

RR.EE.(DIMULTI-NU) Of. Ord.Nº:

020358

CON ANEXO

OBJ.: REUNION MINISTERIAL G-15.

REF.: TELEX 895 Y 898 DE MISONU.

SANTIAGO, 07 OCT. 1993

DEL : DIRECTOR DE POLITICA MULTILATERAL SUBROGANTE

AL : SEÑOR EMBAJADOR ROBERTO CIFUENTES  
ASESOR ESPECIAL S.E. EL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA  
EN MATERIAS INTERNACIONALES.

1. Cumpló con remitir a US., para su debido conocimiento y fines pertinentes, copia de los documentos citados en la referencia, relacionados con la Reunión Ministerial del Grupo de los 15, que tuvo lugar en Nueva York, el día 27 de septiembre pasado, y el calendario definitivo de las reuniones que se llevarán a cabo en diciembre próximo en Nueva Delhi.

2.- Respecto al Proyecto de Comunicado Conjunto para la reunión Cumbre de Nueva Delhi, informo a US. que se remitirá a la brevedad posible, una vez que sea traducido al español.

Saluda a US.,



*[Handwritten Signature]*  
MANUEL ATRIA RAWLINS  
Ministro Consejero  
Director de Política Multilateral  
Subrogante

FGL/  
DISTRIBUCION  
1.-PRESIDENCIA, C/A  
2.-RR.EE. ARCHIGRAL  
3.-DIMULTI, NU, ARCHIVO.

REPUBLICA DE CHILE			
PRESIDENCIA			
REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO			
NR.	93/20648		
A:	08/OCT 93		
P.A.A.	<input type="checkbox"/>	R.C.A.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C.B.E.	<input type="checkbox"/>	M.L.P.	<input type="checkbox"/>
M.T.O.	<input type="checkbox"/>	EDEC	<input type="checkbox"/>
D.Z.C.	<input type="checkbox"/>		

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MENSAJE OFICIAL

NUMERO DE DOCUMENTO	SECUENCIA	DIA - HORA	MES	AÑO
898	0000768	29 - 15:04	Setiembre	1993
DE: MONU A: DIMULTI INFO: DIPRO/DIRECONMULTI <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Francisco Gomez.</i></p>				
GRADO DE RESERVA: ORDINARIO		PRIORIDAD: RUTINA		

MINUTA:

REMITELEX 895, 890 Y 875

1.- RESPECTO CONSULTA TELEFONICA DE ESTA MAÑANA, INFOUS CALENDARIO DE REUNIONES EN AMBITO G-15 TENDRAN LUGAR EN NUEVA DELHI EN DICIEMBRE PROXIMO, SEGUN LO INDICADO POR MISION INDIA EN ESTA, ES EL SIGUIENTE:

- 8 Y 9 DE DICIEMBRE: REUNION DE REPRESENTATES PERSONALES;
- 10 Y 11: REUNION DE MINISTROS DE RE.EE.; Y,
- 13 AL 15: REUNION CUMBRE DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO.

*A.* SOMAVIA *[Signature]*

PMJ

*[Handwritten notes and signatures]*  
~~NO~~  
*ATP* *CR. C. C. C.*

REFERENCIA: CALENDARIO REUNIONES G-15 EN NUEVA DELI

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MENSAJE OFICIAL

NUMERO DE DOCUMENTO	SECUENCIA	DIA - HORA	MES	AÑO
895	0000724	28 - 12:00	Setiembre	1993
DE: MONU A: DIMULTI N.U. INFO: SUBSEC INFO DIRECONMULTI <i>Capela FAO.</i> <i>Francisco Gomez: En Necesito un o</i> <i>copie para Capela FAO. OK 11/10/93</i>				
GRADO DE RESERVA: ORDINARIO		PRIORIDAD: RUTINA		
MINUTA:				
MINUTA:				
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REMITEX 875 Y 890

