



J.C.P.C.

July 1984.

Pl. substitute the Foreign and Commonwealth Office
 new draft at X by the
 earlier draft contained in
 brief No. 10 (in all copies)
 - and let us have 6

London SW1A 2AH

1 May, 1984

John [unclear],
 4 pages.

A.F.C. 1/5.

Anglo/German Summit: Report on Bilateral Relations

At the tenth Anglo/German Summit in Bonn in November 1981 the Prime Minister and Chancellor Schmidt issued a joint press statement on bilateral relations between the two countries. In the last sentence they instructed officials to keep the relationship under review and to make a progress report at a future Summit meeting.

/ This work has now been done. I enclose a copy of the
 / British report, recently completed after lengthy clearance
 within Whitehall; and also a copy of the German report, which
 is encouragingly similar.

/ X The Germans would like the 15th Summit this week to take
 note of this work in another joint press statement which would
 commend what is being done and indicate priorities for the
 future. I enclose a draft worked out with the Germans. It is
 on the long side, as usual with anything involving the Germans,
 but the Foreign Secretary considers it acceptable. In paragraph 8
 it says that further efforts within the existing framework are
 required, rather than new joint arrangements. In paragraph 7
 it identifies the following priorities:

- youth exchanges;
- the study of the German language in Britain;
- contacts between British servicemen and their families and their German environment;
- and better diffusion of news and information.

Since this draft was completed, the Germans have told us that they would like to add a reference to European Union. This might create difficulties, but Sir G Howe would see no objection to a suitable reference to the Solemn Declaration adopted by the Ten Heads of Government in Stuttgart in June last year. A reference has now been included at the end of paragraph 2.

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REPORT ON RELATIONS BETWEEN THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (UK)
AND THE
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (FRG)

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Introduction

1. At the conclusion of their summit (the tenth in the series), on 18 November 1981, the Prime Minister and Chancellor Schmidt issued a joint press statement on Anglo German relations. This declaration calls for a progress report to a future summit. In the course of preparations for the summit held in London on 21-22 April 1983, it was agreed that work should be put in hand. Separate reports should be prepared, and exchanged. Joint conclusions would be reached and submitted to Heads of Government at the 15th Summit on 2 May 1984.

2. In drawing up this report, officials have charted the extensive Anglo-German contacts in many areas. They have looked for ways of strengthening these contacts, bearing in mind the limits imposed by existing constraints on public expenditure.

THE BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP

1. The UK and the FRG are connected by the closest bilateral ties which reflect common political, security and economic interests. The multiplicity of these interests is shown by the number of multilateral fora in which the UK and the FRG work together. Besides the EC and NATO, these include the UN, WEU, the Council of Europe, the IMF, the GATT, OECD the Economic Summit, the Namibia Contact Group and the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

2. These close ties express the essential nature of Anglo-German cooperation, which is that of partners and allies: a common effort within the larger grouping of the Economic Community to solve the problems that create a strong, confident and outward-looking Europe; and a common effort within the North Atlantic Alliance to defend our shared values.

3. The deployment of British forces in Germany, Britain's commitment to Berlin and responsibilities for Germany as a whole are a unique feature of the relationship, creating mutual bonds through shared security burdens, and giving rise to a multiplicity of contacts between the British and German peoples.

4. The closeness and importance of the bilateral relationship is recognised in the institutionalised bilateral summits, which take place twice a year, usually involving foreign economic, trade, defence and (sometimes) agriculture ministers besides Heads of Government. The UK holds such summits also with

France and Italy.

5. The Anglo-German parliamentary groups of each country play an important part in the bilateral relationship. They were reformed after elections in 1983, and a conference (in Germany) is overdue. Visits by Select Committees enquiring into particular topics are a particularly useful feature (for example in 1984 by Landtag delegations investigating British experience and plans for cable and satellite TV). There seem to be more British visits to Germany than vice versa.

6. Other institutions which play an important part in fostering better understanding and closer links include: the DEG's annual Koenigswinter Conferences; the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, (see chapter on Economic and Social Policy) and the Anglo-German Association.

7. In the area of foreign policy, apart from regular contact in EC political cooperation, the two countries maintain very full and frequent contacts between Foreign Ministries at a variety of levels and over a wide range of subjects. Details are attached at Annex I.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY

I. The Political Framework

1. Defence is possibly the single most important feature of the relationship between the UK and the FRG.

2. The UK and the FRG are allies in NATO and the WEU. They also work closely together, bilaterally and multi-laterally, in all arms control and disarmament fora, such as the CDE, MBFR, and the CD. Both have US nuclear weapons (including INF) stationed on their soil. In addition, the independent British nuclear deterrent is indirectly relevant to the FRG's security through its commitment to NATO, and because an additional decision-making centre complicates Soviet calculations. As major international trading economies, both countries have a common interest in out-of-area threats to eg trading routes.

II. British Forces Germany

3. Under the modified Brussels Treaty the UK is committed to maintaining forces on the Continent of Europe. This is reflected in the deployment of 55,000 Army and about 11,000 RAF personnel in the FRG. These deployments are consistent with the UK's commitment to the NATO doctrine of forward defence. Britain also has responsibilities as a guarantor of Berlin, where there are a further 3,000 troops and a British Military Government.

4. The presence of 67,000 Servicemen and their dependents in Germany is a major bond. This offers tremendous potential for the development of mutual understanding. The relationship with the Federal authorities at all levels is managed by the Joint Services Liaison Office. Details are given at Annex 2.

III Contacts

5. Contacts between the three Services of each country are extremely close. Defence Ministers and their junior Ministers meet regularly, several times a year. Chiefs of Defence Staff meet about twice a year. Other Service Chiefs meet ad hoc. At official level planning talks between each of the Service, and also between Pol/Mil experts, happen once or twice a year.

6. National Armament Directors meet bilaterally twice a year, and additionally in multilateral fora. There are very frequent contacts by their staffs and by the related single service operational requirements staffs.

7. There is considerable exchange of training at Staff Colleges. The RN have exchange officers in the Federal Marines, and there are Army and Air Force liaison and exchange officers in a variety of German service institutions.

8. Members of the Bundeswehr regularly train in the UK, eg sea training at Portland; the Bundeswehr have a tank gunnery training facility at Castlemartin; and there is joint manning of the Tornado conversion unit at Cottesmore.

9. Joint exercising is conducted in all three Services. A Bundeswehr brigade will be attached to Exercise Lionheart.

10. There is close contact between the military intelligence organisations in both countries.

IV. Equipment Collaboration

11. Cooperation on defence equipment projects is substantial. Tornado is the largest current example. Both countries are now participating in the preparatory work for the future European fighter aircraft (FEFA). But significant constraints on increased bilateral equipment cooperation are imposed by national industrial and military pressures

B. Problem Areas

1. Increasing political opposition, on environmental grounds to the inevitable consequences of a military presence (noise from training, from low flying) may cause operational difficulties to BFG (as for all NATO troops in the FRG).

2. Significant constraints on increased equipment cooperation are imposed by national industrial pressures and short term economic considerations, and by differing operational requirements.

3. The number of exchange personnel is limited by budgetary factors; the charges for training an officer are higher in the UK than in the FRG.

TRADE. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY

1. Both the British and German economies are typical examples of mature industrial societies. The industrial and commercial links between the two countries are vast and cannot be reviewed in any detail here. But the thickness of the economic texture binding the two countries together is illustrated by the £15½ billion of trade between them and by the fact that there are numerous British firms established in the Federal Republic and German firms established in the United Kingdom. The FRG is the UK's second most important market.
2. In certain respects the relationship of the two economies is complementary; in other respects it is competitive. Both countries have well developed agricultural, manufacturing and services sectors. In each of these sectors there are areas where one or other economy has a comparative advantage but the overall picture is characterised by a continuing German pre-eminence in most areas of manufacturing.
3. Both countries are committed through their membership of the European Community to closer integration. It follows from this that the bilateral instruments should complement the mechanisms of the European Community furthering that aim.
4. The trading and industrial links are fostered by, on the one hand, the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry in London and, on the other, by the commercial sections of British diplomatic and consular Posts and by the British Chamber of Commerce in Germany (headquarters in Cologne). Appended in two

Annexes, 3 and 4, are lists of the activities promoting Anglo/German relations of the British Chamber and the activities, under the same head of the Department of Trade and Industry.

