that more favourable prospects have emerged for the reduction of nuclear forces. We appreciate US efforts to negotiate balanced, substantial and verifiable reductions in nuclear weapons. We emphasize our determination to enhance conventional stability at a lower level of forces and achieve the total elimination of chemical weapons. We believe that these goals should be actively pursued and translated into concrete agreements. We urge the Soviet Union to negotiate in a positive and constructive manner. An effective resolution of these issues is an essential requirement for real and enduring stability in the world.

7. We will be paying close attention not only to Soviet statements but also to Soviet actions on issues of common concern to us. In particular:

- We call for significant and lasting progress in human rights, which is essential to building trust between our societies. Much still remains to be done to meet the principles agreed and commitments undertaken in the Helsinki Final Act and confirmed since.
- We look for an early and peaceful resolution of regional conflicts, and especially for a rapid and total withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that the people of Afghanistan may freely determine their own future.
- We encourage greater contacts, freer interchange of ideas and more extensive dialogue between our people and the people of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

8. Thus, we each seek to stabilize military competition between East and West at lower levels of arms; to encourage stable political solutions to regional conflicts; to secure lasting improvements in human rights; and to build contacts, confidence and trust between governments and peoples in a more humane world. Progress across the board is necessary to establish a durable foundation for stable and constructive relationships between the countries of East and West.

DECLARATION SUR LES RELATIONS EST-OUEST

1) Nous, Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement des Sept grands pays industriels et Représentants de la Communauté européenne, avons débattu des relations Est-Ouest. Nous réaffirmons les principes et objectifs que nous partageons et notre attachement commun au maintien et au renforcement de la paix.

2) Nous reconnaissons avec fierté que les valeurs de liberté, de démocratie et de respect des droits de l'homme, que nous partageons, sont la source du dynamisme et de la prospérité de nos sociétés. Nous réitérons notre attachement à la recherche d'un monde plus libre, plus démocratique et plus humain.

3) Dans le cadre des alliances existantes, chacun de nous est résolu à conserver une défense forte et crédible qui ne menace la sécurité de personne, qui protège la liberté, dissuade l'agression et maintienne la paix. Nous continuerons de procéder à des consultations étroites sur tous les sujets d'intérêt commun. Nous ne nous détournerons pas des principes qui nous guident tous.

4) Depuis notre dernière rencontre, de nouvelles perspectives de nature à faire progresser les relations Est-Ouest se sont ouvertes. Ces évolutions constituent pour nous un encouragement. Elles confirment le bien fondé des politiques de chacun de nous a menées avec détermination afin d'instaurer un

monde plus libre et plus sûr.

5) Nous suivons de près et avec intérêt l'évolution récente de la politique intérieure et extérieure de l'Union Soviétique. Nous avons l'espoir qu'elle se révélera d'une grande importance pour l'amélioration des relations politiques et économiques et des rapports de sécurité entre les pays de l'Est et de l'Ouest. En même temps, de profondes divergences subsistent ; chacun de nous doit demeurer vigilant dans ses réactions à la politique de l'Union soviétique sous tous ses aspects.

6) Nous réaffirmons notre attachement à la paix et à une sécurité accrue à des niveaux d'armement inférieurs. Nous recherchons un effort global afin de réduire les tensions et d'arriver à des réductions vérifiables des armements. Tout en réaffirmant l'importance permanente de la dissuasion nucléaire pour préserver la paix, nous prenons acte avec satisfaction de l'intensification du dialogue sur le contrôle des armements et de l'émergence de perspectives plus favorables à la réduction des forces nucléaires. Nous apprécions les efforts accomplis par les Etats-Unis en vue de négocier des réductions équilibrées, substantielles et vérifiables des armes nucléaires. Nous soulignons que nous sommes déterminés à renforcer la stabilité conventionnelle à un niveau plus bas et à parvenir à l'élimination totale des armes chimiques. Nous pensons que la recherche de ces objectifs doit être activement poursuivie et se traduire dans des accords concrets. Nous appelons instamment l'Union soviétique à négocier de manière positive et constructive. La résolution effective de ces problèmes est une condition essentielle d'une stabilité réelle et durable dans le monde.

7) Nous accordons une attention soutenue non seulement aux déclarations des Soviétiques mais aussi à leurs actions dans des domaines qui nous préoccupent tous notamment :

- Nous demandons que des progrès significatifs et durables en ce qui concerne les droits de l'Homme soient

réalisés; car cela est indispensable pour instaurer la confiance entre nos sociétés. Mais beaucoup reste à faire pour honorer les principes convenus et les engagements pris à Helsinki, et confirmés depuis.

