



Prime Minister (2)

You will want to read RTA's account of the final Shergas' meeting. I suggest that you leave the supporting documentation until nearer the time. It seems unlikely to be a

Ref. A085/1149

MR POWELL

Bonn Economic Summit: Meeting of Personal Representatives, 19-21 April

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Attention will focus on President Reagan's bilateral visit, & perhaps also on the discussion

This minute reports the outcome of the main discussions of last weekend's meeting of Personal Representatives on the economic aspects of the preparation for the Summit. I am reporting separately on the political aspects.

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2. There was general agreement that the main issues on which discussion at the Summit itself would focus were probably:

1. the fiscal deficit of the United States, and the strength and extent of the commitment of the United States Administration and the Congress to reducing it;
2. the risk that world recovery could falter, particularly if the rate of growth in the United States declined;
3. the problems of high unemployment, particularly in Europe;
4. what the countries of the European Community could and should be doing to reduce and where possible remove the "structural rigidities" in their economies which were preventing them from achieving a higher rate of sound non-inflationary growth;



5. the rigidity of the economic structure in Japan, the problems of the structural balance of payments surplus of Japan, and the need to increase Japan's import propensity;

6. the growing risks of reviving protectionism, particularly in the United States, and their threat to the open multilateral trading system; the need for an early start to a new round of multilateral trade negotiations;

7. the debt problems of developing countries.

3. It was felt that, with the Summit coming so soon after the OECD Ministerial meeting and the meetings of the Interim and Development Committees in Washington, there would be something of a problem to find something new and distinctive for the Summit to say. I suggested that it would be important to exploit the two obvious differences between the Summit and the earlier meetings: that it was a meeting of Heads of State or Government, and that it was a meeting of the seven major industrialised countries. This suggested that the final declaration should, even more than usual, distinctively represent the views of the industrialised countries; and that it should be suitably political and elevated, in content and style.

4. There was some support for a suggestion by the German Personal Representative that on this occasion, unlike earlier Summits, the declaration should discuss the positions of individual countries: thus it might include, for instance, commitments by the President of the United States on reducing the fiscal deficit and on resisting protectionist tendencies; by the Heads of State or Government of European countries on containing public expenditure, and on dealing with "structural rigidities"; and by the Prime Minister of Japan on opening the Japanese market and increasing imports. Other Personal Representatives recognised that the inclusion of such commitments in a declaration could give it considerable real



significance as well as political impact, but suggested that this could work only if there was a considerable degree of political will upon the part of each Head of State or Government to make the commitments which others expected of him or her: if any one Head of State or Government held back, the resulting imbalance could do more harm than good. Inevitably, moreover, some Heads of State or Government (notably the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan) would be more exposed and therefore vulnerable than others. There was also the risk of creating a situation in which the world was encouraged to look to certain countries (notably Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan) to provide a "locomotive effect" for the stimulation of world economic recovery.

5. The main points of difference for resolution at the Summit seem likely to be:

1. what the Summit should say about the timing of a new round of multilateral trade negotiations;
2. what the Summit should say about the way in which the work of Finance Ministers on improving the functions of the international monetary system should be followed up;
3. what the Summit should say about the Japanese balance of payments surplus and the need for Japan to improve access to her market and increase imports.

6. On the question of trade negotiations, it is now agreed that there should be a meeting of senior officials in GATT this summer to discuss the coverage of and arrangements for a new round. There remains the question whether the Summit should call for the new round to be launched "in early 1986" (as the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada and Japan would like), or "as soon as possible" (favoured by France, Italy



and the European Commission). The representative of the European Commission indeed regarded himself as bound by the Council's statement of 19 March, and unable to move beyond that.

7. This difference is linked to the second: the follow-up to Finance Ministers' work on the functioning of the international monetary system. That is due to be completed in June 1985. There is general agreement that the report should be considered first at the meeting of the IMF Interim Committee which is to be held at Seoul during the IMF and World Bank annual meetings; but that will be very much a first look, and the main issue for discussion is likely to be how best to carry on substantive consideration of those proposals. The question is whether the Summit should give a lead on this, and if so what.