5. There is considerable scope for Anglo/German cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, economic, financial, aid, and social policy arising from their common membership of a number of multilateral organisations and groupings, viz the European Community, the OECD, the Group of Five, the Summit 7 and the Group of Ten. In addition, there is a good deal of frequent ad hoc consultation on current issues between departments on both sides viz:

HM Treasury - Ministry of Finance;

DTI - Ministry of Economics;

FCO (ODA) - Ministry of Economic Cooperation;

Department of Energy - Ministry of Economy;

Department of Transport - Ministry of Transport;

MAFF - Ministry of Agriculture;

Office of Fair Trading - Kartellamt;

and of course between the two Central Banks.

In addition, the official Anglo/German Economic Committee meets once a year.

6. The frequency and closeness of consultation and collaboration in these various fora and contacts is excellent. That this is so results largely from long established common

traditions and attitudes and methods on both sides, and also from the similarity of aims and philosophies informing the economic strategies of the two governments; the Federal Government being committed to the concept of the Sozialmarktwirtschaft and the British Government to the concept of the mixed economy. But much of the consultation is directed at "third problems" rather than to closer integration between the two countries and economies, though that aim is often, indirectly, fostered.

The Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society

7. The Foundation was established by intergovernmental agreement in 1973 and incorporated in the UK by Royal Charter for a period of 12 years. It is supported by annual grants from both Governments, and derives further income from the £2 million with which it was originally endowed by the German Government, and small sums from sale of publications. The AGF's objectives are to promote the study and deepen the understanding of modern industrial society, and to foster education and knowledge in Britain and Germany in the fields of science, technology, commerce, economics, sociology and the arts with a view to promoting and stimulating the development of industrial society in a manner most beneficial to the community. The Foundation is working well.

Health and Social Security

8. There are occasional ministerial contacts in this field and frequent ad hoc meetings on specialised subjects. There are

frequent contacts in the European Community, the Council of Europe, the WHO and ILO.

Problems

9. The DHSS have drawn attention to difficulties over German Health Care and Social Security Regulations as they affect migrant workers, and occasional difficulties over students and temporary visitors. The DHSS believe the difficulty arises over the understandable German wish to minimise the financial pressure on their insurance funds. The DHSS have arranged talks with the responsible authorities about this.

Employment and Social Affairs

10. The British Trade Unions contributed to the revival of trades union activity in Germany after the war. German arrangements, whereby workers belong to the single union that covers their industry have worked well, and contributed to a situation where the wages, working conditions and social security benefits available to German working people are the envy of most other countries. There has recently been an increase in the frequency and range of bilateral ministerial contacts: and there are frequent ad hoc contacts at official level, both bilaterally and through the EC and ILO. British and German employers' organisations maintain close and regular contacts, while relations between the major trade union organisations are closer and warmer than they have been for some years. Nonetheless, there is a need to ensure that ministerial contacts in particular are renewed at regular

intervals.

11. A number of recent ministerial and official discussions have been concerned with establishing a common approach so far as practicable to issues arising in the context of draft EC proposals such as the Vredeling directive and the draft directive on industrial noise; and have had useful results. In addition there is scope for further developing official contacts through, for example, greater exchange of information and experience about training for work, measures to combat unemployment; and for adapting to changes in the nature and volume of demand for labour.

12. A note by the Department of Employment is attached at Annex 5.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

Anglo-German relations in science and technology are very deep indeed. Interaction in this field has been a prominent feature of the wider European cultural scene since at least the 17th century, from the Newton/Leibniz calculus debate to post-war British assistance to the German nuclear power industry. Historically, scientists cooperated because they knew that together they could achieve more than working in isolation. In the contemporary world much research and development has become too costly for individual European countries to consider alone. Present day Anglo-German relations in science and technology can be divided into 3 broad categories :

- (i) - University collaboration and exchange in pure science.
- (ii) - Government supported programmes in pure and applied science.
- (iii) - Industrial collaboration in applied science.

In all these areas British scientists find a great affinity with their German colleagues' approach to problems and that there is little in the way of a language barrier (English is the international language of science).

University Collaboration

Virtually every British university department has some

interaction with German universities and vice versa. Exchanges are funded from respective national sources, for example, the Research Councils in the UK and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in the FRG. The effect of these exchanges is that most professors in senior posts in the FRG have spent at least some of their careers working in the UK and virtually all have attended at least one conference or seminar in the UK. Scientists are ready to work in English because the language seems peculiarly suited to describing experimental and theoretical science.

Collaboration in Government-Supported Programmes

This involves the exchange of work and results between national facilities, Anglo-German cooperation in large international facilities, and cooperation in research and development associated with broad government objectives in both countries. A note by the Department of Education and Science (DES) on Anglo-German official scientific contacts is attached at Annex 6. The DES have drawn attention to the following important areas of cooperation:

- (i) Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC) -
Climatology, Oceanography, Wave Research, Remote Sensing and Ocean Circulation Studies, Antarctic Research, Research Ship Cruising;
- (ii) Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) -
"small" science and engineering;
- (iii) Medical Research Council (MRC) contact in
international organisations;

Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) - Bilateral agreement with the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)...

Industrial Collaboration in Applied Science

The FRG is the UK's second most important market overall. This is equally true (or perhaps even more so) of science and technology. European firms know they have to work together in the market place if they are to meet the US and Japanese challenge. The EC 'Esprit' programme recognises this.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE: OFFICIAL CONTACTS

1. The various contacts between Whitehall Departments and the corresponding Federal German Ministries as outlined at Annex 7. The overall picture is one of frequent and constructive contacts in many areas of work and at different levels. Once personal relationships have been established, many officials maintain telephone contact with their opposite numbers.

2. The Civil Service College and the Federal Academy for Public Administration (Bundesakademie für Öffentliche Verwaltung) run several courses a year in each direction for officials from one country to visit and learn about the other. The courses for British officials were until recently conducted entirely in German, but as the supply of interested German-speaking officials has dried up it has become necessary to introduce English speaking courses as well. The courses are popular, and valued by both sides.

3. The same two organisations have arranged a number of exchanges in recent years under which young officials from one country have been attached to a Government Department in the other for periods of up to six months. There have so far been British officials sent to the FRG on such attachments, and German officials in London. An increase in the number of such attachments would greatly help to improve the mutual understanding of the two bureaucracies; but there are problems, including:

a) the small number of British officials with an

adequate working knowledge of German;

- b) the decentralised nature of German bureaucracy, which means that some Whitehall officials have their counterparts in the Laender, not in Bonn;
- c) the fact that some Whitehall Departments are less ready to receive attachments than their German counterparts; the value of some attachments by German officials has been reduced because so much information has had to be withheld.

The 1984 annual conference of the unofficial association, European Young Administrators will be held in Heidelberg. In 1985 it will be held in the UK. These activities are a useful informal contribution to the work of the Civil Service College and the Bundesakademie.

LEGAL AFFAIRS

1. The Home Office report fairly frequent contacts with the Germans in areas within their field of responsibility and have drawn attention to:

- (i) immigration;
- (ii) broadcasting;
- (iii) police work including counter terrorism;
- (iv) limited contact in fire matters.

2. The Home Office Police Staff College and the Fire Service College maintain contacts with equivalent German institutions.

3. The Home Secretary has invited the Federal Minister of the Interior to visit Britain this year.

4. There have been occasional inter-governmental discussions (last occasion in 1976) with German lawyers on matters of mutual interest. The Lord Chancellor's department takes the lead in this country: The Ministry of Justice in Bonn.

5. There is an association of English and German lawyers (The Anglo-German Jurists Association) which meets periodically to discuss matters of mutual interest, in particular conflict of laws (for example, over adoption of children, or enforcement of maintenance payments).

EDUCATION

1. This chapter deals with education matters that in England and Wales are the responsibility of the Department of Education and Science (DES). A report by the DES is attached at Annex 8. This chapter and the DES report should be read in conjunction with the chapters on cultural relations and exchange programmes.

2. The DES has designated the FRG as an analogue country, that is one where the education system is of specific interest and one which, the DES believe, they can study to the advantage of education in Britain.

3. The autonomy of the Länder in Germany (and of Local Education Authorities in the UK) makes it difficult for either country to apply lessons learned in the other. But the DES find their contacts with the Federal Ministry of Education in Bonn and the Anglo-German Mixed Commission (see chapter on cultural relations) increasingly useful. There are regular contacts at official level between the two Ministries bilaterally and within the framework of the European Community. There are also of course extensive contacts between the British and German universities. The German Historical Institute in London plays a valuable role in contributing to a better understanding of the past.