1. LUNES TARDE TUVO LUGAR SEXTA REUNION MINISTERIAL G 15 CON ASISTENCIA CANCELLERES DE CHILE, INDIA, EGIPTO, MALASIA E INDONESIA. DOS DELEGACIONES ESTUVIERON REPRESENTADAS A NIVEL DE VICE-MINISTROS Y RESTANTES OCHO POR EMBAJADORES ACREDITADOS EN NUEVA YORK O GINEBRA.
- 2.- REUNION SE VIO LIMITADA POR CIRCUNSTANCIA ANTERIOR Y, ESPECIALMENTE, POR PRECARIO ESTADO DE SALUD DEL CANCELLER DE LA INDIA.
3. CANCELLER DE LA INDIA, CUYO PAIS SERA SEDE PROXIMA REUNION CUMBRE G 15, INAUGURO TRABAJOS SEGMENTO MINISTERIAL BRINDANDO CORDIAL BIENVENIDA A NUESTRO CANCELLER QUE PARTICIPABA POR PRIMERA VEZ EN ESTOS ENCUENTROS. ASIMISMO, SE REFIRIO A LA NECESIDAD DE AFIANZAR LOS OBJETIVOS DEL GRUPO A TRAVES DE UNA COOPERACION MAS DINAMICA Y NO CONFRONTACIONAL CON EL NORTE, QUE PERMITA APROVECHAR POTENCIALIDADES TECNOLOGICAS, COMERCIALES E INDUSTRIALES QUE OFRECEN PAISES INTEGRAN EL G. 15. MINISTRO SILVA CIMMA, JUNTO CON AGRADECER AFECTUOSO SALUDO Y SENALAR EL HONOR PARA CHILE DE PERTENECER A ESTA IMPORTANTE AGRUPACION,

REFERENCIA: REUNION MINISTERIAL G.15

*N. U.*  
*OK 11/10/93*  
*Francisco Gomez*

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MENSAJE OFICIAL

NUMERO DE DOCUMENTO	SECUENCIA	DIA - HORA	MES	AÑO
	0000724	27 - 17:23	Setiembre	1993
DE: MONU				
A: DIMULTI N.U.				
INFO: SUBSEC INFO DIRECONMULTI				
GRADO DE RESERVA: ORDINARIO		PRIORIDAD: RUTINA		
MINUTA:				

ANUNCIO LA ASISTENCIA DEL PRESIDENTE DON PATRICIO AYLWIN A LA CUMBRE DE JEFES DE ESTADO DEL G. 15 QUE TENDRA LUGAR EN DELHI DEL 13 AL 15 DE DICIEMBRE PROXIMO.

4. DE ACUERDO A AGENDA DE TRABAJO CORRESPONDIO A CONTINUACION EXAMINAR ASPECTOS RELATIVOS A PREPARATIVOS CUARTA REUNION CUMBRE G 15. MINISTROS RECIBIERON COMPLETA INFORMACION POR PARTE CANCELLER DE LA INDIA, SIMILAR A LA YA ADELANTADA DURANTE REUNION PREVIA DE REPRESENTANTES PERSONALES, QUE ESTA CONTENIDA EN ACTA ESTA ULTIMA SE REMITE POR VALIJA. DE ACUERDO AL PROGRAMA PREVISTO PARA DELHI, REUNION JEFES DE ESTADO ESTARIA ANTECEDIDA POR ENCUENTRO MINISTERIAL. EN ESTE PUNTO NUESTRO CANCELLER CONSULTO SOBRE JUSTIFICACION DE LLEVAR A CABO ENCUENTRO MINISTERIAL Y POSIBILIDAD SUSPENDERLO ATENDIDAS DIFICULTADES SE PRESENTAN A NUESTRO PAIS DE PARTICIPAR COMO CONSECUENCIA ELECCIONES GENERALES DIA 11 DICIEMBRE. PLANTEAMIENTO DE CHILE FUE RECEPTIVO PARA LA INDIA Y OTRAS DELEGACIONES, LO QUE PREDISPUO FAVORABLEMENTE AL PRIMERO A REEVALUAR DENTRO DEL PROGRAMA PARA LA CUMBRE LA REALIZACION DE ESTA REUNION MINISTERIAL A LA LUZ DE LOS ANTECEDENTES QUE NUESTRO PAIS LE HARA LLEGAR.