- Nous recherchons une résolution rapide et pacifique des conflits régionaux, notamment un retrait rapide et total des forces soviétiques d'Afghanistan afin que le peuple afghan puisse décider librement de son propre avenir.

- Nous encourageons des contacts plus étroits, une plus grande liberté d'échange d'idées et un dialogue plus approfondi entre nos peuples et les peuples de l'Union soviétique et de l'Europe de l'Est.

8) Ainsi, chacun de nous cherche à stabiliser la compétition militaire entre l'Est et l'Ouest à des plus bas niveaux d'armements, à encourager des solutions politiques stables aux conflits régionaux, à améliorer durablement la situation des droits de l'homme et à établir des contacts et une plus grande confiance entre les gouvernements et les peuples au sein d'un monde plus humain.

Le progrès dans l'ensemble de ces domaines est indispensable à l'établissement de relations stables et constructives entre les pays de l'Ouest et de l'Est.

STATEMENT ON TERRORISM

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the Representatives of the European Community assembled here in Venice, profoundly aware of our peoples' concern at the threat posed by terrorism;

- reaffirm our commitment to the statements on terrorism made at previous Summits, in Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London and Tokyo;
- resolutely condemn all forms of terrorism, including aircraft hijackings and hostage-taking, and reiterate our belief that whatever its motives, terrorism has no justification;
- confirm the commitment of each of us to the principle of making no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors;
- remain resolved to apply, in respect of any State clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, effective measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions;
- welcome the progress made in international cooperation against terrorism since we last met in Tokyo in May 1986, and in particular the initiative taken by France and Germany to convene in May in Paris a meeting of Ministers of nine countries, who are responsible for counter-terrorism;
- reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism both through national measures and through international cooperation among ourselves and with others, when appropriate, and therefore renew our appeal to all like-minded countries to consolidate and extend international cooperation in all appropriate fora;

- will continue our efforts to improve the safety of travellers. We welcome improvements in airport and maritime security, and encourage the work of ICAO and IMO in this regard. Each of us will continue to monitor closely the activities of airlines which raise security problems. The Heads of State or Government have decided on measures, annexed to this statement, to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation;
- commit ourselves to support the rule of law in bringing terrorists to justice. Each of us pledges increased cooperation in the relevant fora and within the framework of domestic and international law on the investigation, apprehension and prosecution of terrorists. In particular we reaffirm the principle established by relevant international conventions of trying or extraditing, according to national laws and those international conventions, those who have perpetrated acts of terrorism.

ANNEX

The Heads of State or Government recall that in their Tokyo Statement on international terrorism they agreed to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have committed offences described in the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and/or does not return the aircraft involved, the Heads of State or Government are jointly resolved that their Governments shall take immediate action to cease flights to that country as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

At the same time, their Governments will initiate action to halt incoming flights from that country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

The Heads of State or Government intend also to extend the Bonn Declaration in due time to cover any future relevant amendment to the above Convention or any other aviation conventions relating to the extradition or prosecution of the offenders.

The Heads of State or Government urge other governments to join them in this commitment.

DECLARATION SUR LE TERRORISME

Nous, Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement des sept grandes démocraties et Représentants de la Communauté Européenne réunis à Venise, profondément conscients des préoccupations de nos peuples face à la menace que représente le terrorisme,

- réaffirmons notre engagement à l'égard des déclarations faites sur le terrorisme lors des précédents sommets (Bonn, Venise, Ottawa, Londres et Tokyo) ;

- condamnons résolument le terrorisme sous toutes ses formes, y compris les détournements d'aéronefs et les prises d'otages, et réaffirmons notre conviction que rien ne justifie le terrorisme, quels qu'en soient les motifs ;

- réaffirmons l'attachement de chacun de nous au principe du refus de toute concession aux terroristes ou à ceux qui les patronnent ;

- demeurons résolus à appliquer, à l'encontre de tout Etat qui s'emploie manifestement à patronner ou à soutenir le terrorisme international, des mesures efficaces dans le cadre du droit international et de nos juridictions ;

- nous félicitons des progrès accomplis en matière de coopération internationale contre le terrorisme depuis notre dernière rencontre en mai 1986 à Tokyo et en particulier de l'initiative prise par la France et l'Allemagne d'inviter en mai 1987 à Paris une réunion des Ministres responsables de la lutte antiterroriste dans neuf pays ;