4. The DES are keen to expand their educational contacts with the FRG in the following areas:

(i) information technology;

- (ii) links between the universities and industry;
- (iii) the school curriculum and in particular the question of how to raise standards.

5. The DES and British Council have drawn attention to the well established arrangements for German students to teach as assistants in British schools and British students and teachers to teach in German schools. These arrangements are valuable and should be encouraged. There is a practical difficulty in that English is the first foreign language in most German schools and knowledge of English is an essential qualification for many jobs. In Britain, however, German is not studied extensively, and there are few jobs where a knowledge of German is required. The limited extent to which German is studied in British schools is a matter for concern.

CULTURAL RELATIONS

1. There is a lively and rich cultural exchange between the two countries. The main instrument for this on the British side is the British Council, which aims, through exchanges, library work and promotion of the arts, to inform about all aspects of life in Britain outside the fields of politics, defence and trade. Cultural relations have developed within the framework of the Cultural Convention of 1958 which is applied by a Mixed Commission which meets biennially. The UK and the FRG cooperate also in the Council of Europe and UNESCO (see also Information chapter). A report by the British Council is attached at Annex 9.

2. The current bilateral problems are:

(i) the declining importance of German in British schools (see also education chapter);

(ii) shortage of funds for youth exchanges and, because of the low priority attached to German, limited interest.

INFORMATION AND THE MEDIA

1. The serious national press of each country reports events in the other extensively and fairly. Stories about the Royal Family figure extensively in the German popular press. The German press corps in London is much larger than the British press corps in the Federal Republic. But this largely reflects the decentralised nature of the German press, and the British corps makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity.
2. A unique development in recent years has been the simultaneous publication of the Financial Times in London and Frankfurt. The Frankfurt edition carries a substantial amount of German news and is already a part of the German media scene.
3. The situation in the broadcast media is less balanced. This is seen most obviously in television, where both German national broadcasting organisations (ARD and ZDF) have resident correspondents in London while the BBC and ITV have none (for television) in Germany: the BBC cover from Brussels and ITV from London. This means that Germany tends to figure on British television only when there is something sensational to report, while German television is able to show a broader picture. German broadcasters buy substantially more TV programmes and other material from the UK than do the BBC and ITV from German companies. Most of these are dubbed, but occasionally programmes are transmitted in English.

4. Information talks at senior official level take place roughly once a year, in Bonn and London alternately. Both sides find these exchanges useful and wish them to continue. The exchanges provide a framework for subsequent ad hoc cooperation.

Problem Areas

5. The relatively sparse coverage of the Federal Republic on British radio and TV, compared with the other way round. It may be attributed to:

- i) the British TV companies' relative shortage of funds and tendency to accord high priority to other countries;
- ii) the availability of English language programmes from the US, which can be used without dubbing or sub-titling.

TOURISM, EXCHANGES, MEETINGS

Tourism

1. Tourism, exchanges, meetings both informal and within institutions designed to encourage better understanding, all play an important role in ensuring that the next generation of British and German people will be aware of each other's concerns and societies, and capable of cooperating better with each other.
2. The FRG is not currently a mass market destination for British tourists although the attractions of areas such as the Black Forest, the German Alps, and the Bavarian Forest ought to be better known, as should the fact that food and accommodation outside the big hotels represent excellent value for money (and are cheap compared with this country). Germany (which cannot be packaged like Spain) continues to attract tourists with special interests, in music, art, architecture or beer (Oktoberfest). Germany is best appreciated by the independent tourist, who has some knowledge of the language. The low priority accorded to German in British schools means that many fewer young people are taken on school trips compared with France, even though the British Council spend more on youth exchanges with Germany than with any other country.
3. The UK is very popular with German tourists, especially young people. The British Tourist Authority in Frankfurt coordinate efforts in the FRG to keep up the flow of visitors.

Town twinning

4. Anglo-German twinings were the first to develop after the last war and some 360 partnerships are currently active. A significant number of German towns are waiting to be twinned with a British partner. Progress is slow, given the shortage of British funds and the fact that the majority of German towns seeking a British twin wish to do so in the south of England (primarily to save expense on travel).

Koenigswinter Conference

5. These important conferences, originally the private venture of Lilo Milchsack, the wife of a Düsseldorf businessman, encouraged by Sir Robert Birley (education adviser to the British High Commission at the time), are probably the best known Anglo-German institution. The weakness, if there is one, may be that those who participate are already aware of the utility of contact and dialogue between Britain and Germany. There is also a balance to be struck between the continuing interest of those who have been involved since the conferences started in 1950 and the need to introduce new faces. The young Koenigswinter Conference, held only in Berlin, attracts some financial support under the British Council's youth exchange programme, although (because it is always held in Berlin and because many of the participants are over age), it is not a youth exchange. "Young Koenigswinter" is run by the Berlin based Anglo-German Youth Exchange Council (DBJ), which is also subsidised by the Federal Government in Bonn.

Deutsch-Britischer Jugendaustausch (DBJ)

6. It will be for the German report to evaluate the work of this organisation. It organises and sponsors many Anglo-German youth exchanges and has been particularly successful with groups of young workers and apprentices.

The Anglo-German Association (AGA)

7. The AGA was established after the war in Britain by leading personalities concerned to restore relations between the two countries. It has a programme of activities in London (highlight annual dinner dance) and an annual conference in which regional AGA and other "affiliated societies" such as the association of German teachers take part. The AGA's original purpose has been accomplished but it still has a useful role as a central office which keeps track of Anglo-German activities.

CONCLUSIONS

The report brings out both the exemplary closeness of inter-governmental relations, and the extent and depth of official and non-official contacts between Britain and the FRG. Official contacts are very extensive and in most areas are meeting the needs of Ministries on each side. We have the impression however that there is still a need for greater understanding of each other's system of government, not least by the younger generation. There is, therefore, a continuing need to maintain, and where possible, develop exchanges across the board. This should lead over time to a wider knowledge of Germany and German institutions and systems in the UK, both within Government, business and industry, and the professions. The various unofficial and semi-official institutions such as Koenigswinter and the Anglo-German Foundation, whose work is described in the report, make an invaluable contribution here. We need to ensure that these organisations renew themselves and capture the imagination of the younger generation.

We have considered in the light of this report whether any new machinery is required to manage relations, taking account of experience in managing the Anglo-French, Franco-German and other bilateral relationships. We have concluded that our bilateral relationship has its own dynamic, and that there is not sufficient reason to establish new bureaucratic machinery. Where problems arise it is usually either

because money is not available for all the exchanges that the two sides would like to see, or because insufficient use is being made of the existing machinery.

The underlying problem remains how to increase mutual understanding and knowledge. Popular attitudes in Britain towards the Germans have become much more favourable in the past 25 years, as memories and attitudes inherited from the war period have faded. The British have come to view the FRG, as it is, as a friendly neighbour and ally: a recent opinion poll showed that the British regarded the West Germans as their best friends in Europe. Despite this favourable picture, there remains a problem in Britain; it can be summed up as insufficient knowledge of and interest in Germany. This is true both of the adult generation which may have retained an outdated picture of Germany, and the younger generation which may not have had the opportunity or inclination to visit the country or learn German. The difficulties in finding British civil servants to take up secondments offered in the German Administration suggest that the difficulty is present in Whitehall too.

Solving such a deep-rooted cultural problem will be a long-term enterprise. A deep knowledge of German history, language, culture, and society is always likely to be the preserve of a minority. Nevertheless it should be possible to spread knowledge more widely than at present. But the progress that has been made recently has been remarkable by any historical standard, and

certainly was not foreseen in 1945. This augurs well for the future.

The following conclusions relate to specific areas:

1. Industrial Policy

The Department of Trade and Industry would welcome regular official bilateral contacts on steel, particularly between European Community Steel Councils. More frequent bilateral discussions on ship building policy would also be desirable. The DTI would welcome exploratory discussions with the Germans in the field of new materials, in the context of the BRITE programme.

The work of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society should be encouraged and within the terms of its Royal Charter made as responsive as possible to the needs of Government and industry.

2. Health

The Department of Health and Social Security would welcome contacts with the appropriate German authorities responsible for licensing pharmaceutical manufacture.

3. Employment and Social Affairs

The Department of Employment considers that there is scope for developing further official contacts and exchanges of information and experience on training for

work, measures to combat unemployment, and adapting to changes in the nature and volume of the demand for labour. The Manpower Services Commission have suggested that the Anglo-German Foundation for the study of industrial society could be used more in this connection.