8. The French Government is insisting on the need for parallelism as between the discussion of a new trade round and the discussion of international monetary reform. They want therefore to look forward to a high-level international monetary conference (an echo of President Mitterrand's earlier proposal for a "new Bretton Woods"). They do not seem to have a clear view as to whether that should be within the framework of the existing international institutions: on the whole, they seem content that it should be. What is important to them is that it should be at a high level; and that it should continue in being (if necessary with recesses) until it produces results; and that it should go forward in parallel with the new trade round. They would like to see such a conference held before any further discussion in the Interim Committee of the IMF, though they are ready to see any proposals agreed at a conference worked out for implementation in detail subsequently by the Interim Committee.

9. The United States does not seem to rule out the possibility of such a conference - and of itself hosting the conference - if one is to judge from Mr Baker's recent kite. But the United States Personal Representative last weekend seemed both



unsighted and unenthusiastic about Mr Baker's idea: he insisted on emphasising that it was no more than willingness to consider the possibility of such a conference, and that the United States Administration was not committed to the idea.

10. The Germans are opposed to the idea of a high-level monetary conference, and this has also been the British position. The Germans would prefer to see the follow-up work undertaken in the existing groupings, particularly the Group of Ten and the Interim Committee of the IMF. This process is clearly felt by the French to lack impetus: the Group of Ten and the Interim Committee meet relatively occasionally and then only for a day or two at a time, whereas a monetary conference would be more concentrated and intensive.

11. These unresolved differences are reflected in the revised version of the Thematic Paper. The previous draft was discussed in detail at the meeting of Personal Representatives, and considerably amended in detail, though not in substance. The points at which the unresolved differences are reflected are in square bracketed passages in paragraphs 4.3, 9.2 and 9.6 of the final version, a copy of which I attach herewith as Annex B.

12. As in previous thematic papers, individual countries are not singled out by name in the suggested conclusions. But there are coded signals: to the United States in paragraph 5.1, to Europe in paragraphs 5.2 to 5.4, and to Japan in paragraph 9.3; and to the newly industrialised and more prosperous developing countries in paragraph 7.4.

13. At the insistence of the United States the paper includes a brief (and agreed) paragraph on energy (paragraph 6).

14. French insistence that there should be an explicit reference in paragraph 8.2 to the French President's proposals (announced today; copy attached as Annex A) for dealing with



famine and drought in Africa was sourly received by other Personal Representatives; the proposals are seen as motivated as much by French domestic political needs as by any other consideration, and others saw no valid reason for singling out a French initiative for special mention, when many other countries were doing no less than France in this field.

15. The paragraph on the environment (paragraph 11) was agreed more or less as drafted, with the inclusion of references to the effects of pollution on climatic change and on the ozone layer added to paragraph 11.1.

16. The United States (supported by Canada and Japan) reluctantly acquiesced, in the face of French insistence, in a paragraph (12.3) which notes the conclusions of the European Space Agency on the need for Europe to maintain an autonomous capability in space activity, to balance the welcome given in paragraph 12.1 to the positive responses of those invited to participate in the United States manned space station programme.

17. The Germans, as host and Chairman, will take the lead in preparing a draft communiqué for consideration during the Summit. The German Personal Representative has privately asked me to assist in the process; I plan to meet him for the purpose shortly - probably early next week.

18. I am sending copies of this minute and of the Thematic Paper to the Private Secretaries to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretaries of State for Energy, the Environment and Trade and Industry.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

22 April 1985

SOMMET DE BONN - PROPOSITIONS FRANCAISES POUR LUTTER
CONTRE LA FAMINE ET LA SECHERESSE EN AFRIQUE

V E R S I O N A N G L A I S E

DEBUT DE CITATION :

. The present critical situation in Africa is due to exceptional climatic conditions which have been detected much too late.

. Nevertheless drought alone is not the sole cause of this accident whose roots lie also in the crisis of the food production systems and the decline of environmental conditions.

. Donors must at the same time be able to provide a more efficient emergency aid and to address longer term development issues.

1 - Emergency aid could be more efficient.

Two proposals :

1/ Extension of the "early warning system" : satellite observation systems can provide early information on the crops allowing a timely response of donors.

Proposal : financing of two earth reception and treatment stations in Nairobi and Ouagadougou where existing facilities are available ; coordination by existing regional organisations.

2/ Setting up of a transport task force :
transportation from the coast to the interior of the continent is a major constraint.

Proposal : donors could finance transport units in Africa equipped with cargo-planes but mostly trucks for emergency inputs and food transportation ; coordination by W.F.P.

