本記者クラブで会見し、世界 二十五日、東京・内奉町の日 長をつとめる大来佐武郎氏は

> る民間資金をつけ加えて、巨 を設け、それに世銀保証によ

研究所を代表して "日本版マ

メ釆氏はことし四月にも同

十億どを拠出し、これを軸

呼びかけている。 に国際基金を設立すべきだと

この日の会見は、前回の発

本政府としては、黒字をあま りあてにされては困るかもし

ての話し合いをしていると聞

界銀行に対し特別出資につい

いている」としており、「日

という形をとれば、かなり出

れない。しかし、世銀を通す

しやすいのではないか」と語

十億が)による特別融資基金

考えたを明らかにした。

額な債務に苦しむ途上国へのニーシャル・プランに構想を発

途上国に資金還流

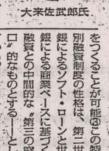
事党や協力金の支払いなどを 提示する必要もある、とみて を成功させるためには、合弁 が、コルバチョフ書記長のウ 表(真業省渉外・調運局長) 言って、シラーノフ・ソ連代 つのメドとなっている。 ラジアストク演説を引用し 強體していることから、交渉 く、魚粒協力の拡大を再三、 水量庁は、開会式でのあい 銀保証により基金を上回る民 この基金を誘い水にして、世 界銀行の中に設けるのも一つ の考え方で、その場合世銀は 基金を設けよのこの基金を世 の〇・一%を拠出して国際的 た考え方はの巨額の貯蓄と質 ば応用版というべきもの。 表のフォローアップで、いわ 易黒字を持つ日本は、GNP 一大来氏がこの日明らかにし

間資金を集め、特別融資制度

銀行の中に日本の出資(約二)資金で遺流を図るべきだとの一表、日本が国民総生産(GN P)の〇・一%相当額(約二

大来佐武郎氏 ロが的なものとする

をつくることが可能のこの特 融資との中間的な『第三の窓 銀によるソフト・ローンと世 別融資制度の性格は、第二世 銀による商業ベースに基づく 大来氏は、「日本政府は世





Japan Fund within the World Bank to facilitate capital flow to developing countries, Okita suggests

Saburo Okita, Chairman of the Board of the United Nations University/
World Institute for Development Economics Research in Helsinki, proposed at
a press conference held in Tokyo Tuesday, 25 Nov., that a special fund be
established within the World Bank with a contribution from Japan (\$2,000 mil.)
assurance, to facilitate capital flow to developing contries aggravated with
massive debts. The fund can be complemented by additional private funds if
the World Bank offers security to the private investers.

In April this year, Okita, as a representative of the WIDER, announced a so-called "Japanese Marshall Plan," in which he proposed that Japan establish an international fund by contributing 0.1 per cent of its GNP. The new proposal is a follow-up on this April proposal.

At the press conference, Okita repeated the call for the establishment of an international fund by the Japanese Government, and suggested that this fund may be set up within the framework of the World Bank. In this case, he said, the fund can act as a catalyst to mobilize private savings many times its own capitalization and help initiate a special lending system. This system can be a Third Window of the World Bank, between "soft" IDA loans and normal IBRD lending.

"It is reported that discussions are also proceeding between the Japanese Government and the World Bank on a special contribution to the Bank," he said. "The Japanese Government may not want other countries to expect to much from the country's trade surplus, but it would be easier for Japan to increase the aids if they are processed through the World Bank."

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Identical reports appeared in the Wednesday edition of Yomiuri Shimbun, Tokyo Shimbun, Nihon Keizai Shimbun and the Japan Times. The press conference was attended by 21 reporters including three foreign correspondents, from Reuter, the Asian Wall Street Journal, and the Daily ALMAEYAH.

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Report Urges Japan to Transfer Wealth to Third World Nations

A research arm of the United Nations University released a report Tuesday saying that more of Japan's current . account surplus should be used to help the economies of developing countries in Asia and Africa. The Countries of Michigan

The report from the university's World Institute for Economic Development Research noted that much of the surplus is now used to buy Treasury bonds, real estate and other assets in the United States. (1)

According to the research group, official institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank should absorb some of the country's surplus by using private sector market forces such as higher interest rates to funnel accumulated wealth to developing countries that are in a

position to receive such trans-

fers. The report said the Japanese government should contribute 0.1 of its gross national product to set up an international fund which would provide interest subsidies and other resources to official institutions. c no votres

The report was released by former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita, who serves as chairman of the research insti-

Okita said that Japan should expand its export insurance system, among other measures, to better protect future direct and indirect investment in developing countries in a bid to facilitate substantial capital flows from Japan to those coun-

According to the report, the Asian developing countries as a whole are believed to require \$20 billion in foreign exchange

per year. A OCHARATONO capital outflow was \$65 billion last year, it would not be impossible for Japan alone to supply all of the foreign exchange capital required," the report

The report explained that the report's proposals are based on the premise that Japan is unlikely to boost domestic demand to absorb all its savings inside the country. VACO DOCARTO

Okita said that if carried out, the proposals would contribute to expanding the global economy while aiding developing countries to improve their economic infrastructure. (Toshio 7650 650 V

(counterclockwise)

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Yomiuri Shimbun, the Japan Times, and Tokyo Shimbun, Wednesday, 26 November 198