PREM 19/745

MT

Confidential Filing

UK Presidency of the European Community: July - December 1981

European Community - Publicity

EUROPEAN POLICY

February 1981

Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date	Referred to	Date
2.3.81		9.7.81		4.1.82			
~~12.3.81~~		13.7.81					
~~16.3.81~~		~~14.7.81~~					
17.3.81		~~16.7.81~~					
~~6.4.81~~		~~20.7.81~~					
~~2.6.81~~		~~24.7.81~~					
~~17.6.81~~		30.7.81					
22.6.81		~~1.9.81~~					
~~29.6.81~~		~~23.9.81~~					
~~1.7.81~~		~~5.10.81~~					
~~6.7.81~~		~~8.10.81~~					
		12.10.81					
		~~12.11.81~~					
		~~16.11.81~~					
		25.11.81					
		29.12.81					

PREM 19/745

TO BE RETAINED AS TOP ENCLOSURE

Cabinet / Cabinet Committee Documents

Reference	Date
OD(E) (81) 4	6.2.81
OD (81) 14	23.2.81
EQO (81) 30	3.81
EQO (81) 36	17.3.81
CC (81) 15th Conclusions, Min 3 (extract)	9.4.81
CC (81) 20th Conclusions, Minute 2	21.5.81
EQO (81) 82	15.6.81
EQS (81) 13	15.6.81
EQO (81) 78	17.6.81
EQO (81) 95	26.6.81
EQO (81) 96	26.6.81
EQO (81) 97	29.6.81
EQO (81) 100	1.7.81
CC (81) 27th Conclusions, Minute 3	9.7.81
CC (81) 28th Conclusions, Minute 3	16.7.81
EQO (81) 107	17.7.81
EQO (81) 136	23.9.81

The documents listed above, which were enclosed on this file, have been removed and destroyed. Such documents are the responsibility of the Cabinet Office. When released they are available in the appropriate **CAB** (CABINET OFFICE) CLASSES

Signed C Wayland Date 28 August 2012

PREM Records Team

FROM: P B KAVANAGH CBE QPM

Enc Pa

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
OF THE METROPOLIS

NEW SCOTLAND YARD
BROADWAY LONDON SW1H 0BG

N.B.P.R.
A.T.C. 7/1

The Rt Hon Margaret Thatcher MP
The Prime Minister
10 Downing Street
London SW1

4 January 1982

Dear Prime Minister.

In the absence of the Commissioner I write to thank you for your generous letter. I am delighted that the Metropolitan Police was able to be of help.

Your kind remarks will be brought to the attention of all concerned and in particular Commander Lashbrook and Chief Inspector Gaisford.

Yours sincerely

P B Kavanagh

file

cc. FCO

SW

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

29 December 1981

Dear Sir David,

The New Year has brought with it the end of the UK's responsibility for playing host to the recent series of Summit and other meetings associated with our Presidency of the European Community. I should like therefore to take this moment to express to you my warm thanks for the major part played by the Metropolitan Police and the Special Branch to assure the security of our guests over the last six months. There were many compliments paid to their discreet and courteous efficiency and I know that the high reputation they already enjoy among our European partners will have been further enhanced by the experience of our many visitors during this period.

This was a big and complex operation for your officers and imposed a heavy extra burden on them during a difficult period. Those responsible for other aspects of the Presidency organisation have been high in their praise for the professionalism and co-operation they always encountered from your people both in the planning and the execution stages. Many will have been involved on your side, but I have been asked to single out for particular mention Commander Lashbrooke and Chief Inspector Gaisford who were principally involved in the main Ministerial meetings.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Thatcher

Sir David McNee, Q.P.M.

DSG

file

cc: FCO

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

29 December 1981

Dear Michael,

Now that the UK Presidency of the European Community is behind us, I should like through you to thank the many members of your Department involved for the outstanding contribution they made to the smooth running of all the many meetings which took place in London over the last six months.

Lancaster House was in many ways the star attraction of our Presidency and provided elegant and much complimented surroundings for all our meetings at every level. The facilities offered in the delegation offices in Stable Yard House were also much appreciated by our partners, as was the Old Bath Club on the press side.

Despite the thorough and extensive preparations, there were inevitably times when we had to turn to the Property Services Agency for new and unscheduled help. The conference staff at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office have been loud in their praises of the help and co-operation which was always so willingly provided by the PSA. We are all most grateful to Mr. Coates, the Director of the PSA's London Region, and his staff.

Yours ever

Margaret

The Rt. Hon. Michael Heseltine, M.P.

file

cc: FCO

8W

10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

29 December 1981

Dear John

Now that our Presidency of the European Community is over, I should like to express through you my thanks to the Assistant Provost Marshal of the Royal Military Police for their considerable contribution to the success of the series of Summit and other Ministerial level meetings which took place in London over the last six months. They provided their usual very high standard of smart and courteous security within Lancaster House. I am most grateful to you for making them available for these essential duties, which must have added considerably to their already over-burdened work load.

Major Townsend, Captain Hayes and their men and women could not have been more co-operative and, together with the Metropolitan Police, provided an essential ingredient to the smooth functioning of our meetings. Please pass them my grateful thanks.

Yours ever

Margaret

The Rt. Hon. John Nott, M.P.

285

ons

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

23 December 1981

Dear John. Retype for Pm WN 14/1

British Presidency

It is usual for the Foreign Secretary and/or the Prime Minister to send messages of thanks to a number of people at the close of a British Presidency. Lord Carrington is being recommended to write to Sir Michael Butler to thank him and his staff at UKRep, to M. Thorn, and to the Secretary General of the Council, Mr Ersbøll.

The other people who are usually sent letters are the Secretary of State for the Environment (for the PSA's contribution), the Secretary of State for Defence (for the work of the Royal Military Police) and Sir David McNee (for the services of the Metropolitan Police and Special Branch). In 1977, the British Presidency ended immediately after the European Council, and these three messages were sent in the name of the Prime Minister. In this case, the gap between the European Council and the end of the year has been much longer, and the Prime Minister has also given a reception to thank all of those directly involved behind the scenes in the European Council. Would the Prime Minister nonetheless wish to send messages this time? If not, I am sure that Lord Carrington would be glad to do so. I attach drafts, which could equally well go from either.

Yours ever.

Frank Richards

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

A J Coles Esq
10 Downing St

DSR 11 (Revised)

Personal

DRAFT: / minute/~~letter/telelotter/despatch/note~~

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:

Prime Minister or Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

Reference

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

TO:

Secretary of State for the Environment

Your Reference

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

SUBJECT:

1. Now that the UK Presidency of the European Community is behind us, I should like through you to thank the many members of your Department involved for the outstanding contribution they made to the smooth running of all the many meetings which took place in London over the last six months.

2. Lancaster House was in many ways the star attraction of our Presidency and provided elegant and much complimented surroundings for all our meetings at every level. The facilities offered in the delegation offices in Stable Yard House were also much appreciated by our partners, as was the Old Bath Club on the press side.

3. Despite the thorough and extensive preparations, there were inevitably times when we had to turn to the Property Services Agency for new and unscheduled help. The conference staff at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office have been loud in their praises of the help and co-operation which was always so willingly provided by the PSA. We are all most grateful to Mr Coates, the Director of the PSA's London Region, and his staff.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

DSR 11 (Revised)

DRAFT: Personal /minute/~~letter/teleletter/despatch/note~~

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:

Prime Minister or Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

Reference

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

TO:

Secretary of State for Defence

Your Reference

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

SUBJECT:

1. Now that our Presidency of the European Community is over, I should like to express through you my thanks to the Assistant Provost Marshal of the Royal Military Police for their considerable contribution to the success of the series of Summit and other Ministerial level meetings which took place in London over the last six months. They provided their usual very high standard of smart and courteous security within Lancaster House. I am most grateful to you for making them available for these essential duties, which must have added considerably to their already over-burdened work load.

2. Major Townsend, Captain Hayes and their men and women could not have been more co-operative and, together with the Metropolitan Police, provided an essential ingredient to the smooth functioning of our meetings. Please pass them my grateful thanks.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

DSR 11 (Revised)

PERSONAL

DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:

Prime Minister or Secretary of State

DEPARTMENT: TEL. NO:

Reference

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

Top Secret
Secret
Confidential
Restricted
Unclassified

TO:

Sir David McNee QPM
Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police
New Scotland Yard
Broadway
London SW1

Your Reference

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

.....In Confidence

CAVEAT.....

SUBJECT:

The New Year has brought with it the end of the UK's responsibility for playing host to the recent series of Summit and other meetings associated with our Presidency of the European Community. I should like therefore to take this moment to express to you my warm thanks for the major part played by the Metropolitan Police and the Special Branch to assure the security of our guests over the last six months. There were many compliments paid to their discreet and courteous efficiency and I know that the high reputation they already enjoy among our European partners will have been further enhanced by the experience of our many visitors during this period.

This was a big and complex operation for your officers and imposed a heavy extra burden on them during a difficult period. Those responsible for other aspects of the Presidency organisation have been high in their praise for the professionalism and co-operation they always encountered from your people both in the planning and the execution stages. Many will have been involved on your side, but I have been asked to single out for particular

/mention

Enclosures—flag(s).....

mention Commander Lashbrooke and Chief Inspector Gaisford who were principally involved in the main Ministerial meetings.

Euro Pol

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE 1 VICTORIA STREET LONDON SW1H 0ET Telephone 01-215 7877

From the Secretary of State

Lc
Mrs

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the Council
Civil Service Department
Whitehall
London, SW1A 2AZ

25 November 1981

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington.

Peter Rees has agreed to take over Cecil Parkinson's former responsibility for EC publicity and promotion within my Department. Mrs June Doyle (215 3919) will now be responsible at official level.

I am copying this letter to all members of the Cabinet.

Yours
John Biffen

JOHN BIFFEN

Euro PSI.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
ELIZABETH HOUSE YORK ROAD LONDON SE1 7PH
TELEPHONE 01-928 9222

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the Council
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2AT

16 November 1981

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington on the need to review Ministerial responsibility for European Community publicity following recent Ministerial changes.

~~William~~ Bill Shelton, who has responsibility for the Department's international education matters, will also be responsible for European Community publicity at Ministerial level. Mrs Pat O'Brien in the Information Division here will continue to take responsibility at official level.

I am copying this letter to all other members of the Cabinet and the Paymaster General.

Yours,

Keith

vb

Euro. Pol.

11 November 1981

European Council : 26/27 November

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 9 November about the handling of discussion at the European Council. She is content for the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary to proceed as proposed in your letter.

MODBA

F.N. Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

(1)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

Prime Minister
Content that Lord Carrington should outline the agenda in these terms.
Yes MT

9 November 1981

Dear Michael,

European Council: 26/27 November

Lord Carrington will need, at the meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council on 16/17 November, to give his colleagues some idea of how we propose to handle discussion at the European Council. There is of course no formal agenda but it is customary for the Presidency to give an indication of the subjects to be discussed at the preceding Foreign Affairs Council.

The main subject for discussion on this occasion will of course be the Mandate and we shall want to make sure there is adequate time for it. It is too soon to say exactly how the discussion should be handled; it may well, for example, be necessary to set up a working group of officials in the course of the Council to work on texts. This points to having a first discussion of this subject as the first substantive item to be taken. But final decisions on the ordering of the items can be left until we have more idea what the Mandate discussion is likely to involve. (As the Prime Minister will be aware, the Mandate Group are currently working on draft conclusions covering 3 main chapters of the Commission's report and much will depend on the extent of agreement they canachieve on each.)

There are two other subjects which are traditionally discussed at European Councils, the economic and social situation and progress towards European union. On the first of these, it is likely that the Commission will produce a paper and that several of the participants, including Chancellor Schmidt, will wish to have a discussion. Although this is normally the first item on the agenda, there is a link with the Mandate and I believe that it will be acceptable to take the Mandate first, as long as we make it clear that we are allowing adequate time, possibly on the second morning, for the economic item.

/As for

M O'D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street

As for European union, there will be an agreed Council report and a Commission paper. These are not normally discussed but given that Herr Genscher has plans to address the European Parliament on this subject, the Germans at the Council are very likely to want to make a statement, and the Italians may also wish to do so. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary would not propose to take any initiative to arrange for such a discussion but rather leave the Germans and Italians themselves to make the running. The London report on strengthening political cooperation should also be presented to the European Council under this item.

The only other Community subject is enlargement. This is not likely to require substantive discussion by the European Council but we are currently considering with our partners a text to be endorsed by them which is aimed to provide a political boost to the two applicant countries.

I would expect Political Cooperation subjects to require less time than usual, but the European Council will have to discuss the Middle East (the Sinai MFO may still be an issue and the Arab summit in Fez - which will have before it Fahd's 8 points - will be in mid session). In addition, Foreign Ministers have agreed to take stock of the position at the CSCE review.

Mr Papandreou is very likely to make some statement about the new Greek Government's policy towards the Community, but this will probably be in general terms and not require others to react.

If the Prime Minister agrees, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary will indicate to our Community partners at the 16/17 November Foreign Affairs Council that we expect the discussion to be on these lines. Lord Carrington has already told them that it may be necessary to continue the discussion into the afternoon of 27 November in order to complete the work on the Mandate. And he has also conveyed the Prime Minister's view that there should only be Presidency or agreed conclusions on subjects where decisive progress is being registered.

There may be pressure from some Member States for North/South to be discussed. There are no new decisions to be taken on North/South at this stage, and we shall therefore resist its inclusion. In Coreper on 5 November, when this was raised, no delegation intervened to call for its inclusion.

Yours ever

Francis Richards

F N Richards
Private Secretary

Gen Pol

JU

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
ASHDOWN HOUSE
123 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1E 6RB
TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-212 3301
SWITCHBOARD 01-212 7676

Secretary of State for Industry

27 October 1981

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the Council
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2A1

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington.

2 While all of us have direct interests in EC affairs and will seek opportunities to make the case for continuing membership, I have asked John Wakeham to be responsible for EC publicity within this Department. Miss Joy Silver of the Department's Information Division continues to co-ordinate work on EC publicity questions.

3 I am copying this letter to recipients of yours.

Yours ever
Patrick

VM

Euro Pol

2 MARSHAM STREET
LONDON SW1P 3EB

My ref: H/PSO/18075/81

Your ref:

Dear Francis

Yrs Ever

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington. The arrangements within this Department are as described in my letter of 13 July, with Tom King taking the lead on EC matters and publicity. My Director of Information has given Andrew Ward's name and telephone number to the Press Officers responsible for liaison on EC.

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever

MICHAEL HESELTINE

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MP

Euro Pol

Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA

Telephone Direct Line 01-213 6400 GTN 213
Switchboard 01-213 3000

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the Council
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
LONDON SW1

16 October 1981

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington on the need to review Ministerial responsibility for European Community publicity following recent Ministerial changes.

Michael Alison, who handles my Department's European Community interests, will also take Ministerial responsibility for EC publicity. Miss Sue Greaves (213 7439) of my Information Directorate, will continue to take responsibility at official level.

I am copying this letter to all other members of the Cabinet.

Yours
Norman

Europ Pol

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

12 October 1981

Dear Francis,

WR 13/10

EC PUBLICITY

Thank you for your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington.

As you know from our meeting on 28 September, I am delighted to know that you will continue to oversee the general arrangements for this exercise, and in particular the circulation of material to Ministers and MPs.

We shall of course continue for our part to provide our full support such as written material and other assistance which may be required; this work will continue to fall under my general EC responsibilities.

I am copying this letter to Cabinet colleagues.