II - Food production should be increased

Two proposals :

1/ Immediate action : donors could provide not only food aid but also agricultural inputs (seeds, pesticides, fertilizer) to boost local production to reduce dependency on international food aid ; coordination by FAO.

2/ Longer term action : donors could set up a regional and international research network on dry zones grains. The objective is to develop more productive varieties adapted to local conditions. Donors should finance technical assistance and recurrent costs.

The food technology group of the T.G.E. commission could discuss this project.

III - Coordinated program to fight against desertification in the Sahel region.

1/ Proposal : the program should consist of series of pilot projects implemented simultaneously in the Sahelian countries together with agricultural development projects.

2/ Creation of a new fund to fight against desertification, financed by national and multilateral contributions ; coordination by IFAD.

Fin de citation.

SOMMET DE BONN - PROPOSITIONS FRANCAISES POUR LUTTER
CONTRE LA FAMINE ET LA SECHERESSE EN AFRIQUE

V E R S I O N F R A N C A I S E

Début de citation :

. La situation actuelle de crise que connaît l'Afrique est due à une évolution climatique exceptionnelle qui n'a été décelée que trop tardivement.

. La sécheresse n'est toutefois pas la seule cause de cet accident qui s'explique également par la crise du système de production agricole et la dégradation de l'environnement.

. Les donateurs se doivent dans le même temps d'améliorer l'efficacité de l'aide d'urgence et de répondre aux besoins à plus long terme du développement.

1 - Une action d'urgence plus efficace.

Deux propositions :

1/ Le renforcement du système d'alerte rapide : les systèmes d'observation par satellite peuvent fournir des informations à l'avance, sur l'état des récoltes et permettre une réponse rapide des donateurs.

Proposition : financement de deux stations de réception et de traitement des images satellitaires à Nairobi et à Ouagadougou où existent déjà des installations, la coordination étant assurée par les organisations régionales existantes.

2/ La création d'unités de transports rapides.

Les transports des ports de la côte vers l'intérieur du continent se sont révélés particulièrement difficiles.

Proposition : les donateurs pourraient financer des unités de transports rapides en Afrique équipées d'avions et surtout de camions afin d'acheminer des produits alimentaires et des intrants ;

la coordination serait assurée par le P.A.M. of

II - La relance de la production agricole.

Deux propositions :

1/ Une action immédiate : les donateurs pourraient envoyer non seulement de l'aide alimentaire mais également des intrants (semences, pesticides, engrais) pour relancer les productions locales et réduire la dépendance vis à vis de l'aide alimentaire ; la coordination serait assurée par la F.A.O.

2/ Une action à plus long terme : les donateurs pourraient contribuer à créer un réseau régional et international de recherches coordonnées sur les céréales de zones arides. L'objectif est d'élaborer de nouvelles variétés plus productives et adaptées aux conditions locales. L'assistance technique et les coûts de fonctionnement seraient à la charge des donateurs.

Le groupe technologie alimentaire de la commission T.C.E. pourrait étudier ce projet.

III - Lancement d'un programme coordonné de lutte contre la désertification au Sahel.

L'objectif est de préserver l'environnement qui est la base des économies agricoles.

1/ Proposition : le programme consisterait à mettre en oeuvre simultanément une série de projets pilotes dans les pays du Sahel parallèlement à des projets de développement rural.

2/ Un nouveau fond de lutte contre la désertification financé par des contributions multilatérales et bilatérales pourrait être créé, la coordination étant assurée par le FIDA.

Fin de citation.

21 April 1985

Bonn Economic Summit, 2-4 May 1985
Thematic Paper

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A. Introduction

I. Salient features of the world economy

1. Overall, the world economy is in better shape than it has been for a considerable time. Real progress has been made in dealing with the effects of the crises which have afflicted our economies over the last decade. In the industrial countries, growth has been restored. Inflation has been brought down. Economic adaptability and efficiency have been strengthened. The recovery in the industrial countries is spreading to the developing world. The problems of international indebtedness, though far from being solved, have been addressed in a flexible, effective way.
2. However, the progress achieved varies greatly among individual countries. Major imbalances and obvious risks persist. New concerns have come to the fore, especially in the field of employment. Urgent action is needed in a number of policy areas if we are to seize the opportunity which we now have of moving into a sustained period of more broadly-shared prosperity for industrial and developing countries.
3. The main features of the world economic picture can be summarised as follows:
 - 3.1 - Fairly robust growth in Japan and, so far, in the United States; continuing expansion in Canada, and steady progress in Europe, although at a markedly slower and uneven pace. Revival of investment and recovery of business profits in a number of industrial countries.
 - 3.2 - Marked differences in developments on labour markets: Strong expansion of employment and a significant reduction of unemployment in the United States during the recovery. Appreciable rise in employment also in Canada. Success of Japan in holding down unemployment to fairly

