

SUMMIT OF THE ARCH

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

1) We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the President of the Commission of the European Communities have met in Paris, for the fifteenth annual Economic Summit. The Summit of the Arch initiates a new round of Summits to succeed those begun at Rambouillet in 1975 and at Versailles in 1982. The round beginning in 1982 has seen one of the longest periods of sustained growth since the Second World War. These Summits have permitted effective consultations, offered the opportunity to launch initiatives and to strengthen international cooperation.

2) This year's world economic situation presents three main challenges:

- The choice and the implementation of measures needed to maintain balanced and sustained growth, counter inflation, create jobs and promote social justice. These measures should also facilitate the adjustment of external imbalances, promote international trade and investment, and improve the economic situation of developing countries.

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- The development and the further integration of developing countries into the world economy. Whilst there has been substantial progress in many developing countries, particularly those implementing sound economic policies, the debt burden and the persistence of poverty, often made worse by natural disasters affecting hundreds of millions of people, are problems of deep concern which we must continue to face in a spirit of solidarity.

- The need to safeguard the environment for future generations. This calls for a concerted international response and for the adoption, worldwide, of policies based on sustainable development.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION

3) Growth has been sustained by focusing policies on improving the efficiency and flexibility of our economies and by strengthening our cooperative efforts and the coordination process. In the medium term, the current buoyant investment seen during this period should pave the way for an increased supply of goods and services and help reduce the dangers of inflation. The outlook is not, however, without risks.

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4) Until now, the threat of inflation in many countries has been contained, thanks to the concerted efforts of governments and monetary authorities. But continued vigilance is required and inflation, where it has increased, will continue to receive a firm policy response so that it will be put on a downward path.

5) While some progress has been made in reducing external imbalances, the momentum of adjustment has recently weakened markedly: further progress in adjusting external imbalances through cooperation is crucial.

6) In countries with fiscal and current account deficits, including the United States of America, Canada and Italy, further reductions in budget deficits are needed. Action will be taken to bring them down. This may help reduce the savings-investment gap and external imbalances, contribute to countering inflation and encourage greater exchange rate stability in a context of decreasing interest rates.

7) Countries with external surpluses, including Japan and Germany, should continue to pursue appropriate macroeconomic policies and structural reforms? that will encourage non-inflationary growth of domestic demand and facilitate external adjustment.

8) All our countries share the responsibility in the sound development of the world economy as a whole. Over the medium term, deficit countries have to play a key role in global adjustment through their external adjustment and increased exports; surplus countries have to contribute to sustaining global expansion through policies providing favourable conditions for growth of domestic demand and imports.

9) The emergence of the newly industrializing economies and the initiation of a dialogue with them are welcome. We call on those with substantial surpluses to contribute to the adjustment of external imbalances and the open trade and payments system. To that end, they should permit exchange rates to reflect their competitive position, implement GATT commitments and reduce trade barriers.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS AND COORDINATION

10) Under the Plaza and Louvre agreements, our countries agreed to pursue, in a mutually reinforcing way, policies of surveillance and coordination aimed at improving their economic fundamentals and at fostering stability of exchange rates consistent with those economic fundamentals.

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There has been progress in the multilateral surveillance and coordination of economic policies with a view to ensuring internal consistency of domestic policies and their international compatibility. The procedures to be used have been more clearly defined and improved in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund.

11) The coordination process has made a positive contribution to world economic development and it has also contributed greatly to improving the functioning of the International Monetary System. There has also been continued cooperation in exchange markets.

It is important to continue, and where appropriate, to develop this cooperative and flexible approach to improve the functioning and the stability of the International Monetary System in a manner consistent with economic fundamentals. We therefore ask the Finance Ministers to continue to keep under review possible steps that could be taken to improve the coordination process, exchange market cooperation, and the functioning of the International Monetary System.

12) We welcome the decision to complete the work on the ninth review of the International Monetary Fund quotas with a view to a decision on this matter before the end of the year.