Yours ever

Humphrey

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the Council
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2AT

Gro PJL

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON S.W.1

From the Minister

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Lord President of the
Council
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2AT

8 October 1981

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

You kindly sent me a copy of your letter of 5 October to Peter Carrington about the handling of publicity on the European Community within Departments. This is simply to let you know that I shall continue to oversee arrangements for handling EC publicity and promotion matters in this Ministry.

I am copying this letter to our Cabinet colleagues.

Yours ever

PETER WALKER

Euro Pol

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2AT

8 October 1981

cc with x to Press Office
WH 8/10

Dear Private Secretary

X RE: LETTER FROM THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY DATED 5 OCTOBER 1981

Please note that the telephone number of Mr Andrew Ward, an assistant secretary in the Lord President's office, as stated in the second paragraph of the above letter should read 233 3494 and not 233 3493.

Yours sincerely

N. Ward

A J H WARD

Private Secretaries to all Cabinet members

Euro Pol

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2AT

5 October 1981

cc Press

WM
5/10

Dear Peter,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

You will recall my letter of 24 June about publicity initiatives planned to coincide with our Presidency of the Council; and, as you know, I have recently had a useful meeting with Humphrey Atkins at which we agreed to continue with the work already in hand.

I shall continue to oversee the arrangements for the circulation of briefing material on the Community both to colleagues and to those backbenchers who are taking part in our regional briefing exercise. Your officials, and officials in those other departments to whose Ministers I am copying this letter, will wish to note that following changes in my office the Community information exercise will be overseen at official level by Andrew Ward, an assistant secretary, whose telephone number is 233 3493. He will be the normal point of contact for this exercise, and press officers in all departments should continue to liaise with him as they did with Mary Scott, (including keeping him informed of Ministerial speeches and interviews already arranged with a Community connection by midday each Thursday, for the month ahead).

/Cont'd ...

The Rt Hon The Lord Carrington KCMG MC

Following recent Ministerial changes, our colleagues will no doubt wish to review the arrangements by which they or one of their Ministers were to take specific responsibility for EC publicity and promotion within their departments; I know that within the CSD Elizabeth Young has assumed this task and I should be grateful if our other Cabinet colleagues could let me know the arrangements they have now decided on.

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever

Francis

FRANCIS PYM

With the compliments of

Please
Ref

UK Presidency Secretariat

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

LONDON, SW1A 2AH

INFORMAL MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

BROCKET HALL

5/6 SEPTEMBER, 1981

ADMINISTRATIVE PLAN

1. PROGRAMME

Thursday 3 September

A.M.

(a) Col P Durrant (Security Coordinator) arrives with his team at Brocket Hall.

(b) Mr C Jardine (Administrative Coordinator) and Mr A Abbott (Conference Officer) arrive at Brocket Hall to set up office and conference facilities.

(c) Office furniture, stationery and equipment to be delivered to Brocket Hall.

(Messrs Durrant, Jardine and Abbott will be based at the Clock Motel, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, telephone number Welwyn (043871) 6911.

SSSAAW

Friday 4 September

A.M.

GHF and Ring & Brymer representatives arrive to set up catering services, who will be accommodated in Brocket Hall.

Remainder of UK Presidency Secretariat team arrive at Brocket Hall. (Mr Fortescue will be accommodated at Brocket Hall; Miss Breedon and Miss Jackson at the Clock Motel.)

Saturday 5 September

0900

Telephonist arrives. (The switchboard will be operated continuously from 0900 hours on 5 September until the close of the meeting on 6 September.)

Telex operator on standby duty from 0900 hours (Mr R Froud)

A.M.

Mr Testaferrata and COI Escort Officers to be at Heathrow to greet Ministers arriving there. Mr Jardine and GHF Escort Officers to be at Hatfield Airfield to greet Ministers arriving there.

Private Office staff arrive at Brocket Hall (Mr Richards to be accommodated at Brocket Hall, Miss Pearey at the Clock Motel). Note-takers (Mr de Fonblanque and Mr Cooper) arrive (to be accommodated, if necessary, at Clock Motel). Mr Lederer arrives. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Lady Carrington arrive at Brocket Hall.

10.45 approx

Mr Thorn arrives.

SSSAAY

1100

Secretary of State's bilateral meeting with Mr Thorn.

1130 Onwards

Lord and Lady Carrington to greet their guests at Brocket Hall.
Mr Fortescue and Mr Richards in attendance.
Aperitifs and/or coffee for all guests to be served in the Saloon.
Lord Brocket to be introduced.

1245

Ladies depart on separate programme in minibus, accompanied by Miss Breedon.

1300

Luncheon for Ministers and the President of the Commission, in the Dining Room.
Luncheon for accompanying officials in the Billiard Room.

[1430

A "family photograph" will be taken but the form the photo-call will take has yet to be agreed]

1500

Ministerial talks in the Library.
Tea, coffee and biscuits to be served at 1630 hours.
Accompanying officials to be on call in Saloon/Morning Room
At least one member of Presidency Secretariat to be permanently in Saloon to seek out needed officials

SSSAAY

1715 approx

Ladies return to Brocket Hall
Tea, coffee and biscuits to be available.

1800

Debriefings/bilateral discussions or walk around the grounds of Brocket Hall.
Drinks to be available in the Morning Room.

1945

Drinks for Ministers and the President of the Commission in the Drawing Room.
Drinks for accompanying officials in Morning Room

2030

Dinner for Ministers and wives, and the President of the Commission in the Dining Room.
Coffee and after dinner drinks to be served in the Drawing Room and Morning Room.
Dinner for accompanying officials in the Billiard Room
Coffee and after dinner drinks to be served in the Saloon.

Ministers should be asked whether they wish to breakfast in their bedrooms or in the Dining Room.

Sunday 6 September

From 0830

Breakfast served in Ministers' bedrooms or in Dining Room
Breakfast for officials in Billiard Room

SSSAAY

Church Service Times

The following church services are available in the vicinity of Brocket Hall on Sunday, 6 September:-

Church of England:
Lemsford Church (situated at the entrance of Brocket Hall)
0800 hours - Holy Communion
1100 hours - Matins

Roman Catholic:
Wheathampstead R C Church (approx 2 miles)
Mass at 0830 and 1000 hours

Church of Our Lady
Woodhall Lane
Welwyn Garden City
Mass at 0930 hours

Transport will be provided for those attending religious services.

1015

Ladies depart on separate programme

1030

Ministerial talks resume in the Library.
Presidency Secretariat to staff Saloon, as on 5 September.

1200 approx

Mr Fenn to come to Brocket Hall to be briefed on line to take at Presidency Press briefing.

SSSAAY

1230

Ladies return.

Drinks in the Drawing Room for Ministers, wives and the President of the Commission.
Drinks for officials in the Morning Room.

1300

Luncheon for Ministers, wives and the President of the Commission in the Dining Room.
Luncheon for officials in the Billiard Room.

Afternoon

Further bilateral discussions or resume talks if required.
Departure from Brocket Hall.
Luggage for Heathrow to leave earlier.

Monday 7 September

A.M.

Collection of office furniture and equipment.

SSSAAY

2. LADIES PROGRAMME

Saturday 5 September

1250 approx	-	Depart Brocket Hall for
1300 approx	-	Lunch at The Brocket Arms, Ayot St Lawrence
1430 approx	-	Depart Ayot St Lawrence
1515 approx	-	Visits to: a) St Albans b) Kingsbury Water Mill c) Royal National Rose Society's Gardens at Chiswell Green, St Albans
1715 approx	-	Return to Brocket Hall. Tea to be available.
1945	-	Drinks
2030 hours	-	Dinner

SSSAAY

Sunday 6 September

Church Service Times

The following church services are available in the vicinity of Brocket Hall on Sunday, 6 September:

Church of England:
Lemsford Church (situated at the entrance to Brocket Hall)
0800 hours - Holy Communion
1100 hours - Matins

Roman Catholic:
Wheathampstead R C Church (approx 2 miles)
Mass at 0830 and 1000 hours

Church of Our Lady
Woodhall Lane
Welwyn Garden City
Mass at 0930 hours

Transport will be provided for those attending religious services.

1020	-	Depart Brocket Hall for
1030	-	Coffee with Lord and Lady Salisbury and tour of Hatfield House
1230	-	Drinks at Brocket Hall
1300	-	Luncheon at Brocket Hall

SSSAAY

3. ARRIVAL OF MINISTERS AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION

The Secretary of State is expected to drive in his official car to Brocket Hall on the morning of 5 September, arriving at approximately 1000 hours.

Ministers arriving by special flights at Hatfield will be met by Mr Jardine. A limousine and baggage vehicle will be provided by the GHF for each delegation. GHF will provide escort officers. Any backup transport for additional passengers will be provided by the Presidency Secretariat.

Ministers arriving at London Airport will be met by Mr A Testaferrata (Protocol Officer of Presidency Secretariat). Escort Officers will be provided and baggage handling at London Airport carried out by the COI. A limousine and pickup vehicle for luggage will be provided by GHF & COI respectively. Any backup transport for additional passengers will be provided by the Presidency Secretariat. Similar arrangements will apply for their outward journeys. COI will provide escort officers.

The Presidency Secretariat Protocol Officer will circulate a detailed administrative order to those concerned, about arrival, departure and greeting.

Ministerial guests will be shown to their suites by a UK official or butler who should ask whether the Minister wishes to have his luggage unpacked for him.

4. ACCOMMODATION

(a) In Brocket Hall

i) Ministers, wives and the President of the Commission, plus one accompanying official. (See Annex A).

ii) The Secretary of State and Lady Carrington; Private Secretary (Mr Richards); interpreter (Mr Lederer), and Mr Fortescue, Head of the UK Presidency Secretariat, will be accommodated in Lord Brocket's Suite and other first floor rooms.

SSSAAY

iii) GHF official (Mr J Watt) and the GHF Butler (Mr J Brierley) will be on the first floor. The catering staff will be accommodated on the third floor in Brocket Hall.

(b) At the Clock Motel, Welwyn, Hertfordshire
(Telno 6911)
Other UK officials, hire car drivers, notetakers (Mr Cooper and Mr de Fonblanque) and nurse. (Annex A.)

(c) At the Comet Hotel, 301 St Albans Road West, Hatfield
(Telno 65411)
Private detective and Driver to Secretary of State

(d) At the Crest Hotel, Homestead Lane, Welwyn Garden City
(Telno 24336)
GHF/Catering staff including limousine drivers

5. TRANSPORT

One limousine provided by the GHF will be allocated to each national delegation at the appropriate airport. The GHF will provide vehicle for baggage at Hatfield Aerodrome, and the COI will provide similar vehicles for arrivals at Heathrow Airport (costs to be reimbursed by GHF). The limousines will be parked opposite the Old Stable within the grounds of Brocket Hall when not in use, when they will be under the scrutiny of the police. Two drivers will be on stand-by duty at Brocket Hall. A drivers' rest room and overnight accommodation have been provided at the Crest Hotel. These cars and drivers will be under the supervision of the GHF (Mr J Watt at Brocket Hall in liaison with Mr Coppell at the Crest Hotel). Baggage vehicles will depart on completion of duties on Saturday and return on Sunday morning to prepare for departure. The Presidency Secretariat has hired a mini-bus for 5-6 September for touring with Ministers' wives. The driver (Miss J Martin) will be accommodated on the night of 5 September at the Clock Motel. A Granada saloon has also been hired from 4-6 September for ferrying officials between Brocket Hall and local hotels etc, which will be driven by Mr Peter Muir who will be accommodated at the Clock Motel. Any other official intending to use his own car should inform the Security Coordinator (Col P Durrant) of the registration number, otherwise Security Officers will prohibit entry to the grounds of Brocket Hall.

SSSAAY

6. CONFERENCE FACILITIES

(a) Ministers and the President of the Commission and their interpreters will meet in the Library.

(b) Mr Lederer will be present as the Secretary of State's interpreter. Other Foreign Ministers may be expected to bring their own interpreter.

(c) During Ministerial talks officials will be available in the Saloon and Morning Room where they may be summoned if their Ministers should require them. Telephone and buzzer will be provided on the notetaker's desk.

(d) A telephone for the use of Ministers during the meetings will be in the Billiard Room.

7. OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND STATIONERY

(a) UK Presidency Secretariat will provide the following items:

1 Rank Xerox 3100 photocopying machine
2 electric OCR typewriters
1 electric stapler
2 small combination security cupboards
2 typing desks/chairs
2 small desk/chairs (for Private Secretary/Mr Fortescue)
appropriate stationery
blotters for Conference table

(b) Miss Pearey will bring a Private Office portable typewriter.

(c) There will be an adequate supply of writing paper in each Ministerial suite.

(d) Radio (receiver) for Secretary of State's bedroom.

SSSAAY

8. CATERING

GHF will be responsible for catering of all meals and superintending the Ring and Brymer team.

(a) Ministerial luncheons and dinner will be served in the Dining Room Their interpreters will attend on 5 September only.

(b) All other officials who are required to be on hand will take their meals in the Billiard Room. Interpreters to be included at dinner on 5 September and luncheon on 6 September.

(c) All administrative and support staff will be catered for at a point to be decided with GHF on Thursday 3 September.

(d) Mineral water (English only), fruit juices, cigarettes and cigars will be placed on the conference table.

(e) Tea and coffee will be served in the Conference Room at 16.30 hours on the first day and at 11.30 hours the following morning. It should also be offered at these times in the Saloon and Morning Room for officials.

(f) Ministers are expected to breakfast in their rooms but should be offered the the option of breakfasting downstairs in the Dining Room. GHF will place breakfast menus in each Ministerial suite, asking for individual preferences, timings and choice of UK Sunday newspaper. Menus will be collected after Ministers have gone down to dinner by the staff who make ready the bedrooms.

(g) All officials staying in Brocket Hall will breakfast in the Billiard Room.

SSSAAY

9. COMMUNICATIONS

(a) The Brocket Hall switchboard will be manned on a 24-hour basis from 0900 hours on Saturday, 5 September until the afternoon of Sunday 6 September). (Telephone No: Welwyn Garden (96) 355241)

(b) A private exchange line with Privacy Set No 8 has been installed and will be removed on 7 September.

10. SECURITY

Security is being co-ordinated by Colonel P Durrant. The Presidency Secretariat will notify Colonel Durrant of the expected times of arrival and departure of Ministers and President of the Commission for any further action required.

(a) The Hertfordshire Constabulary will be responsible for general security in Brocket Hall, in the grounds and will patrol the approaches and surrounding grounds to the Hall itself. Access will be gained only by pass, or car pass for vehicles, and these will be issued by Colonel Durrant, who should be provided with names of members of the UK Presidency Secretariat, GHF, Ring & Brymer and Lord Brocket's staff. Vehicle registration numbers where applicable must also be supplied.

(b) It is likely that there will be a small number of visitors requiring temporary access to Brocket Hall, such as couriers from the EC Embassies in London.Temporary passes can be obtained from Col Durrant at the entrance to Brocket Hall only when the identity and car registration number have been notified by prior arrangement.

SSSAAY

11. PRESS ARRANGEMENTS

There will be no formal press arrangements and no respresentative from FCO News Department at Brocket Hall but a short photo call will be arranged by News Department.

Presidency press briefing will be held at the Press Centre in Little St James's Street, in London after the conclusion of the informal meeting on Sunday, given by Mr N Fenn, Head of FCO News Department.

12. PRINTED PROGRAMME

GHF will produce a Ministerial Visit pocket sized programme, which will include a timetable of events and the allocation of suites and telephone numbers to the principal guests.

13. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(a) At Brocket Hall

i) GHF will supervise the expenditure on catering for which they will be repaid by the UK Presidency Secretariat, with the exception of the cost incurred by official guests, ie Ministers and their wives, the President of the Commission and his wife, and one other official guest per national delegation.

ii) GHF have negotiated the "exclusive use" fee to be paid by them to Lord Brocket.

(b) At the Clock Motel

i) The UK Presidency Secretariat will pay for bed and breakfast of all UK staff accommodated there and for meals. Any bar bills including drinks with meals will be individual personal settlement.

SSSAAY

ii) Any accommodation taken by visiting delegations will be for the account of the individual country.

(c) Transport

The UK Presidency Secretariat will pay for the hire of any additional transport in excess of that provided by the Government Car Service and GHF.

UK PRESIDENCY SECRETARIAT

1 September 1981

SSSAAY

ANNEX A.

INFORMAL MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

BROCKET HALL : 5-6 SEPTEMBER 1981

PARTICIPANTS	ACCOMMODATION	DATE
Private Office		
Secretary of State and Lady Carrington	Lord Brocket Suite	5 September
Mr F Richards, PS/SoS	First Floor, Brocket Hall	5 September
Mr Lederer, Interpreter	First Floor, Brocket Hall	5 September
Miss D J Pearey	Clock Motel	5 September
Private Detective	Comet Hotel	5 September
Driver	Comet Hotel	5 September
Presidency Secretariat		
Mr J A Fortescue	First Floor, Brocket Hall	4-5 September
Mr J R de Fonblanque	Clock Motel	5 September
Mr R F Cooper	Clock Motel	5 September
Mr C W Jardine	Clock Motel	3-5 September
Mr A J Abbott	Clock Motel	3-5 September
Col P Durrant	Clock Motel	3-5 September
Miss E Breedon	Clock Motel	4-5 September
Miss A Jackson	Clock Motel	4-5 September
Mr R Froud	Clock Motel	5 September

SSSAAY

GHF

Brig A Cowan	Crest Hotel	4-5 September
Mr C Taylor	Crest Hotel	4-5 September
Mr J Watt	First Floor, Brocket Hall	4-5 September
Mr J Brearley	First Floor, Brocket Hall	4-5 September
Mr P Legg	Third Floor, Brocket Hall	4-5 September

[A housekeeper, one chambermaid, two waitresses, and a chef will be resident in Brocket Hall (3rd floor). Other staff including escort officers and drivers will be accommodated at the Crest Hotel.

Medical

Sister M Wells	Clock Motel	4-5 September

Drivers (Private Hire)

Mr P Muir	Clock Motel	4-5 September
Miss J Martin	Clock Motel	5 September

COI Escort Drivers

Miss C Bower	Clock Motel	5 September
Miss G Lewis	Clock Motel	5 September

SSSAAY

GUESTS

All guests will stay in Brocket Hall but some members of the larger delegations will be accommodated as indicated.

	Suite/Hotel
Belgium	
Mr and Mrs C F Nothomb	Sir Charles Nall-Cain
NYK	Lady Caroline Lamb
Denmark	
Mr and Mrs E Joergensen	Viscount Palmerston
Mr J O Moeller	Lord Mount Stephen
Federal Republic of Germany	
Mr and Mrs H D Genscher	Viscount Melbourne
NYK	George V
Mrs G Siebourg	Clock Motel
Mr S Zieher	Clock Motel
Greece	
Mr and Mrs C Mitsotakis	Lord Byron
Mrs M Atzitiri	Purple Room
Mr A Vamvoukas	Clock Motel
France	
Mr C Cheysson	Prince of Wales
Mr D Bernard	Edward VII
Ireland	
Prof and Mrs J Dooge	Thomas Chippendale
Miss U O'Dwyer	Elizabeth I

SSSAAY

Italy	
Mr E Colombo	Cipriani
NYK	Wheatley
Luxembourg	
Mme C Flesch	Queen Victoria
Mr H Wurth	Yellow Room
Netherlands	
Mr and Mrs C van der Klaauw	Sir Matthew Lamb
Mr E Roell	Sir John Brockett
Commission	
Mr G Thorn	James Paine
Mr J Kasel	Earl Cowper

SSSAAY

DISTRIBUTION

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

PS/Secretary of State
PS/Sir I Gilmour
PS/Mr D Hurd
PS/Mr N Ridley
PS/PUS
Mr J L Bullard
Mr D H A Hannay

Presidency Secretariat

Mr J A Fortescue
Mr R F Cooper
Mr A R Brenton
Mr C W Jardine
Mr A J Abbott
Mr A J Testaferrata
Miss E Breedon
Mr A Martin
Miss A Jackson
Mr R Froud

EXTRA COPIES: 25

SSSAAY

ECD(E)
Mr G E FitzHerbert

ECD(I)
Mr J N T Spreckley
Mr J R de Fonblanque

Finance Department
Mr J D Perris

News Department
Mr N M Fenn
Mr R Westbrook
Mr B Hannaby

COD
Mr R Carroll

PUSD
Mr D J Moss (6)
Room 203E (3)

ASD
Mr K C Dean (4)
for distribution

WED

Mr D A S Gladstone

PCD
Mr R W H du Boulay
Colonel P A W G Durrant (10)
for distribution to Security/
Police Services

Security Department
Mr M W Marshall
Mr A Lovell

UKRep Brussels
Mr J Shepherd (4)

Cabinet Office

Mr M Franklin
Mr A Goodenough
Duty Clerk, No 10 Downing St

Government Hospitality Fund
Brig A Cowan
Mr C Taylor (5)
Mr J Watt

PSA
Mr D Ball (6)
Mr P Levien

HMSO
Mr K Batchelor (2)

Caxton House Tothill Street London SW1H 9NA
Telephone Direct Line 01-213 6400 GTN 213
Switchboard 01-213 3000

WM 18/7

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
LONDON SW1A 2AT

17 August 1981

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for copying to me your letters to Peter Carrington on the need for effective publicity about the European Community during our Presidency.

It will, I think, be particularly important to demonstrate the Community's concern about the problems of unemployment, and our efforts to direct the activities of Community institutions to the areas and groups worst affected.

Grey Gowrie, who already has Departmental responsibility for European matters, will deal with EC publicity. At official level Miss Sue Greaves (213 7439) of my Information Directorate, will be responsible.

In the labour and social affairs field an early major event of the Presidency will be an informal meeting of employment Ministers to be held in London on 24/25 September, which I will host. The main subject for discussion is to be the review of the Social Fund and some advance briefing to our backbenchers might be useful. Grey Gowrie will be sending to you a note for circulation to the backbench group shortly before the meeting.

I am copying this letter to other members of the Cabinet.

Yours
Jim

Ehso 151

NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE
GREAT GEORGE STREET,
LONDON SW1P 3AJ

SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR
NORTHERN IRELAND

NBPM
Pms

Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
WHITEHALL
London SW1A 2AT

30 July 1981

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

I have seen a copy of your letter to Peter Carrington about the need for effective publicity on the European Community during our Presidency.

Publicity on the value of Community membership already receives a very high priority in Northern Ireland. Public figures in the Province are keenly aware of the benefits to be obtained from the various EC Funds and are quick to criticise if they think that any opportunity is lost. The importance of agriculture to the Northern Ireland economy also leads to close public scrutiny of our membership in this sector. Initiatives by the Commission such as Integrated Operations and more recently the special task force examining Northern Ireland's industrial and social problems contribute to a high level of media interest, an area in which the Commission Office in Belfast is naturally extremely active.

Because of the detail and depth in which EC matters are examined publicly in Northern Ireland we find it best not to have one Minister with special responsibility for EC matters. Instead our strategy is to work as a team with the clear objective of not allowing any opportunity to pass in which the value of Community membership might be promoted. By this approach each Minister is able to deal in depth with the implications for his Departmental interests of EC membership, while contributing in a more general but concerted way to promoting a favourable image of the Community. The efforts of Ministers are backed by well-briefed information officers in Northern Ireland Departments with a Principal Information Officer in the Central Information Service (Mr W Millar on Belfast 63011) having special

.../

responsibility for EC affairs, and by an inter-Departmental EC co-ordination committee which regularly reviews the position. Close contact is of course kept with the Commission's Office in Belfast.

I have noted the point in your letter of 14 July about the possibility of briefing the Backbench group in advance of any Community event likely to attract public attention generally. It is possible that the Commission initiatives on Northern Ireland might require wider publicity at some time and I shall keep the matter in mind.

I am copying this letter to all members of the Cabinet.

Yours ever

Humphrey

lgb

PT

Euro Pol

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

ELIZABETH HOUSE, YORK ROAD, LONDON SE1 7PH

TELEPHONE 01-928 9222

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE

NBPM.

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
LONDON SW1A 2AS

24 July 1981

Dear Francis.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for your letter of 24 June about your plans to use the opportunity provided by the UK Presidency to improve public understanding of the facts of our membership of the EC.

I welcome your suggestion that each Department nominate a Minister and an information officer with specific responsibility for EC matters, and I have asked Neil Macfarlane, who has a general responsibility for science and international educational affairs, to take specific responsibility for publicity within this Department.

As you may know, Community (and European) awareness is actively fostered by this Department through support for exchanges and visits between schools and colleges in the Community and by some help for European studies. During the next 6 months, I and other Ministers in the Department will be taking opportunities to draw more attention to these activities by speeches and visits to some of the centres of study.

I am copying this letter to all members of the Cabinet.

Yours ever

Mark

MARK CARLISLE

JH 422

Ewo PSL

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY
ASHDOWN HOUSE
123 VICTORIA STREET
LONDON SW1E 6RB
TELEPHONE DIRECT LINE 01-212 3301
SWITCHBOARD 01-212 7676

Secretary of State for Industry

22 July 1981

The Rt Hon Francis Pym
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
London SW1

Ag. Rmd

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

I was interested to see your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington.

I support the idea that we should try ~~and~~ to improve public attitudes towards the Community.

The majority of subjects for which this Department is responsible have a Community dimension and all Department of Industry Ministers may be able to find platforms on which to stress the benefits of Community membership. However, Norman Tebbit has agreed to take specific responsibility for EC publicity within this Department.

Miss Joy Silver of the Department's Information Division will be co-ordinating work on EC publicity questions.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of yours.

Yours,

Keith

CONFIDENTIAL

Europ Pol

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London SW1

NBPM
MM 21/7

20 July 1981

Dear Francis,

EC PUBLICITY

Thank you for your letter of 14 July to Peter Carrington about the suggestion by the group of back-benchers involved in your regional exercise that Ministers should brief the group before major Community events such as meetings of the Council of Ministers.

I confirm that I am in principle ready to undertake such briefing before major Foreign Affairs Council meetings where the agenda for discussion seems important enough to justify this.

I am copying this letter to Cabinet colleagues.

Yours ever

Ian

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
London SW1A 2AT

CONFIDENTIAL

Also PSP

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
2 MARSHAM STREET LONDON SW1P 3EB

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
House of Commons
LONDON SW1

20 July 1981

WM 21/7

Dear Francis.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 24 June addressed to Lord Carrington. I fully share your views about the important opportunities which the Presidency will offer to stress the value of membership to this country. The use of backbenchers in the regions is a particularly valuable initiative, and I would welcome copies of their briefing material when it is available.

With only two Ministers in this Department, I think Ken Clarke and I can both usefully share the responsibility for ensuring that the most is made of publicity opportunities which present themselves. We have nominated our Senior Press Officer, who already liaises with the foreign press, to give special attention to this area during our Presidency, and to give whatever support is needed. My Head of Information will, however, be taking the lead, and is already fully briefed.

I am copying this to recipients of yours.

Yours ever
Norman

NORMAN FOWLER

THAMES HOUSE SOUTH
MILLBANK LONDON SW1P 4QJ
01-211-6402

Ch
2017

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London
SW1A 2AT

20 July 1981

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY : PUBLICATION

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington.

I will take the lead here on EC matters with support from Mr S Chantrell, senior information officer, who deals with Community affairs. Our emphasis will be on the contribution which the EC is making in restructuring our energy economies and reducing oil dependence.

I am copying this letter to the recipients of yours.

Yours ever

David

D A R HOWELL

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE 1 VICTORIA STREET LONDON SW1H 0ET Telephone 01-215 7877

From the Secretary of State

PS/All Ministers
PS/Secretary
Mr Gray
Mr Caines
Miss Lackey
Mr Wells
Mr Melville
Mr Garood
Mr Mayes
Dr Carling

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
and Paymaster General
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London, SW1A 2AT

17 July 1981

NBPM

Dear Francis,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

You sent me a copy of your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington about the presentation of information on the European Community.

The importance of trade with Europe, the trading opportunities provided by the European Community and the changes in the United Kingdom's trading patterns which have been shown in the trade statistics are points which my colleagues and I have made repeatedly in speeches and on other occasions. We shall continue to do that and look for other ways of making these and fresh points particularly during our Presidency. You will know too of the new Exports to Europe Branch which has been set up here and of its "Exports Europe Campaign" which was launched at the end of last month and which will be promoting the business opportunities provided by the European Market.

I believe this campaign and the wider information effort which you propose could have mutual benefits.

Some play has already been made of our hopes to make progress on air services and insurance during our Presidency. If it proves possible we would also look for opportunities to point out the benefits of membership in these and other areas.

From the Secretary of State

I am asking Cecil Parkinson to take a special interest in this aspect of our work and my Information Division has already been in touch with your office about the appointment of an Information Officer (Dr Christine Carling) with specific responsibility for EC Information.

I am copying this letter to all Members of the Cabinet.

Yours

John Biffen

JOHN BIFFEN

17 JUL 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

Euro Pol

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2AT

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

14 July 1981

NBPM

Dear Peter,

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY : PUBLICITY

In my letter of 24 June I said that I was inviting some of our Backbenchers to put across the facts of our role in the Community on regional and local television and radio. At an informal meeting I held with them on 1 July, the point was made that it would be extremely helpful if Members concerned could be briefed in advance of any major Community event likely to attract public attention, particularly meetings of the Council of Ministers. This seems a valuable suggestion and I am therefore writing to colleagues to suggest that prior to any major EC meeting or other event in which they are involved they should consider giving an oral briefing to the Backbench group on the enclosed list. My office will be able to make the arrangements. In this way, we can hope to get some good publicity. I am less convinced of the value of briefing after Council meetings, by which time the press will already have reacted. But if colleagues feel at any time that such a debriefing would be useful, it can of course be arranged.

I understand that Ian Gilmour has indicated that he is ready in principle to brief before meeting of the Foreign Affairs Council. I hope my colleagues will be ready to do the same for Council meetings for which they are responsible.

I am copying this letter to all Ministers.

Yours ever

Francis

FRANCIS PYM

The Rt Hon The Lord Carrington KCMG MC

LIST OF GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN

Wales and the Marches	Anthony Meyer and Keith Best Michael Spicer and Paul Marland
Scotland	Ian Lang and David Myles
North	Geoffrey Rippon and Bill Elliott
North West	Malcolm Thornton and John Lee
East Anglia	John Major and David Madel
Yorkshire and Humberside	Michael Shaw and Marcus Fox
West Midlands	Anthony Beaumont-Dark and John Butcher
South West	Peter Emery and William Waldegrave
East Midlands	Jim Lester and Stephen Dorrell
London	Hugh Dykes and Robin Squire
South East	Bill van Straubenzee and Tim Sainsbury

ELO P51

Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG
01-233 3000

14 July 1981

The Rt. Hon. Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

NBPM

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington; I have seen Ian Gilmour's reply of 30 June and your response of 6 July to him.

