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**Aux ambassades de  
 Suisse à l'étranger**

Ihr Zeichen  
 Votre signe  
 Vostra sigla  
 Voss segn

Unser Zeichen  
 Notre signe  
 Nostra sigla  
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## Sommet de Tokyo, 8 au 9 juillet 1993

Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,

La particularité de la 19<sup>ème</sup> édition des sommets des sept pays participants réside dans le fait, que les décisions d'un certain intérêt ont été prises en dehors du Sommet des chefs de gouvernement. En premier lieu, nous avons pris note de l'accord intervenu avant le Sommet au niveau de la quadrilatérale (QUAD : Etat-Unis, Japon, Canada, Communauté) sur certains aspects du dossier de l'accès au marché. En deuxième lieu, nous constatons que les ministres des finances du G-7 ont produit un rapport économique un peu plus profilé que la déclaration des chefs de gouvernement, ceci notamment sous l'angle des politiques structurelles. En troisième lieu, les Etats-Unis et le Japon ont signé, le lendemain du Sommet, un accord bilatéral de coopération. Son contenu englobe des sujets qui font ou qui devrait faire l'objet d'une coopération ou de négociations à un niveau multilatéral.

Il n'est dès lors pas surprenant que les chefs de gouvernement, dont trois faisaient leur première apparition sur la scène internationale (Etats-Unis, Canada et Italie), aient manifesté un besoin accru de s'inspirer davantage de "l'esprit de Rambouillet", soit de la nature des rencontres au sommet préconisée par le père fondateur Giscard d'Estaing et par l'ancien chancelier Helmut Schmidt. Ainsi, le prochain Sommet à Naples pourrait bien prendre la forme d'une rencontre plus ciblée sur des entretiens personnels entre les chefs des gouvernements.

### **1. Les déclarations du Sommet de Tokyo**

Le Sommet de Tokyo a produit une déclaration économique des chefs de gouvernement (annexe 1), un rapport économique des ministres des finances du G-7 (annexe 2) et une





déclaration politique (annexe 3). S'agissant de la forme, ces textes sont sensiblement plus courts que les versions précédentes. La déclaration économique des chefs de gouvernement compte en effet seize paragraphes alors que celle issue du Sommet de Munich en comptait cinquante. Par ailleurs, la Présidence n'a pas émis de déclaration indépendante et il n'y a pas eu de "messages" isolés adressés à un pays ou à une situation particulière. Globalement considéré, les Sept se limitent à confirmer les décisions prises les 2 et 3 juin 1993 par le Conseil de l'OCDE réuni au niveau des ministres, ceci avec un langage un peu moins précis. L'expertise de l'OCDE est d'autant plus reconnue que les Sept citent l'Organisation à plusieurs reprises en l'invitant à intensifier encore ses travaux dans des domaines clés tels que le chômage et l'environnement.

## 2. Les décisions de la quadrilatérale (QUAD)

Comme déjà préavisé lors de la conférence ministérielle de l'OCDE par les ministres des échanges de la quadrilatérale, c'est à la veille du Sommet que la QUAD est parvenue à clarifier sa position sur l'un des cinq volets de l'Uruguay Round, à savoir le paquet "accès au marché". Ce dossier vise l'élimination, l'harmonisation ou la réduction de tarifs douaniers, mais la QUAD n'a pas procédé à des concessions effectives. L'étape de Tokyo constitue de ce fait davantage un programme et une méthode de négociation en prévision d'une reprise de la négociation d'Uruguay à Genève. Le "paquet" nécessite encore un important travail sur le plan technique à l'intérieur de la QUAD ainsi que dans les capitales des quelques cent vingt participants à l'Uruguay Round. En fonction des progrès réalisés d'ici septembre sur ce plan, le point pourra être fait quant à la réalisation de l'objectif de terminer l'Uruguay Round d'ici à la fin de l'année. Il reste que l'entente au niveau de la QUAD, entente qui aura été facilitée grâce à l'exclusion du dossier de l'agriculture, aura largement contribué à ce que le Sommet puisse entamer ses travaux et se dérouler dans de bonnes conditions.

## 3. La déclaration économique et le rapport des ministres des finances

### 3.1. Partie économique

La déclaration économique du sommet est intitulée "Un engagement renforcé pour l'emploi et la croissance". L'élément créatif de cette déclaration est l'engagement des Sept de réunir leurs représentants de haut niveau à une réunion qui se tiendra aux Etats-Unis en automne pour explorer les causes du chômage et pour chercher des réponses possibles compte tenu des 23 millions de chômeurs dans les seuls pays du G-7 (35 millions dans la zone OCDE). Le Sommet reprend le diagnostic de l'OCDE qui arrive à la conclusion que les causes du chômage sont à la fois de nature conjoncturelle (récession) et structurelle (nouvelles technologies, formations inadéquates, flexibilité des



