

PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi
August 31, 1993

Excellency,

In keeping with the measures instituted by the past Chairman of the G-15, I had addressed the Chairman of the G-7 and conveyed a message on behalf of us all on the key areas confronting the global economy. This included, in particular, development issues of concern to developing countries. I write to share with you the reply that I have received from the Prime Minister of Japan in his capacity as Chairman of the G-7. I append for Your Excellency's ready reference a copy of my own message to Prime Minister Miyazawa.

The G-7 at its Tokyo Summit has taken into account the positions and the concerns of the developing countries as represented by the G-15 message to the G-7. This is encouraging. But important issues confronting the global economy and the measures that need to be adopted to restructure it still remain to be addressed in realistic terms. But the fact that the G-7 is willing to maintain informal contacts with the G-15 is a positive factor. There is increasing confidence in the relevance of the Group of 15. There is recognition that the partnership approach it has proposed could help in evolving positions to address common concerns. We shall have to build on these beginnings. This can provide greater momentum to the process of consultations between the advanced countries and the developing countries and this can only be to mutual benefit.

Yours sincerely,

(P.V. Narasimha Rao)

His Excellency
Mr. Patricio Aylwin Azocar
President of the Republic of Chile
Santiago

Traducción no oficial

Excelencia,

Continuando con las medidas instituidas por el anterior Presidente del Grupo de los 15, me he dirigido al Presidente del Grupo de los 7 enviándole un mensaje en representación de todos nosotros sobre áreas claves de la economía global. Ello incluyó, en particular, temas de desarrollo que preocupan a los países en desarrollo. Le escribo para compartir con Ud. la respuesta que he recibido del Primer Ministro de Japón en su capacidad de Presidente del G-7. Adjunto, para una referencia rápida de Su Excelencia, copia de mi propio mensaje al Primer Ministro Miyazawa.

El G-7 en su Cumbre de Tokio tomó en cuenta las posiciones y preocupaciones de los países en desarrollo que fueron transmitidas por el Grupo de los 15 al Grupo de los 7. Esto es alentador. Pero importantes materias concernientes a la economía global y a las medidas que es necesario adoptar para reestructurarla todavía deben ser abordadas en términos realistas. Pero el hecho de que el G-7 tenga la voluntad de mantener contactos informales con el G-15 es un factor positivo. Existe creciente confianza en la relevancia del Grupo de los 15. Hay un reconocimiento que el enfoque de contraparte que éste ha propuesto podría ayudar a la evolución de posiciones para abordar preocupaciones comunes. Debemos construir sobre estas bases. Ello puede proporcionar gran vigencia al proceso de consultas entre los países adelantados y los países en desarrollo lo que sólo puede redundar en mutuos beneficios.

Atentamente,

P.V. Narasimha Rao

Su Excelencia
Sr. Patricio Aylwin Azócar
Presidente de la República de Chile
Santiago



PRIME MINISTER

New Delhi
June 24, 1993

Excellency,

As Chairman of the Summit Level Group of South-South Consultation and Cooperation (the G-15), I take great pleasure in conveying to you the enclosed message on behalf of the G-15. May I request that the contents of the message, and our willingness to address areas of vital social and economic importance in the spirit of partnership, be conveyed to the Summit of the industrialised countries (G-7) which would be taking place, under your Chairmanship, in Tokyo in July 1993?

Events around the world -- political, economic, social and other -- have shown how the fortunes of peoples and nations are strung together. Global interdependence, from being merely a concept in the past, has increasingly become an imperative in relations among nations. This is the backdrop to our message.


The Tokyo Summit comes at a critical juncture, when the recovery of the global economy from a protracted recession is still painfully slow and uncertain, resulting in lower than expected levels of growth in the industrialised economies and serious adverse consequences for the developing world. It has been evident for some time that the structural imperfections of the international economic system need to be urgently tackled. The G-15 are willing to address the critical structural issues facing the international economy on the basis of a dialogue to develop mutually acceptable measures.