4. Energy

The Department of Energy would welcome Anglo-German workshops on energy conservation and renewable energy resources.

5. Science

The Department of Education and Science would welcome further cooperation with the FRG on:

- (i) airborne remote sensing of ocean colour and multi-spectral infrared scanning;
- (ii) the development of the UK spallation neutron source as a European facility;
- (iii) (Versailles Working Group) research on the United States superconducting supercollider and the large electron positron accelerator tunnel at CERN;
- (iv) (Versailles Working Group) solar systems to embrace NASA/EST interests;
- (v) wind powered energy;
- (vi) remote sensing proposals concerning radar altimetry.

6. Education and Culture

In view of the extensive nature of educational and cultural contacts, and in order to enhance bilateral cooperation in this area there shall be regular meeting of the cultural directors as well as the biennial meetings of the Anglo-German the Mixed Commission.

The Department of Education and Science would like to explore possible new initiatives to facilitate the exchange of information and experience on areas of Government priority, for example, raising levels of achievement at 16 plus. The method would be to examine curriculum and examination methods with a view to considering how these could be used to broaden pupils' skills and knowledge and make them more relevant to everyday life. It would also be valuable to share the experience of the education systems in the UK and the FRG in preparing for and maintaining the economic recovery. Every effort should be made to maintain the level of interest in Germany and the German language in British schools.

7. Information and the Media

The annual official information talks should be used to identify common problems and devise common strategies to deal with them.

The BBC External Services and Deutsche Welle could be encouraged to cooperate further in combating the growing

● cost of maintaining audibility around the world. The existing joint transmitter on Antigua provides an example of potentially advantageous mutual cooperation which should be explored further.

Both countries stand at the edge of the cable revolution. BBC TV is already piped to Belgium and German viewers' interest in BFBS TV transmissions makes it clear that there is a substantial potential audience for English TV broadcasts in Germany. Programme providers and cable companies in both countries should be encouraged to examine the possibilities of extending their services in the two countries.

8. Links between Municipalities

The report draws attention to the strength of traditional town links between the UK and the FRG. The DOE have suggested that the FRG might like to join as a full member of the International Town Development Association (which is concerned mainly with new towns).

9. Links between the British Forces in Germany and the German community

The innovative pilot scheme in Bielefeld which seeks to bring together a cross-section of the military and civilian community when they have a shared interest or live alongside one another could be adopted elsewhere as a means of strengthening links between the British Forces and the German community.

ANNEX I

ANGLO-GERMAN CONTACTS: FCO/AUSWAERTIGES AMT

Aid Policy Dept	Annual talks at Ministerial level. Official contacts through multinational fora.
African Depts (Central Africa Dept and East African Dept)	Occasional talks at DUS/AUS level. Official contacts through EC, NATO, Namibia contact group
Communications Operations	Six-monthly EC talks: further ad hoc meetings
Communications Planning Staff	Meetings as necessary
Consular Dept	Ad hoc meetings as necessary
Cultural Relations Dept	Biennial meetings of UK/Federal German Mixed Commission. Official contacts through EC, Council of Europe, Euro-Arab dialogue, UNESCO. Ad hoc consultations on a wide range of bilateral and international topics
Defence Dept	Six-monthly Foreign Ministerial meeting at North Atlantic Council. Six-monthly politico-military talks at official level Six-monthly trilateral meeting (US/FRG/UK) before MBFR rounds. Regular multilateral contact through NATO, MBFR and CDE
East European Dept	Regular official contact through East European Working Group of the Ten. Bilateral talks as required.
Energy Science and Space Dept	Annual talks at PUS level on energy research and technology (with Dept of Energy and DTI).
Economic Service (International Division)	Annual Anglo-German Economic Committee meeting; occasional official contacts on ad hoc basis.
European Community Dept (External)	Ad hoc meetings between Aid Ministers. Regular bilateral talks on Lomé and development issues and official contacts in multilateral fora; regular contacts through EC working groups and PoCo.
European Community Dept (Internal)	Three monthly Ministerial meeting on political co-operation. and Working Group meetings.

Near Eastern Dept }
South Asian Dept }
South East Asian Dept }

Official contact through six-weekly EC/Asia working group meetings.

Information Dept

Annual bilateral information talks at official level.

Information Technology Department

Ad hoc discussions as necessary.

Legal Advisers

Meetings as necessary.

Library and Records Dept

Six-monthly official talks and regular correspondence.

Maritime, Aviation and Shipping Dept

Regular official meetings on Airbus, Counter Terrorism, UNLOSC.

Mexico and Central America Dept

Bilateral exchanges in margins of EC Working Group meetings.

Middle East Dept

No formalised arrangements; Iran/Iraq a frequent topic in Ministerial meetings.

Migration and Visa Dept

Official contact as necessary.

Near-East and North African Dept

Regular contact through EC working group meetings.

Nuclear Energy Dept

Six-monthly bilateral meetings at AUS level
Official contact through IAEA, PoCo, URENCO

Planning Staff

Regular meetings at official level, plus contact at international conferences.

Southern African Dept

Bilateral contacts as necessary

Southern European Dept

Four-monthly talks on Cyprus at official level.

South Pacific Dept

Occasional contact through Heads of Mission EC PoCo meetings.

Trade Relations and Export Dept

Frequent official contact through NATO Economic Committee, UN Economic Commission for Europe, COCOM, Euro-Arab Dialogue meetings on Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements.

Training

Annual 'Bund' Civil Service course.

United Nations Dept

Annual bilateral talks at AUS level.

Western European Dept

Six-monthly Head of Govt and Ministerial bilaterals (Anglo-German Summit); further bilaterals on ad hoc basis in the margins of EC, NATO and other meetings.

Frequent meetings of Ministers of State in margins of multilateral fora; and bilateral visits as required.

Official talks at PUS level 1-2 times a year; frequent talks at official level as required.

Western European Union; annual Ministerial meeting; monthly meetings of WEU Council.

Council of Europe six-monthly meeting of Committee of Ministers; monthly Ambassadorial meetings.

West Indian and Atlantic
Dept

Occasional meetings at official level.

ANNEX 2

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONSHIPS WITHIN BFG

INTRODUCTION

1. The British Forces in Germany recognise clearly the need to establish and maintain a favourable climate of opinion in the host nation, and to foster good community relations. Indeed, without such good relations, it would be difficult to carry out their task in Germany, in particular in the face of increasing public concern over environmental issues.

2. For that reason BFG, making full use of the Joint Services Liaison Organisation (JSLO), encourage every sort of contact - social, cultural, sporting and military - between the two communities; considerable effort in terms of both money and manpower is expended on a wide variety of projects.

SPECIFIC ANGLO-GERMAN LINKS

3. BFG are concentrated within the States of North Rhine Westphalia and Lower Saxony. The following links have been established in these areas:

a. Official. Personal relationships have been developed by JSLO at the State, regional government (Regierung-spräsident), county, and municipal levels. These relations are important at Garrison level where the Services Liaison Officer (SLO) is regarded by both the

German and British military as the key figure in bringing the two communities together.

b. Committees. Official Anglo-German committees are organised in many Garrison towns and RAF stations. They deal with a range of subjects including 'living together', aircraft noise, pollution, road safety, schools, churches, and the organisation of social events.

c. VIPs. With the British Consuls-General in the FRG, JSLO advises BFG on the arrangements for Royal and other VIP visits to the British Forces, and the involvement of German officials.

d. Social. SLOs are responsible for advising on participation of local representatives and the press at annual BFG Receptions, Queen's Birthday Parades, military presentations and 'Freedom of the City' celebrations. Many British units/Garrisons have received the 'Freedom' of their cities.

e. German Press. The BFG Public Information organisations, together with JSLO, provide local newspapers with factual information on BFG and their involvement in local events; they correct errors when these occur.

f. Community Relations. Two effective instruments in fostering good community relations are:

(1) Bands. These are always in demand. They appear at local events, such as massed band concerts, festivals, and other municipal occasions. They give concerts in the villages in which BFG have conducted their autumn exercises.

(2) Military Aid to Civil Community. BFG units, and particularly Royal Engineer units, carry out official projects sponsored by local authorities (construction jobs, including minor roads and bridges). Apart from the material value of the assistance given, this brings the members of the unit into contact with the local citizens.

g. Sport.