marchés du travail). La déclaration ne dit pas si les pays membres de l'OCDE qui ne participent pas aux sommets seront également invités, mais force est de constater que ce "sommet de l'emploi" se situera en étroite relation avec les travaux spécifiques de l'OCDE et qui se sont concrétisés, en juin, par l'adoption d'un rapport intérimaire sur le chômage<sup>1)</sup>. Même si l'OCDE compte apporter sa contribution analytique en automne, il subsiste tout de même un certain risque que le Sommet de l'emploi des Sept puisse éventuellement préjuger l'orientation future des politiques dans tel ou tel domaine des politiques de l'emploi. Parmi les instruments possibles, un recours accru à des mesures protectionnistes, par exemple par l'application de politiques restrictives en vue d'enrayer la délocalisation de certaines industries de la zone OCDE (vers les nouvelles économies dynamiques d'Asie ou d'Amérique latine), serait préoccupant. Il s'agira aussi de suivre de près la réflexion toujours latente sur la formulation et l'application d'une "clause sociale". Cette idée pourrait bien resurgir au niveau du Sommet de l'emploi des Sept.

Le rapport des ministres des finances du G-7 intitulé "Strengthening G-7 cooperation to promote employment and non-inflationary growth" diverge par rapport à la "déclaration économique" des chefs de gouvernement par son contenu plus profilé quant aux réformes structurelles effectivement envisagées pour revitaliser les économies des pays participants. Ces engagements ne sont toutefois pas nouveaux si l'on se souvient que les ministres de l'OCDE avaient déjà en 1987 décidé d'appliquer des mesures précises pour promouvoir l'ajustement structurel et la performance économique. Comme on le sait depuis, l'efficacité des politiques macroéconomiques (politiques monétaires et budgétaires) se trouve renforcée par des conditions-cadre qui favorisent un ajustement continu des structures dans plusieurs domaines à la fois. Ce qu'il convient donc de retenir dans le rapport des ministres des finances, c'est le rappel du lien indissociable qui existe entre les politiques structurelles et les politiques macroéconomiques ainsi que l'intention des Sept de mettre en oeuvre ces politiques complémentaires qui se fortifient mutuellement.

Au titre de l'environnement, les Sept se réfèrent aux efforts actuellement en cours sur le plan multilatéral. Ils soulignent leur volonté d'intégrer les considérations d'environnement dans toute stratégie de développement et ceci indépendamment du niveau de développement atteint. Il s'agit de la réalisation du concept de "développement durable" (paragraphe 8). Pour la première fois, une corrélation est néanmoins établie (paragraphe 14 in fine) entre la croissance rapide de la population et les objectifs de "développement durable". Ces interactions seront examinées lors de la "Conférence internationale sur la population et le développement" du Caire à laquelle le Sommet donne son plein appui. Jusqu'ici, le sujet était considéré comme un tabou au niveau des Sept.

Le cumul des problèmes budgétaires internes et de l'objectif prioritaire de la transition des pays de l'Est n'est pas étranger au fait que les Sept sont restés pratiquement muets sur le sort des pays en développement. Seuls la France et le Japon semblent avoir soutenu une ouverture dans ce domaine. Nous retiendrons que l'aide financière traditionnelle et la gestion de la dette ne constituent plus les seules dimensions de l'aide au développement. C'est de façon plus systématique, que les pays du Sommet envisagent

1) Ce n'est qu'à la ministérielle de 1994 que les travaux de l'OCDE auront abouti. Le rapport final sera composé d'un rapport de synthèse, de fiches par pays et d'un rapport de base



d'étendre la coopération au développement aux considérations des échanges, de l'investissement, et de l'environnement.

### 3.2. Russie

Comme le semble vouloir la coutume depuis deux ans, le président Eltsine était invité en marge du Sommet. Sur le plan institutionnel, aucune information ne laisse supposer que la présence devenue régulière du président de la Russie pourrait, dans un avenir prévisible, déboucher sur une extension du G-7. Pour l'heure, les participants restent attachés à la formule G-8 (G-7 plus Communauté) avec invitation du président de Russie. S'agissant de la substance, les Sept renvoient à l'aide accordée dans le cadre du Fond monétaire international (FMI) et de la Banque mondiale (BM) en évitant soigneusement de s'engager sur des aides financières qui dépasseraient le statu quo. L'élément innovateur du Sommet de Tokyo reste limité à la Russie. Il concerne la mise sur pied d'un programme spécial de privatisation et de restructuration. Le contenu du programme n'est pas très clair, mais l'appui à la restructuration des entreprises russes devrait mobiliser, au niveau des Sept, un montant de trois milliards de dollars jusqu'à la fin de 1994. Ce programme de privatisation et de restructuration sera partiellement mis en oeuvre par l'intermédiaire d'une assistance technique en provenance d'entreprises occidentales privées (know how). Le but est de faire bénéficier les entrepreneurs russes des méthodes et techniques aptes à accroître la productivité de leurs appareils de production. A cette fin, les Sept ont décidé de créer à Moscou un bureau. Le communiqué ne mentionne évidemment pas la nature des "encouragements" dont pourraient bénéficier les entreprises occidentales.

