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F0006-13

RECORD ID: 8804273 RECEIVED: 10 JUN 88 08

UNCLASSIFIED NSC/S PROFILE

TO: BLAKEY, M

FROM: STEVENS

DOC DATE: 10 JUN 88

SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: CANADA

TORONTO SUMMIT

ECONOMICS WH REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: TORONTO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

ACTION: PERITO SGD MEMO

DUE DATE: 10 JUN 88 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: DANZANSKY

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCIF:

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DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO DANZANSKY

COMMENTS:

DATE W/ATTCH: YES NO

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DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

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National Security Council The White House

COMMENTS	Should be so	een by:	(Date/Time)
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

ACTION/CONCURRE	NCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY:	5:00 6/	88\01	
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Please provide your comments/recommendations directly to Marion Blakey's office with an info copy to my office by 5:00 Friday, June 10. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

June 10, 1988

TO:

MARION BLAKEY

The NSC staff recommends the changes noted on the attached White House Issue Brief on the Toronto Economic Summit.

Paul Schott Stevens
Executive Secretary

Rhett Dawson Ext. 2702

cc: Rhett Dawson

TORONTO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

President Reagan will participate in his eighth Economic Summit June 19-21 when he meets in Toronto with other leaders of the free world's seven major industrialized nations. In addition to the U.S., those nations are Japan, West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Italy and Canada. The European Community will also be represented at the Toronto Summit.

MAJOR U.S. THEMES

President Reagan will pursue three major themes at the Summit, which is the 14th between the free world's economic powers.

1. The Past Eight Years: Free Markets and Open Societies

There is increasing awareness that free markets and open societies are the only ways to promote economic growth and development. State planning, intervention and control do not work. Over the past eight years, countries with free economies and open societies have had high rates of growth. The United States has been in the forefront in promoting democracy and economic freedom around the world.

2. International Cooperation and Shared Responsibilities:

Consultation and coordination among Summit participants, as well as nations that are members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), have successfully dealt with economic problems and threats to security. The United States supports this approach of shared responsibilities.

3. A Look Ahead: Removing Barriers Development (OECA)

The future belongs to the flexible, to nations that take advantage of the free exchange of ideas, goods and services. The U.S. expects the Toronto Summit to give a major political push to removing barriers in agriculture, trade and services.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AMONG SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS

o Since 1981, summits have helped set out a market-oriented strategy to bring down inflation and promote recovery and economic growth.

- o The seven summit nations have cooperated on economic policy; resisted protectionism; launched a new round of trade negotiations; and established a global strategy to deal with the debt of developing countries.
- o For each country attending the Toronto Summit, the rate of growth in goods and services produced was significantly higher in 1987 than in 1981.
- o The table below reports growth rates in real gross national product (GNP) for the United States and Japan, and in gross domestic product (GDP) for the other countries. GDP reports production but excludes investment income.

Growth Rate of Real GNP and GDP in percentages

	1981	1987
U.S.	1.9	2.9
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France	0.5	1.9
U.K.	-1.3	3.6
Italy	0.2	3.0
Canada	3.7	3.9
Summit-7	1.6	3.0

THE SUMMIT ISSUES

A number of specific issues are expected to arise during the Summit. Here is the U.S. position on these issues:

Coordinating Economic Policy

- o President Reagan believes in coordinating economic policies of the major industrial countries to promote a stronger world economy and a more stable financial system. The focus must not only be on exchange rates, but on whether the world economy is open and growing. Through peer pressure, nations can encourage corrective action by those with excessive trade surpluses or deficits.
- o Progress in coordination is being made:
 - -- At the Tokyo (1986) and Venice (1987) Summits the seven nations decided to make increased use of economic indicators to survey the economy, and agreed on economic goals for the future.

- -- In October 1987, the benefits of increased coordination were demonstrated during the decline in the stock market. A worldwide financial panic was avoided.
- o In part, the President favors:
 - -- Assurance that countries with a trade surplus (particularly the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan) will continue to improve their growth and reduce trade imbalances.
 - -- Reduction of our own budget deficit. In fiscal year 1987, the U.S. reduced its budget deficit by \$71 billion, from \$221 billion to \$150 billion. Under the President's proposed budget for FY 1989, the deficit would decline to \$23 billion by FY 1993.
 - -- Stable exchange rates. Excessive fluctuation of those rates, or a dramatic change in the value of the dollar, could damage the prospect for growth in the world economy.
 - -- A new index for commodity prices that would include the price of gold as well as other commodities such as wheat and oil. This would be an additional instrument with which to examine global price trends.
 - A review of taxereform among the nations as well as measures to reduce government interference in markets, including financial markets, and deregulation. The U.S. also favors reductions in subsidies to agriculture and other industries, and steps to make labor more mobile.

