a draft, cleared with other departments, for the Prime Minister

- 2. I attach a draft herewith. I leave for Rome at lunchtime on Monday, 1 June; and I suggest that, if possible, I should be given the Prime Minister's letter to Signor Fanfani with instructions to hand it over to him when I see him on Tuesday, 2 June at 5.00 pm.
  - I am sending copies of this minute and the draft message to the Private Secretaries to the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

29 May 1987

## DRAFT MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER TO SENATORE AMINTORE FANFANI

Thank you very much for your message of

18 May. I am very grateful for your understanding
over your proposed visit to London; and for your
agreement to receive Sir Robert Armstrong in Rome
on 2 June. I look forward to receiving his report.
Meanwhile, it might be helpful if I set out my
views on some of the main subjects which we will
discuss at Venice.

This Summit comes at a delicate time, against the background of mixed signals on the world economy. Inflation in the Summit countries is generally low. The United Kingdom and Italian economies have demonstrated impressive growth in recent years. But there is real concern over the imbalances in the three major economies - the United States. Japan, and Germany. I know you share my view that these are the most important obstacle to the sustained non-inflationary growth which we all want. The financial markets will be quick to detect any language which looks unduly complacent. But we should seek to reassure them of the commitment of the Summit countries at the

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highest political level to take effective action on the imbalances without putting at risk the maintenance of the momentum of growth which we have now collectively sustained for five successive years.

At Venice, therefore, I hope that we shall seek to persuade the President, Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister Nakasone of the need for action. I should welcome specific commitments by the American Government to make renewed and early efforts to cut the Federal budget deficit, and by the German Government to bring forward the measures they have announced for 1988 to stimulate domestic demand. And I regard it as particularly important that Prime Minister Nakasone should take the opportunity provided by the Summit to explain his recent proposals for a supplementary budget; and for structural reform. A firm and convincing political commitment in the Summit declaration to increase domestic demand and make the Japanese market much more open to imports of goods and services would reinforce the impact of the programme of "emergency economic measures" which the Japanese Government has just announced, and would thus, I believe, bein the interests of the Japanese Government itself,

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should also consider the problems of the developing countries. Although we should reaffirm the case by case approach to debt, I am convinced that the poorest debtor countries in sub-Saharan Africa need special treatment. I therefore hope that our colleagues will support the initiative launched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the IMF and World Bank meetings this April.

It is right that we should concentrate on the important economic issues which I have described, but we shall no doubt want to find some time to exchange views on political subjects. I look forward to discussing East/West relations over dinner on 8 June, though I remain to be convinced that a declaration on this subject would be useful. I do, however, hope that we can build on the work which we initiated at Tokyo by making a firm statement on terrorism and by agreeing on further co-operation between us.

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