Une grande partie de la déclaration relative à la Russie (paragraphe 11) est consacrée à la mise en oeuvre du programme de sûreté des installations nucléaires arrêté lors du Sommet de Munich. Une référence spécifique est faite à la catastrophe de Tchernobyl et c'est dans ce contexte que les Sept se proposent de passer en 1994 en revue les progrès réalisés dans l'amélioration, voire la fermeture des installations nucléaires à hauts risques en Russie (monitoring). Enfin, une mise en garde est adressée à la Russie pour ce qui est du déversement de ses déchets radioactifs dans les océans.

## 4. La déclaration politique

La déclaration politique est intitulée "Striving for a more secure and human world". En relation avec l'appréciation politique de différents conflits, les Sept ont (re)pris l'engagement d'oeuvrer en faveur d'une amélioration de l'efficacité de l'ONU par l'intermédiaire notamment du renforcement de son rôle de prévention et de résolution des conflits internationaux (paragraphe 2).

C'est sans ambiguïté que les Sept dévoilent leur plein soutien au processus de réforme engagé en Russie sous la direction du Président Eltsine. Nous interprétons ce soutien à la personnalité du Président Eltsine dans le contexte des dissensions internes que connaît la



Russie. Il convient de relever en même temps la mise en évidence personnelle du Président Kravchuk et de ses réformes en Ukraine. Ici, nous établissons un lien avec les désirs des Sept en matière de non-prolifération des armes de destruction massives et des missiles.

S'agissant de la prolifération des armes de destruction massives et des missiles, les Sept se montrent intransigeants face à la Corée du Nord, les Etats de l'Ex-URSS, notamment de l'Ukraine et du Kazakhstan. Ces pays sont instamment invités à participer aux accords internationaux en matière de non-prolifération.

Au sujet du conflit de l'Ex-Yougoslavie, les Sept souhaitent l'intégrité territoriale de la Bosnie-Herzégovine. Ils condamnent nommément les communautés serbes et croates pour leur comportement envers la population musulmane de Bosnie (paragraphe 7). La sévérité du texte, qui englobe aussi la situation dans le Kosovo, ne laisse planer aucun doute quant à la volonté des Sept de soutenir le Secrétaire général de l'ONU dans l'exécution de la Résolution 836 du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU.

Les autres sujets politiques abordés sont la situation au Cambodge et en Afrique du Sud, le processus de paix au Moyen-Orient et la restauration du gouvernement légitime à Haiti. Les Sept se félicitent de ces évolutions. Par contre, ils poursuivent leur pression sur l'Irak et la Libye et ils mettent en garde l'Iran qui se trouve invité à se "conformer aux objectifs de paix et de stabilité".

## 5. L'Accord bilatéral de coopération Etats-Unis-Japon

L'Accord bilatéral de coopération convenu entre les Etats-Unis et le Japon au lendemain du Sommet mérite d'être mentionné dans ce contexte, même si son contenu doit encore être analysé dans les capitales. Même si les deux partenaires s'engagent à appliquer la clause de la nation la plus favorisée (NPF), force est de constater que c'est bien en marge des cinq autres partenaires aux sommets qu'un Accord a été conclu, dont le contenu dépasse de loin la seule dimension bilatérale des problèmes. L'Accord ne se limite en effet pas aux seuls différends bilatéraux. Il englobe, entre autre, la coopération macroéconomique, la propriété intellectuelle - qui fait actuellement l'objet de négociation dans le cadre de l'Uruguay Round (Trips) -, l'environnement et la lutte contre le sida.

Celles de nos ambassades qui sont accréditées dans l'un des pays participants aux sommets ont directement adressé copie de leurs précieux rapports à qui de droit. En tous les cas, nous les remercions très vivement de leur excellentes contributions aussi bien avant le Sommet de Tokyo que lors de l'évaluation de ce dernier. Nos remerciements tous particuliers s'adressent à nos représentants diplomatiques au Japon.

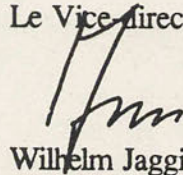
Nous nous tenons volontiers à votre disposition, si vous souhaitez des précisions quant à la position suisse sur tel ou tel aspect des papiers issus lors du Sommet de Tokyo.



Le prochain Sommet aura donc lieu en Italie à Naples.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, l'assurance de notre parfaite considération.