Agriculture

o The goal of the Reagan Administration is the eventual elimination of all subsidies and import restrictions to allow all farmers to compete on a level playing field. Assumed without the subsidies now required. Is former, de-limited to productive one prices with the allowed.

The Administration has asked the 95 members of GATT to phase out over 10 years all agricultural subsidies which directly or indirectly distort trade. Long-term goals for reform of agriculture worldwide should be completed by the mid-term review of the GATT Uruguay Round in December 1988.

International Trade

o The Toronto Summit should reaffirm its opposition to protectionist trading measures that promote high tariffs.

In 1930, the average tariff on manufactured goods to 50 percent. Today it is about 5 percent.

For additional information, call the White House Office of Public Affairs: 456-7170.

To trade and progress at the Rounds December,

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o Summit participants should discuss how other nations, including the Newly Industrialized Countries (NIEs) can contribute to a more prosperous world.

International Debt

- o By the end of 1987. Third World countries were \$1.2 (will like in debt, more than twice the 1979 debt) The v.s. World the endough from the chair those debtor rations.
- o At the Venice Summit in 1987, participants encouraged efforts by commercial banks and debtor countries to develop a "menu" of financing options to help debtor nations reform their economies. The U.S. supports the case-by-case menu approach.
- o Substantial progress has been made since the Venice Summit:
 - 7 -- Brazil and Mexico which could have renounced their debts, instead agreed to reschedule their obligations.
 - -- Eight of the 15 major debtor nations achieved growth of 4 percent to 5 percent in 1987. Only three countries achieved that in 1986. Debt service and the ratio of debt to interest has fallen by at least one-fourth since 1982.
- Summit countries that can do so should provide interest-rate concessions to countries with low incomes and heavy debts and reschedule those debts. (The U.S. cannot provide interest rates below the cost of funds for policy and budgetary reasons.)

Other Topics

Among other topics that could be discussed at the Toronto Summit are these: East-West economic relations and implications for allied security; regional issues; cooperation against terrorism; drugs; and the environment.

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

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SIGNATURE CODES:		MEDIA CODES:		
CPn - Presidential Correspon n - 0 - Unknown	dence	B - Box/package		
n - 1 - Ronald Wilson Rea	gan	C - Copy		
n - 2 - Ronald Reagan n - 3 - Ron		D · Official document G · Message		
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n - 5 - Ron Reagan		L - Letter M - Mailgram		
n - 6 - Ronald n - 7 - Ronnie		O - Memo		
		P - Photo		
CLn - First Lady's Correspond	lence	R - Report S - Sealed		
n - 0 - Unknown n - 1 - Nancy Reagan		T - Telegram		
n - 2 - Nancy		V - Telephone		
n - 3 - Mrs. Ronald Reagar		X - Miscellaneous		

CBn - Presidential & First Lady's Correspondence n - 1 - Ronald Reagan - Nancy Reagan n - 2 - Ron - Nancy

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 10, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR MARION C. BLAKEY

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FROM:

C. DEAN MCGRATH, JR.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDE

SUBJECT: Toronto Economic Summit: White House Issue Brief

Counsel's office has reviewed the above-referenced White House Issue Brief, and we have no legal objection to its issuance.

Document No. 561512

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

		F140F1 C(OMMENT DUE BY: _	5:00 6/10/88	
SUBJECT:	TORONTO	D ECOI	NOMIC SUMMIT		
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REMARKS:

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International Debt

- o By the end of 1987, Third World countries were \$1.2 trillion in debt, more than twice their 1979 debt. The U.S. believes economic growth is the key to restoring the credit of those debtor nations.
- o At the Venice Summit in 1987, participants encouraged efforts by commercial banks and debtor countries to develop a "menu" of financing options to help debtor nations reform their economies. The U.S. supports the case-by-case menu approach.
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