There are a limited number of issues which may provide the Treasury with an opportunity to contribute to this exercise. We have already done our best to present the supplementary measures scheme in a favourable light. In response to your suggestion I have asked the Financial Secretary to take specific responsibility for publicity on European Community matters where the Treasury is in the lead. Mr M W N Towers, Senior Information Officer, will give support.

I am copying this letter to other Members of the Cabinet.

Yours

GEOFFREY HOWE

Europe PJ

Y SWYDDFA GYMREIG
GWYDYR HOUSE
WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2ER
Tel. 01-233 3000 (Switsfwrdd)
01-233 6106 (Llinell Union)
Oddi wrth Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru

WELSH OFFICE
GWYDYR HOUSE
WHITEHALL LONDON SW1A 2ER
Tel. 01-233 3000 (Switchboard)
01-233 6106 (Direct Line)
From The Secretary of State for Wales

The Rt Hon Nicholas Edwards MP

NBPM Thank

14 July 1981

Dear Francis

I have seen a copy of your letter to Peter Carrington about the need for effective publicity of the European Community during our Presidency.

This is something to which my Department already gives much attention, particularly in keeping track of and publicising the tangible benefits in terms of financial aid which flow to Wales by the operation of the various Funds. In my Information Office the Chief Press Officer, Elfed Bowen, has responsibility for Community affairs, liaising closely with the Department's European Division which has as one of its main tasks the monitoring of Community aid. That involves, of course, maintaining close contact with the EC Representative's Office in Cardiff. I have myself general oversight of such publicity.

I note that you are drawing together briefing material on a regional basis, and I hope that we shall be involved in that given the very considerable amount of work which has been done here on the subject. Our efforts to make a publicity impact in this area have been greatly aided by the help which we receive from other departments which take the lead on individual Community Funds in identifying what aid comes to Wales and I hope that this can be developed still further.

/ I am copying this letter to all members of the Cabinet.

Yours

Nick

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
LONDON

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

2 MARSHAM STREET
LONDON SW1P 3EB

My ref: H/PSO/15742/81
Your ref:

NBPM.

13 July 1981

Thanks

2 pps

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

Thank you for copying to me your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington.

We have already been giving thought to publicity initiatives during our Presidency. Tom King, aided by Giles Shaw, is taking the lead on EC matters for the Department and has made a positive start with a Press briefing on our intentions to achieve progress in the Environment Council; he has also pointed out our concern with other aspects of EC policy such as the Regional Fund.

We shall be looking for opportunities for further initiatives and I and my Ministerial colleagues intend to use appropriate occasions to speak on the benefits of membership.

My Director of Information has already made arrangements for co-ordination with the Prime Minister's Press Secretary on EC publicity.

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever

Michael

MICHAEL HESELTINE

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MP

Top copy
Middle East
Situation, Pt 6.

Ref. A05235

MR ALEXANDER

The Arab/Israel Dispute

(OD(81) 35)

This memorandum by the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary is a progress report on that section of his earlier memorandum of 23 February 1981 (OD(81) 14) dealing with the Middle East as part of the general range of problems which the United Kingdom would face during our Presidency of the European Community.

2. In his new memorandum the Foreign Secretary does not ask for any immediate decisions but seeks his colleagues' agreement to his general approach and suggests that we should be ready to seize any opportunities which arise to contribute to a settlement. In particular he thinks there might be a case for him meeting Arafat in certain circumstances.

3. A meeting between Lord Carrington and Arafat would of course be a very significant political event. When he suggested in his minute of 11 September 1979 that there was a case in principle for making a modest advance in our contacts with the PLO, the Prime Minister strongly disagreed with him (your letter to Mr Walden of 14 September 1979). But much has happened in the interval, including the second oil shock, the Venice Declaration, the Iraqi War and the Israeli raid on Iraq. The Arab/Israel dispute continues to be a major threat to world peace and to oil supplies; and if a breakthrough could be achieved during the British Presidency of the European Community, by an initiative that was plainly British, this would be a considerable gain in both national and international terms.

4. This is a difficult issue to handle because of its great political sensitivity. But it would not take matters much further forward to have a collective Ministerial discussion at this stage - even if there were not so many competing demands on the Prime Minister's time - before it is clear whether the Arafat possibility will materialise and if so in what circumstances. If no other OD

colleagues comment this week, the Prime Minister may like on 13 July to indicate that in the absence of other comment by 15 July Lord Carrington should regard his general approach as approved; but that the specific issue of whether an Arafat meeting would be wise should be addressed separately if it begins to look like a real possibility.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

13 July 1981

European Policy

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AT

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

6 July 1981

Dear Ian,

Thank you for your letter of ~~30~~ 7th June.

You raised the question of the terms in which Ministerial and information responsibility for EC matters should be described. As you point out it is important that our efforts to promulgate the facts on UK membership of the Community should not be misrepresented as a propaganda campaign. Your suggested form of words seems to me a most accurate reflection of the object of the exercise and I therefore agree with your view that the responsibility should be designated as "Information on EC matters".

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever
Francis

FRANCIS PYM

The Rt Hon Sir Ian Gilmour Bt MP
Lord Privy Seal
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
LONDON SW1

HOME SECRETARY

QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SWIH 9AT

5 July 1981

WR 6/7

Dear Francis

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: PUBLICITY

You sent me a copy of your letter of 24 June to Peter Carrington about the need to bring the effects of our role in the Community to the notice of the public, especially during our Presidency.

By the very nature of its work, the Home Office can play only a relatively minor role in Community matters. But I agree with you that we all must do whatever is possible to get across to the public the real benefits of membership. Accordingly, I am arranging for a fresh look to be given to how the Community's dimension of my Department's work might best be publicised.

I have arranged for my Director of Information Services to be responsible for securing any good publicity on Community issues falling within the Home Office's responsibilities. I will myself keep general oversight.

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever

Willie

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP

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Prime Minister cc Press

You saw the earlier draft: To be aware.

Show to Press Office

Euro Pol & Presidency

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

2 July 1981

Dear Clive,

UK Presidency of the European Community:
Secretary of State's Programme Speech to the
European Parliament on 8 July

Michael Alexander and other recipients will have received, under cover of my letter of 22 June, a copy of the draft speech prepared for this occasion. I now enclose the final version, incorporating comments that have reached us from various quarters, as handed today to the translators in Brussels. The text will remain confidential until delivery on 8 July, though copies will be passed in advance on a personal basis to the leaders of the Political Groups of the European Parliament to enable them to prepare for the debate which will follow the speech.

Yours ever

(B J P Fall)
Private Secretary

cc: PS/Home Secretary
Lord Chancellor
Chancellor of the Exchequer
Secretary of State for Defence
Lord President of the Council
Secretary of State for Trade
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food
Attorney General
Secretary of State for Industry
Secretary of State for Energy
Secretary of State for Employment
Secretary of State for the Environment
Secretary of State for Scotland
Secretary of State for Wales
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland
Secretary of State for Transport
Secretary of State for Education and Science
Sir Robert Armstrong KCB CVO

C A Whitmore Esq
10 Downing Street

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SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPEECH TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: 8 JULY

1. We in the United Kingdom are fortunate that our first two Presidencies have followed immediately after those of the Netherlands. Progress has been made over the last six months on a wide range of issues for which our predecessors deserve all credit. You have followed this work with close attention, but let me mention 3 fields in which the Presidency's contribution was particularly valuable.

2. First, there was the agricultural price-fixing last March when agreement was reached with a pleasant absence of the delay and acrimony which has occasionally characterised this exercise in earlier years. Secondly, the progress made on tackling the problems arising from the crisis in the steel industry showed that the Community is capable of responding to the social and industrial problems of the 80s. This augurs well for the future. And in the Middle East the patient and persistent work of Mr van der Klaauw has enhanced the reputation of European diplomacy and made clear the hope that Europe has a contribution to make to an eventual settlement of the problems afflicting this troubled, but vital area of the world. In one other important sector, fisheries, the Presidency's efforts, through no fault of their own, did not bring success. We inherit the task from them and consider it a high priority to conclude the negotiations which have already lasted for longer than is good for the Community or for the wellbeing of its fishermen.

3. In the policies of the European Community, 6 months is a short time. It is a mistake for any Presidency to assume the chair with exaggerated hopes. To set targets that are too ambitious is to court disappointment and disillusion. The Presidency has only limited control of business and cannot force the pace at which progress is made on the various issues before the Community. The speech I am making to this House is not an agreed order of business, but an indication of what the British Presidency hopes to achieve. The Presidency's task is to provide continuity with its immediate predecessors; to ensure that business is despatched with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of fuss; and to work with a sense of purpose to bring about the consensus and compromise among all member states without which no steady rate of progress can be maintained.

4. Another major responsibility of the Presidency and a vital ingredient for its success is the maintenance of good working relations with the other institutions of the Community. If Britain is to perform her task effectively and harmoniously we will need the support of the Parliament. Part of the Parliament's role is to discuss and to criticise

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and I am not asking you to renounce your obligations in this respect. But I do ask that we should consider each other not as adversaries but as partners in a joint enterprise: that of making a success of Europe. The British Presidency, for its part, is determined to try to make out of this relationship an effective dialogue and not an exercise in mutual frustration. I and my Hon Friend, Mr Douglas Hurd, will come to Parliamentary sessions and political colloquies, committed to that objective. I am also glad that there have been contacts between the previous Presidency and the Parliament on how the dialogue over the Community Budget may be improved. As a first step in that direction the President of the Budget Council, Mr Nigel Lawson, intends by way of experiment to invite a Parliamentary delegation to meet the Council on 22 July - the day before the Council establishes the Draft Budget - in order to give more time for the Council to consider the Parliament's views.

5. The role of the Commission is also fundamental to the successful development of the Community. The Commission's proposals form the basis of all progress along the lines laid down in the Treaties. The higher the quality of the proposals put forward by the Commission, the better the chances of success.

6. The traditional purpose of this speech is to explain to you the business that will occupy our Presidency. But I should like to concentrate on the broader themes which we hope to develop over the next 6 months, and I have therefore circulated a separate memorandum setting out the business of our Presidency in more detail.

7. The course of our Presidency, like all others, will be deeply influenced by the economic and political environment, both in the Community and in the world outside. In the Community the twin evils of inflation and unemployment remain with us, undefeated and daunting. These are the problems that are uppermost in the minds of the citizens of all our countries. If Europe is to be seen to be relevant to their lives, we must tackle them with imagination and success. In its first fifteen years the Community operated in conditions of expansion and economic growth. Now it has to face recession and structural change. New challenges call for new responses.

8. Another problem that affects all members of the Community and to which we must find a Community response is that of energy. Both in our internal discussions and on the international stage, the Community needs to work coherently if her interests are to be effectively furthered and defended.

9. The problems of the budget also make this a crucial

period in the history of the Community. The resources available have nearly reached the limit laid down for them by the original Six in 1970. Like national governments, the Community is having to look carefully at its spending programmes to keep within the limit - albeit a growing one - which has been laid down. This, combined with the need to restructure the budget recognised in the Council mandate of 30 May 1980, means that decisions of far-reaching importance on the Community's policies and on the financing of them will need to be taken in the near future. These decisions are made all the more necessary by the knowledge that two more European states are seeking admission to the Community.

10. If the Community's internal progress is beset with problems, then the international environment is far from serene. The shock caused by the Soviet Union's brutal invasion of Afghanistan some 18 months ago has still not died away. Events in Poland are a continuous reminder that a crisis much nearer home could erupt at any moment. We recall with sadness the events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968: and I think that most of us realise how quickly an even more serious crisis could arise, with even more far-reaching consequences.

11. But the lessons of Afghanistan can bring us advantage if we are determined to seek it. The Soviet occupation of that country has brought a new awareness in the Third World of the advantages of partnership with the West and with Europe in particular. Areas like the Middle East look to Europe to play a fuller role in these dangerous times. Here too we must ensure that our response is adequate.

12. It is natural that the life of relatively new institutions, like this Community, should be full of critical decisions in its early years. All the great nation states have found the same in their early, testing times. Problems crowd in on us from every side. Inevitably the search for solutions will prove difficult and at times contentious. Some will doubt whether the Community can rise to the challenge that faces it.

13. Past experience shows that these doubts are likely to prove unfounded. There has been much steady but unsung progress in many areas. And although the Community's history has been marked by successive periods of difficulty, these have led to successive advances. Almost 12 years ago the Community of Six reached what it then perceived as a crucial point in its development. The leaders of Europe at that time were not discouraged. They understood the need to look beyond the immediate problems and hold to a vision of the Europe they were trying to create. The then French President pointed the way forward by setting out 3 targets for the Community - separate, but forming a whole like a

triptych painted above an altar.

14. The 3 targets were "achèvement, approfondissement, élargissement". At the time this must have seemed an ambitious and a difficult goal. But to a greater or a lesser extent the Community has achieved all three. The "completion" was marked by the end of the 12 year transitional period and the adoption of an independent financial system. "Deepening", necessarily a continuing process, has admittedly only been achieved partially. But in the last 12 years the advances made in fields like regional policy, social policy, environment, the internal market and the establishment of the EMS are far from negligible achievements.

15. As for enlargement, my presence here today is proof of achievement. In 1973 and again in 1981 the Community grew by the admission of new members. For member states both old and new, that process has brought changes, new opportunities and - inevitably - some problems as well. But experience has shown that adjustments take place to mutual advantage. Take for instance the development of the United Kingdom's trade with the rest of the Community. In 1972 before we joined the Community, some 30% of our total trade was done with the EC; last year that figure was nearer 42%. Enlargement has also widened Europe's horizons, made it more representative of the people of Europe, enhanced stability and democracy in our continent and added to its international weight.

16. The Community now stands once more at a crossroads. Decisions vital to its future development are due to be taken. If we are to succeed we must retain a vision of where Europe is going and of the Europe we want if we are not to become obsessed by our current problems. I should like to propose a second triptych. Its first element should be 'renewal'; the second, once more, is 'enlargement'; and the third I shall call 'identity'.

17. I choose the word renewal because there can be no question of overthrowing or discrediting the real achievements the Community has made. The problem is to modify, adapt and strengthen existing policies and where necessary to elaborate new ones. The Community and its activities require renewal if we are to tackle the problems of the 1980s and beyond.

18. Enlargement means a successful repetition of the negotiations that led to the admission first of Britain, Ireland and Denmark and then of Greece. The admission of Spain and Portugal will mean more than the extension of the Community to the Iberian Peninsula. It will mean a strengthening of the forces for peace and democracy.

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19. By identity I mean the impact that Europe can and should have on the events of the world outside if it is to protect and to further its interests. By the active exercise of influence in the world outside, Europe can develop the identity of which the Community is a symbol. And only if we are conscious of that identity can we play the active role in international affairs of which our citizens and those of the world outside believe us to be capable.

20. The basis of the Community's renewal must be the restructuring of the Community budget and the review of the Community's expenditure policies that goes with it. A useful start has already been made. The Commission has put forward ideas and there has been a first discussion between Heads of State and Government. The Council agreed on 30 May 1980 to aim for decisions by the end of this year. The British Presidency must therefore make it a major objective to achieve decisive progress in the six months ahead. Whether we succeed will not of course depend on us alone.

21. The task before us is not insuperable as some might have you believe. There is already an emerging concentration on the three main elements that must contribute to the restructuring that is required, and these are reflected in the Commission's paper.