low levels. However, persistence of very high unemployment in Europe, due to relatively modest pace of the recovery and unsatisfactory relationship between economic growth and job creation.

- 3.3 - Substantial and widespread success in curbing inflation. Continuing need to bring inflation down further, particularly in countries where it remains seriously out of line. Fall in inflation over recent years not matched by a comparable fall in interest rates which remain unusually high.
- 3.4 - More uneven progress in the area of fiscal policy. Growing concern over the domestic and international repercussions of continuing high levels of and pressures for public sector spending and large and growing budget deficits in some countries.
- 3.5 - Increasingly divergent pattern of balance of payments of major industrial countries; sharp deterioration of the current account of the United States; large and growing surplus on the current account of Japan. Widespread concern over the behaviour and levels of key exchange rates.
- 3.6 - Encouraging progress of many developing countries towards restoring sound growth - as a result of major adjustments by these countries, the cooperative attitude of official and private creditors, and the revival of world trade. However, wide diversity in the situation of individual countries, many of which continue to face serious economic and financial problems, with social and political implications. Continuing crisis in Africa. Adjustment task of many developing countries complicated by high real interest rates, problems of market access, developments in exchange markets and relative weakness of commodity prices.

3.7 - Despite recovery and renewed growth of world trade unrelenting protectionist pressures and continuing erosion of the disciplines of the multilateral system of free trade, posing threats to the sustainability of the recovery and the future prospects of the world economy.

II. Possible points of emphasis at Bonn Summit

4. The main tasks are now:

4.1 - to build on the progress achieved; to work, individually and jointly, to sustain the recovery, to enhance its momentum and to ensure that it is more widely shared both within and among industrial and developing countries; to accept responsibility for the international repercussions of domestic policies; in particular:

- = to deal with persistingly high unemployment, which remains an overriding concern in most countries, particularly in Europe; to enhance the employment opportunities especially for young people; to this end, to remove obstacles to faster non-inflationary economic growth and to improve the link between growth and employment;
- = to restore greater stability to the world monetary system; and for this purpose to strengthen policies necessary for convergence towards enduring non-inflationary growth and a sustainable pattern of current accounts and exchange rates; and to continue to pursue policies capable of maintaining that convergence;
- = to consolidate the progress achieved in a number of countries in reducing budget deficits and high levels of government spending; to step up efforts where budget deficits and government spending remain too high;
- = to make the most of the opportunities presented by technological innovation for the improvement of growth and employment and the raising of standards of living.

4.2 - to recognize the growing interdependence of developing and industrial countries; to work with the developing countries in a spirit of true partnership taking account of their political and social problems, to encourage them as their circumstances allow to take their places in the world economic and financial system; to continue to assist the poorer countries; to work with African countries to help them to achieve greater economic selfreliance and continued development;

4.3 - to resist and roll back protectionism; to take concrete and credible action to maintain and extend the open multilateral trading system; to move decisively towards a new round of comprehensive, multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT [in parallel with negotiations in the monetary and financial areas]; in this context to work to achieve a genuine balance of interests and responsibilities of industrial and developing countries.

4.4 - Moreover, the need to protect the environmental resources which underpin economic growth has come to the forefront of attention. The Summit could stress that economic growth and environmental improvement are reconcilable and mutually supportive goals; that protection of the environment needs to be one of the central elements in national and international policies and that the way ahead lies with high environmental standards and technological innovation to achieve these goals.

B. Suggested conclusions

I. Industrial countries

5. The broad outline of possible conclusions has been given above (Point 4). More specifically, Summit countries could

5.1 - reaffirm their commitment

- = to follow prudent and, where necessary, strengthened monetary and fiscal policies;
- = to encourage sustainable non-inflationary growth by controlling and where necessary reducing the share of public expenditure in GNP, by cutting excessive budget deficits, and by reducing where possible and appropriate the burden of taxation.