- réaffirmons notre détermination à lutter contre le terrorisme à la fois par des mesures au niveau national et par une coopération internationale entre nous et, si nécessaire, avec des tiers, et renouvelons donc notre appel à tous les pays animés

du même esprit afin de renforcer et d'étendre la coopération internationale dans toutes les enceintes appropriées ;

- poursuivons nos efforts en vue d'accroître la sécurité des voyageurs. Nous nous félicitons des améliorations intervenues en matière de sécurité des aéroports et des transports maritimes et encourageons les travaux de l'OACI et de l'OMI dans ce domaine. Chacun d'entre nous continuera à surveiller de près les activités des compagnies aériennes qui soulèvent des problèmes de sécurité. Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement ont décidé des mesures exposées en annexe à la présente déclaration afin de rendre la Déclaration de Bonn de 1978 plus efficace en matière de lutte contre toutes les formes de terrorisme affectant l'aviation civile ;

- nous engageons à soutenir la primauté du droit en traduisant les terroristes devant les tribunaux. Chacun d'entre nous s'engage à développer la coopération au sein des instances appropriées et dans le cadre de sa législation interne et du droit international afin de rechercher, d'appréhender et de poursuivre en justice les terroristes. Nous réaffirmons notamment le principe, établi par les conventions internationales pertinentes, de l'obligation de juger et d'extrader, conformément à la législation nationale et à ces conventions internationales, les personnes qui ont commis des actes de terrorisme.

ANNEXE

Les Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement rappellent que, dans leur Déclaration de Tokyo sur le terrorisme international, ils étaient convenus de rendre la Déclaration de Bonn de 1978 plus efficace afin de lutter contre toutes les formes de terrorisme en matière d'aviation civile. A cette fin, lorsqu'un pays refusera d'extrader ou de poursuivre les personnes coupables des infractions prévues dans la Convention de Montréal pour la répression d'actes illicites dirigés contre la sécurité de l'aviation civile et/ou ne restituera pas l'aéronef en cause, les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement ont décidé conjointement que leurs Gouvernements prendront des mesures immédiates de suspension de tous les vols à destination dudit pays.

Parallèlement, leurs Gouvernements prendront des dispositions en vue d'interrompre tous les vols assurés par les compagnies aériennes dudit pays, en provenance de ce pays ou d'un autre comme il est prévu dans la déclaration de Bonn.

Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement ont également l'intention d'étendre, le moment venu, la Déclaration de Bonn afin qu'elle soit applicable à toute modification future de la Convention citée ci-dessus ou de toutes autres conventions aéronautiques relatives à l'extradition ou à la poursuite en justice des personnes ayant commis des infractions.

Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement invitent instamment les autres Gouvernements à se déclarer solidaires de cet engagement.

STATEMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR AND FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE GULF

We agree that new and concerted international efforts are urgently required to help bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end. We favour the earliest possible negotiated end to the war with the territorial integrity and independence of both Iraq and Iran intact. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war. Neighbouring countries are threatened with the possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war. We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the UN Security Council. With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of paramount importance for us and for others and must be upheld. The free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded.

We pledge to continue to consult on ways to pursue these important goals effectively.

DECLARATION SUR LA GUERRE IRAN-IRAK ET
LA LIBERTE DE LA NAVIGATION DANS LE GOLFE

Nous sommes convenus que des nouveaux efforts concertés sur le plan international sont requis de toute urgence pour aider à mettre fin à la guerre Irak-Iran.

Nous pensons qu'il doit être mis fin le plus vite possible à la guerre par des négociations, tout en respectant l'intégrité du territoire et l'indépendance de l'Iran et de l'Irak.

Les deux pays ont gravement souffert au cours de cette longue et tragique guerre. Les pays voisins sont menacés par un élargissement possible du conflit.

Une fois de plus, nous appelons les deux parties à mettre immédiatement fin à la guerre par des négociations.

Nous soutenons activement les efforts de médiation entrepris par le secrétaire général des Nations Unies et demandons instamment l'adoption de mesures efficaces et justes par le Conseil de Sécurité.

Ayant à l'esprit ces objectifs, nous réaffirmons que le principe de la liberté de navigation dans le Golfe est d'une importance primordiale pour nous et pour les autres pays, et doit être maintenue. La libre circulation du pétrole et des autres marchandises dans le détroit d'Ormuz doit persister sans entrave.