22. The first is that there should be changes in the Common Agricultural Policy to discourage the production of surpluses and to limit the costs to which they give rise. It can not be right that about half of the Community's budget should be spent simply on the storage and disposal of surplus food. This is an expensive and wasteful anomaly that must be corrected - but not so as to undermine the principles of the CAP or to lose the benefit Europe gains from having a healthy agricultural industry and security of food supplies. The Community must continue to support its agriculture as every other country does. But we need to do it more economically. The debate last month in this House and the resolution then adopted shows that view to be shared and supported by a wide spectrum of political opinion in all our countries.

23. The second fact on which there is wide agreement is the mirror image of the first. Just as too much is spent on agriculture so too small a share of the budget is devoted to other policies. In the 1950s it was reasonable to argue that the agricultural sector was particularly in need of support. Industry and the service sector could look after themselves. All they needed was the conditions of free competition provided by the Common Market. That is no longer the case. The relative security of income and employment which many farmers enjoy has now, as a result of the recession, been denied to many other sectors of the economy. The Community needs to devote more resources to policies dealing with the

problems of the 80s: regional development, rehabilitation and training, energy, and perhaps new policies for industrial re-generation and urban renovation.

24. The third element is to fulfill the pledge given on 30 May that no member state is ever again to be faced with an unacceptable budgetary situation. That is not, of course, to say that every member state should receive from the Community till a sum equivalent to that which it pays in. Policies have to be designed to be effective as policies, not just to ensure that their cost is equally shared out. But if a Community based on consensus and the common good is to flourish and advance, then every member state has to be broadly satisfied that the Community's financial basis is sound and equitable.

25. There are two factors which act both as a constraint and as a stimulus to decision making. The first is that the Community is fast approaching the 1% limit on the VAT contributions that make up the bulk of its budget resources. In a period in which so many Governments in Europe are facing unprecedented budgetary and financial discipline it is not surprising that many people in the Community consider that the Community too should live within its ceiling. It is in any case politically unrealistic to ask for resources to be increased until it is clear that the budget has been restructured in such a way as to ensure that the excessive rate of growth of agricultural expenditure has been curbed and that member states will not be called upon to make unreasonable or unacceptable contributions to it.

26. The second factor is that of enlargement. It would not be appropriate formally to associate the two applicants with the decisions the Community must take. But it would be unjust and unwise not to take account of the effects their membership will have. The objective after all is to make unacceptable situations impossible for any member state, and that must include the future as well as the actual members if we are to avoid disputes and if our agreement is to prove lasting.

27. But the Community is about much more than just the budget. The word renewal implies developing the Community to keep abreast of changes in the world outside. For a leading industrial power like the Community that means developing our industrial base. If we are to win the fight against inflation and unemployment we must adapt our industrial capacity to take full advantage of advanced technology. Advanced technology is an area where Western Europe can and must be among the leaders. Only that way will new jobs be created and our position in the world guaranteed.

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28. Renewal also means completing the Common Market. The Common Market in agriculture is an accomplished fact. So too to a large extent is that in industrual products, though much work remains to be done on non-tariff barriers and we intend to press ahead with that. But nowadays the service sector is almost as great a source of wealth and employment as is industry. Services like insurance, banking and air travel, deserve to share the advantages enjoyed by their colleagues in manufacturing industry. Only that way will member states and their people secure maximum benefit from membership of the world's largest area of free trade.

29. Renewal also means adapting the Community's regional and social policies to the need of the 1980s. We need to continue the restructuring of traditional industries such as steel, textiles and shipbuilding so that they can compete profitably in the modern world. We must enable our work forces to find jobs in the new industries that will have partially but increasingly to replace the old heavy manufacturing industries. If we can not compete in this area, our prosperity will be at risk.

Redraft with in para 26

30. The second word of my triptych was enlargement. The potential for enlargement is inherent in the Treaty of Rome. The recent accession of Greece was welcome to us all. We now look towards Portugal and Spain. These countries' admission to the Community will crown their return to democracy. It is our duty to encourage and stablise the new democratic systems in those countries. We must make a success of the negotiations so that membership of the Community is soundly and fairly based and can not give rise to disillusion or disappointment.

31. A further enlargement of Europe is bound to bring problems in its wake. The institutional and economic complications of a Community of 12 will need to be tackled with imagination and goodwill. But a successful enlargement will strengthen Europe. There is no reason why the European idea should be diluted or weakened. The accession of Portugal and Spain will increase the confidence with which Europe can act domestically and in the world outside.

32. As the third element in my triptych I have chosen the word identity. It was the existence of a European identity that provided the first impetus towards the formation of the Community. We need to find ways of reconfirming that identity so that Europe can play the role in the world that our history makes appropriate and which other nations expect of us. If Europe is to extend her influence then we shall need to look carefully at the practical possibilities for exercising it. It will not be enough to issue resounding statements in the name of Europe. Europe must equip itself with the organisation needed to formulate common policies and

give practical effect to them.

33. Much of the impact of Europe's identity in the world outside comes from the existing policies of the Community itself. The Community is now the world's largest economic unit in terms of GDP. The Ten account for 20% of the world's trade. The Community is a vital part of the world's economic system, and has a part to play in many fora. As major trading nations the Community has a vested interest in preserving the open trading system from which we have all so greatly benefited since the last war and whose absence before it was so disastrous. But the open trading system is not easy to sustain in a period of world recession. As with peace, the price of its maintenance is eternal vigilance.

34. The best example of the Community's influence in favour of the open trading system was the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations of the GATT. These were successfully concluded at the end of 1979, and we are now working constructively to implement the outcome of that round. This complex task is intended to take 8 years; we are still only in the second. The proposal for a Ministerial level meeting of the GATT contracting parties during 1982, which will provide an opportunity to review progress in carrying out this task, is therefore to be welcomed.

35. Meanwhile the Community is now preparing its position for the important GATT negotiations in prospect over the extension of the Multi Fibre Arrangement. These negotiations are of great importance to the Community and to suppliers in the developing world and we must seek an outcome which takes account of their concerns while allowing our hard pressed domestic textile industries to adjust in an orderly fashion to the changing patterns of world trade.

36. Among developed nations the 7-power summits make a major contribution to maintaining the orderly development of the world economy. The Ottawa Summit is due to take place later this month. The Community will be represented there by the Commission and by the Presidency, reflecting the views Member Governments have expressed in the preparatory discussions. At that summit the Community will be working to maintain an open trading system. But we shall not ignore the difficulties posed for that system by the trading policies of individual nation states and will tackle them realistically and firmly. In particular our trade relations with Japan are going through a sticky patch. We think that, given the size of the Community's trading deficit and the problems caused by the concentration of Japanese exports in a few sensitive sectors, we have a good case to ask for some restraint on their part and for a determined and conscious effort by the well organised and effective Japanese economic establishment to increase their purchases from Europe. At the same time

we see only mutual benefit in building with our Japanese friends a closer political partnership.

37. The Community is not only involved in discussion of world economic problems with the nations of the developed world. We are every bit as closely concerned with the dialogue between parts of the world at different stages of economic development. This dialogue has become of increasing importance in recent years and on its success hangs the future harmony and prosperity of the world.

38. The Community has been a pioneer in establishing mutually beneficial trade links with developing countries. The Lomé Convention between the European Community and some 60 countries in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific is an admirable example of the way in which trade, aid and co-operation should be so blended together as to bring about the common advantage of the developed and developing world. The Community will therefore be well placed to make a contribution to North/South discussions. The Community intends to play a constructive role in the UN Conference on the least developed countries and on new and renewable sources of energy in August, while the Mexico Summit in the autumn will be attended by three member states of the Community including the Presidency.

39. The external role of the Community is partly justified by its strength as an economic institution. But the Community is more than just an economic institution, and it is understandable that other powers wish to develop a relationship which is not exclusively economic and commercial. This natural and healthy development has resulted in, for example, the Euro/Arab Dialogue where contact between the countries of Europe and those of North Africa and the Middle East can make a useful contribution to greater mutual understanding, and, eventually, to a solution of the conflicts of that area.

40. Another economic grouping which has much in common with the EC is ASEAN. We welcome the increasingly close and friendly relationship the Community is developing with ASEAN, and our long-standing and important relationship with the countries of Latin America. The admission of Portugal and Spain can only serve to reinforce our links with a region of the world that seems set to expand in prosperity and influence.

41. We hope that the period of our Presidency will see important developments in these relationships. A meeting of the Euro-Arab Dialogue at Ministerial level is due to take place in the coming months, probably November. And there will be an opportunity for political discussion between European and ASEAN Ministers when we meet together in London

in October. Meanwhile I shall be attending, as President of the Ten, the international conference on Kampuchea which has been called by the Secretary General of the United Nations and which starts in New York on 13 July.

42. The success and vitality of the European ideal is not, however, limited to the areas covered by the Treaties. Political Co-operation is an embodiment of the principle that the Ten speaking as one have more effective influence than if they speak with separate voices. Since the Luxembourg and Copenhagen reports on which political co-operation is based, we have come far. Particularly striking has been the unanimity with which the Ten have pursued their objectives at the meetings in the CSCE process, at Helsinki, Belgrade and, now, Madrid. It has also been gratifying to see the growing impact of the Ten as a group at the United Nations. The habit of co-operation is now I believe firmly ingrained in our Foreign Ministries at all levels. A greater solidarity in times of crisis has increased the confidence and security of us all.

43. Political Co-operation has been one of the success stories of Europe in recent years. But there is more to be done. The Ten have proved better at reacting to crises than at taking initiatives designed to forestall or resolve them. And there have been times when our reaction has been too weak and too late. Our failures are partly due to weakness in the mechanisms of political co-operation and partly to the weakness of the commitment to act together.

44. But I believe we are learning from our mistakes: on Poland, political co-operation has worked more smoothly. The statements of the European Council at critical moments have served to put on record Europe's determination to react firmly and decisively should Poland's right to settle her own affairs be interfered with. The rapid decisions of the Community to provide food at special prices made a useful contribution at a time of particular difficulty for the Polish Government and people.

45. Meanwhile, the action of the Ten over the Middle East has marked a new departure. Here at last Europe is not merely reacting to a crisis, but trying to make a positive and substantial contribution to resolving a long standing problem. The importance of the Middle East for the European Community, and the disproportionate contribution to security and peace that a settlement of the Arab/Israel dispute could bring, make it essential for us to devote every effort to bringing a settlement nearer. During our Presidency we shall continue to build on the basis laid down in earlier statements by the Ten and on the valuable contacts undertaken since then by Mr Thorn and Mr van der Klaauw. A peace settlement in the Middle East depends first and foremost on

the political will of the parties directly concerned - Europe does not seek to solve the problem on its own. We also recognise the crucial role played by the United States with whom, like our Luxembourg and Dutch predecessors, we shall maintain close contact. European and US efforts have been and will remain complementary. The Ten's task is to persuade all who will listen of the importance of a peaceful solution and the need for each side to accept the rights of the other, in accordance with the two fundamental and mutually balancing principles set out at Venice.

46. A second example of political cooperation on the move is the initiative on Afghanistan announced by the European Council on 30 June. This is a serious attempt to find a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. We are proposing a two-stage conference to be held early this autumn. The work of the first stage will be to work out international arrangements designed to bring about the cessation of external intervention and safeguards to prevent it in the future and thus to create conditions in which Afghanistan's independence and non-alignment can be assured. The participants would include the permanent members of the Security Council and countries of the region as well as the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Islamic Conference. The second stage would also include representatives of the Afghan people and its purpose would be to reach agreement on the implementation of the international arrangements and on all other matters designed to assure Afghanistan's future as an independent and non-aligned state. The European Council's proposal has been widely supported. I have just come back from Moscow where I have been discussing this with Mr Gromyko. I believe that the Soviet Government should regard it as a means of achieving the internationally acceptable political solution which they have said is also their objective and thus take an early decision to participate in the proposed conference.

47. But the gap between Europe's potential influence in the world and what it has actually achieved is still too wide. If political cooperation is to prove adequate to the expectations that are increasingly laid upon it, then we will need to strengthen the existing arrangements. The Netherlands Presidency have already done good work in preparing for this. The UK Presidency will carry on the task. It is one to which I attach particular importance and a number of my colleagues have made it clear that this feeling is widely shared.

48. Progress in political cooperation can never be a substitute for progress with the activities of the Community. They are, when all is said, but two sides of the same coin. We must build up our cohesion and unity on both fronts.

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49. I have described the main themes which will guide the UK Presidency. I hope I have given sufficient indication of the commitment and the determination which we intend to bring to the task.

50. To say that Europe is at a turning point is not to say that Europe is in crisis. On the contrary, I think the triple objective of which I have spoken, renewal, enlargement and identity, could point the way forward for the Community. The achievements and the progress of the last 25 years are astonishing if one considers the different political and economic structures and the varied historical traditions of the member states. This progress was achieved often painfully and in conditions of tension and near crisis. Too often the agreements of the Community pass unnoticed and it is only the headlines about clashes and confrontations that are remembered. But in the sweep of history, it is the progress that counts and the difficulties that are forgotten.

51. Today the success or failure of the Community has become increasingly important to the world as a whole. A successful resolution of our internal problems is essential if Europe is to make the contribution to security and peace that the world requires and which it alone is capable of offering. Britain is committed to playing its full part in this common enterprise in which we have all invested such high hopes. During our Presidency we shall shoulder our responsibilities in the knowledge that the best contribution we can make is to discharge our duties efficiently, fairly and in the spirit of loyalty to the European ideal without which no progress can be made.

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Europe

Prime Minister (2)
for information.
WM 2/7

Foreign and Commonwealth Office
London, SW1

MT

30 June 1981

Dear Francis,

Thank you for your letter of 24 June about your plans to use the opportunity provided by the UK Presidency to improve public understanding of the facts of our membership of the EC.

I very much support your initiative and look forward to continuing to contribute to it as we have been doing hitherto. I was also very pleased to hear about your plans for an effort to get the facts across at the regional level.

I welcome your suggestion that each Department nominated a Minister and information officer with specific responsibility for EC matters and hope this will lead to improved cooperation. My own responsibilities here, and the fact that our News Department has an officer (Tony Joy) who deals with Community affairs, mean that we are already organised in this way.

One small point which concerns me about your proposal is the description of the responsibility which colleagues are being asked to take on as 'EC Publicity and Promotion'. My concern is that such a description could be misrepresented as implying a propaganda element to the exercise; in any case, I am not sure that it correctly describes its purpose, which is not so much the

/promotion

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Privy Council Office
Whitehall SW1A 2AT

promotion of the EC as the presentation of the facts about it. Subject to your views, therefore, I should prefer to see the responsibility designated as 'Information on EC matters'.

Yours ever

Ian

PS I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON S.W.1

From the Minister

The Rt Hon Francis Pym MC MP
Chancellor of the Duchy
of Lancaster
Privy Council Office
Whitehall
London SW1A 2AT

29 June 1981

Many thanks for sending me a copy of your letter to Peter Carrington concerning publicity for the European Community.

Certainly we will do all we can, between battles with France, to put over the case.

I am sending a copy of this letter to all members of the Cabinet.

With best wishes.

PETER WALKER

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Eco
Pol

29 June 1981

UK Presidency of the European Community

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 22 June and has read the draft text enclosed with it. She has commented that paragraph 45 should include a reference to the complementarity of our efforts in the Middle East with those of the Americans.

MICHAEL ALEXANDER

F.N. Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster

24 June 1981

(2)

Prime Minister

MT

Dear Peter,

pm

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY : PUBLICITY

I know that you have a range of publicity initiatives planned to coincide with the start of our Presidency of the Council. Meanwhile, I have been considering ways in which we might use our Presidency to bring home to the public the facts of our role in the Community.