- (1) Anglo-German athletic events/team games.
- (2) Mutual use of sporting facilities.
- (3) Reciprocal membership of sporting clubs (eg riding, gliding, golf, soccer).
- (4) Individual sportsmen, both German and British, with interests in minority sports (eg canoeing, angling, rock climbing, fencing).

h. Anglo-German Clubs/Societies. These exist in a number of Garrison towns and pursue various interest - reading, plays, music, etc. There are generally more applicants from the German than the British side, which may be due to a desire on the part of German applicants to learn or practise their English.

i. Twinnings. BFG are concerned with two types of twinning:

(1) Between German and British Towns. Local Garrison/British units are frequently involved in twinning celebrations/events in the German town which has a British "twin".

(2) Between British Units and German Towns/Villages. Units, including RAF squadrons and Army regiments, often establish a close relationship with a local town or village. These liaisons embrace sporting and social events and lead to personal contacts.

j. Schools. An innovative pilot scheme in Bielefeld, sponsored by HQ 1(BR) Corps, seeks to bring a cross-section of the military and civilian community together when they have a shared interest or live alongside one another; for example, BFG Schools with the teachers and senior pupils of local German schools. It is hoped that this type of contact will spread to other garrisons.

4. This catalogue shows how widespread are BFG's links with local populations. In general, relations between the forces and the local communities are good. But they could be closer. Whereas there are strong links between Commanders and their staffs, at all levels, with their counterparts in the German representative hierarchy, from Federal down to Municipal and

Parish level, there is much less genuine contact at grass roots. This is to some extent due to the language barrier. Every effort is being made to raise this; for instance, all Commandes at one star level must pass the military German Colloquial examination before assuming their appointment. Another factor is that British Servicemen change over very rapidly and personal contacts are lost.

5. On balance, we believe that the state of BFG's relationships with the German Community is healthy and is steadily improving. But it is a relationship which has continually to be worked upon if it is to thrive.

ANNEX 3

PAPER BY THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GERMANY (BCCG)

1. The BCCG was founded by British and German businessmen in 1960, initially as a forum in which they could meet, exchange information, share experience and discuss common problems. It is now a fully-fledged chamber of commerce with almost 600 members (about half of them British subsidiaries in Germany) engaged in trade, investment and other business relations between Germany and Britain.

2. The BCCG's object is to further trade and investment between the two countries by promoting new contacts and business cooperation between British and German firms; by providing information, advice and assistance to firms already engaged in British-German business operations, and by representing their interests to authorities in both countries.

3. The Chamber is an independent, non-profit organisation financed primarily by its members' subscriptions and run by their elected representatives. Almost 100 British and German business and professional people serve in an honorary capacity on its Council or on the committees which arrange the Chamber's specialist or regional activities. Other members contribute to the BCCG's series of information papers or to its yearbook, magazine and bulletin; take part in its regular surveys, or serve under a free consultancy scheme for newcomers to British-German business.

4. The central Secretariat staff deal with individual enquiries from both members and non-members, produce the Chamber's publications, service its Council, arrange the AGM supporting programmes and seminars, administer the "English for Commerce" and other examinations, and provide other services (listed in the attached leaflet).

5. The BCCG is now setting up a Scholarships Foundation, funded by a number of its members, to provide financial assistance to British and German students, the sons and daughters of members or of employees of member companies, in carrying on their studies in Germany or the UK respectively.

6. The Chamber works closely with the UK official commercial services in Germany. H M Ambassador is its Patron, and the Embassy and Consulates-General are represented on its Council and regional committees. The BCCG also cooperates with the German Chamber of Industry and Commercies, London, by comparing notes on activities and future plans at annual meetings of the two governing bodies; by under-taking joint survey and making joint representations, and by providing certain services to each other's members.

7. The BCCG also cooperates with the leading chambers of industry and commerce in Germany itself, above all by co-sponsoring and organising with them joint meetings, seminars, interview days, etc, and by sending to them (and to trade associations and to the German Foreign Trade Information Bureau) enquiries likely to be of interest to their members.

The Chambers in Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Stuttgart also provide facilities for the "English for Commerce" examinations arranged there by the BCCG.

8. The BCCG cooperates with a number of other German and British organisations active in the general field of British-German relations, such as:

1) The Confederation of British Industry (CBI), London
- the BCCG is the CBI's official representative in Germany;

2) London Chamber of Commerce and Industry (LCCI), London
- the BCCG organises the LCCI's "English for Commerce" and other examinations in Germany;

3) The Anglo-German Association (AG), London
- an Hon Vice-President of the BCCG is a member of the AGA's Executive Committee;

4) The Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, London
- the Foundation is a member of the BCCG;

5) The Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft (DEG), Düsseldorf
- the BCCG and DEG coordinate their programme planning, and arrange some joint events, inviting each other's members to other meetings;

6) The Deutsch-Britischer Jugendaustausch (DBJA), Berlin
- the BCCG is a sustaining member of the DJBA, and gives a

reception each year for British trainees working temporarily in Berlin;

7) The Fachhochschule Osnabrück cooperates with the Buckinghamshire College of Further Education and a French institute in a joint "European Business Studies" programme for British, German and French students

- the Fachhochschule Osnabrück is a member of the BCCG;

8) The Toennissteiner Kreis, a jointly sponsored by the Federation of German Industry, the German Employers Confederation and the Association of German Chambers of Commerce

- the BCCG is cooperating with the TK by helping to secure UK speakers who can visit Germany to address meetings of both organisations' members;

9) Arbeitsgemeinschaft Internationaler Partnerschaft, Hennef

- the BCCG is a member of this town twinning promotion organisation;

10) British Institute of Management (BIM)

- the German branch of the BIM is a member of the BCCG; it has regional groups of both German and British (civilian and service) members in Germany;

11) The German Accountants Group, affiliated to the UK Institute of Cost and Management Accountants

- both Chairman and Secretary of the Group are members of the BCCG;

12) British Forces Education Service (BFES), Mönchengladbach;
- the BCCG has provided for the BFES Careers Service a list of
members, both British and German, willing to advise sixth-form
pupils on their trades and professions;

ANNEX 4

ANGLO-GERMAN CONTACTS: NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ministerial

Bilateral meetings about 4-6 times a year, including
summits.

Official

Regular meetings at Permanent Secretary level.

i) Trade Policy and Export Promotion issues:

Regular and frequent contact at Deputy Secretary and
Under Secretary level with German officials at
summits, in the margins of Brussels meetings and
other fora, and by telephone.

ii) Insurance and Company Policy

Two bilateral meetings at Deputy Secretary level
with German officials in February and October 1983.
Further meetings may be desirable, but there is
already frequent bilateral contact at Brussels and
in the margins of other international meetings.

iii) Telecommunications

At least one regular bilateral meeting has been held each year over the last three years. These contacts will continue.

iv) Electronics Applications

There are useful bilateral meetings with German officials on micro-electronics, optoelectronics and fibre optics. These take place about three times a year and were initiated in 1981; the venue alternates between the UK and Germany. On one or two specific occasions industrialists have been included.

v) Robotics and advance manufacturing technology

Official contacts take place with the Germans as part of the tripartite robotics group which also involves France. The group initiated in 1981 meets about twice a year to discuss areas of possible collaboration in robotics and advanced manufacturing technology. The UK is pleased at the progress made by the group and meetings will continue on a regular basis.

vi) Standards policy

There are frequent and regular contacts between officials at roughly Assistant Secretary level on policy and practical problem questions in the field of quality

assurance, standards, certification, testing and technical barriers to trade.

Regular tripartite meetings (including France) at Under Secretary level take place at annual intervals.

vii) Shipbuilding Policy

There is regular contact at official level at Community meetings, but a separate bilateral meeting at Under Secretary level was held in Bonn in mid-1983. It is intended to step up these bilateral contacts in 1984.

viii) Steel

Several meetings have recently taken place at official level to discuss Community steel policy, and two ad hoc meetings took place in Bonn in preparation for steel councils.

ix) Jurisdictional matters

In 1983 there was a visit by two officials from the Department to Bonn for discussions on mutual attitudes to jurisdictional problems with the USA. This contact will probably be resumed from time to time in the future.

NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT

1. Ministerial/Official Visits

In November 1982, it was agreed that there should be regular Ministerial and official contact. Fairly frequent contacts were maintained in 1983 (the Secretary of State and two other Ministers visited Germany) after a long gap. We need to ensure the maintenance of such contacts at regular intervals. Good links already exist between the Manpower Services Commission and the Bundesanstalt fuer Arbeit.