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I would therefore like to urge, on behalf of the G-15, that the concerns raised in the message to the Summit Level Group of industrialised countries (the G-7) be fully taken into account. Most developing countries have undertaken bold and difficult reforms in order to transform their economies, and in the process are aiming at greater integration of their economies into the global economy. We need to evolve a common, shared approach to global economic management in an increasingly interdependent world so as to ensure that objectives benefitted all countries are achieved.

We believe that it would be useful for senior officials of the G-15 and the G-7 to remain in touch informally on issues vital to the future growth and prosperity of the global economy. These informal contacts should be motivated by the desire to develop approaches taking the concerns of both the developing and the developed countries into account, in order to try and achieve practical and implementable decisions in the multilateral forums concerned. A partnership approach, we are convinced, would help achieve realistic goals for the expansion of the global economy, and place economic growth on a more balanced and sustainable basis.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.


(P.V.Narasimha Rao)

His Excellency
Mr. Kiichi Miyazawa
Prime Minister of Japan
Tokyo.

MESSAGE FROM THE G-15 TO THE G-7 SUMMIT

TOKYO, JULY 1993

1. Momentous changes have taken place the world over in the last three years. We have entered an era where confrontation has given way to a search for cooperation and partnership.
2. These provide the world community with an opportunity for the establishment of a durable, just and equitable world order. They open doors to a global partnership for global benefit.
3. Reducing tensions, resolving imbalances among countries, and overcoming obstacles to global growth will be possible only if countries, regardless of their levels of prosperity and development, agree to work together.
4. The G-15 represents nations which together account for a significant proportion of the world's population and economic strength. They would like to put these attributes at the service of an interdependent community of nations striving for peace and progress. The efforts of the G-15 are directed at enlarging social and economic progress, and realising the untapped potential for self advancement amongst their people. In this context, the G-15 seeks:
 - (i) A mutuality of interests between the G-7 and G-15 to coordinate global efforts, guided by the humanitarian imperative of eradicating poverty, hunger and disease that particularly afflict the poorest; and
 - (ii) The combined resolve of nations to enhance growth and remove economic inequalities, because stagnant and widely disparate standards of living amongst the peoples of the world are not conducive to international peace and stability.
5. The G-15 is for a constructive dialogue between the industrialised and developing countries in addressing matters detrimental to the growth and stability of the world economy. We appreciate the acknowledgement by the leading industrialised countries that they have a special responsibility in sustaining a world order founded in the universal, immutable ideals of justice, equity, openness and non-discrimination. The G-15 favours the structuring of a North-South partnership, which by supporting self-reliance in the

developing world will strengthen the dignity, self-esteem and productive capacities of the underprivileged of the world.

6. The world economy continues to confront serious ^{causal} structural problems. Present approaches have failed to address the fundamental and casual factors impacting on the global economy. The core issues that adversely affect the international economic situation must be jointly addressed by the developed and developing countries in a spirit of partnership. North and South must coordinate their actions to achieve the following:-

- (1) Evolve solutions to the structural problems impeding the global economy, taking a holistic view of interlinked issues such as trade, debt and resources. The continued growth of markets in goods and services are likewise linked to maintaining competitive disciplines and increasing the real purchasing power of consumers, both in the North and the South.
- (2) Strengthen the multilateral economic process to mutual benefit. The maintenance of an open global economy depends critically on an equitable, secure, non-discriminatory multilateral trading system. This is of prime importance for the expansion of world trade and enhanced economic prospects for all countries. No effort must be spared to obtain an early balanced and successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.
- (3) Protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development requires concerted international cooperation in diverse areas, including the transfer of environmentally sound technology and the availability of new and additional financial resources.
- (4) Encouraging the transfer of technology and promoting investment with a view to optimizing on the world's scarce reserves of human skills, capital, and natural resources.
- (5) Dealing with the issues of debt, money and finance. Debt reduction initiatives must be strengthened and broadened for all classes of debtor countries and must be more effectively implemented. There should be a commitment to ensuring a substantial increase in the net transfer of resources at concessional terms.