There is everything to be gained from recruiting as much assistance as possible. With this in mind I am at present putting together briefing material on a regional basis throughout the UK and inviting some of our Backbenchers to put these over on regional and local television and radio.

I am sure that colleagues would agree that we in Government can also do more. All Departments, with the possible exception of MOD, will have a contribution to make to changing the public perception of the EC during our Presidency. There will be increased opportunities for getting across the real benefits which membership confers on us and for correcting some of the common myths on the Community. It is important that we make the most of these opportunities. I am therefore inviting colleagues to consider afresh how the Community dimension of the work of their Departments could best be promoted. In particular colleagues may wish to consider whether they, or one of their Ministers, could usefully take specific responsibility for EC publicity and promotion within their Department. The Press Secretary at Number Ten has proposed that this responsibility should be supported by an information officer within each Department and I believe that these arrangements would be a positive step towards ensuring that the opportunities for good publicity which the Presidency brings will not be lost.

I am copying this letter to all members of Cabinet.

Yours ever

Francis

FRANCIS PYM

The Rt Hon The Lord Carrington KCMG MC
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Great George Street
LONDON SW1

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

22 June 1981

Prime Minister
To be aware. — see para 4 —
MCS

Dear Michael,

UK Presidency of the European Community

Lord Carrington will be making the traditional Presidency programme speech in Strasbourg on 8 July. This speech will cover the main themes for our Presidency, and will set its tone. The draft of this speech has already been discussed inter-departmentally on the basis of a synopsis prepared by officials here and approved by Lord Carrington; Lord Carrington has now seen it in its latest version, and has asked that it be shown to his OD colleagues for their information.

The speech will need to be in the hands of the translators in Brussels early in the week beginning 29 June and will later that week be circulated to member states along with a written memorandum covering the detail of current Community issues. The draft may need revision at some points, indicated in the margins, particularly in the light of the outcome of the European Council on 29-30 June. But there will be no question of amending it further once it has been circulated to member states.

The speech will not be made generally available in advance of its delivery and we therefore hope that its general 'triptych' theme will not leak to the press before the speech is made.

I am sending copies of this letter and enclosure to the Private Secretaries to all OD members and to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

Francis Richards

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

M O'D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPEECH TO EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: 8 JULY

1. My country, fortunate in so many things, is also lucky in its official designation of 'United Kingdom'. Thanks to its position in the alphabet this designation has permitted Britain's first two Presidencies to come immediately after those of the Netherlands. During the Netherlands Presidency progress was made on a wide range of issues for which our predecessors deserve all credit.

2. To show that my tribute to the Netherlands is not just a formality, I might just name 3 fields in which the Presidency's contribution was particularly valuable. First, there was the agricultural price-fixing last March when agreement was reached with a pleasant absence of the delay and acrimony which has occasionally characterised this exercise in earlier years. Secondly, the progress made on tackling the problems arising from the crisis in the steel industry showed that the Community is capable of responding to the social and industrial problems of the 80s. This augurs well for the future. And in the Middle East the patient and persistent work of Mr Van der Klaauw has enhanced the reputation of European diplomacy and made clear the hope that Europe has a contribution to make to an eventual settlement of the problems afflicting this troubled, but vital area of the world. In one other important sector, fisheries, the Presidency's efforts, through no fault of their own, did not bring success. We inherit the task from them and consider it a high priority to conclude the negotiations which have already

To be checked after Steel Council 24 June

To be checked if there is a Fisheries Council on 30 June

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lasted for longer than is good for the Community or for the wellbeing of its fishermen.

3. In the politics of the European Community, 6 months is a short time. It is a mistake for any Presidency to assume the chair with exaggerated hopes of progress. To set targets that are too ambitious is merely to court disappointment and disillusion. The Presidency has only limited control of business and cannot force the pace at which progress is made on the various issues before the Community. Indeed the very speech I am making to this House is in no sense an agreed order of business, but rather the sum of the hopes and aspirations of the British Government. The Presidency's task is to provide continuity with its immediate predecessors; to ensure that business is despatched with the maximum of efficiency and the minimum of fuss; and to work with a sense of purpose to bring about the consensus and compromise among all member states without which no steady rate of progress can be maintained.

4. Another major responsibility of the Presidency and a vital ingredient for its success is the maintenance of good working relations with the other institutions of the Community. If Britain is to perform her task effectively and harmoniously then we will need the support of the Parliament. By its very nature part of the Parliament's role is to discuss and to criticise. I am not asking you to renounce your obligations in this respect. What I do ask is that we should consider each other not as adversaries or antagonists but as partners in a joint enterprise; that of making a success of Europe. I am glad that there have been contacts between the previous Presidency and the Parliament on how the dialogue

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over the Community Budget may be improved. As a first step in that direction the President of the Budget Council, Mr Nigel Lawson, intends to meet your Budget Committee before the first Budget Council on 23 July and not only, as has previously been the case, after it. The UK Presidency will be looking for ways to improve the working relationship between the Parliament and the Council, and will welcome any suggestions that you may have.

5. The role of the Commission is also fundamental to the successful development of the Community. The Commission's proposals form the basis of all progress along the lines laid down in the Treaties. The higher the quality and the more opportune the proposals put forward by the Commission, the better the chances for that progress.

6. The traditional purpose of this speech is to explain to you the business that will occupy our Presidency. But merely to recite the different items we shall be dealing with would be to waste this opportunity of drawing to your attention the broader themes we hope will guide our 6 month tenure. To permit me to do this while giving the Parliament the full information to which it is entitled I have thought it useful to circulate a detailed memorandum setting out the business of our Presidency. In that way, if there are items I do not touch on now, it will be clear that we are not omitting or ignoring them.

7. The course of our Presidency, like all others, will be deeply influenced by the economic and political environment, both in the Community and in the world outside. In the Community the twin evils of inflation and unemployment remain

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with us, undefeated and daunting. They are undoubtedly problems that are uppermost in the minds of the citizens of all our countries. If Europe is to be seen to be relevant to their lives then we must tackle them with imagination and success. In its first fifteen years the Community operated in conditions of expansion and economic growth. Now it has to face recession and structural change. The challenges it faces call for new responses.

8. Another problem that affects all members of the Community and to which we must find a Community response is that of energy. Both in our internal discussions and on the international stage, the Community needs to work out a coherent approach if her interests are to be effectively furthered and defended.

9. The problems of the budget also make this a crucial period in the history of the Community. The resources available have nearly reached the limit laid down for them by the original Six in 1970. Like national governments, the Community is having to look carefully at its spending programmes to keep within the limit - albeit a growing one - which has been laid down. This, combined with the need to restructure the budget recognised in the Council mandate of 30 May 1980, means that decisions of far-reaching importance on the Community's policies and the financing of them will need to be taken in the near future. These decisions are made all the more necessary by the knowledge that two more European states are seeking admission to the Community.

10. If the Community's internal progress is beset with problems, then the international environment is far from

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serene. The shock caused by the Soviet Union's brutal invasion of Afghanistan some 18 months ago has still not died away. Events in Poland are a continuous reminder that a crisis much nearer home could erupt at any moment. We only have to think of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968 to realise how far-reaching such a crisis could be.

11. But the lessons of Afghanistan can bring us advantage if we are determined to seek it. The Soviet occupation of that country has brought a new awareness in the Third World of the advantages of partnership with the West and with Europe in particular. Areas like the Middle East look to Europe to play a fuller role in these dangerous times. Here too we must ensure that our response is adequate.

12. Not for the first time in its history, the Community finds itself at a turning point. The problems crowd in on us from every side. Inevitably the search for solutions will prove difficult and at times contentious. Some will doubt whether the Community can rise to the challenge that faces it.

13. Past experience shows it can be done. Although there has been much steady but unsung progress in many areas, the Community's history has largely been one of successive periods of difficulty leading to successive advances. Almost 12 years ago the Community of Six reached what it then perceived as a crucial point in its development. The leaders of Europe at that time were not discouraged. They understood the need to look beyond the immediate problems and hold to a vision of the Europe they were trying to create. The then French President pointed the way forward by setting out 3 targets for the Community, separate but forming a whole like a triptych painted above an altar.

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14. His 3 targets were 'achèvement, approfondissement, élargissement'. At the time this must have seemed an ambitious and a difficult goal. But to a greater or a lesser extent the Community achieved all three. The 'completion' was marked by the end of the 12 year transitional period and the adoption of an independent financial system. 'Deepening', necessarily a continuing process, has admittedly only been achieved partially. But in the last 12 years the advances made in fields like regional policy, social policy, energy, environment, the internal market and the establishment of the EMS are far from negligible achievements.

15. As for enlargement, my presence here today is proof of its achievement. In 1973 and again in 1981 the Community grew by the admission of new members. The process is irreversible. For member states both old and new, it has brought changes, new opportunities and, yes, some problems as well. But experience has shown that adjustments take place to mutual advantage. Take for instance the development of the United Kingdom's trade with the rest of the Community. Enlargement has also widened Europe's horizons, made it more representative of the people of Europe, enhanced stability and democracy in our continent and added to its international weight.

16. The Community now stands once more at a crossroads. Decisions vital to its future development are due to be taken. If we are to succeed we must retain a vision of where Europe is going and the Europe we want if we are not to become obsessed by our current problems. I should like to propose a second triptych. The first I shall call 'renewal'; the

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second, once more, is 'enlargement'; and the third I shall call 'identity'.

17. I choose the word renewal because there can be no question of overthrowing or discrediting the real achievements the Community has made. The problem is to modify and adapt existing policies and where necessary to elaborate new ones. The Community and its activities require renewal if we are to tackle the problems of the 1980s and beyond.

18. Enlargement means a successful repetition of the negotiations that led to the admission first of Britain, Ireland, and Denmark and then of Greece. The admission of Spain and Portugal will mean more than the extension of the Community to the Iberian Peninsula. It will mean a strengthening of the forces for peace and democracy.

19. And by identity I mean the impact that Europe can and should have on the events of the world outside if it is to protect and to further its interests. By the active exercise of influence in the world outside Europe can develop the identity of which the Community is a symbol. And only if we are conscious of that identity can we play the active role in international affairs which our citizens and those of the world outside believe us to be capable of.

20. The basis of the Community's renewal of which I spoke is the restructuring of the Community budget and the review of the Community's expenditure policies that must go with it. A useful start has already been made. The Commission has put forward ideas and there has been a first discussion between Heads of State and Government. The Council agreed on

To be checked after the European Council on 29-30 June

/30 May 1980

30 May 1980 to aim for decisions by the end of this year. The British Presidency must therefore make it a major objective to achieve decisive progress in the 6 months ahead. Whether we succeed will not of course depend on us alone.

21. The task before us is not I believe insuperable as some are inclined to make out. There is already a kind of emerging concentration on the three main elements that must contribute to the restructuring that is required, and these are reflected in the Commission's paper.

22. The first is that there should be changes in the Common Agricultural Policy to discourage the production of surpluses and to limit the cost to which they give rise. It cannot be right that about half of the Community's budget should be spent simply on the storage and disposal of surplus food. This is an expensive and wasteful anomaly that must be corrected, but not so as to undermine the principles of the CAP nor to lose the benefit Europe gains from having a healthy agricultural industry and security of food supplies. The Government must continue to support its agriculture as every other country does. But we need to do it more economically. The debate last month in this House and the resolution then adopted shows that that view is to a considerable extent shared and supported by a wide spectrum of political opinion in all our countries.

23. The second fact on which there is wide agreement is the mirror image of the first. Just as too much is spent on agriculture so too small a share of the budget is devoted to other policies. In the 1950s it was reasonable to argue

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that the agricultural sector was particularly in need of support. Industry and the service sector could look after themselves. All they needed was the conditions of free competition provided by the Common Market. That is no longer the case. The relative security of income and employment which many farmers enjoy has, as a result of the recession, now been denied to many other sectors of the economy. The Community needs to devote more resources to policies dealing with the problems of the 80s: regional development, rehabilitation and training, energy, and perhaps new policies for industrial re-generation and urban renovation.

24. The third element is to fulfil the pledge given on 30 May that no member state is ever again to be faced with an unacceptable budgetary situation. Of course, it is unreasonable to plan that every member state should receive from the Community till a sum equivalent to that which it pays in. Policies have to be designed to be effective as policies, not just to ensure that their cost is equally shared out. But if a Community based on consensus and the common good is to flourish and advance, then every member state has to have a real stake in the Community's activities and be broadly satisfied with the balance of advantage it is receiving from membership.

25. There are two factors which act both as a constraint and as a stimulus to decision making. The first is that the Community is fast approaching the 1% limit on the VAT contributions that make up the bulk of its budget resources. In a period in which so many Governments in Europe are facing unprecedented budgetary and financial discipline it is not surprising that a number of member states are determined that

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the Community too should live within its own ceiling. It is in any case politically unrealistic to ask for the resources to be increased in such a way as to ensure that the excessive rate of growth of agricultural expenditure has been curbed and that member states will not be called upon to make unreasonable or unacceptable contributions to it.

26. The second is that of enlargement. It would not of course be appropriate formally to associate the two applicants with the decisions the Community must take. But it would be unjust and unwise not to take account of the effects their membership will have. The objective after all is to make unacceptable situations impossible for any member state and that must include the future as well as the actual members if we are to avoid disputes and if our agreement is to prove lasting.

27. But the Community is about much more than just the budget. The word renewal implies developing the Community to keep abreast of changes in the world outside. For a leading industrial power like the Community that means developing our industrial base. If we are to win the fight against inflation and unemployment we must adapt our industrial capacity to take full advantage of advanced technology. Advanced technology is an area where Western Europe can and must be among the leaders. Only that way will new jobs be crea ted and our position in the world guaranteed.

28. Renewal also means completing the Common Market. The Common Market in agriculture is an accomplished fact. So too to a large extent is that in industrial products, though much work remains to be done on non-tariff barriers and we

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intend to press ahead with that. But nowadays the service sector is almost as great a source of wealth and employment as is industry. Services like insurance, banking, and air travel, deserve to share the advantages enjoyed by their colleagues in manufacturing industry. Only that way will member states and their people secure maximum benefit from membership of the world's largest area of free trade.

29. Renewal also means adapting the Community's regional and social policies to the need of the 1980s. Declining industries such as steel, textiles and shipbuilding need to be slimmed down and restructured so that they can compete profitably in the modern world. We must enable our work forces to find jobs in the new industries that will have partially but increasingly to replace the old heavy manufacturing industries. If we cannot compete in this area our prosperity will be at risk.

30. The second word of my triptych was enlargement. The potential for enlargement is inherent in the Treaty of Rome. The recent accession of Greece was welcome to us all. We now look towards Portugal and Spain. These countries' admission to the Community will crown their return to democracy. It is our duty to encourage and stabilise the new democratic systems in those countries. We must make a success of the negotiations so that membership of the Community is soundly and fairly based and can not give rise to disillusion or disappointment.

31. A further enlargement of Europe is bound to bring problems in its wake. The institutional and economic

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complications of a Community of 12 will need to be tackled with imagination and goodwill. But a successful enlargement will strengthen Europe. There is no reason why the European idea should be diluted or weakened. The accession of Portugal and Spain will increase the confidence with which Europe can act domestically and in the world outside.

32. As the third element in my triptych I have chosen the word identity. It was the existence of a European identity that provided the first impetus towards the formation of the Community. We need to find ways of reconfirming that identity so that Europe can play the role in the world that our history makes appropriate and which other nations expect of us. If Europe is to extend her influence then we shall need to look carefully at the practical possibilities for exercising it. It will not be enough to issue resounding statements in the name of Europe. Europe must equip itself with the organisation needed to formulate common policies and give practical effect to them.