5. LUEGO MINISTROS TOMARON CONOCIMIENTO DE PROYECTO DE COMUNICADO CONJUNTO PARA SER PROPUESTO A JEFES DE ESTADO EN DELHI. ESTE, QUE SE ACOMPAÑA COMO ANEXO, CORRESPONDE A TERCERA VERSION PREPARADA POR SECRETARIA G.15 LUEGO AMPLIO DEBATE REPRESENTANTES PERSONALES. TEXTO SE ENCUENTRA BASTANTE MEJORADO, AUN CUANDO PARRAFO 16

REFERENCIA: REUNION MINISTERIAL G.15

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	0000724	27 - 17:23	Setiembre	1993
DE: MONU A: DIMULTI N.U. INFO: SUBSEC INFO DIRECONMULTI				
GRADO DE RESERVA: ORDINARIO		PRIORIDAD: RUTINA		

MINUTA:

1// RELATIVO A LA CUMBRE SOBRE DESARROLLO SOCIAL ES MUY LIMITADO Y NO RECOGE NUESTRAS RECOMENDACIONES.

6. INFOUS DOCUMENTO ALUDIDO NO ES DEFINITIVO, EXISTIENDO POSIBILIDAD PAISES MIEMBROS G 15 PUEDAN FORMULAR HASTA EL 30 DE OCTUBRE SUS OBSERVACIONES O COMENTARIOS. PARA LOS FINES CORRESPONDIENTES, HARE LLEGAR OPORTUNAMENTE A US. LA OPINION DE ESTA MISION PERMANENTE RESPECTO AL PARRAFO 16 ANTES SENALADO.

7. POR OTRA PARTE DESTACO CON SATISFACCION A US. EL TENOR DEL PARRAFO 4.8 CONSIGNADO EN EL ACTA RESUMEN DE LA PRESIDENCIA DE LA REUNION REPRESENTANTES PERSONALES G 15 RELATIVO A NOMBRAMIENTOS DE ALTO NIVEL EN EL SISTEMA DE NACIONES UNIDAS. PROPUESTA DELCHILE CONTENIDA EN PARRAFO CITADO EXPRESA: "PARA ALCANZAR LAS METAS DE COOPERACION ENTRE LOS PAISES EN DESARROLLO, SE PROPONE QUE LOS PAISES MIEMBROS DEL GRUPO DEBERIAN COORDINAR SUS POSICIONES Y ESFUERZOS PARA ASEGURAR QUE LOS NOMBRAMIENTOS DE ALTO NIVEL DENTRO DE NACIONES UNIDAS RECAIGAN EN PAISES EN DESARROLLO."

8.- EVALUACION PRELIMINAR SOBRE RESULTADOS ENCUENTROS G.15 EN NUEVA YORK, SERA COMPLEMENTADA POSTERIORMENTE POR EMBAJADOR TIRONI, PERMITE SENALAR RUMBO RENOVADO SE ADVIERTE EN FILOSOFIA INSPIRA ACTIVIDADES AGRUPACION A PARTIR DE UN MAYOR FORTALECIMIENTO COOPERACION SUR SUR Y DE UN DIALOGO CONSTRUCTIVO Y NO CONFRONTACIONAL EN LA RELACION NORTE SUR.