We note that the question of a resumption of S.D.R. allocation remains under consideration in the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund.

13) Within the European Community, the European Monetary System has contributed to a significant degree of economic policy convergence and monetary stability.

IMPROVING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

14) We will continue to promote measures in order to remove inefficiencies of our economies. These inefficiencies affect many aspects of economic activity, reduce potential growth rates and the prospects for job creation, diminish the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies, and impede the external adjustment process. In this context, tax reforms, modernisation of financial markets, strengthening of competition policies) and reducing existing rigidities are necessary. So are the improvement of education and vocational training, transportation and distribution systems and further policies aimed at giving more flexibility and mobility to the labour market and reducing unemployment. Within the European Community, the steady progress towards the implementation by 1992 of the program contained in the Single

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Act has already given a strong momentum to economic efficiency.

15) The decline of saving in some of our countries in this decade is a cause for concern. This lower level of saving can contribute to high real interest rates and therefore hamper growth. Inadequate saving and large fiscal deficits are associated with large external deficits. We recommend, within the framework of policy coordination, policies to encourage saving and remove hindrances where they exist.

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16) Financial activities are being increasingly carried out with new techniques on a worldwide basis. As regards insider trading, which could hamper the credibility of financial markets, regulations vary greatly among our countries. These regulations have been recently, or are in the process of being, strengthened. International cooperation should be pursued and enhanced.

TRADE ISSUES

17) World trade developed rapidly last year. Yet protectionism remains a real threat. We strongly reaffirm our determination to fight it in all its forms. We shall fulfill the Punta del Este standstill and rollback commitments which, inter alia, require the avoidance of any trade restrictive or

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distorting measure inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement and its instruments. We agree to make effective use of the improved GATT dispute settlement mechanism and to make progress in negotiations for further improvements. We will avoid any discriminatory or autonomous actions, which undermine the principles of the GATT and the integrity of the multilateral trading system. We also are pledged to oppose the tendency towards unilateralism, bilateralism, sectoralism and managed trade which threatens to undermine the multilateral system and the Uruguay Round negotiations.

18) The successful negotiation of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the Uruguay Round in Geneva last April, thereby completing the mid-term review, is a very important achievement. It gives a clear framework for future work in all sectors including the pursuit of agricultural reform in the short term as well as in the long term. It also gives the necessary framework for substantive negotiations in important sectors not yet fully included in GATT disciplines, such as services, trade related investment measures and intellectual property.

Developing countries participated actively in these negotiations and contributed to this success. All countries should make the most constructive contribution possible

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[consistent with their respective stages of economic development].

We express our full commitment to making further substantive progress in the Uruguay Round in order to complete it by the end of 1990.

19) We note with satisfaction the entry into force of the Free Trade Agreement between Canada and the US, as well as more recent initiatives to intensify the close economic relations between the European Community and EFTA countries. It remains our policy that these and other developments in regional cooperation, should be trade-creating and complementary to the global liberalisation process.

20) It is the firm intention of the European Community that the trade aspects of the single market program should also be trade-creating and complementary to the global liberalization process.

21) We note with satisfaction the progress that has been made in strengthening the multilateral disciplines on trade and aid distorting export credit subsidies. This effort must be pursued actively and completed in the competent bodies of the OECD with a view to improving present guidelines at the earliest possible date.

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GENERAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

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22) We shall help developing countries by opening the world trading system, by the continuation of their support for structural adjustment and diversification in commodity dependent countries and by encouraging them to create a favourable environment for transfers of technology and capital flows.

We underline the continuing importance of official development assistance and welcome the increased efforts of some of our countries in this respect. We note the targets already established by international organizations for the future level of official development assistance and stress the importance of overall financial flows to development.

We underline simultaneously the importance attached to the quality of the aid, the evaluation of the projects and the programs financed.

23) We urge developing countries to implement sound economic policies. A vital factor will be the adoption of financial and fiscal policies which attract inward investment, encourage growth and the return of flight capital.