- (6) The World Conference on Population and Development planned for 1994 would be addressing problems arising from high rates of population growth and their impact on development in developing countries. All countries should work together in fostering public commitment and raising the necessary financial and technical means that will enable effective measures to ensure the formulation and implementation of appropriate demographic policies.
- (7) The United Nations should play the central role in a collective effort to define the New World Order which should be based on the Rule of Law and on the principles and purposes of the UN Charter relating to the concepts of sovereignty, equality and universality and the acknowledgement of national specificities. The revitalization of the United Nations should also be reflected in a strengthened role and function for the General Assembly and greater democratization of the Security Council.

7. Transparency, non-discrimination, consensus, equal respect for the dignity of all individuals, societies and nations have to be the guiding principles for the international community. Be it world trade, environment and development, resolution of the global debt crisis, the restructuring of the United Nations, global financial arrangements, or economic assistance for the poorest members of the world community, these values have to be the touchstone of global initiatives and actions. The alleviation and eradication of poverty has to remain in the forefront of global action, together with adequate resource flows for sustainable development.

8. The G-15 would urge that regular consultation be instituted between the groups representing developing countries and the industrially advanced countries. Political stability and economic progress, the unhindered development of human resources, the exchange of goods, services and technologies across national frontiers are all inextricably linked with the welfare of the world community.

9. The countries of the South see the future of human society as evenly poised. Our global community of nations today has the choice of international cooperation, in a new

climate of goodwill and understanding, that can reinforce cooperation and growth. It is our earnest hope that, animated by good sense and by joint action of all members of the world community, we shall transform present opportunities into a durable structure for peace and stability serving the well-being of peoples in all parts of the world.

**OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
TOKYO**

Tokyo, July 20, 1993

Excellency,

I thank you very much for your letter of June 24, 1993. The conveyance of your personal message as Chairman of the G-15 to me through Dr. Manmohan Singh, Finance Minister of India, was of great significance for promoting cooperation between industrialized and developing countries in our common task of establishing a new partnership in the post-Cold War era.

The G-7 Summit was held from July 7 to 9 in Tokyo, at which I was able to fulfil my duty as Chairman. While I briefly explained Japan's basic position regarding the Summit to Dr. Singh, I should like to convey to you the results of the Meeting.

The major agenda of this year's Summit was to strengthen effective international policy coordination in such current international tasks as achieving economic recovery and tackling global issues, reflecting the current situation of the world.

In the economic field, it was agreed that the G-7 countries take appropriate measures to implement a global growth strategy in order to tackle the insufficient growth and high level of unemployment, in accordance with each country's economic situation. The G-7 renewed its determination to achieve a global and balanced agreement

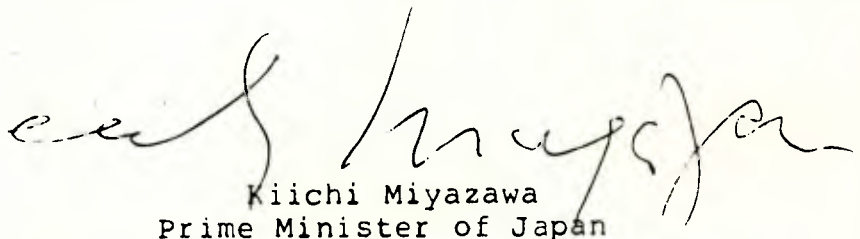
H.E. Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao
Prime Minister of India

of the Uruguay Round before the end of the year, on the basis of the significant progress at the Tokyo Ministerial Meeting on Uruguay Round. The G-7 also expressed its determination to take a comprehensive and differentiated approach vis-a-vis developing countries, and welcomed the initiatives of the developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue. In the political field, the G-7 agreed on even closer cooperation on a variety of issues, including the strengthening of the United Nations, non-proliferation, and regional issues.

I personally took the initiative to take up issues of developing countries as a major item at the Meeting, and emphasized the importance of assistance to and dialogue with developing countries, taking into account the message of the G-15. These points were well taken in the Tokyo Summit Declarations, as I was able to obtain agreement of the other heads of state/government of the G-7.

I would be most grateful if you could inform the other heads of state/government of the G-15 of these results.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration, and my heartfelt wish for your continued health and success.


Kiichi Miyazawa
Prime Minister of Japan