2. The Social Partners

Regular and close contacts are maintained between employer's organisations; the EEF has particularly close links with Gesamtmetall and the CBI has regular contacts with the German Employer's Organisations BDI and BDA. As far as trade unions are concerned, contacts between the TUC and DGB are mainly through the European TUC and the ICFTU. A delegation from the TUC did, however, visit Dusseldorf last summer. There are links of varying closeness and intimacy between individual trade unions. Again, contacts are often through the appropriate international organisations (IMF, FIET and so on) but British Trade Union Delegations regularly appear at German Trade Union Congresses and the senior officials on both sides know one another well.

3. Young Worker Exchange Scheme

This EC scheme, originally set up in May 1964, offers young people a period of work experience and vocational training with an employer in another Community country. Following completion and evaluation of the first programme, a second programme commenced in July 1979. The new programme has been slow to start; the number of exchanges with Germany (British and German) since 1980 totals nearly 100 young people - not as many as expected. However, the UK regards it as providing useful vocational training and young people on the Government's Youth Training Scheme are able to participate. The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges co-ordinates the scheme in the UK.

ANNEX 6

ANGLO-GERMAN SCIENTIFIC CONTACTS: NOTE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Secretary of State last met with German Minister for Research in December 1982. A meeting intended in 1983 was postponed. Discussions about a meeting in early 1984 are proceeding.

Other Ministerial meetings at PUSS level have taken place, either in the UK or Germany, every year since 1979. The most recent was in October 1983.

Official: Deputy Secretary attends tripartite Meetings on Science Policy together with Chief Scientific Adviser Cabinet Office, with German and French Counterparts. Meeting now takes place about once a year, sited in each country in rotation.

Research Councils have many links via individual scientists in the various institutes with their counterparts in Germany. The Councils also have formal and informal agreements for cooperation particularly in the following:-

- SERC European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)
- " Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL)
- " European Space Agency (ESA)
- " European Incoherent Scatter Scientific Association
(EISCAT)
- " ROSAT (West German Satellite carrying Xray telescope)
- " AMPTE (Active Magnetospheric Particle Tracer Explorers)
- " Spallation Neutron Source (SNS) (SERC's major facility)
- " SNQ (The German equivalent to SNS)
- " MRSE (Microwave Remote Sensing Experiment)

NERC The following Institutes of the Natural Environment Research Council have collaborative links with German Research Establishments:-

Inst. of Geological Sciences in a European geological survey link and radio-active waste disposal on land.

Inst. of Oceanographic Sciences with FRG Oceanographic Institutions including research into disposal of radio-active waste at sea.

British Antarctic Survey with Alfred Wegener Institut fur Polarforschung

Thematic Information Services unit discussions on remote sensing mainly with the German Aerospace Establishment (DFVLR)

Inst. of Hydrology flood protection joint research within EC Environmental Programme

Inst. of Terrestrial Ecology research on grasslands, conservation of land and birds, and air pollution effects

MRC The Medical Research Council are the UK adhering members of the European Molecular Biology Organisation (EMBO) which includes EMBL (Laboratory) and EMEC (Conference). Germany is one of nine other members.

There are also many informal contacts at scientific level under ad hoc arrangements

ESRC The Economic and Social Research Council has a bilateral agreement with the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft enabling exchanges of social scientists for study and research.

AFRC The Agricultural and Food Research Council has many contacts at Institutional and Scientist level with counterparts in German establishments. These are invariably on an ad hoc basis.

The Royal Society administers a DES grant for long and short term visits via the European Science Exchange Programme, to and from Western Europe, by scientists at both senior and junior level.

The Society is the adhering body to the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) which embraces Academics, Research Councils and Governments of 64 countries (including the Federal Republic of Germany).

The five Research Councils and the Royal Society are members of the European Science Foundation (ESF), a non-governmental organisation for bodies which are responsible for supporting scientific research at a national level.

ANNEX 7

ANGLO-GERMAN GOVERNMENTAL CONTACTS

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Ministerial: annual bilateral talks, with further meetings in the margins of summits and Agriculture Councils in Brussels.

Official: frequent ad hoc meetings, EDC study (now completed) on the comparative efficiency of dairy farming in England and Wales and the FRG, contacts as appropriate.

Ministry of Defence Ministerial: meetings at Secretary of State level at bilateral summits, and as appropriate in the margins of NATO Ministerials; periodic Secretary of State trilateral meetings (with France) on equipment matters; periodic Minister of State meetings on procurement.

Official: Chief of Defence

Procurement meetings at least twice a year, with frequent further meetings on procurement as necessary; annual Defence Staff talks; CDS/Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr talks every 6-9 months; numerous other Service contacts at a number of levels.

Department of Education
and Science

Ministerial: occasional meetings at Secretary of State level; regular meetings at PUSS level.

Official: regular PUS talks; annual tripartite talks (with French) on science policy at PUS level; frequent meetings at international fora (OECD, EC, NATO Science Committee); numerous formal and informal meetings of research councils; periodic seminars on information technology; occasional meetings on co-operation in higher education; frequent meetings on administration of youth and students exchanges (CBEVE); frequent official exchanges.

Department of
Employment

Ministerial: fairly regular meetings; two meetings at Secretary of State level in 1983.

Official: annual PUS meetings; annual MSC Chairman meetings; annual meetings under a formal exchange of information agreement on the safety of nuclear installations; ad hoc contacts on a number of technical issues.

Department of Energy

Ministerial: from time to time on an ad hoc basis (2 meetings at Secretary of State level in 1983).

Official: PUS (and usually FCO representation) meets German side once or twice a year; other occasional ad hoc meetings as necessary.

Department of
Environment

Ministerial: Occasional meetings on environmental protection (EP); meetings as necessary on regional planning,

housing and urban development.

Official: Anglo-German working party meets twice yearly to discuss a wide range of EP issues; bilateral contact on EP expected to increase; occasional meetings on regional planning etc.

FCO

Covered separately

Department of Health
and Social Security

Ministerial: occasional (one meeting at Secretary of State level in 1983).

Official: fairly frequent ad hoc contacts on specialised subjects.

Home Office

Ministerial: very occasional (Secretary of State bilateral planned this year).

Official: fairly frequent contact on an ad hoc basis on subjects including immigration, broadcasting, police, technical co-operation and counter

terrorism; regular liaison
between immigration officers;

limited contact on fire
matters.

Lord Chancellor's
Office

Official level discussions on
legal matters approximately
every two years.

Management and
Personnel Office

Official: regular contacts over
training and the Anglo-German
interchange scheme for civil
servants.

Department of Trade
and Industry

Ministerial: bilateral meetings
4-6 times a year, including
summits.

Official: regular meetings at
PUS level; frequent contact at
DUS and AUS levels on trade
policy and export promotion
issues at summits, Brussels
meetings and other fora;
biannual DUS meetings on
insurance and company policy;
annual meeting on
telecommunications; meetings on
electronics applications three

times a year; biannual tripartite (and France) meetings on robotics and advanced manufacturing technology; ad hoc meetings and annual tripartite AUS-level meetings on standards policy; regular contacts on shipbuilding policy; ad hoc meetings on Community steel policy and jurisdictional matters.

Department of Transport

Ministerial: occasional meetings on an ad hoc basis.
Official: annual meetings to discuss permits and licences for road haulage and international coach travel; ad hoc contacts as necessary.

Treasury

Ministerial: Chancellor attends the six monthly bilateral summit and there are also frequent ad hoc consultations
Official: Anglo-German Economic Committee meets once a year (includes Bank of England and FCO); other frequent ad hoc meetings.

ANGLO-GERMAN GOVERNMENTAL CONTACTS IN EDUCATION

Paper by the Department of Education and Science

1. The Department of Education and Science has recently accorded a higher profile to maintaining and improving close relations with the FRG in the field of education, and in particular to sharing experience in areas of common concern to both countries. Efforts have been concentrated on the following priority areas:

- (a) information technology;
- (b) the transference of experience between further and higher education and industry;
- (c) institutional links.

ANGLO-GERMAN BILATERAL CO-OPERATION

2. Following the Anglo-German Mixed Commission talks held in London at the end of 1982, closer co-operation has been successfully developed at a number of levels:

(a) Inter-Military contact

(i) Ministerial: It is intended that the German Minister of Education will make a visit to the UK later in the year;

(ii) Official: Following the visit of the German State Secretary to London in February 1983, it is planned that the DES Permanent Secretary will make a return visit to the FRG in May 1984. Regular informal talks led at Under-Secretary level have been established between the two Ministries, the first of which was held in Bonn in November 1983.