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24) We note with satisfaction that there has been substantial progress in the multilateral aid initiative for the Philippines that was given special attention in the Toronto economic declaration.

THE SITUATION IN THE POOREST COUNTRIES

25) The enhancement of the International Monetary Fund Structural Adjustment Facility, the World Bank special program of assistance for the poorest and most indebted countries and the fifth replenishment of the African Development Fund are all important measures benefiting those countries having embarked upon an adjustment process. We stress the importance attached to a substantial replenishment of International Development Association resources.

26) As we urged last year in TORONTO, the Paris Club reached a consensus in September 1988 on the conditions of implementation of significant reduction of debt service payments for the poorest countries. Thirteen countries have already benefitted by this decision.

27) We welcome the increasing grant element in the development assistance as well as the steps taken to convert loans into grants. Flexibility in development aid as much as in debt rescheduling is required.

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28) We attach great importance to the efficient and successful preparation of the next general conference of the United Nations on the least developed countries, which will take place in Paris in 1990.

STRENGTHENED DEBT STRATEGY FOR THE HEAVILY INDEBTED COUNTRIES

29) Although our approach to the debt problems has produced significant results, serious challenges remain: in many countries the ratio of debt service to exports remains high, financing for growth promoting investment is scarce, and capital flight is a key problem. An improvement in the investment climate must be a critical part of efforts to achieve a sustainable level of growth without excessive levels of debt. These improvements of the current situation depend above all on sustained and effective adjustment policies in the debtor countries.

30) To address these challenges, we are strongly committed to the strengthened debt strategy. This will rely, on a case-by-case basis, on the following actions:

- borrowing countries should implement, with the assistance of the Fund and the Bank, sound economic policies, particularly designed to mobilize savings, stimulate investment and reverse capital flight;

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- banks should increasingly focus on voluntary, market-based debt and debt service reduction operations, as a complement to new lending;

- the International Monetary Fund and World Bank will support significant debt reduction by setting aside a portion of policy-based loans;

- limited interest support will be provided, through additional financing by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, for transactions involving significant debt and debt service reduction. For that purpose the use of escrow accounts is agreed;

- continued Paris Club rescheduling and flexibility of export-credit agencies;

- strengthening of the international financial institutions capability for supporting medium-term macroeconomic and structural adjustment programs and for compensating the negative effects of export shortfalls and external shocks.

31) In the framework of this strategy:

- we welcome the recent decisions taken by the two institutions to encourage debt and debt service reduction and to provide adequate resources for these purposes;

- we urge debtor countries to move ahead promptly to develop strong economic reform programs that may lead to debt and debt service reductions in accordance with the guidelines defined by the two Bretton Wood institutions;

- we encourage banks to take realistic and constructive approaches in their negotiations with the debtor countries. In particular we urge ^{No} them to negotiate temporary waivers of existing lending provisions that inhibit debt and debt service reduction. We stress that official creditors should not substitute for private lenders. Our governments are prepared to consider as appropriate tax, regulatory and accounting practices with a view to eliminating unnecessary obstacles to debt and debt service reductions.

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ENVIRONMENT

32) There is growing awareness throughout the world, of the necessity to preserve better the global ecological balance. Scientific studies have revealed the existence of serious threats to our environment such as the depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, excessive emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases which could lead to future climate changes. We note with great concern the growing pollution of air, lakes, rivers, oceans and seas; acid rain, dangerous substances; and the rapid desertification and deforestation. Such environmental degradation endangers species and undermines the well-being of individuals and societies.

Decisive action is urgently needed to understand and protect the earth's ecological balance. We will work together to achieve the common goals of preserving a healthy and balanced global environment in order to meet shared economic and social objectives and to carry out obligations to future generations.

33) We urge all countries to give further impetus to scientific research on environmental issues, to develop necessary technologies and to make clear evaluations of the economic costs and benefits of environmental policies.

The persisting uncertainty on some of these issues should not unduly delay our action.

In this connection, we ask all countries to combine their efforts in order to improve observation and monitoring on a global scale.