33. Much of the impact of Europe's identity as felt in the world outside comes from the existing policies of the Community itself. The Community is now the world's largest economic unit in terms of GDP. The Ten account for 20% of the world's trade. The Community is a vital part of the world's economic system, and has a part to play in many fora. As major trading nations the Community has a vested interest in preserving the open trading system from which we have all so greatly benefited since the last war and whose absence before it was so disastrous. But the open trading system is not easy to sustain in a period of world recession. ~~Like~~ As with ~~peace~~ peace, the price of its maintenance is eternal vigilance.

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34. The best example of the Community's influence in favour of the open trading system was the Tokyo round of multilateral trade negotiations of the GATT. These were successfully concluded at the end of 1979, and we are now working constructively to implement the outcome of that round. This complex task is intended to take 8 years; we are still only in the second.

35. Meanwhile the Community is now preparing its position for the important GATT negotiations in prospect over the extention of the Multi Fibre Arrangement. These negotiations are of great importance to the Community and to suppliers in the developing world and we must seek an outcome which takes account of their concerns while allowing our hard pressed domestic textile industries to adjust in an orderly fashion to the changing patterns of world trade.

36. Among developed nations the 7-power summits make a major contribution to maintaining the orderly development of the world economy. The Ottawa Summit is due to take place later this month. The Community will be represented there by the Commission and by the Presidency, reflecting the views Member Governments have expressed in the preparatory discussions. At that summit the Community will be working to maintain an open trading system. But we shall not ignore the difficulties posed for that system by the trading policies of individual nation states and will tackle them realistically and firmly. In particular our trade relations with Japan are going through a sticky patch. We think that, given the

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size of the Community's trading deficit and the problems caused by the concentration of Japanese exports in a few sensitive sectors, we have a good case to ask for some restraint on their part and for a determined and conscious effort by the well organised and effective Japanese economic establishment to increase their purchases from Europe.

37. The Community is not only involved in discussion of world economic problems with the nations of the developed world. We are every bit as closely concerned with the dialogue between parts of the world at different stages of economic development. This dialogue has become of increasing importance in recent years and on its success hangs the future harmony and prosperity of the world.

38. The Community has been a pioneer in establishing mutually beneficial trade links with developing countries. The Lomé Convention between the European Community and some 60 countries in Africa, Caribbean, and the Pacific is an admirable example of the way in which trade, aid and co-operation should be so blended together as to bring about the common advantage of the developed and developing world. The Community will therefore be well placed to make a contribution to North/South discussions. The Community intends to play a constructive role in the UN Conference on the least developed countries and on new and renewable sources of energy later this year, while the Mexico Summit in the autumn will be attended by three member states of the Community including the Presidency.

39. The external role of the Community is partly justified

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by its strength as an economic institution. But the Community is more than just an economic institution, and it is understandable that other powers wish to develop a relationship which is not exclusively economic and commercial. This natural and healthy development has resulted in, for example, the Euro/Arab dialgoue where contact between the countries of Europe and those of North Africa and the Middle East can make a useful contribution to greater mutual understanding, and eventually, to a solution of the conflicts of that area.

40. Another economic grouping which has much in common with the EC is ASEAN. We welcome the increasingly close and friendly relationship the Community is developing with ASEAN, and our growing contacts with the countries of Latin America. The admission of Portugal and Spain can only serve to reinforce our links with a region of the world that seems set to expand in prosperity and influence.

41. We hope that the period of our Presidency will see important developments in these relationships. A meeting of the Euro-Arab dialogue at Ministerial level is due to take place in the coming months, probably November. And there will be an opportunity for political discussion between European and ASEAN Ministers when we meet together in London in October.

42. The success and vitality of the European ideal is not, however, limited to the areas covered by the Treaties. Political Cooperation is an embodiment of the principle that the Ten speaking as one have more effective influence than if they speak with separate voices. Since the Luxembourg and Copenhagen reports on which political cooperation is based, we have come far. Particularly striking has been the unanimity with which the Ten have pursued their objectives at the meetings in the CSCE process, at Helsinki, Belgrade and, now, Madrid. It has also been gratifying to see the growing impact of the Ten as a group at the United Nations. The habit of cooperation is now I believe firmly ingrained in our Foreign Ministries at all levels. A greater solidarity in times of crisis has increased the confidence and security of us all.

43. Political Cooperation has been one of the success stories of Europe in recent years. But there is more to be done. The Ten have proved better at reacting to crises than at taking initiatives designed to forestall or resolve them. And there have been times when our reaction has been too weak and too late. Our failures are partly due to weakness in the mechanisms of political cooperation and partly to the weakness of the commitment to act together.

44. But I believe we are learning from our mistakes: on Poland, political cooperation has worked more smoothly. The statements of the European Council at critical moments have served to put on record Europe's determination to react firmly and decisively should Poland's right to settle her own

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affairs be interfered with. The rapid decisions of the Community to provide food at special prices made a useful contribution at a time of particular difficulty for the Polish Government and people.

45. Meanwhile, the action of the Ten over the Middle East has marked a new departure. Here at last Europe is not merely reacting to a crisis, but trying to make a positive and substantial contribution to resolving a long standing problem. The importance of the Middle East for the European Community, and the disproportionate contribution to security and peace that a settlement of the Arab/Israel dispute could bring, makes it essential for us to devote every effort to bringing a settlement nearer. During our Presidency we shall continue to build on the basis laid down in the principles first enunciated at Venice last year, and on the valuable contacts undertaken since then by Mr Thorn and Mr Van der Klaauw. A peace settlement in the Middle East depends first and foremost on the political will of the parties directly concerned - Europe cannot solve the problem on its own. Our task is to persuade all who will listen of the importance of a peaceful solution and the need for each side to accept the rights of the other, in accordance with the two fundamental and mutually balancing principles set out at Venice.

The U.S?

46. A second example of political cooperation on the move is the initiative on Afghanistan announced by the European Council on 29 June. This is a serious attempt to find a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. We are proposing a two-stage conference to be held early this autumn. The work

To be checked after European Council 29-30 June

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of the first stage will be to propose the international arrangements which will be necessary to assure Afghanistan's independence and non-alignment, including the cessation of external intervention and safeguards to prevent it in the future. The participants will include the permanent members of the Security Council and countries of the region. The second stage would also include representatives of the Afghan people and its purpose would be to reach agreement on the international arrangements and on all other matters designed to assure Afghanistan's future as an independent and non-aligned state.

47. But the gap between Europe's potential influence in the world and what it has actually achieved is still too wide. If political cooperation is to prove adequate to the expectations that are increasingly laid upon it, then we will need to strengthen the existing arrangements. The Netherlands Presidency have already done good work in preparing for this. The UK Presidency will carry on the task. It is one to which I attach particular importance and a number of my colleagues have made it clear that this feeling is widely shared.

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48. Progress in political cooperation can never be a substitute for progress with the activities of the Community. They are, when all is said, but two sides of the same coin. We must build up our cohesion and unity on both fronts.

50. I have described the main themes which will guide the UK Presidency. I hope I have given sufficient indication of the commitment and the determination which we intend to bring to the task.

49. To say that Europe is at a turning point is not to say that Europe is in crisis. On the contrary, I think the triple objective of which I have spoken, renewal, enlargement and identity, could point the way forward for the Community. The achievements and the progress of the last 25 years are astonishing if one considers the different political and economic structures and the varied historical traditions of the member states. This progress was achieved often painfully and in conditions of tension and near crisis. Too often the agreements of the Community pass unnoticed and it is only the headlines about clashes and confrontations that are remembered. But in the sweep of history, it is the progress that counts and the difficulties that are forgotten.

50. Today the success or failure of the Community has become increasingly important to the world as a whole. A successful resolution of our internal problems is essential if Europe is to make the contribution to security and peace that the world requires and which it alone is capable of offering. Britain is committed to playing its full part in this common enterprise in which we have all invested such high hopes. During our Presidency we shall shoulder our responsibilities in the knowledge that the best contribuiton we can make is to discharge our duties efficiently, fairly and in the spirit of

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to the European ideal without which no progress can be made.

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22 June 1981

The 30 May Mandate

The Prime Minister has seen and taken note of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary's minute of 19 June, and its enclosure, on this subject.

I am sending copies of this letter to John Wiggins (HM Treasury), Kate Timms (MAFF), and David Wright (Cabinet Office).

MICHAEL ALEXANDER

F. N. Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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Prime Minister

No need to read in detail. FCO will do their best to push things along but French unpreparedness will make this difficult before September.

19/6

PM/81/36

PRIME MINISTER

Handling the Commission Report on the 30 May Mandate

1. Our objective for the 30 May Mandate is to have definite decisions taken at the November European Council. At the Foreign Affairs Council on 22/23 June we shall be having a first discussion on the procedure for handling the Commission's report on the Mandate. We must try to get it off to a good start.

2. The attached note by officials, with which I concur, suggests how we might handle these questions during the beginning of our Presidency. The first aim is to avoid the new French Government's need to establish its position preventing anything being done in July. We must prepare for a first substantive discussion at the Foreign Affairs Council in September, although I also hope to make use of the informal meeting of Foreign Ministers at the beginning of that month. The proposal is that the ECOFIN and Agriculture Councils should also have discussions in September on the relevant sections of the Commission's report. We shall then have to take stock and see what will be the best way in which to prepare for the November European Council in the relatively short time which will be available.

3. If you agree, we will seek to push matters along in this way, beginning at the Foreign Affairs Council on Monday.

4. I am sending copies of this minute to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and Robert Armstrong.

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19 June 1981

(CARRINGTON)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

HANDLING THE COMMISSION'S REPORT ON THE 30 MAY MANDATE

NOTE BY OFFICIALS

1. There will be a first discussion at the Foreign Affairs Council on the 22/23 June about the handling of the Commission's report on the 30 May Mandate. This will arise under preparations for the European Council on 29/30 June and take account of the French wish for the postponement of substantive discussion until after the summer break. As from 1st July, it will be the responsibility of the British Presidency to organise work. This note suggests what our approach should be.

Timing

2. It may prove possible to reach some agreement on the initial handling and timetabling at the Foreign Affairs Council on the 22/23 June. If not, then we should seek to have procedural conclusions drawn up by the European Council. This would allow preliminary work to start during July.

3. We have given to the Dutch Presidency suggested draft conclusions for the European Council (copy attached) which point firmly to decisions being taken at the November European Council. In the pre-Presidency bilateral contacts at official level, no-one has contested this objective. Whether definitive decisions will be possible remains to be seen. In any case, turning the agreements of principle into operative Regulations will certainly carry over into 1982. But there is every reason for us to keep up the pressure for decisions in November. Given the French position, substantive discussion will not be possible before September but we should aim to use the informal meeting of Foreign Ministers at Brocket Hall on 5/6 September to have a first exchange of views on the Mandate issues. The first formal discussion would then take place in the Foreign Affairs Council in mid-September.

Role of Foreign Affairs and other Councils

4. Our pre-presidency contacts with other member states suggest that the Foreign Affairs Council should have the central role in coordinating work on the Mandate. The UK's problems are unlikely to be more sympathetically considered in the Finance Council than in the Foreign Affairs Council. Even so, Finance Ministers have a fundamental responsibility in all member states for the financial effects of the settlement and a general discussion of the

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Commission's report in the Finance Council in September could be useful to avoid any suggestion that Finance Ministers were being cut out; and to get our point of view across to other Finance Ministers.

5. So far as agriculture is concerned, final decisions can probably not be reached until we know the content of the Commission's report and whether the problem of Mediterranean agriculture will be dealt with in a separate document. If, as is likely, the Commission's report contains a significant section on reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, discussion in the Agriculture Council will obviously be necessary. Since however our objective is not to reach detailed decisions on the CAP at the November European Council but rather guidelines which Heads of Government could lay down for its future development/reform, early discussion of the detailed aspects of the Commission's proposals by agricultural experts is unnecessary and might cut across this objective. We should therefore aim to have a general debate in the Agriculture Council in September with the follow up to this debate left for later decision.

Work at Official Level

6. Various possibilities for the creation of special ad-hoc groups have been canvassed but it is clear that the majority of member states consider that COREPER should take on the main work at official level. We should be likely to meet with strong resistance if we sought to impose any other procedure at the outset. During the month of July, the main task of COREPER would be to elucidate the Commission's document and commission such further papers and statistics as were thought to be necessary. This should make it harder for anyone to argue later that substantive discussion should be delayed because the ground had not been properly prepared. Thereafter, without going too deeply into substance, COREPER might be invited to prepare an annotated agenda which would sketch out the questions which Ministers will need to decide upon and form the basis for the Foreign Affairs Council discussion in mid-September.

7. In the light of progress at that meeting, and at the September Ecofin and Agriculture Councils, we shall need to consider how the follow up work should be handled to ensure proper preparation for the November European Council. One possibility would be for the main responsibility to remain with

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the COREPER. Another possibility, would be the creation of a special "Mandate Group" of personal representatives of Heads of Government. Paragraph 4 of the draft conclusions for the European Council is intended to provide the basis for the Prime Minister to propose such a group if that proves necessary.

European Parliament

8. The European Parliament will undoubtedly find ways of debating the Commission's document although their opinion is not formally required until definite Commission proposals are on the table. It might be sufficient for the Parliament to be told that, if they wish to express views on the Mandate, these should be available to the Council in good time to be taken into account in the preparations for the European Council in November.

Conclusion

9. Ministers are invited to endorse the approach set out in this note and to note that further decisions on procedure will be needed in September.

Cabinet Office
18 June 1981

CONCLUSIONS OF THE 29-30 JUNE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON RESTRUCTURING

1. The Heads of State and Government had a first discussion of the Commission's paper. They confirmed that the necessary decisions under the 30 May mandate should be taken before the end of the year. This would therefore be the major topic for the meeting in London on 26-27 November.

2. They agreed that the preparatory work would need to concentrate on:

(i) improving the CAP by bringing its costs under firm control and by discouraging the production of structural surpluses;

(ii) the future development of other Community policies in such a way as to contribute most effectively to the needs of the Community in the 1980s and to the economic convergence of member states;

(iii) consideration of such additional measures as may be needed to avoid the recurrence of an unacceptable situation for any member state.

3. The Heads of State and Government asked the Foreign Affairs Council, drawing on the work of other Councils as appropriate, to make thorough preparations for their meeting in November. They asked the Commission to continue its contribution and to make the necessary formal proposals in good time.

4. The Heads of State and Government made it clear that they intended to take a close and continuing personal interest in the work under the 30 May mandate, which they regarded as essential to the future wellbeing and development of the Community.

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Prime Minister

This does not directly concern the European Council but you may like to be aware that an effort to improve procedures over-down is being made.

Mrs 5/6

FCS/81/69

MEMBERS OF OD(E)

UK Presidency : Council Working Procedures

1. FCO officials have produced a paper which I have found helpful, and I am sending it to colleagues likely to be most involved in the conduct of Councils during our Presidency in the hope that they too may find it of some use (it is I think probably more relevant to the conduct of formal than of informal councils).

2. It sets out some ideas for improving the working procedures of the Council which, speaking at least for the Foreign Affairs Council, leave a good deal to be desired. I agree broadly with these ideas, and took advantage of the visit to London on 20 May by Neils Ersbøll, the Secretary General of the Council, to try them out on him. He welcomed them and thought the prospects of achieving some improvements along these lines well worth a try.