/(b)

(b) Shared Seminars

(i) Institutional: A seminar to examine common problems, including relations with industry, and the scope for extending co-operation between the Fachhochschulen and Polytechnics was held in Mainz in September 1983 and was attended by representatives of institutions, Government and central bodies. It is intended to follow up the seminar by setting up exploratory meetings and other contacts between relevant organisations from the two countries with a view to initiating partnership arrangements and facilitating better exchange of information on courses, research etc.

(ii) Information Technology: A seminar on the impact of new technologies on education in schools was held in April in the UK and was attended by administrators and practitioners. The programme will include school visits to enable the visitors to see at first hand work on microelectronics in schools mainly in the context of the Microelectronics Education Programme (MEP). A similar seminar and visits programme has been suggested by the Germans for late 1984/early 1985 to look at their work in the field of microelectronics in Further Education.

(c) Exchanges:

(i) General: The UK are proposing that a colloquium might be held involving people from both countries concerned with education and youth exchanges to consider the consolidation and development of educational links and exchanges between the UK and FRG.

(ii) Technical Education: At present, the two Ministries are exploring the possibilities of developing an exchange programme between British and German apprentices and young adults along the lines of one currently being established between the French and British, to pursue the most effective ways of preparing the sort of workforce needed for industrial renewal and development.

(iii) Institutional: The Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges (CBEVE) have an extensive programme of links and exchanges with the FRG, including exchange of foreign language assistants, teacher exchanges, teacher short courses, school pupil links (visits and exchanges, penfriendships) and student work placements.

STUDY VISITS

3. British universities have taken advantage of the EC scheme in 1976 for the development of joint programmes of study between institutions of higher education in different Member States with a view to assisting student mobility, securing about 70% of the grants made available. At local education authority level, the FRG and Denmark are the

countries most often chosen for visits by regional and local administrators under the EC Short Study Visits Scheme.

4. During 1983, four groups from the UK visited the FRG as part of the final year of a 3-year study visit programme on technical education co-ordinated by the DES and arranged by the FE Staff College at Coombe Lodge, with the assistance of the British Council and CBEVE.

GENERAL CONTACTS

5. In addition to the specific areas of bilateral co-operation outlined above, officials and members of HM Inspectorate have attended meetings in and made visits to the FRG.

ANNEX 9

ANGLO-GERMAN CULTURAL RELATIONS

PAPER BY THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Introduction

The essential characteristic of these is that they are long-term; increasingly, therefore, they are aimed at the next generation of Germans.

Cultural Relations work

- informs the Germans about all aspects of Britain (excluding politics, defence and commerce),
- generates appreciation and understanding of Britain,
- develops collaboration between the two countries, often over the long term.

Instruments and Programmes

The main instrument on our side is the British Council, whose activities are undertaken on the German side by the Goethe Institut (language, libraries culture); the DAAD (academic exchanges, scholarships); the A. von Humboldt Stiftung (scientific exchange); the Carl Duisberg Foundation (vocational and industrial training); Internationales (book programmes); Ministry of Youth, Family and Health (Youth Exchange); Deutscher Städtetag (town-twinning) etc.

A. Libraries & Information about Britain

1. British Council (32% of BC effort, re-distributing administrative overheads)
 - 4 Libraries (lending and reference) ☉
 - 64,000 Books
 - 340 periodical titles
 - 4,800 documentary films, slide-sets, cassettes etc (AV material).
 - 7,900 members, including over 550 postal loan corporate and individual members, including 230 schools, university departments etc, 120 individual teachers
 - 30,000 educational, reference, informational enquiries answered annually; computer search facility (Cologne) & British and other databases. Promotion of sale of British Books (Frankfurt Book Fair, Book exhibitions, and a full-time L/E post to inform British publishers about German booksellers and vice-versa.)

Provision of 'Landeskunde' materials (see English Language, below).

2. COI, BIS, Embassy Information Section

3. British TV-Radio (BBC, IBA, BFBS)

Enormous range and variety of programmes dubbed into German. (NB. Most radio stations also record visiting British musical groups, often under BC sponsorship).

There is currently great demand for English-language versions, hence popularity of BC shown feature films (183 in 1982/83) and of loans of documentaries (1228 in 1982/83).

Cable and satellite TV will have a marked effect on ability of Germans to receive British TV programmes.

B. Exchange programmes (26.8% of BC activity).

Targetted BC Exchanges

Subject breakdown:	46% Education and Social Sciences
	29% Science and Technology
	14% English Language and Literature
	10% Arts and Humanities
	1% Other

These are designed to inform key people, academic and non-academic, about British developments in their various fields,; and to identify partners for future collaboration over the longer term.

150 Visitors to Britain (ranging from fully-programmed fully-funded in Britain to small grants-in-aid).

20 - 25 Scholarships for academic and other high-flyers and short-term bursaries for a piece of grant research.

6 scholarships for young lawyers.

160 Travel grants for academic interchange, to establish inter-departmental links or collaborative research and to lead to further staff and student exchange.

4 - 6 group study tours in non-academic fields (e.g. German engineers studying British engineering education; Landtag Committees studying public funding of the Arts). Self-financing.

Specialist Courses in Britain (namely science, medicine, public administration, agriculture). About 40 - 50 German participants. Largely self-financing and highly specialised.

120 specialist tourists and lecturers from Britain, about 26 % fully programmed. Lecturers on In-Service teachers' courses run by Länder (English, Landeskunde); Lecturers at Universities and Seminars (e.g. Hohenkammer), those identifying institutions and individuals for scientific interchange.

Un-targeted exchanges

Youth Exchange c. £ 175,000 through BC London to youth groups and organisations to subsidise short group exchanges in both directions. The programme with Germany is Britain's largest. 8,800 people were funded by Britain in 1982/83 and 12,000 by the German partner organisation: Ministry of Youth, Family and Health; local liaison and advice by BC Germany.

School Exchanges No central subsidy. Financed by Länder or by municipalities (often within town-twinning links) on German side and by LEAs in Britain. Advice and practical help provided by Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges.

Estimated numbers: 10 - 15,000 p. a.

Town Twinning Links (pump-priming funds for initial exchange of municipal officials from British Council London; BC Germany liaises and informs); 350 current links (biggest number between UK and any other country); 10 - 15 new twinning ceremonies every year. Waiting list: about 40 German cities, about 10 British. Most of S.E. & S.W. England saturated, particularly larger towns. Many links Bavaria-Scotland; Baden-Württemberg-Wales; unsatisfied demand from N. Ireland.

(Many school, sport, music, municipal exchanges under these links).

Other exchanges

Difficult to quantify (e.g. au-pairs).

c. 40,000 Germans visit Britain annually for English Language short-courses, often combined with holidays. (see English Language, below).

C. The Arts (20,8 % of BC activity)

Arts, like Education, a Länder and municipal responsibility, and under 3% of £ 700 million devoted to it in Germany comes from Central Government. Decentralisation and municipal rivalry and independence have created facilities in cities which are the envy of Europe. Receptivity to cultural offerings high, but standards also high. Most of the money goes into permanent companies and orchestras, and apart from festivals (which have special funding) and cities with no resident performers, cultural presentations have to be subsidised if proper geographical coverage and representative repertoire are to be maintained. There is a downward trend in German funding for the Arts, and therefore increasing difficulties in financing tours by foreign groups.

Over 90 % of cost of British visiting groups met by German funding.
BC 'notional' London performing arts budget for Germany about £ 32,000, in practice usually more.

Fine Arts separately funded by BC London, over 90 % funded by German galleries, museums etc.

BC expenditure from Local Germany budget (including smaller-scale performances in Council Centres, Universities, Anglo-German Societies) about £ 30,000, receipts £ 8,000. ☐

c 6 Fine Arts and photo exhibitions every year

18 - 20 Music Tours

2 - 3 Drama or Dance tours.

B. English Language & Literature work

English Language Centre, British Council Munich

Highly specialised, (subsidised), courses for government departments, companies, and occupational groups (e.g. doctors, architects, lawyers, teachers and advanced learners of English).

Support for key institutions of English

BC English Language Officer and Regional offices, using Council exchange programmes to support teacher-training courses by Länder, activities by key University English Departments, conferences, seminars, and curriculum development projects.

'Landeskunde' (cultural studies)

This forms part of English teaching at all educational levels, and is about a variety of aspects of life in Britain. See para 1.1 for library provision. A Landeskunde element has now been introduced into many Land In-Service Courses for teachers which BC supports with Exchange funds, and it is also a key element of recent BC collaboration with WDR on the making of films about life in Norwich, for educational use.