34) We believe that international cooperation should also be enhanced in the field of technology and technology transfer in order to reduce pollution or provide alternative solutions.

35) We believe that industry has a central role in preventing pollution at source, in waste minimization, in energy conservation, and in the design and marketing of cost-effective clean technologies. The agricultural sector must also contribute to tackling problems such as water pollution, soil erosion and desertification.

36) Environmental protection is integral to issues such as trade, development, energy, agriculture and economic planning. Therefore, environmental considerations must be taken into account in economic decision-making. In fact good economic policies and good environmental policies are mutually reinforcing.

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shall ensure the compatibility of economic growth and development with the protection of the environment. Environmental protection and related investment should contribute to economic growth. In this respect, intensified efforts for technological breakthrough are important to reconcile economic growth and environmental policies.

Clear assessments of the costs, benefits and resource implications of environmental protection should help governments to take the necessary decisions on the mix of price signals (e.g., taxes or expenditures) and regulatory actions, reflecting where possible the full value of natural resources.

We encourage the World Bank and regional development banks to integrate environmental considerations into their activities. International organisations such as the OECD and the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, will be asked to develop further techniques of analysis which would help governments assess appropriate economic measures to promote the quality of the environment. We expect the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development to give additional momentum to the protection of the global environment.

37) To help developing countries deal with past damage and to encourage them to take environmentally desirable action, economic incentives may include the use of aid mechanisms and specific transfer of technology. In special cases ODA debt forgiveness and debt for nature swaps may play a useful role for the environmental protection.

We also emphasize the necessity to take into account the interests and needs of developing countries in sustaining the growth of their economies and the financial and technological requirements to meet environmental challenges.

38) The depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer gives particular cause for concern.

We welcome the HELSINKI conclusions related, among other issues, to the complete abandonment of the production and consumption of chloro-fluorocarbons covered by the MONTREAL protocol as soon as possible and not later than the end of the century [assuming the development of safe substitutes]. Attention should also be given to those ozone-depleting substances not covered by the Montreal protocol. We shall promote the development and use of suitable substitute substances and technologies. More emphasis should be placed on projects that provide alternatives to chloro-fluorocarbons.

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39) We advocate common efforts for the reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, which threaten to induce climate change, endangering the environment and ultimately the economy. We strongly support the work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, on this issue.

We need to strengthen the worldwide network of observatories for greenhouse gases and support the World Meteorological Organisation initiative to establish a global climatological reference network to detect climate changes

40) We agree that increasing energy efficiency could make a substantial contribution to these goals. We urge international organizations concerned to encourage measures, including economic measures, to improve energy conservation and, more broadly, efficiency in the use of energy of all kinds and to promote relevant techniques and technologies.

While we are committed to maintaining the highest safety standards for nuclear power plants and to strengthening international cooperation in safe operation of power plants and waste management, we recognize that nuclear power also plays an important role in limiting output of greenhouse gases.

41) Deforestation also affects the atmosphere and must be prevented at a global level. We call for the adoption of sustainable forest management practices, with a view to preserving the scale of world forests. The relevant international organizations will be asked to complete reports on the state of the world's forests by 1990.

42) While recognizing the sovereign rights of developing countries to make use of their natural resources, we encourage, through a sustainable use of tropical forests, the protection of all the species therein and the traditional rights to land and other resources of local communities. We welcome the German initiative in this field as a basis for progress.

To this end, we recommend a greater and quicker implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan which was adopted in 1986 in the framework of the Food and Agricultural Organization. We appeal to both consumer and producer countries, which are united in the International Tropical Timber Organization, to join their efforts to ensure better conservation of the forests. We express our readiness to assist the efforts of nations with tropical forests through financial and technical cooperation, and in international organizations.

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43) Temperate forests, lakes and rivers must be protected against the effects of acid pollutants such as sulphur dioxides and nitrogen oxides. It is necessary to pursue actively the bilateral and multilateral efforts to this end.

