

FCS/80/79

OD COLLEAGUES

Iran

- 1. Following the meeting of OD on 15 April, I attended the meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nine in Luxembourg. A copy of the decision which we adopted is attached. Statements on this were made to both Houses of Parliament on 23 April.
- 2. The Ambassadors of the Nine will return to Tehran to convey our views to the Iranian President. It is envisaged that this will happen on 28 April. On the same day the Iranian Charge d'Affaires will be handed a Note at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office requiring him to reduce the number of Iranian staff in the Iranian Embassy and Consulates and giving him notice of HMG's wish to suspend the terms of the Visa Abolition Agreement between Britain and Iran. FCO officials are in touch with their counterparts in the Home Office about the details.
- 3. I hope that Japan and other major Western countries will associate themselves with the actions of the Nine. The Japanese Foreign Minister was in Luxembourg and I was able to explain to him the thinking behind our actions. We are following this up in Tokyo. We shall also be following up in other capitals to seek support for the Declaration of the Nine.

 A number of other questions arise from the decision which need urgent inter-departmental study. My colleagues may wish to give guidance for the work at official level both in Whitehall and with our Community Partners, which is now needed. The main questions are:-
 - (a) Cabinet agreed on 17 April not to reinforce existing voluntary measures in the financial field even though the vetoed Security Council Resolution provided for such reinforcement. The Luxembourg text as adopted avoids reference to





'all the measures' in the Security Council
Resolution. But, although the French
supported me in leaving this reference vague,
no-one else seemed disposed to refrain from
legislating in the financial field. We shall
need, therefore, in order to avoid misunderstanding,
to explain to our European partners and to
the Americans that our reluctance to legislate
does not alter our determination to continue
to implement these measures on a voluntary basis.

- (b) Should the legislation to be adopted provide for compensation of firms whose interests are affected by the decision on sanctions? The Americans seem disposed to contemplate such compensation. Instances of the Iranian authorities calling the performance bonds of British firms have already been brought to the FCO's attention. Although the interruption of trade in cases such as this, where the Government has had to take international action in support of foreign policy objectives, has not traditionally led to compensation for the firms affected, there is a danger that our action will compare unfavourably with that of the Americans and our own unwillingness to offer compensation could even affect the ease with which we can pass the necessary sanctions legislation through Parliament.
 - (c) Should the proposed ban on exports to Iran affect only contracts concluded after 22 April, or existing contracts also? HMG's understanding of the vetoed UN Resolution was that, while existing Service Contracts would be exempted, existing contracts for the export of goods would be caught. The French, Germans and Italians, all



of whom have sizeable on-going projects in Iran, argued at Luxembourg that any Government obliging a firm to break existing contracts without the protection of a Security Council Resolution or even a final judgement by the ICJ, would be liable for heavy damages. I expressed the view that sanctions affecting only future contracts would invite ridicule from the United States and from public opinion in Europe. After an intervention by the Commission pointing out that firms obliged by national legislation to break existing contracts could seek recourse to their insurers, it was eventually agreed to add a phrase saying that sanctions would be imposed 'in accordance with the provisions of international law. Experts are to meet on Friday afternoon in Brussels to examine this question further.

4. I am sending a copy of this minute to Keith Joseph, David Howell and Norman St John-Stevas, and to Sir Robert Armstrong.

(CARRINGTON)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

23 April 1980

MATON BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE RIDE OR INAN

- 1. The Foreign Ministers of the nine Member States of the European Community meeting in Luxembourg on 22 April discussed the implications of the recent events in Iran in the light of the reports by their ambassadors following the demarche to the president of Iran decided upon by the Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Lisbon on 10 April.
- The Forcign Ministers expressed the solidarity of the Rine with the Government and people of the United States at this time of trial.
- (3. While welcoming the visit by the IORC to the hostages on 14 April and noting the assurances given by President Fami Sadr as to the living conditions of the hostages, the Foreign Ministers expressed their profound regret that the Iranian Government has been unable to give precise assurances about the date and methods by which the hostages would be released. The Iranian Government continues to ignore the clear call of the UN Security Council and the International Court of Justice to bring to an end a flagrant violation of international law and release the hostages.
 - respecting the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future, have insisted that they must be released. The fact that after six months they are still detained, despite the efforts of the Rine and the clear condemnation by the community of nations, is intolerable from a humanitarian and legal point of view.

The Foreign Einisters of the Nine, deeply concerned that a community invariant of this situation may endanger international peace and security, have decided to request their national parliaments immediately to take any necessary measures to impose sanctions against Iran in accordance with the Security Council resolution on Iran of 10 January 1980, which was vetoed, and in accordance with the rules of international law.

They believe that these legislative processes should be completed by 17 May, date of the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Naples. If by that time there has not been any decisive progress leading to the release of the hostages, they will jointly implement sanctions.

Steps will be taken within the Community in order that the implementation of the measures decided upon should not obstruct the proper functioning of the Common Market.

The Ministers consider that, as of now and pending the entry into force of the measures mentioned above, no new export or services contract with persons or organizations in Iran should be concluded.

The Foreign Ministers decided meanwhile to put into effect without delay the following measures, to the extent that they are not already in force:-

- (i) reduction in Embassy staffs in Tehran; .
- (ii) a reduction in the number of diplomats accredited by the Government of Iran in their countries;
- (iii) the reintroduction of a visa system for Iranian nationals travelling to member countries of the Nine;
 - (iv) the withholding of permission for the sale or export of arms or defence-related equipment to Iran.

7. The Foreign Einisters instructed their ambassadors to return to Teheran in the interval in order to convey the present decision to the Iranian government, to follow the situation, and to undertake all possible efforts to alleviate and improve the living conditions of the hostages pending their release.

They expressed the hope that the Iranian authorities would act along the lines suggested in this statement.

- 8. The Poreign Himisters of the Nine, believing that this situation should be a matter of concern to the whole international Community, call upon other governments to associate themselves with these decisions.
- The Foreign Ministers decided immediately to contact the Government of the United States through the Presidency and to inform it of the decisions taken by them.