SOMAVIA

REFERENCIA: REUNION MINISTERIAL G.15

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DRAFT 2

## DRAFT JOINT COMMUNIQUE

1. We, Heads of State and Government, members of the Summit Level Group for South-South Consultation and Cooperation - known as the Group of 15 - meeting in New Delhi from 13 to 15 December 1993, note with satisfaction the work done by this Group since its inception 4 years ago. We reaffirm our determination to pursue the twin objectives of strengthening South-South cooperation and furthering <sup>North</sup> South-South consultation on issues of common concern.
2. South-South Cooperation is a necessary and viable strategy for greater collective self-reliance, national, regional and global development, and for the attainment of a new and equitable world order. The illiberality of the present economic order underlines the need for the South to look within itself for sources of creativity, innovation, technological and economic progress.
3. Impressive progress made by some developing countries have given rise to opportunities for diversifying our sources of trade, technology and investment. Large markets, considerable human and natural resources and inherent creativity and skills are all part of the enormous potential that we have available to utilize to the mutual benefit of all developing countries. Cooperation has already been launched in promising areas such as; 1) Solar Energy 2) SITTDEC 3) Gene Banks 4) Design management and execution of projects in the petroleum gas and petro chemical sectors 5) TCDC 6) Population and family planning 7) Food production 8) Self-propelling growth schemes 9) South-South renewable energy promotion center 10) Utilization and development of non-metallic mineral raw materials 11) Environment and mining - river and watershed recovery 12) Geological and mineral research 13) External networking of public telecommunications 14) Vocational training 15) Computer training 16) Financial mechanism to enhance trade among developing countries. All these areas offer innumerable possibilities for upgrading the technological capabilities of the South and so improving the daily lives of many millions of our citizens. We have committed ourselves to ensuring that these opportunities are translated into ground realities.
4. A heartening feature of our cooperation has been the success of the annual G-15 Businessmens Meeting which has fostered new opportunities in the commercial, industrial and technical sectors. We welcome also the initiation of new efforts aimed at strengthening communications and transport links, sharing information on poverty alleviation, the establishment of G-15 centers of excellence. The implementation of these projects gives concrete expression to the oft stated desire of the peoples and Governments of the South to foster self-help and self-reliance through the promotion of cooperative efforts.

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5. The world today faces urgent social and economic problems requiring urgent redressal. Environmental issues, the question of population and development, the future of the world's trading and financing regimes economic growth and social development, Human Rights - all these are vital, interlinked issues in which the fate and fortune of all countries are equally and inextricably bound. We seek to address these problems in a spirit of partnership and constructive dialogue. We are optimistic that on issues of particular concern to the South - the world summit conference on Social Development, Human Rights, the environment and sustainable development - our consultations will enable a meaningful dialogue with our partners in the industrialized countries and help us all arrive at constructive solutions.

**Review of the International Political Economic Situation**

6. The disappearance of the political and ideological fault lines of the Cold War had raised expectations of greater global security and peace. The South expected that the focus of policy makers everywhere could now be on the establishment of a just, equitable, truly multilateral and non-discriminatory international order and that there would be a reinforcement of international development cooperation. These expectations, however, have not been realized. There is a sense of disquiet at the marked imbalances, tensions and contradictions that cloud prospects for peace and economic development. An international framework based on the rule of law and non-selective and non-discriminatory international action on issues of global concern are essential in order to guarantee peace, prosperity and stability for all.
7. The world economy - increasingly interdependent that it is now - continues to be marked by uncertainty, imbalance, and extending recession. Negative to marginal economic growth rates, persistent fiscal, trade and financial imbalances, an increase in cyclical and structural unemployment, an inability to coordinate exchange rates and trade policy, are some of the systemic problems that have defied solution so far in the developed world. Likewise, amongst developing countries, there is enormous ground to cover in terms of dealing with such basic developmental problems such as absolute and deepening poverty, hunger and malnutrition, disease and the lack of shelter and sanitation for their citizens. The skills and talents of a larger proportion of the world's population thus lie dormant, trapped in poverty, debt and economic stagnation. This waste of human resources is detrimental to the full realisation of the world's economic potential. Development in the South will open many avenues of trade, employment and income growth in the world at large, working to the mutual benefit of both North and South.

8. The countries of the South seek a world economic order where global economic growth translates into greater employment, higher real wages, a cleaner environment and people-centered development in all countries, both the North and the South. Such mutually reinforcing and self-sustaining economic development is crucially dependent on supporting the free exchange of trade and investment, commerce and technology across national boundaries. However, such conditions can only flourish in an environment which accords respect to the rule of law and such universal values as justice, equity, transparency, the equal and inviolable dignity of all human beings and of every nation and society. We believe that every nation has a responsibility to the community or nations, indeed to itself to encourage respect for ideals such as these.
9. The United Nations must play the central role in defining such a New World Order. The UN will retain its legitimacy only as long as its actions are based on the rule of law and on the principles and purposes of the UN Charter relating to sovereign equality and universality. Greater internal democracy, transparency and openness must guide the deliberations of the UN and all its organs and agencies. It must reflect the will of the world community while ensuring fullest respect for the territorial integrity and independence of States.
10. It is imperative that an Agenda for Development be given due recognition in the context of the Role of the UN. Due priority to the developmental aspect is necessary if global peace and security is to be consolidated and for the successful implementation of an Agenda for Peace.
11. We are committed to the values of democracy, pluralism, rule of law and to the protection and promotion of human rights. All human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - are universal and indivisible and require the same emphasis. Human rights should be promoted and protected in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and in a spirit of cooperation and consensus.
12. *(Brazil to offer formulation for para on Human Rights)*
13. Terrorism has emerged as one of the most dangerous threats to the enjoyment of human rights. Terrorists and their organisations usurp the human rights of innocent civilians while at the same time undermining the free functioning of democratic institutions. Terrorism takes on a particularly pernicious character when it is aided, abetted and sponsored from abroad. The international community should cooperate effectively to prevent and combat terrorism.