44) The increasing complexity of the issues related to the protection of the atmosphere calls for innovative solutions. New instruments may be contemplated. The conclusion of a framework or umbrella convention on climate change to set out general principles or guidelines would be a useful way both to mobilize and rationalize the efforts made by the international community. We welcome the work under way by the United Nations Environment Program, in cooperation with the World Meteorological Organization, drawing on the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the results of other international meetings. Specific protocols containing concrete commitments could be fitted into the framework as scientific evidence requires and permits.



Prime Minister

cc: Foreign Secretary
Chancellor of the
Exchequer

ECONOMIC DECLARATION: FINAL DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

1. I attach the final draft of the Communique which the Sherpas prepared last night. Also attached is a commentary on the main points which arose in our discussion.
2. The draft contains no square brackets and to that extent has the agreement of all the Sherpas. But it is likely that some Heads will try to re-open passages. So far as we are concerned, I believe the text meets our interests and there is nothing that I would recommend you to raise. You may well need to fight off changes proposed by others.
3. Finally let me say that I am sorry to put forward a draft including a reference to Yugoslavia (in paragraph 25). The original quite unacceptable Italian language was much watered down, after opposition from ourselves and others; and in the end all delegations were able to accept the language in the draft. I decided not to insist on UK square brackets.

N. h. W.

16 July 1989

N L Wicks

FOR THE ATTENTION OF NICHOLAS BAYNE

UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION OF THE FRENCH TRANSLATION OF THE
RUSSIAN TEXT OF A MESSAGE FROM MIKHAIL GORBACHEV TO
PRESIDENT MITTERRAND

Mr President,

In writing to you in your position as President of the
fifteenth Annual Economic Conference of the G7 leaders
which is taking place in Paris on 15/16 July, and, through
you, to the other participants at this meeting, I wanted
to pass on to you some thoughts on the key problems of
the world economy which affect all countries without
exception.

Interdependence, while helping to overcome division in the
world, also considerably raises the risk of a clash of
interest, of the rapid multiplication of contradictions.

Traditionally, to solve the economic contradictions between
states, it was enough to strike a balance on the basis of
strictly national interests. However, today such a balance
would be unstable if one attempted to found it on anything
other than universal human interests.

Attaining a true balance, assuring the stable character of
interdependence can only be achieved through complimentary
activity. The objective process of forming a coherent world
economy implies that multi-lateral economic partnership be
raised to a qualitatively new level.

We note with interest the efforts deployed by the seven most
developed states in the Western world in order to fine tune
joint macro-economic policy coordination. We believe that it

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is possible, through coordination, to make the movements of the world economy more predictable. Moreover, this is an important first step in order to guarantee international economic security.

On economic security, we have in mind above all, the formation of the grounds for stable, de-ideologised and mutually advantageous co-creation and for joint development.

Like other countries, the Soviet Union is seeking to work out the tasks involved in adapting its national economy to the new structure, which is emerging, for the international division of work. Perestroika is inseparable from a policy leading to full and complete participation in the world economy. This orientation, which is quite in line with our new political thinking, is equally dictated by our own direct economic interest. Evidently, the rest of the world could only gain by opening up a market like the Russian market to the world economy. Obviously, mutual advantage pre-supposes mutual responsibility and the respect for the rights of all those who participate in international economic relations.

In the field of these relations there remain many contradictions. It is nonetheless the case that the area of common and convergent interests between states is sufficiently large and could serve as a basis for interaction. Proof of this is provided in particular by the positive changes which have occurred in the bilateral economic relations between the Soviet Union and many Western countries, by the understanding reached in Vienna on "Basket 2" of cooperation in Europe and by the establishment of EEC/CMEA

However, multilateral East/West cooperation on global economic problems is clearly behind hand in comparison with bilateral and regional links. This state of affairs does not seem justified given the weight of our countries in the world economy, their responsibility for its rational and efficient

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functioning for the good of all peoples and the world community in general is taken into account.