3. I am sending this minute and its enclosure to the members of OD(E), the Secretaries of State for Industry, Employment, Environment, Social Services, Energy, Education and Science and Transport, and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

C

(CARRINGTON)

5 June 1981
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

SECOND UK PRESIDENCY : COUNCIL WORKING PROCEDURES

1. The Council's working procedures have been the subject of adverse criticism from most member states over the years. Successive Presidencies have been prepared to recognise this and have voiced good intentions about doing better. Various ideas have been aired and, in the context of the report of the Three Wise Men, actually approved. There has not, however, been much noticeable improvement in practice, at least in the Foreign Affairs Council.

2. There are obvious limitations on what a single Presidency can hope to achieve in this area. Moreover, each specialist Council has its own characteristics and the difficulties encountered in the Foreign Affairs Council may not apply in the same degree to others. It nevertheless seems worthwhile for the UK to attempt some procedural changes which might bring a modest improvement to the working of the Council. Such changes are, of course, no substitute for clear, purposeful and impartial chairmanship and individual Chairmen will have their own ideas about how they will wish to run their own Council meetings. Procedure does, however, have a part to play; but because securing agreement à dix to procedural change in any formal sense is a cumbersome and difficult process, the best way of achieving it is, as often as not, through practice and example.

3. Areas in which the UK Presidency could bring improvements to bear might include:-

i) Size of delegations. There is a persistent impression at Council meetings (and the Foreign Affairs Council is no better than others in this regard) that there are too many officials present in the room most of the time. Sir Michael Butler might be instructed to pass the word through COREPER that the UK Presidency would like to see the number of officials in the meeting room for any one item on the agenda reduced by comparison with usual practice. It will clearly be essential for the UK to

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set a good example, since we are inclined to field as large a delegation as anyone. This will mean officials, even very senior ones, being prepared to follow proceedings from the Salle d'Ecoute unless their presence in the room is absolutely essential. As a general rule for 'unrestricted' meetings of the Council, the number of people per delegation allowed into the Chamber should be limited to the number of chairs available to delegations. If necessary, the Chairman need not hesitate to ask anyone he sees standing either to be seated or, if there is no room, to leave the chamber. He might also make systematic, but sparing, use of 'restricted' and 'super restricted' formats where appropriate. 'Restricted' would be interpreted to mean only those for whom there is room round the table (in practice three or four per delegation, depending on the room), although there is no reason why Chairmen should not adopt even more restricted definitions. 'Super restricted' would be smaller still, one or two per delegation, and might be best achieved by moving to a smaller room, adjacent to the main meeting room.

ii) Punctuality. Council meetings tend to start seriously late. The UK cannot do more to improve the habits of our partners than to make it clear that we intend to start meetings on time, or within five minutes of the announced time; and then proceeding to do so.

iii) Attendance. Foreign Ministers (especially from the big countries) are probably the worst offenders when it comes to sending their Deputies rather than coming themselves to Council meetings. Yet their presence really is important if the meetings are not to degenerate into something closely resembling COREPER. The agenda of Foreign Affairs Councils could be so arranged as to ensure that those items of real policy content are bunched in such a way that Foreign Ministers can attend in person at least part of each Council without having to write off

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two full days. Similarly where, as sometimes happens, there are a number of agenda items requiring the presence of Trade Ministers, these could be grouped together.

iv) COREPER follow-up. UK Chairmen might make it their objective to instil into their Community colleagues a stronger sense of obligation that they should take decisions at Council meetings rather than fall back on remitting difficult questions back to COREPER. Inevitably, however, there will be instances where there is no avoiding further work in COREPER. In such cases it could be helpful if the Council, having settled some points on a given issue, instructed COREPER to resolve the others by a stated deadline; for this to work, the Chairman would need to invite his colleagues on the Council to instruct their Permanent Representatives accordingly. This device may not be generally applicable to all Councils, but some Chairmen may find it useful.

v) Briefing. Chairmen of Council meetings will be heavily dependent on the Council Secretariat for both oral and written briefing which has to be produced and translated in a very short time. The Council Secretariat's written style is normally somewhat stilted and formal, but Mr Ersbøll, the Secretary General of the Council, and his staff have said they would be willing, if asked, to try to produce somewhat punchier written briefs. The Secretary of State has given them an example of the briefing style he likes, and may wish to suggest to other Ministers that they consider feeding in similar preferences to the officials in the Council Secretariat responsible for the preparation of their business. The FCO can provide examples of the sort of briefs the Council Secretariat normally supply, as well as the format they have agreed to adopt for Lord Carrington.

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4. The Secretary General of the Council has said that he would welcome it if the UK Presidency were to put these ideas into effect. In particular he pointed out that previous Presidencies have occasionally tried, with some success, to improve the punctuality of meetings and he has a real interest in our doing so, especially if it enables meetings to end more promptly as well. He also put in a strong plea that the UK Presidency should apply rigorously the rules of procedure (especially Article 2 which concerns the agenda) which the Council adopted in 1979 and which, he said, are both simple and clear and, if endorsed conscientiously, could do much to improve the workings of the Council. UKRep Brussels have produced a document which both sets out what these rules are and gives a detailed commentary on how they work in practice. This will be circulated shortly, along with updated versions of the guidance for both Ministers and officials on how European Community meetings work, with a supplement on the particular responsibilities falling on the Presidency.

5. This may also be a convenient moment to circulate the attached reminder of those proposals made by the Three Wise Men on the conduct of Council business, which were generally approved by the European Council in December 1980. During our Presidency we should be guided by them.

Presidency Secretariat
ECD(E)
3 June 1981

EXTRACT FROM CONCLUSIONS OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL, 1-2 DECEMBER, 1980, ON REPORT OF THE THREE WISE MEN

THE COUNCIL

1. (a) Role of the Council

As agreed by the Heads of State or Government in December 1974 in Paris and the European Council in December 1975 in Rome when approving the 'Marlia procedure', the Council of the European Communities (Ministers for Foreign Affairs) is entrusted with the role of providing the impetus and coordination required to ensure consistency in the activities of the Community and continuity in its work.

(b) Consistency of Community action

Such consistency of Community action could be more readily achieved if, in each Member State, there were better coordination among the departments involved in the various dossiers handled by the Council in its different formations. The suggestion was made that, in those countries where this did not already exist, an appropriate body should be set up to carry out such coordination. In this connection, Permanent Representatives should take part in the process culminating in definition of the position to be adopted by the State they represent.

(c) Delegation of powers to the Commission

It is desirable that powers should be delegated more frequently to the Commission, with the latter being asked to submit stock formulae (as the 'Wise Men' suggested) for the principal eventualities, on the understanding that it remains for the Council to decide, on a case-by-case basis, when the appropriate conditions are fulfilled for recourse to such delegation of powers.

(d) Organization of Council proceedings

Council agendas should contain only a limited number of items raising important problems. Informal meetings of the Members of the Council should be held only if strictly necessary.

2. <u>The Permanent Representatives Committee</u>

- As provided by the Treaty establishing a single Council and a single Commission of the European Communities, the Permanent Representatives Committee 'shall be responsible for preparing the work of the Council' for each of its meetings, regardless of the Council's composition. The Committee should to this end be able to coordinate better the activities of the various working parties or specialist committees.

- If it is to perform effectively this work of preparing all Council meetings and be able to relieve the Council of a certain number of dossiers, the Permanent Representatives Committee must have wider powers of decision and to this end the Permanent

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Representatives must be given broad and flexible instructions to enable them, at their level, to resolve the greatest possible number of problems. To this end, instructions such as would enable a common position to be found should be given by each Member State as early as possible in the examination of a dossier, so that meaningful negotiations culminating in agreement may begin within the Permanent Representatives Committee.

To this end:

a. the Permanent Representatives Committee should aim to submit to Ministers the main problems of principle and then, in the light of guidelines laid down by the Council, it should prepare agreed texts for the Council's approval;

b. the Council should instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to solve outstanding problems within a certain time-limit and Ministers should then give the Permanent Representatives appropriate instructions;

c. the Presidency should announce in advance its plans for reaching agreement in the Permanent Representatives Committee so that the Permanent Representatives can obtain instructions in time.

- The Permanent Representatives Committee, which has the power to set up working parties, should exert closer control over the activities of these bodies and may itself discuss at any time the dossiers which are before the working parties.

- The Permanent Representatives Committee is invited to examine the points in which its working methods might be improved, taking as its basis the various suggestions made during examination of the Report of the 'Three Wise Men'.

3. <u>The Presidency</u>

The prime role of the Presidency, assisted at all levels by the General Secretariat, involves in particular organizing work, preparing Council agendas, monitoring progress in discussions within working parties and coordinating the work done within the different bodies with a view to ensuring the consistency of Council decisions.

CONFIDENTIAL

Euro Pol

2 June 1981

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The Prime Minister has seen your letter to me of 1 June on this subject and has taken note of its contents. She has expressed the hope that the issue will not be revived because she is not at all enthusiastic about the idea of addressing the Parliament. You are, I think, also aware that the Prime Minister has a major speaking engagement (to the Anniversary Dinner being organised by the Board of Deputies of British Jews at the Guildhall) on the evening of 15 December.

MODBA

Francis Richards, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

personally on the November European Council to the European Parliament. In the meantime we will keep our ears open for any signs that Thorn's guess about Mitterrand is right.

Yours ever,

Francis Richards

(F N Richards)
Private Secretary

M O D'B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON SW1

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Ref. A04467

MR ALEXANDER

PM has seen the second paper referred to below. No need to see the first at present. [illegible] 16/3

United Kingdom Presidency of the European Community:
July - December 1981

Two related papers about our second Presidency of the European Community have been circulated for consideration by Ministers:-

(a) A note by officials (OD(E)(81) 4), setting out the subjects likely to arise and our broad priorities for handling the Community aspects of our Presidency.

(b) A memorandum by Lord Carrington (OD(81) 14) inviting his OD colleagues to take note of a similar survey of the political co-operation aspects of the Presidency. Lord Soames has commented briefly (Mr Chaplin's letter to Mr Richards of 2 March).

2. The papers bring out the limitations as well as the opportunities conferred on us by the Presidency: in the light of these, the objectives set out in paragraph 8 of OD(E)(81) 4 are sensible and realistic. It will be a useful bonus if we can succeed in reducing the artificial distinctions between Community discussion and Political Co-operation. As to the latter, our opportunities will depend on events themselves. Lord Carrington's officials are not enthusiastic about Lord Soames' suggestions on Africa and SE Asia; but his point on the Americans' Middle East policy is well taken.

3. The most important event of our Presidency, straddling the economic and political aspects of the Community, will be the European Council (26 - 27 November). This Council will also be the key event in terms of the Prime Minister's personal involvement. It is too soon to determine the content of that meeting or our objectives at it; and the two papers do not attempt to do so, other than to note that the debate on restructuring of the Community budget will by then be in full spate.

4. At this stage the Prime Minister need only take note of these useful background papers.

RTA

ROBERT ARMSTRONG

16 March 1981

European Policy

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

12 March 1981

Mr Richard — 12/3

Dear Michael,

United Kingdom Presidency of the European Community: July-December 1981

You may wish to note that OD(E) has endorsed the report by officials on the Community aspects of our Presidency (OD(E)(81)4), copies of which are already available to you.

I am copying this letter to the Private Secretaries of the members of OD(E), the Lord Chancellor and the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Industry, Defence, Employment, Environment, Social Services, Energy, Education and Science, the Minister of Transport, and Sir Robert Armstrong.

Yours ever,

Frances Richard

(F N Richards)
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2 March 1981

Dear Francis,

THE UK PRESIDENCY, JULY-DECEMBER 1981:
POLITICAL CO-OPERATION

The Lord President has seen a copy of Lord Carrington's memorandum of 23 February to OD colleagues (OD(81)14). He has a few comments on the note by FCO officials.

On the Middle East (paras 8 to 10) Lord Soames thinks it important to keep well in with, and try to some extent to guide the US Administration during the formulation of US policies between now and July.

As for Africa (para 11 e) he thinks that Zimbabwe and Mozambique might be two further areas on which to focus partners' attention, particularly the possibility of Mozambique's accession to Lome.

Lord Soames thinks that a meeting with ASEAN countries at Ministerial level during our Presidency (Para 14) would be particularly worthwhile, with the possibility of both commercial and political advantage to the UK. Lord Soames would attach more importance to this than to developing contacts with the other organisations mentioned in that paragraph.

I am copying this letter to Private Secretaries to other members of OD, and to David Wright (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

Edward

E G M CHAPLIN
Private Secretary

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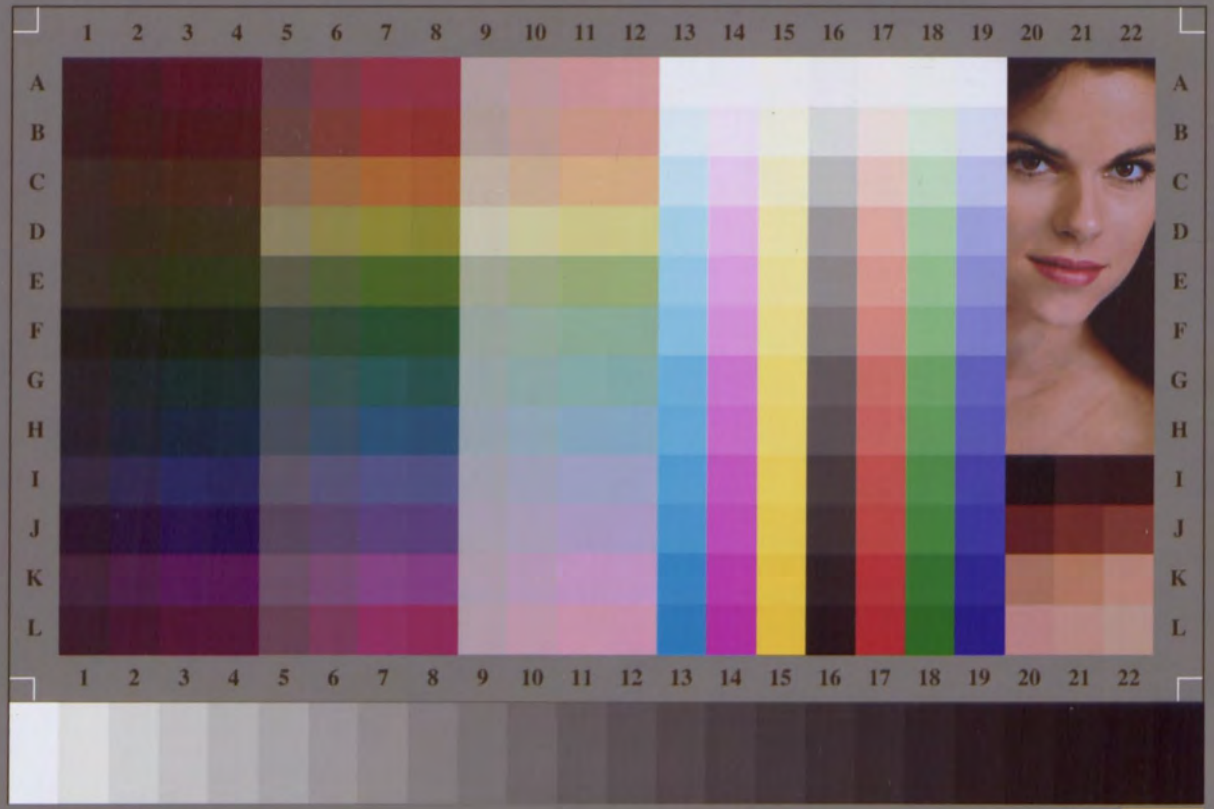

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