Nous nous engageons à poursuivre nos consultations sur les moyens d'aboutir effectivement à ces objectifs importants.

Venezia, June 10, 1987

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY ON POLITICAL ISSUES

The Venice Summit has provided us with the opportunity for a useful exchange of views on the main international political issues of the moment. Our discussions took place in the same spirit of constructive cooperation which inspired yesterday's statements on East-West relations, the Gulf conflict, and terrorism and confirmed a significant unity of approaches.

In the field of East-West relations, particular attention was paid to a number of regional issues.

On the subject of Afghanistan, emphasis was placed once again on the need to keep up pressure so that the Afghan people can very soon determine their own future in a Country no longer subject to external military occupation.

It was noted that the presence in Kampuchea of foreign troops continues to be an obstacle to the peace and tranquillity of South-East Asia.

In the Pacific, newly-independent island states are faced with difficult economic situations. We have stressed the need to support their development process in conditions of complete freedom from outside political interference.

In Asia, we agreed that particular attention should be paid to the efforts for economic reform undertaken by China. We reviewed the situation in the Korean peninsula, in the belief that the next Olympic Games may create a climate favourable to the development of a more open dialogue between North and South. In the Philippines, the democratic government is involved in a courageous attempt at economic and social renewal which deserves our support.

As regards Africa - a continent with enormous potentialities but facing extremely serious economic, social and political problems - we viewed the situation

in South Africa with particular concern. We agreed that a peaceful and lasting solution can only be found to the present crisis if the apartheid regime is dismantled and replaced by a new form of democratic, non-racial government. There is an urgent need, therefore, to begin a genuine dialogue with the representatives of all the components of South African society. At the same time we noted the importance of humanitarian assistance initiatives for the victims of Apartheid and of supporting the efforts by SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) member states to develop and strengthen their own economies.

Serious concern was expressed at the continuing dangerous tensions and conflicts in the Near and Middle East and at the absence of concrete progress toward a solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute. The need for action to create conditions for a just, global and lasting peace was reaffirmed.

Preoccupation was also expressed about the situation in the occupied territories.

Lebanon, with its serious internal antagonisms and the persisting problem of the Palestinian camps, continues to give cause for apprehension. In this connection we reaffirmed our hope that genuine efforts be made towards national reconciliation.

With regard to Latin America, the discussion highlighted the need to promote appropriate initiatives aimed at supporting democratic governments and encouraging the return to democracy and its consolidation throughout the continent. There was also agreement that efforts toward regional integration will help open up a fruitful and constructive dialogue with the West: they therefore deserve support.

With regard to developments in Central America, it is hoped that the forthcoming Summit to be held in Guatemala can play a positive role in paving the way to peace and stability.

Finally, we turned to the problems of the United Nations Organizations and, in particular to its current financial difficulties and considered possible ways of overcoming them.

Venise, le 10 juin 1987

RÉSUMÉ DES QUESTIONS POLITIQUES

Le Sommet de Venise a été l'occasion d'un échange de vues utile sur les grandes questions politiques internationales de l'heure. Nos discussions se sont tenues dans le même esprit de coopération constructive qui a inspiré nos déclarations d'hier au sujet des relations Est-Ouest, du conflit dans le Golfe et du terrorisme; elles ont par ailleurs confirmé une importante unité d'approches.

Dans le domaine des relations Est-Ouest, une attention particulière a été accordée à un certain nombre de dossiers régionaux.

S'agissant de l'Afghanistan, nous avons de nouveau insisté sur la nécessité de maintenir les pressions de sorte que le peuple afghan puisse très bientôt déterminer son propre avenir dans un pays délivré de l'occupation militaire étrangère.

Il a été noté que la présence de troupes étrangères au Kampuchea continue de faire obstacle à la paix et à la tranquillité en Asie du Sud-Est.

Dans la région du Pacifique, des États insulaires nouvellement indépendants font face à des situations économiques difficiles. Nous avons fait ressortir la nécessité de soutenir le processus de leur développement sans ingérence politique de l'extérieur, sous quelque forme que ce soit.

En Asie, nous avons convenu qu'il fallait accorder une attention particulière aux efforts de réforme économique entrepris par la Chine. Nous avons passé en revue la situation dans la péninsule coréenne et dit espérer que les prochains Jeux Olympiques créeront un climat favorable à l'instauration d'un dialogue plus ouvert entre le Nord et le Sud. Aux Philippines, nous devons appuyer les initiatives courageuses que met en oeuvre le gouvernement démocratique en place pour introduire des réformes économiques et sociales.