The Soviet Union is ready for a constructive inter-action, free from preconceptions aiming to resolve these issues by common effort. We see points of convergence and complimentarity in the approach of parties to global problems, and in particular the management of third world debt. It does not matter who gets the credit for the best initiative. The key is that there is a real possibility to contribute together to the effectiveness of practical measures in the sphere of debt management.

We are in favour of collective development assistance, and of the coordination of the activity of creditors and debtors, of donors and recipients, and in favour of the extension of multi-lateral divisions of aid. This could become one of the considerable material guarantees for the legally equal and responsible participation of developing countries in the world economy.

First steps are also underway for consensus of the ways of guaranteeing a stable development of all states, which pre-supposes the creation of the ecological basis for the edifice of the united world economy that we are building today.

Another common problem we have is linked to the trends towards integration which are becoming more and more pronounced in various regions of the world. We want the development to go in the direction of a universal partnership. Life today is destroying - progressively and with great difficulty but all the same destroying - the old obstacles erected in an artificial manner between different economic systems. Although each system keeps its own characteristics, each borrows from another, using similar management tools.

It has become pressing for us to come to an understanding concerning the methodology (? text unclear) for measuring and

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harmonising economic processes, a methodology which is acceptable for universal usage. To this end, we may also need to research the means of apportioning, on a global scale, the different mechanisms of macro-economic coordination.

We are ready to engage in constructive dialogue on these questions. To start it off, professional contacts could be established in various areas, for example, by meetings of Governmental experts. It is important here to find from the start a common economic language, to proceed to a reciprocal exchange of information, including on such questions as: the basic indicators of economic development, the regulation of lines of credit and of aid to the Third World so as to ensure the methodological compatibility of the statistical information as the basis for collaboration.

I hope that these reflections will be useful for the participants at the Paris Summit and that the Summit's conclusions will favour the search for a balance of national, regional and universal economic interests.

With my respect,

M Gorbachev.

14 July 1989

Monsieur le Président,

En m'adressant à vous en votre qualité de président de la XVe conférence économique annuelle des dirigeants des sept pays qui se tiendra à Paris les 15 et 16 juillet, et à travers vous aux autres participants à cette réunion, je tiens à vous faire part de quelques idées sur les problèmes-clés de l'économie mondiale qui exercent leur influence sur ^{tous} les pays sans exception.

L'interdépendance, tout en aidant à surmonter la division du monde, augmente considérablement le risque du heurt des intérêts, de l'explosion des contradictions.

Traditionnellement, pour résoudre les contradictions économiques entre Etats il était suffisant de trouver un équilibre sur la base des intérêts strictement nationaux. Toutefois, aujourd'hui un tel équilibre serait précaire si on essayait de l'asseoir sur autre chose que les intérêts universels de l'humanité.

Atteindre un véritable équilibre, assurer à l'interdépendance un caractère stable ne peut être que le fruit d'actions complémentaires. Un processus objectif de la formation de l'économie mondiale cohérente implique que le partenariat multilatéral économique soit placé à un niveau qualitativement nouveau.

Nous observons avec intérêt les efforts déployés par les sept Etats les plus développés du monde occidental en vue de mettre au point la coordination de la politique macroéconomique. Nous estimons qu'il est possible, grâce à la coordination, de rendre les processus de l'économie mondiale plus prévisibles. Or, ceci est une prémisse importante afin de garantir la sécurité économique internationale.

S'agissant de la sécurité économique, nous avons à l'esprit avant toute chose la formation de bases pour la cocréation stable, déidéologisée et mutuellement avantageuse et pour le codéveloppement.

Tout comme d'autres pays, l'Union Soviétique cherche à résoudre les tâches consistant à adapter son économie nationale à une nouvelle structure de la division internationale du travail en gestation. Notre perestroïka est inséparable de la politique tendant à la participation pleine et entière à l'économie mondiale. Cette orientation-là, s'inscrivant dans le droit fil de la nouvelle pensée politique, est déterminée également par notre intérêt économique direct. Mais à l'évidence le reste du monde ne pourra que gagner à l'ouverture en direction de l'économie mondiale du marché tel que celui de l'URSS. Bien entendu, l'avantage mutuel suppose la responsabilité mutuelle et le respect des droits de tous les participants aux relations économiques internationales.