Le Vice-directeur



Wilhelm Jaggi

- Annexes:
1. Déclaration économique
  2. Rapport économique des ministres des finances du G-7
  3. Déclaration politique



Copie avec annexes à:

- Délégation suisse près l'OCDE, Paris (2)
- Mission permanente d'observation de la Suisse auprès des Nations Unies, New York
- Mission suisse auprès des Communautés européennes, Bruxelles
- Délégation suisse, Genève
- Mission permanente de la Suisse auprès des Organisations internationales, Genève
- Représentation permanente de la Suisse auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, Strasbourg
- Banque nationale suisse, Zurich (2)
- Banque nationale suisse, Berne
- M. J. Kellenberger, Secrétaire d'Etat, DFAE
- Service économique et financier, DFAE (2)
- M. A. Lautenberg, Ministre, chef du Service économique et financier, DFAE
- Direction des organisations internationales, DFAE
- Direction de la coopération au développement et de l'aide humanitaire, DFAE
- Coopération avec l'Europe orientale et centrale, Direction politique, DFAE
- Administration fédérale des finances, DFF
- M. G.A. Colombo, vice-directeur, Administration fédérale des finances, DFF
- Office fédéral de l'énergie, DFTCE
- Office fédéral de la justice, DFJP
- Office fédéral de la police, DFJP
- Office fédéral de la propriété intellectuelle, DFJP
- Office fédéral de l'éducation et de la science, DFI
- Office fédéral de l'environnement, des forêts et du paysage, DFI
- Office fédéral de l'industrie, des arts et métiers et du travail, DFEP (3)



- Office fédéral des questions conjoncturelles, DFEP
- Office fédéral de l'agriculture, DFEP (2)
- Service des questions économiques et monétaires (bro)
- Service de la politique économique extérieure autonome (wys)
- Service des questions énergétiques internationales (eib)
- Service des investissements internationaux (lem)
- Service des questions industrielles internationales (her)
- Division du commerce mondial-GATT (was)
- Service des services internationaux (ett)
- Service juridique (web)
- Service du financement des exportations (sca)
- Bureau de l'intégration (spi)
- MM. blf, jek, ari, gir, bal, imb, zos, jag, ram, mey, ebe;  
col, cos, dar, dej, esh, fer, fon, ger, gla, hae, hub, kum, mat, maz, mjj, nag, obr,  
pau, ric, roc, seh, std, str, tin, vwa, zub, led, sti



Annexe 1

TOKYO SUMMIT ECONOMIC DECLARATION  
-A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth-

July 9, 1993

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven major industrial democracies and the representatives of the European Community, met in Tokyo for our nineteenth annual Summit. Progress around the world towards democracy and open market economies surpasses our most optimistic expectations of only some years ago. To reap the full benefits of recent historic transformations our societies must respond to a number of challenges: achieving economic recovery and job creation, successfully concluding the Uruguay Round this year, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, supporting the developing countries, and reconciling global growth and environmental objectives. We are determined to address these challenges on the basis of our shared values. We renew our commitment to extend international cooperation, in particular by strengthening multilateral institutions.

World Economy

2. We are concerned about insufficient growth and inadequate job creation in our economies. Recovery is continuing in North America, but remains modest. Europe is still in a marked recession, although there are some signs of recovery. Japan's economy is over the worst, and some recovery is now in sight. Many Asian and Latin American economies are growing, some rapidly, and playing more important roles in the world economy.

3. We are particularly concerned with the level of unemployment. More than 23 million people are unemployed in our countries: that is unacceptable. Much of the recent increase is attributable to the present economic slowdown, but a significant part of the current level of unemployment is structural in nature. Reducing unemployment, therefore, requires a double strategy: prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of markets, especially labor markets.

4. We are taking and will take appropriate measures to implement this agreed global growth strategy to promote a sustainable expansion designed to create substantial increases in employment. We will consult closely so that our national policies can be mutually reinforcing and compatible with our shared goal of a strengthened and recovering world economy. We welcome the improved cooperation of Finance Ministers towards this end.

Europe is carrying out vigorously the Growth Initiative agreed in Edinburgh and strengthened in Copenhagen. Europe is committed as a matter of overriding



importance to implementing the firm budgetary and other measures needed in order to ensure that the conditions for rapid reductions in interest rates are created.

In North-America, strong actions, which have been long overdue in the U.S. and which we welcome, are being taken to ensure substantial and steady reductions in fiscal deficits over the medium-term, higher level of domestic savings and investment, and lower long-term interest rates.

Japan has taken a series of stimulative policies including the most recent comprehensive package. Japan will implement fiscal and monetary measures as necessary, to ensure sustained non-inflationary growth led by strong domestic demand, keeping in mind the need for long-term fiscal prudence. This will contribute to the important goal of significantly reducing external imbalances.

Successful and rapid conclusion of the Uruguay Round will also boost the confidence of investors and consumers, and thus will be an important contribution to recovery and growth.

5. To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longer-term growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our Finance Ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, inter alia;

- greater labor market efficiency,
- improvement in education and training,
- enhancement of savings and investment,
- maintaining and improving the multilateral trading system,
- reduction of subsidies,
- addressing the economic impact of aging populations,
- controlling overall outlays on health care,
- enhancing efficiency in financial markets while ensuring their stability,
- developing international cooperation on the environment.