- 5.2 - stress the need to remove market rigidities and regulations which still stand in the way of more dynamic growth; to exploit to the full the potential for sustainable, non-inflationary and internally generated growth; and to make the most of the opportunities for growth and employment provided by structural adjustment and technological change;
- 5.3 - in particular, agree to review the regulatory framework of labour markets as well as tax, budgetary and other economic policies in order to improve the incentives for the creation of jobs; to maintain appropriate social standards for those unable to help themselves; to improve the educational and training systems in order to create the knowledge and skills needed in a changing and technologically evolving economy; to encourage productive, job-creating investment;
- 5.4 - call on both sides of industry also to play their part in improving the employment situation; recall the need to ensure a cost structure of firms and a differentiation of wages favourable to the creation of employment and to secure a level of wage and non-wage labour costs which reflects the relative scarcity of capital and labour;
6. Summit countries could review the situation on energy markets and reaffirm the importance of maintaining adequate oil reserves as well as of promoting long-term policies for energy conservation, substitution and development.

II. Developing countries

7. Summit countries could

- 7.1 - welcome the progress made by many developing countries in strengthening the basis for sound growth, which has enabled them to take part in the world economic recovery;
- 7.2 - note, in particular, the success achieved by a number of countries in managing their external debt problems; stress that the difficulties that remain can be solved only by building on the agreed strategy on debt in a way that responds to the changing circumstances of individual debtor countries;
- 7.3 - reaffirm their will to maintain and, wherever possible, to increase flows of resources, including official development assistance, particularly to the poorest countries; encourage improved coordination of donor activities;
- 7.4 - stress the decisive contribution to stable growth that the developing countries will have to make themselves by implementing sound, outward-looking economic policies, by strengthening the confidence of domestic as well as foreign investors and by mobilising domestic savings;
- 7.5 - stress the commitment of Summit countries to support these efforts by policies conducive to sustained non-inflationary growth, lower interest rates and more open markets;

- 7.6 - affirm their continuing support for the international financial institutions, in particular the IMF and the World Bank; agree to work to ensure that these institutions are equipped with the necessary resources and instruments; encourage continued efforts to strengthen IMF/World Bank cooperation and the efficient use of their resources, and to enhance the catalytic role of the World Bank in stimulating capital flows to developing countries;
 - 7.7 - encourage a stronger role for the World Bank in complementing IMF-supported short- to medium-term balance of payments adjustment by fostering sound, long-term development; agree to stand ready to discuss an increase of resources available to the World Bank which may be necessary in the coming years;
 - 7.8 - welcome the agreements on longer-term debt restructuring which are being arranged by commercial banks for countries with demonstrable adjustment progress; reaffirm that Summit countries, as agreed in London, stand ready, where appropriate, to negotiate multi-year debt reschedulings in the framework of the "Paris Club";
8. With regard to African countries, Summit countries could
- 8.1 - welcome the positive response of their citizens to the pressing needs of African countries; express their satisfaction about the establishment by the World Bank of a Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa; note the special steps taken by Summit countries to provide additional bilateral assistance to support adjustment and development efforts in Sub-Saharan-Africa and express their support for the efforts undertaken to coordinate international aid;
 - 8.2 - stress their commitment to strengthen their action in Africa; to continue to provide emergency food aid commensurate with the worsening situation; to complement the immediate food aid assistance by providing, where

appropriate, additional funds in support of a long-term food strategy. Special attention should be given to measures to strengthen the monitoring of food supplies; to improve the conditions for food production and food distribution and to combat desertification. (In this context, the proposal made to the Summit by the President of the French Republic was noted, as well as the initiatives taken by each of the other Summit countries.);

- 8.3 - Call upon all countries to step up their efforts to overcome famine and poverty, particularly in Africa.