Il subsiste ^{dans} le domaine de ces relations pas mal de contradictions. Il n'en reste pas moins que la zone des intérêts communs, convergents des Etats est suffisamment large

et peut servir de base à l'interaction. La preuve en est fournie notamment par les changements positifs intervenus dans les liens économiques bilatéraux de l'Union Soviétique avec beaucoup de pays occidentaux, par les ententes acquises à Vienne en matière de la "deuxième corbeille" de la coopération en Europe, par l'établissement des rapports CAEM-CEE.

Cependant la coopération multilatérale Est-Ouest sur les problèmes économiques globaux se trouve manifestement en retrait par rapport au développement des liens bilatéraux et régionaux. Cet état de choses ne paraît pas justifié compte tenu du poids de nos Etats dans l'économie mondiale, de la responsabilité qui est la leur dans son fonctionnement rationnel et efficace pour le bien de chaque peuple et de la communauté mondiale en général.

L'Union Soviétique se prononce pour une interaction constructive et libre de préjugés visant à résoudre ces tâches par les efforts communs. Nous voyons les points de convergence et la complémentarité dans les approches qu'ont les parties de problèmes globaux, en particulier du règlement de l'endettement de tiers monde. Peu importe de savoir à qui reviendra le mérite de la meilleure initiative. L'essentiel consiste à ce qu'il existe une possibilité réelle de contribuer ensemble à l'efficacité des mesures pratiques dans la sphère du règlement de la dette.

Nous sommes en faveur d'une assistance collective au développement, en faveur de la coordination des actions de créanciers et de débiteurs, de donateurs et de ceux qui reçoivent en faveur de l'extension des formes d'aide multilatérales. Ceci

peut devenir une des garanties matérielles considérables pour la participation égale en droits et responsable des pays en voie de développement à l'économie mondiale.

Des prémisses sont en train d'être réunies également pour le consensus sur les voies d'assurer un développement stable de tous les Etats ce qui suppose la formation des stabilisateurs écologiques sûrs de l'édifice d'économie mondiale unie que l'on construit aujourd'hui.

Un autre problème qui nous est commun est lié aux tendances à l'intégration, qui prennent de plus en plus de vigueur dans diverses régions du monde. Nous voulons que leur développement aille dans le sens d'un partenariat universel. Aujourd'hui la vie elle-même détruit - progressivement et à grand peine mais quand même détruit - les vieux obstacles dressés de façon artificielle entre différents systèmes économiques. Bien que chaque système conserve ses traits caractéristiques, ils ont emprunté beaucoup l'un à l'autre, utilisent les outils de gestion similaires.

Il devient urgent à nous entendre sur la méthodologie de mesure et d'harmonisation des processus économiques, méthodologie acceptable pour tous les pays et à usage universel. En perspective il pourra s'agir aussi des recherches de procédés pour faire arrimer, à l'échelle globale, les différents mécanismes de coordination macroéconomique.

Nous sommes prêts à engager un dialogue constructif sur ces questions. Pour le démarrer on pourrait établir les contacts professionnels dans divers domaines, par exemple sous forme de rencontres des experts gouvernementaux. Il importe ici de trouver

dès le début un langage économique commun, procéder à un échange réciproque d'information, y compris sur les questions d'indicateurs de base du développement économique, de la régulation des liens de crédit et d'aide au tiers monde afin d'assurer la compatibilité méthodologique des données statistiques en tant que point de départ de la collaboration.

J'espère que ces réflexions seront utiles pour les participants de la rencontre au sommet de Paris et que les résultats de celle-ci iront dans le sens de recherches de l'équilibre des intérêts économiques nationaux, régionaux et universels.

Avec mes respects,

M.GORBATCHEV

Le 14 juillet 1989