We commit ourselves to addressing these issues, together with issues of innovation and of improving the "quality" of budgets and of increasing the efficiency of the public sector, and we will review progress at the next Summit.

We welcome the OECD's interim report on employment and unemployment. We request the OECD to intensify its work, including that on the impact of structural changes, and to put forward its policy recommendations before our next Summit. We emphasize opportunities for job creation offered by environmental policies.

6. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to send our high-level representatives to a meeting in the United States in the autumn to explore the causes of excessive unemployment and to search for possible answers to this critical problem which saps the strength of our societies.



## Trade

7. Maintaining and expanding the multilateral trading system is essential for world growth. We are determined to curb protectionism in all its manifestations and agree that no recourse should be made to initiatives and arrangements that threaten to undermine the multilateral open trading system. We also confirm that any regional integration should be complementary to and supportive of the system.

Our highest priority is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round. We welcome the recent significant progress made towards a large market access package in goods and services as a major step to the immediate resumption of multilateral negotiations in Geneva. This progress must be matched by comparable market opening measures by other participants. We urge all our trading partners to negotiate constructively on all subjects, recognizing that nothing is agreed until everything is agreed. There remain important issues to be resolved. We renew our determination to resolve them and to achieve with all our partners a global and balanced agreement before the end of the year.

## Environment

8. Environmental issues remain a high priority on our policy agenda despite difficult economic times. We welcome the successful first meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the progress made towards implementation and ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity by the end of 1993, and on negotiation of a convention on desertification. We renew our determination to secure environmentally sustainable development through an effective follow-up of the fruits of the UNCED, including the commitment to publish national action plans by the end of this year. We will work to ensure that the Global Environmental Facility, with necessary improvements, functions as the financial mechanism to provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio. We encourage the multilateral development banks to focus more intensively on sustainable development, to incorporate environmental appraisals into project preparation and to make them publicly available.

We look forward to a successful outcome of the UN Conference on straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests. We welcome the analysis being done by OECD/IEA on the contribution of environment and energy technologies in meeting global environmental concerns.



### Russia and the Other Countries in Transition

9. We reaffirm our support for the reform efforts in the countries in transition including the Central and Eastern European Countries, the Baltic States, the New Independent States and Mongolia, based on the principles of help for self-help and partnership. The success of their reform and their full integration into the world economy are essential to world peace and stability. We look for continuing constructive and responsible cooperations with these countries in international affairs. Encouraging first signs of economic recovery are visible in those countries in Central and Eastern Europe where reform is most advanced. We welcome the development of economic cooperation and trade with us and urge stronger cooperation among the countries in transition themselves.

10. We welcome the further progress made by Russia since Munich in its courageous reform efforts under the leadership of President Yeltsin and supported by the Russian people in the recent referendum. We urge Russia to intensify its efforts to reduce inflation and the budget deficit, and to take all the necessary legal and administrative measures to build on the strong start in privatization and to promote further structural adjustment. The G7 Joint Ministerial Meeting held in Tokyo in April set out a framework of support for the Russian people's self-help efforts. We welcome the progress made in each area. Official creditors have provided tangible support for the reform process through generous debt rescheduling. We expect the Russian Government, banks and uninsured suppliers to negotiate comparable solutions. We welcome the creation of the IMF Systemic Transformation Facility and its \$1.5 billion first tranche disbursement to Russia. We urge Russia and the IMF to begin immediately negotiations toward a stand-by arrangement. We also welcome the recent approval of the World Bank's \$610 million oil sector rehabilitation loan associated with the EBRD's \$250 million cofinance. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a \$300 million Small- and Medium-sized Enterprise Fund in close cooperation with the EBRD. We recognize the importance of improved market access for economic progress in Russia. We will work with Russia as it proceeds towards accession to the GATT. In this connection, we will intensify efforts to adapt export controls to the post-Cold War era. Recognizing that privatization and enterprise reform are at the heart of Russia's transformation into a market economy, we agree to create a Special Privatization and Restructuring Program, in cooperation with international financial institutions, consisting of enterprise restructuring support, technical assistance and oblast support, focusing on an initial period to the end of 1994. In total, this program is expected to mobilize \$3 billion. In addition, we are ready to encourage our private sectors to assist in this process, sharing with their Russian counterparts methods and techniques to



increase productivity. We agree to establish a Support Implementation Group in Moscow to facilitate implementation of our support to Russia. In turn, we urge the strengthening of Russian implementation efforts.

11. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety programme agreed at the Munich Summit, including the establishment of the multilateral fund, in which we encourage broader participation. Urgent safety measures, coordinated through the G24, need to be implemented rapidly to secure real improvements at the plants still causing great concern. The states concerned bear the primary responsibility for respecting the fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as Chernobyl. We invite the World Bank, together with the IEA, to continue the dialogue with each of the countries concerned, and working with other lending institutions including the EBRD and the EIB, to support them in developing longer term energy strategies. Our aim is to agree as quickly as possible on a framework for coordinated action by all those involved following a country-by-country approach. We will review the progress made in 1994.