III. International trade and financial policies

9. Summit countries could

- 9.1 - reaffirm their commitment effectively to halt protectionism and progressively to dismantle existing trade restrictions; stress the need to achieve more substantial progress in implementing the current GATT work programme and the agreements on trade liberalisation reached in the OECD;
- 9.2 - emphasise that sustained growth and the balanced expansion of world trade need to be secured by the reinforcement of the multilateral structures and disciplines of the GATT; welcome the growing awareness of the urgent need, for this purpose, of preparing a new comprehensive round of multilateral trade negotiations in the GATT; endorse the agreement reached by the OECD Ministerial Council to propose to the Contracting Parties that a preparatory meeting of senior officials should take place in GATT before the end of the summer to reach a broad consensus on subject matter and modalities for such negotiations; agree to work towards the formal launching of such negotiations [in early 1986] [as soon as possible]; note the importance of giving full consideration to the interests and participation of developing countries in the forthcoming new round;

- 9.3 - emphasize that further access to markets should be actively facilitated and made use of, so as to increase trade and investment flows, where that would contribute to greater stability in the international trading system and to a more balanced pattern of current accounts;
- 9.4 - stress the importance of promoting a more dynamic role for developing countries in world trade, and of providing enlarged and secure access for developing countries' exports to the markets of industrial countries; recall the need for developing countries to complement these efforts by progressively opening up their markets in a manner consistent with their stage of economic development;
- 9.5 - emphasise the critical role of active surveillance by the IMF over members' policies affecting exchange rates and international adjustment; reaffirm their commitment to undertake coordinated intervention in the exchange markets when it would be helpful;
- 9.6 - welcome the progress made by Finance Ministers in their work on ways to improve the functioning of the international monetary system; invite Finance Ministers to complete their work before the end of June 1985 and to make concrete proposals to be discussed in the first instance at the next meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF [and subsequently more fully at a special meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF] [with a view to seeing whether a broad consensus can be established on subject matters and modalities for a high-level monetary conference].

10. In reviewing economic relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe, Summit countries could note that work continues in the appropriate organisations.

IV. Environmental policies

11. Summit countries could

- 11.1 - emphasise that new approaches and strengthened international cooperation are needed to anticipate and prevent environmental damage and to ensure sustainable development; confirm their commitment to cooperate in solving pressing environmental problems such as acid deposition and air pollution including emissions from motor vehicles, and to control firmly pollution from all significant sources; note that the prevention of adverse transboundary effects should remain a key concern; state their resolve to tackle other concerns such as climatic change, the protection of the ozone layer and the management of toxic chemicals and hazardous wastes, and to strengthen the protection of soils, fresh water and the sea, in particular of regional seas;

- 11.2 - affirm their will to harness the mechanisms of the market economy in order to solve environmental problems; to develop and apply the "polluter pays" principle more widely; note that strict and scientifically-based environmental standards can provide incentives for innovation and cost-effective technologies which are clean and efficient in the use of resources; stress that environmental protection is feasible only in cooperation with the economic and technological sectors;

11.3 - welcome the contributions made by the Environment Ministers and by the Technology, Growth and Employment Working Group in considering the role of environmental factors in economic development and areas for continuing cooperation; emphasise the importance of science and technology to reconciling environmental protection and economic growth objectives and to the establishment of internationally consistent techniques and practices of environmental measurement; and encourage their national research institutions to expand cooperation on environmental problems, both with each other and with appropriate international organisations;

11.4 - stress their will to focus their cooperation within existing international bodies, especially the OECD; to work with developing countries for environmentally sound development and for the avoidance of environmental damage and disasters world-wide.

V. Manned space stations

12. Summit countries could

12.1 - welcome the positive responses by the Governments of ESA Member States, Canada and Japan to the invitation of the President of the United States to cooperate 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;

12.2 - note that discussions will begin promptly on inter-governmental cooperation in development and utilisation of permanently manned space stations;

12.3 - note the conclusions of the ESA Council on the need for Europe to maintain and to expand its autonomous capability in space activity, and in the long-term European Space Plan and its objectives.

C. Follow-up to research initiatives of previous Summits

13. In its report, which was commissioned at the London Economic Summit, the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment notes the effective work in the 18 areas of cooperation identified after the Versailles Summit. It emphasises that international cooperation in science and technology has benefited substantially from the Summit initiative. Personal Representatives have invited the Working Group to complete its review of the 18 cooperative projects and to report to them in time for their first meeting in 1986.
14. Summit countries could welcome
 - 14.1 - the positive contribution which the Ministerial Conference, held in Venice on "Technological Development and Employment" has made towards wider acceptance of the role of technological change in promoting growth and employment;
 - 14.2 - the results of the Rambouillet Conference on Bioethics and the readiness of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to host a symposium on neurobiology in 1986.