### Environment and Sustainable Development

14. The promotion of sustainable development is a matter of vital concern to the countries of the South and North. We attach special importance to the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development as a mechanism to encourage and monitor the implementation of Agenda 21. We reiterate that provision of new and additional financial resources and transfer of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries are critical elements for the implementation of the provisions of Agenda 21. We reaffirm that developed countries continue to bear greater responsibility for bringing about sustainable development and must make clear and specific commitments to provide new and additional financial resources to developing countries. In this regard we regret that the Earth Increment under the 10th Replenishment of IDA has not materialised so far. We hope that this and other new and additional financial resources to developing countries for promoting sustainable development would be committed. We support the efforts being currently made to restructure the GEF so as to make its decision making process more transparent and balanced and to increase the quantum of the replenishment.
15. We urge urgent action to successfully conclude the on-going deliberations on the framework convention for combating desertification.

### Social Development and Population

16. The World Summit for Social Development (scheduled for 1995) will provide a major opportunity to focus our attention on issues of fundamental concern for all. The core issues which have been identified for deliberations at the World Summit are increasing productive employment, poverty alleviation and enhancing social integration. The issues themselves are closely interlinked and must be addressed in a holistic manner. The Summit must come up with implementable commitments for additional resources dedicated to actionable, realistic programmes to remove hunger and poverty and to sustain equitable economic growth which alone can guarantee harmonious social development.
17. There is rising recognition of the interlinkages between population and development. Population issues impinge on development efforts. The International Conference on Population and Development, to be held in Cairo in September 1994, will provide the opportunity to intensify action at the global, regional and national levels and to treat population issues in their proper developmental perspective. We welcome the statements of the industrialised countries that they would actively work towards the success of this Conference which seeks to raise public

consciousness and enhance financial and technical means available to the developing countries for the purposes of formulating and implementing appropriate policies and programmes.

18. We welcome the spirit and efforts aimed at the successful outcome of the Conference whose objective is, inter alia, to adopt a programme of action for the next decade and mobilize resources needed for its implementation in order to respond to population and development issues requiring the greatest attention from the international community. The Conference recommendations should, therefore, focus on socio-economic factors such as poverty and its interaction with demographic variables as well as changes in demographic structure.

#### Trade, Debt and Resources

19. *(Paragraph on trade to be introduced depending on prevailing situation)*
20. The debt burden must be seen as the first item on the development agenda and its resolution a test case of the world's will in resolving issues of common concern. The impact of the debt burden on developmental capacities of developing countries is, in some cases, responsible for negative economic growth. The need to address the problem is imperative. A resolution of the debt burden by alleviating the crisis of reduced consumption, lower investment and growth, development progress foregone will assist in promoting growth and reducing unemployment, both in the North and in the South. We call for a new initiative in the spirit partnership to ameliorate and resolve the problem.

#### Conclusion

21. A shared vision amongst the world community, one in which the larger interest of the common good takes precedence over narrower aspirations can alone enable us to effectively deal with the growing problems of economic stagnation, social decay and environmental degradation. Only such an approach offers a way out of the present world environment characterized by mutual recrimination, diminishing opportunities and contracting freedoms. The G-15 rededicates itself to the promotion of this approach through ever increasing and more intensive South-South cooperation and consultation and encouraging closer partnership and dialogue amongst all countries, both the developing and the developed.