In the light of existing international obligations, we emphasize our concern over the ocean dumping of radioactive wastes by Russia.

#### Developing Countries

12. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa. We recognize that their sustainable development and their integration into the world economy as well as their cooperation in addressing the global challenges to mankind are essential for peace and prosperity of the world. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance. We will also encourage them to follow sound and open economic policies to create a solid base for sustainable economic growth.

13. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced



Structural Adjustment Facility. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year. We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy and invite the Paris Club to continue reviewing the question of debt relief for the poorest highly-indebted countries, especially with regard to earlier reductions in the stock of debt on a case by case basis. We welcome the U.S. administration's decision to join us in debt reduction for these countries.

14. We welcome the initiatives taken by developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of our mutual interest. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.

#### International Cooperation and Future Summits

15. In order to meet the challenges we face, we are determined to strengthen international cooperation in the existing fora and seek better coordination and efficiency. We recognize and applaud the efforts of the Secretary-General to reform and improve the operations of the UN. We will support him in the pursuit of these objectives.

16. We have reflected on how Summits could best focus our attention on the most significant issues of the time. We value Summits for the opportunity they provide to exchange views, build consensus and deepen understanding among us. But we believe Summits should be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and with more time devoted to informal discussion among us, so that together we may better respond to major issues of common concern. We intend to conduct future Summits in this spirit.

We have accepted the invitation of the President of the Council of Ministers of Italy to meet in Naples, Italy, in July, 1994.



Annexe 2

**Strengthening G-7 Cooperation to Promote Employment and  
Non-inflationary Growth**

**(G-7 Finance Ministers' Report to the Tokyo Summit)**

**July 8, 1993**



July 8, 1993

Strengthening G-7 Cooperation to Promote Employment and  
Non-inflationary Growth  
(G-7 Finance Ministers' Report to the Tokyo Summit)

1. Challenges Before Us

1 The Heads of State and Government, meeting at the Munich Summit in July 1992, requested us, the G-7 Finance Ministers, to strengthen our cooperation on sound macroeconomic policies and to intensify the work on structural policies. They also asked us to report to the Tokyo Summit in 1993.

2 Economic growth in our countries has recently been rather weak, averaging around 1.3 percent since 1990, although there are signs of recovery in some countries. More fundamentally, growth rates have undergone a secular decline in most of our countries. The average annual growth rate was 4.8 percent in the 1960s, 3.3 percent in the 1970s and 2.6 percent in the 1980s. Also, our unemployment rate doubled from an average level of just over 3 percent in the 1960s to 7.2 percent now.

3 Sound macroeconomic policies are crucial to our common strategy for sustained, non-inflationary growth. At the same time, it is vital to address structural problems which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery, to improved longer-term growth potential, and to lower unemployment. Addressing these issues successfully is essential to the objective of fostering full and productive employment of our human resources.

4 The coordination on economic and financial policies that has developed among our countries has grown in importance as the economies become more interdependent. In particular, there were achievements of greater exchange rate stability and improvements in external imbalances. We are now strengthening our cooperative efforts particularly in order to pursue more effectively the reduction of obstacles to growth and employment creation.

2. Stable Macroeconomic Environment Conducive to Sustainable Growth

5 Macroeconomic policies should pay due attention to short-term aspects in order to moderate cyclical movements and help overcome various shocks. Periods of inadequate growth may dampen investment and thus lower the growth path of potential output over time. At the same time, a sound and stable medium-term perspective provides the best environment for efficient resource allocation and appropriate long-term investment decisions, which are prerequisites for sustainable non-inflationary growth.

6 As for fiscal policy, it is essential for our countries to strengthen



their efforts for fiscal consolidation at all levels of governments over the medium term. This will create room for private investment, help keep the stock of public debt manageable and thereby maintain scope for fiscal maneuver.

7 Regarding monetary policy, it should be conducted within a medium-term framework with the objective of price stability. It should be supported by appropriate fiscal policy, and in some countries by wages and incomes policies. Such an approach would help keep real long-term interest rates low enough to provide a good environment for investment.

8 We have been cooperating closely on exchange markets, based on the recognition that misalignment of exchange rates, i.e. divergence from economic fundamentals, and excessive volatility of exchange markets could adversely affect international trade and hamper sustainable growth. Efforts to make exchange rates more stable and better reflect economic fundamentals will be most successful if accompanied by a close coordination of macroeconomic policies.

### 3. Structural Policies Enhancing Opportunities for Employment and Growth

9 There is evidence that structural unemployment has grown, while economic growth has decelerated. Macroeconomic policies alone will not be effective in reducing the structural element of unemployment and fostering long-term sustainable growth. Well-targeted structural policies are needed to enhance opportunities for employment and growth.