Abordant le dossier de l'Afrique - un continent au potentiel énorme, mais aux prises avec des problèmes politiques, sociaux et économiques très graves - nous avons examiné avec une inquiétude particulière la situation en Afrique du Sud. Nous avons convenu qu'il ne sera possible de trouver une solution pacifique et durable à la présente crise que si le régime d'apartheid actuel est démantelé et remplacé par une forme nouvelle de gouvernement démocratique et non racial. Il est donc urgent d'entamer un dialogue

véritable avec les représentants de toutes les composantes de la société sud-africaine. Nous avons également noté par la même occasion l'importance des initiatives d'aide humanitaire destinées aux victimes de l'apartheid, ainsi que du soutien des efforts des États membres de la SADCC (Conférence de coordination du développement de l'Afrique australe) pour développer et renforcer leurs propres économies.

Nous sommes vivement préoccupés par les tensions et conflits dangereux qui persistent au Proche-Orient et au Moyen-Orient, ainsi que par l'absence de progrès concrets vers le règlement du différend arabo-israélien. Nous avons réaffirmé la nécessité de mesures permettant de créer les conditions propices à une paix juste, globale et durable.

Nous sommes en outre préoccupés par la situation dans les territoires occupés.

Le Liban, aux prises chez lui avec des antagonismes sérieux et avec le problème persistant des camps palestiniens, continue de susciter des craintes. Dans ce contexte, nous avons réaffirmé notre espoir que des efforts réels seront déployés pour parvenir à la réconciliation nationale.

Pour ce qui concerne l'Amérique latine, la discussion a mis en relief la nécessité de promouvoir des initiatives appropriées destinées à appuyer les gouvernements démocratiques et à encourager un retour à la démocratie et sa consolidation sur le continent. Nous avons en outre convenu que les efforts d'intégration régionale favoriseront un dialogue fructueux et constructif avec l'Ouest et que, à ce titre, ils méritent notre appui.

S'agissant des développements en Amérique centrale, il est à espérer que le sommet qui se tiendra prochainement au Guatemala pourra contribuer utilement à l'instauration de la paix et de la stabilité.

Enfin, nous avons examiné les problèmes de l'Organisation des Nations Unies et, plus particulièrement, ses difficultés financières, et nous avons envisagé des moyens d'en venir à bout.

Chairman's statement on AIDS
(Text to be distributed to the press)

On the basis of the concern already shown in the past for health problems (London Chairman's oral statement on cancer and Bonn Chairman's oral statement on drugs), the Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community affirm that AIDS is one of the biggest potential health problems in the world. National efforts need to be intensified and made more effective by international cooperation and concerted campaigns to prevent AIDS from spreading further, and will have to ensure that the measures taken are in accordance with the principles of human rights. In this connection, they agree that:

- international cooperation will not be improved by duplication of effort. Priority will have to be given to strengthening existing organizations by giving them full political support and by providing them with the necessary financial, personnel and administrative resources. The World Health Organization (WHO) is the best forum for drawing together international efforts on a worldwide level to combat AIDS, and all countries should be encouraged fully to cooperate with the WHO and support its special programme of AIDS-related activities;

- in the absence of a vaccine or cure, the best hope for the combat and prevention of AIDS rests on a strategy based on educating the public about the seriousness of the AIDS epidemic, the ways the AIDS virus is transmitted and the practical steps each person can take to avoid acquiring or spreading it. Appropriate opportunities should be used for exchanging information about national education campaigns and domestic policies. The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom Government to co-sponsor, with the WHO, an international conference at ministerial level on public education about AIDS;

- further cooperation should be promoted for basic and clinical studies on prevention, treatment and the exchange of information (as in the case of the E.C. programme). The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome and support joint action by researchers in the Seven countries (as in the case of the joint programme of French and American researchers, which is being enlarged, and similar programmes) and all over the world for the cure of the disease, clinical testing on components of the virus, and the development of a successful vaccine. The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome the proposal by the President of the French Republic aiming at the creation of an International Committee on the ethical issues raised by AIDS.

* * * * *

Déclaration sur le SIDA

Dans le contexte des préoccupations qu'ils ont déjà manifestées dans le passé pour les problèmes de santé (Déclaration du Président de la Réunion de Londres, sur le cancer, et Déclaration du Président de la Réunion de Bonn, sur les stupéfiants), les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement et les Représentants de la Communauté Européenne affirment que le SIDA est peut-être l'un des plus gros problèmes de santé dans le monde. Il est nécessaire d'intensifier les efforts entrepris au niveau national et de les rendre plus efficaces au moyen d'une coopération internationale et de campagnes concertées pour

empêcher l'extension du SIDA, en veillant à ce que les mesures prises soient conformes aux principes des droits de la personne humaine. A ce sujet, les pays du Sommet devraient convenir que :

- la duplication des efforts ne favorisera pas la coopération internationale. Il faudra accorder la priorité au renforcement des organisations existantes en leur accordant un soutien politique total et en leur apportant les ressources financières, administratives et en personnel nécessaires. L'Organisation Mondiale de la Santé (OMS) constitue le meilleur Forum pour rassembler les efforts internationaux de lutte au niveau mondial contre le SIDA, et tous les pays devraient être encouragés à lui apporter leur coopération totale et à soutenir son programme spécial d'activités liées au SIDA ;

- en l'absence de vaccin ou de traitement, les meilleures chances de lutte et de prévention en matière de SIDA reposent sur une stratégie consistant essentiellement à informer le public sur la gravité de l'épidémie de SIDA, les modes de transmission du virus et les mesures pratiques qu'on peut prendre à titre individuel pour éviter de contracter la maladie ou de la transmettre. Il faudrait saisir toutes les occasions permettant d'échanger des informations sur les campagnes d'éducation et les politiques nationales. Les chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement et les représentants de la Communauté Européenne accueillent avec satisfaction la proposition du Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de patronner, conjointement avec l'OMS, une conférence internationale au niveau ministériel sur l'éducation du public concernant le SIDA ;

- il faudrait encourager le développement de la coopération en ce qui concerne les études fondamentales et cliniques sur la prévention, le traitement et les échanges d'informations (comme dans le cas du programme de la C.E.). Les chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement accueillent avec satisfaction et soutiennent les actions conjointes de chercheurs des 7 pays (comme dans le cas du programme conjoint des chercheurs français et américains, qui prend de l'extension, et dans le cas de programmes analogues) et dans le monde entier en vue du traitement de la maladie, d'essais cliniques sur les composants du virus et de la mise au point d'un vaccin efficace. Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement et les Représentants de la Communauté Européenne se félicitent de la proposition du Président de la République française visant à la création d'un comité international d'éthique sur les questions d'éthiques posées par le SIDA.

Chairman's statement on Drugs
(Text not to be distributed to the press)

The Heads of State or Government have examined the drug abuse problem, which causes a tragic loss of human life and now affects people all over the world, especially the young and their families. They emphasize the importance of undertaking a strategy in support of national, regional and multilateral campaigns in order to overcome this problem. They intend to continue their fight against illegal production and distribution of drugs and to create all necessary conditions for more effective international cooperation. They will also work for the eradication of illegal cultivation of natural drugs and for its replacement with other types of production which will further the aims of social and economic development. The leaders welcome the agreements already reached on bilateral and multilateral bases, and look forward with confidence to a successful international Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, which the United Nations are convening next week in Vienna.

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Déclaration sur les Stupéfiants

(Texte qui ne doit pas être distribué aux journalistes)

Les Chefs d'Etat ou de Gouvernement ont examiné le problème de la Toxicomanie qui entraîne de tragiques pertes de vies humaines et touche actuellement les populations du monde entier, notamment les jeunes et leurs familles. Ils soulignent combien il est important d'entreprendre une stratégie de soutien en faveur des campagnes nationales, régionales, et multilatérales tendant à résoudre ce problème. Leur objectif est de continuer à lutter contre la production et la commercialisation illicites des stupéfiants et de créer toutes les conditions nécessaires pour rendre la coopération internationale plus efficace. Ils travailleront également à la suppression des cultures illicites de stupéfiants naturels et à leur substitution par d'autres types de production servant les objectifs du développement économique et social. Les dirigeants des pays du Sommet se félicitent des accords déjà conclus sur des bases bilatérales et multilatérales, et ils envisagent avec confiance une issue favorable de la Conférence Internationale sur la toxicomanie et le trafic des stupéfiants, convoquée la semaine prochaine, à Vienne, par les Nations Unies.

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