10 More attention should be paid to labor market reforms. We need greater wage flexibility. We should move from relying on income support programs to more active labor market policies, especially by strengthening the incentives for education, training, and productive job search. These are particularly important where youth unemployment is high. Industry could be encouraged to increase its investment in training, while government could reallocate funds toward education and programs that invest in human capital. Elements of social insurance schemes and regulations that unduly discourage employment creation should be reexamined. Such actions should improve functioning of labor market and could also benefit allocation of the public spending and reduce it in some cases. We look forward to the conclusion of the OECD study in this area.

11 Investment clearly is a primary factor which influences productivity growth, and national savings are the main source of financing investment. Most of our countries have experienced a decline in gross national savings as a share of GDP over the past decade. In order to enhance investment and savings in each national economy, it is of utmost importance to reduce fiscal deficits over the medium term. It is also important to restructure government spending from consumption to productive investment. Measures to encourage private investment and savings should also be taken.



12 In order to maintain and improve the multilateral free trade system which is a prerequisite for a sustainable world growth, it is necessary for the G-7 countries to take initiatives to bring the Uruguay Round to an early and successful conclusion and to avoid protectionistic measures. Ensuring much increased access to the markets of industrialized countries is essential to improving growth opportunities for Central/Eastern European/FSU countries and developing countries. As for regional trade arrangements, it is important that they remain open to countries outside the region, thereby facilitating multilateral trade liberalization.

13 Subsidies often lead to inefficiency. Also, many subsidies represent an unproductive use of taxpayers' money. Further efforts to reduce such subsidies can increase efficiency, help fiscal consolidation and reduce the dangers of protectionism. Particularly, in the areas of traded goods and in export credit systems, we should intensify within the existing forums the ongoing efforts to reduce distorting subsidies.

14 The aging of the population is progressing rapidly in most of our countries. In order to deal with the rise in public expenditures, measures to control the increasing costs of medical care, public pensions and other welfare programs should be considered. In response to prospective declines over time in the proportion of the working-age population, labor market reforms may have to be considered to promote participation of older workers. In addition, in view of the possible decline in the savings rate in the future, efforts must be made to reduce fiscal deficits, to strengthen private savings, and to make more efficient use of those savings in productive investment.

15 The cost of health care has been increasing rapidly in our countries. In the absence of changes in policies, this trend is likely to continue because of a rise in the proportion of the elderly, the unique association in the health care industry of technological progress with higher rather than lower prices, and other factors. It is, therefore, necessary to better control overall outlays, for example, through "global budget systems" or, in some countries, direct control over fees. It is also necessary to improve efficiency of the health care systems by such measures as reviewing the coverage of the medical insurance and encouragement of cost reducing competition in the provision of medical services.

16 Financial deregulation has contributed to the development of broader and more efficient financial markets, domestic and international, and has benefited consumers. However, in some countries, deregulation may have contributed to excessive indebtedness and asset price movements. While we should continue our efforts of financial deregulation, it may be advisable that monetary policies pay more attention to asset price movements and the level of indebtedness. Regulatory and supervisory authorities should continue to enhance prudential oversight of financial institutions and be assured of the powers needed to perform their task. We will continue to cooperate in this area as necessary.



17 There is a growing insight that the economy and the environment are interdependent. Sustained economic growth requires us to reconcile economic and ecological goals. Although national measures are important for reducing global pollution, international cooperation is also needed. Sustaining and further developing the mutual trust that emerged in the UNCED of June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, and properly implementing decisions made there, are important steps to making progress on environmental issues.

#### 4. Strengthening Our Cooperation

18 Sound fiscal and monetary policies, with more stable exchange rates that reflect economic fundamentals, are prerequisites to putting our economies back on the track of sustainable non-inflationary growth. For each of us, candid policy discussions within the G-7 Finance Ministers and Central Governors Meetings are important in formulating our domestic policy decisions. We are intensifying our policy coordination through the Meetings. To this end:

- We have focused our discussions on our shared economic concerns, paying particular attention to the way our policies interact.
- We have reviewed the procedures of the Meetings in order to increase the substantive content of the discussions. We have agreed to have more frequent and "informal" meetings with shorter, crisper communiquees or occasionally without them, although at times communiquees indicating coordinated actions could be considered in order to send appropriate signals to economic agents.
- We are also striving to improve the "surveillance" discussions through more effective involvement of the IMF, improved analytical work on macroeconomic and structural issues, and expanded informal participation of central banks in the preparation of the Meetings.

19 As well as macroeconomic policy issues, our report focuses on eight structural areas. As Finance Ministers, we do not have primary responsibility for some of them, but do have a keen interest in all of them. Action in these areas is needed in order to enhance employment and growth over the medium term, reflecting the different circumstances in each country. Impediments in some of these areas, particularly trade, subsidies, financial deregulation and the environment, are more amenable to concerted or cooperative actions, while others should be addressed on a country-by-country basis. In all, however, a concerted effort to improve our understanding would be helpful. In this regard, the OECD's continuing work on structural issues provides valuable information and analysis, which contribute to our understanding.

20 We, the Finance Ministers of the seven major industrial countries, strongly hope that this report will help our governments pursue the macroeconomic and structural policies essential to promoting employment and sustainable non-inflationary growth. Success will improve the well-



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being of people around the world as well as in our seven countries. We intend to follow up these issues.



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Annexe 3

TOKYO SUMMIT POLITICAL DECLARATION  
-Striving For A More Secure and Humane World-

July 8, 1993

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, reaffirm our commitment to the universal principles of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Since we last met in Munich, the process of democratization and economic reform has further advanced. Nevertheless, instabilities and conflicts, many with their roots in the past, still arise. We are determined to work together to create a more secure and humane world by enhancing international cooperation with broader partnership and scope.

2. The international community is actively engaged in improving the instruments for prevention and resolution of conflicts. The UN, which is vital to maintaining international peace and security, must be further strengthened, adapting itself to the changing international circumstances. We, therefore, support the ongoing efforts in the UN to improve its efficiency, and in particular to develop more effective institutional capacity for preventive diplomacy, peace-making, peace-keeping, and post-conflict peace-building in the context of the Secretary-General's "Agenda for Peace".

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting peace, democracy and stability. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the Asia-Pacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

4. The protection of human rights is the obligation of all nations, as affirmed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. The increased number of refugees and displaced persons as well as the problems of uncontrolled migration and difficulties confronted by national minorities require urgent attention by the international community, and should be tackled taking account of their root causes. Terrorism, particularly when sponsored by states, poses a grave danger which we will oppose energetically.

5. In promoting our partnership of cooperation, reforms in the former centralized economies should be further encouraged. We look forward to democratic, stable and economically strong societies in those countries. We firmly support the determined reform efforts by Russia under President Yeltsin and his government. We also look to Russia to promote its diplomacy based on the principle of law and justice and to continue to play constructive and responsible roles in the international community. We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries.

6. Enhanced cooperation is necessary in combatting the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular, we:

- Urge North Korea to retract immediately its decision to withdraw from the NPT, and to fully comply with its non-proliferation obligations, including the implementation of IAEA safeguards agreement and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
- Encourage the countries concerned of the former Soviet Union to ensure rapid, safe and secure elimination of nuclear weapons in accordance with current agreements, providing effective assistance to this end;
- Urge Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear weapon states.



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FROM SWISS EMBASSY TOKYO

We also continue our efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regimes, including the Missile Technology Control Regime, and to establish effective export controls. We reiterate the objectives of universal adherence to the NPT as well as the Treaty's indefinite extension in 1995 and nuclear arms reduction. We also call on those countries that have not done so to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and to accede to the Biological Weapons Convention.

In the field of conventional arms, we will work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important step toward improving transparency and restraint in their transfers.

7. Faced with the rapidly deteriorating situation in former Yugoslavia, we reaffirm our commitment to the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina and to a negotiated settlement based on the principles of the London Conference. We cannot agree to a solution dictated by the Serbs and the Croats at the expense of the Bosnian Muslims. We will not accept any territorial solution unless it has the agreement of the three parties. If the Serbs and Croats persist in dismembering Bosnia through changes of border by force or ethnic cleansing, they will place themselves beyond the pale of the international community and cannot expect any economic or commercial assistance, especially reconstruction aid. The UN Security Council Resolutions on safe areas must be implemented fully and immediately to protect the civilian population. We commit ourselves to assist the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 836 by sending troops, by air protection of the UNPROFOR, by financial and logistical contributions or by appropriate diplomatic action. Sanctions should be upheld until the conditions in the relevant Security Council Resolutions are met. Stronger measures are not excluded. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

Deeply concerned about the situation in Kosovo, we call on the Serbian government to reverse its decision to expel the CSCE monitors from Kosovo and elsewhere in Serbia and to agree to a significant increase in their numbers.

8. We welcome the successfully held election and the announcement of a Provisional National Government in Cambodia to be followed by the establishment of a government on the basis of a new constitution to be enacted in accordance with the Paris Agreements. We continue our support for its reconstruction and lasting peace based on national reconciliation.

9. We fully support the efforts to achieve a comprehensive, lasting peace settlement in the Middle East, and call on Israel and the Arab states to take further steps for confidence-building. We reiterate that the Arab boycott should end. We call on Israel to respect its obligations with regard to the occupied territories. We support the efforts of reconstruction in Lebanon.

We support the restoration of the legitimate authorities in Haiti and commend the UN and OAS for their efforts in this regard.

We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions in full. Concerned about aspects of Iran's behavior, we call upon its government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to cease actions contrary to these objectives.

We welcome the recent progress toward non-racial democracy in South Africa, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

10. In an interdependent world, partnership is the key to building global peace and prosperity. We commit ourselves to a new effort to help shape a more secure and humane world, and urge others to join us.