A further Landeskunde development is a series of Seminars for Land Civil Servants, in English, about Britain, with distinguished British speakers. Seminars were held in Bavaria in 1981 and 1983, and with Baden-Württemberg in 1983.

English Literature

English studies collections in Libraries and for postal loans. Support for symposia on Literature and poetry, bringing out British speakers. Lecture tours for contemporary writers (using the opportunity to promote sales of their work).

British Assistant Teachers

There are 400 - 500 in German schools in any one year, under arrangements run by the Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges. Many receive materials support and advice from the Council.

English Courses in Britain

The BC maintains displays and publicises reference material about all recognised courses, which about 40,000 Germans attend each year at their own expense.

E. Science and Technology

The Council's specialist Science Officer complements the work of the Embassy's Science Section by organising scientific interchange and links, mainly in the University and Fachhochschule/Polytechnic sector, using Council exchange programmes, to identify and exploit areas of particularly fruitful collaboration. 29 % of all exchanges funds deployed by the Council are in this field. The priority areas are engineering and applied science, ie those fields in which research or other collaboration are likely to have the most practical benefit.

F. Education

Germany is an "analogue country" for DES, ie one in which it seeks to gain practical benefit for the British system by studying the German. Activities include the following:

Exchanges between officials of the DES (including HMI) and the Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft (BMBW).

Information Visits by groups of British educators (e.g. vocational trainers arranged by Coombe Lodge, Central Bureau and BC).

Exchanges between Universities and Fachhochschulen/Polytechnics - arranged by the Council.

Informational visits to Britain by Länder officials, teacher-educators, etc arranged by the Council.

(46% of British Council Exchange funds are spent on Education and the Social Sciences.

Progress Report

on

Anglo-German Relations

February 1984

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At the Anglo-German Consultations of Heads of Government in Bonn on 29 October 1982, Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl summed up Anglo-German relations as follows:

"It is a solid and mature friendship. It is founded on the common interests of both countries. It is rooted in our international obligations, be they in the European Community or in NATO. The United Kingdom also remains a guarantor of our security, of the peace and freedom of the Federal Republic of Germany. The existence of the Army of the Rhine is part of the history of German liberty. The United Kingdom is a protective power in Berlin."

From the British side, too, our close co-operation and agreement on important questions, in particular those of foreign policy, defence and Europe, is emphasized at high-level meetings. Intergovernmental co-operation has increasingly become a matter of course in a broad partnership conducted in a businesslike manner, marked by openness and trust in the reliability and professional competence of the other.

Fortunately, the close partnership between the two Governments is reflected in the regard of the two peoples for each other. A recent opinion poll indicated that the Federal Republic of Germany is considered in the United Kingdom to be Britain's "best friend" in Europe. Similarly, in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom rates as Germany's most important European partner next to France.

The Elysée Agreement formalized a historical turning-point in Franco-German relations. No such formalization of Anglo-German relations has taken place. It is indeed doubtful whether such additional institutionalization is necessary or even desirable. Every mature relationship develops its own quality and its own forms. For all its informality, not even the Anglo-German relationship can do without institutions: the biannual Anglo-German summit talks can be regarded as the umbrella institution and the highest authority. In the "Königswinter talks" the two countries have a discussion forum at their disposal which serves almost as a "Parliament", and which, as an instrument

of the Anglo-German association, has become part and parcel of our public life. Another institution created by the two Governments is the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, which could assume increased importance if it were developed into a permanent forum for Anglo-German co-operation.

Anglo-German relations, of course, are not an exclusive association. They are transcended by the Atlantic Alliance and the European Community, in which both countries are firmly rooted. Both peoples are part of the community of free nations. This community is given meaning and vitality not only by institutionalized co-operation but also to a significant extent by the web of links maintained among themselves by the separate nations within the community according to their historically conditioned special interests and objectives. These multilateral ties are also pillars which lend solidity to Anglo-German relations.

Finally, one other aspect of Anglo-German relations should be emphasized, namely the special role played by the United Kingdom, along with the United States and France, as one of the powers bearing particular responsibility for Germany as a whole and Berlin.

1. Foreign Policy

The state of relations can be measured by the close and constant co-ordination, marked by mutual trust and understanding, of all aspects of foreign policy at all levels, including the highest level:

- six-monthly consultations of Heads of Government, normally involving the participation of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Defence, Economics and Finance, and occasionally including other ministers;
- continuous consultations at all levels, sometimes bilateral but mostly in multilateral frameworks such as European Political Co-operation (EPC), NATO and CSCE. Regular (twice-yearly)

consultations on United Nations matters (as well as in the Contact Group on Namibia);

- close co-ordination in the European Community, multilateral co-operation being accompanied by bilateral consultations;
- co-operation in a spirit of mutual confidence on matters affecting Berlin in six-monthly meetings with the Foreign Ministers of the protective powers and weekly co-ordination in the Group of Four;
- increased consultation on policy towards the Third World, particularly on attempts to co-ordinate development policies;
- growing co-operation at other levels, for instance through ministerial meetings, regional contacts and not least through parliamentary and party contacts. Political foundations maintain close links with British social groups, and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation runs a Permanent Office in London.

The contacts referred to above have led to significant intensification and expansion of co-operation between the two countries in recent years. This has been sustained by largely converging interests and by a common fundamental outlook on foreign and security affairs as well as economic and social policy. The strengthening of this co-operation is important, since concerted action by the countries at the political and strategic heart of Europe is an essential element of internal and external European policy.

Although for historical reasons the two countries' thinking rests on differing assumptions, close collaboration on European Community affairs has brought about growing rapprochement based on improved mutual understanding of how their respective interests compare. Despite continuing differences in positions on individual issues, both sides share the conviction that the major problems outstanding require

swift and comprehensive settlement on the basis of a balanced compromise. Co-operation with the United Kingdom within the EPC framework has been particularly successful and constructive. Britain's political instinct and international experience have heightened the effectiveness of European Political Co-operation. Furthermore, the United Kingdom has taken important initiatives with regard to the development of EPC, such as the improvements in the distribution of EPC responsibilities and rules of procedure set forth in the 1981 London Report.

The framework of co-operation between both countries which has evolved and the style which has developed have proved themselves and already have the potential to lead to further strengthening of the existing links.

2. Security Policy

The defence contribution by both countries to the Atlantic Alliance is crucial to Western European security policy and is a vital element of Anglo-German ties. Of decisive importance in this sphere is the common defence provided by the deployment of the British Army of the Rhine on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, a deployment contractually rooted in the Western European Union. Occasional proposals that the Army of the Rhine be pared down in favour of an increased British maritime role in NATO have been emphatically rejected by the British Government. This official attitude is underlined by the large-scale Lionheart 84 military exercise.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom firmly support the Alliance philosophy that disarmament and arms control are integral parts of Alliance security policy. In accordance with this fundamental thinking, both sides participate actively with substantial contributions to the efforts for balanced and verifiable arrangements at the negotiations between West and East and on a global scale.

The emphasis placed by both sides on a common security policy is expressed in the range and depth of the continuous and regular consultations at all levels:

- talks between the Defence Ministers as part of the Anglo-German summits and regular visits;
- annual and continuous consultations on security policy between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Defence;
- consultations in the aforementioned context or independent thereof on matters of disarmament and arms control;
- participation in multilateral harmonization of Western positions in arms control and disarmament negotiations (INF, MBFR, Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe (CDE), Conference on Disarmament (CD), UN). In this sphere the bilateral co-operation accompanying multilateral co-ordination is marked by particular closeness and mutual trust;
- close co-operation in all NATO bodies and in the Western European Union;
- co-operation between the armed forces through talks between the general staffs, joint exercises and training (attendance by German officers at the Royal College of Defence Studies and the Camberley Command and Staff College and by British officers on training courses at the Federal Armed Forces Command and Staff College);
- co-operation in the field of armaments (four armaments commissions and the Arms Export Association (AGEX)).

The high degree of consensus on security policy was particularly clearly demonstrated throughout the INF negotiations and in the contemporaneous deployment in both countries of intermediate-range missiles at the end of 1983. Both sides regard this exemplary demonstration of unity as a good basis and important prerequisite for a common Western policy on security and arms control which seeks a balance of forces at the lowest possible level.

In the field of armaments, the United Kingdom has become increasingly open to co-operation with its European partners in recent years. This is reflected above all in close Anglo-German co-operation in bilateral and multilateral settings, which has reached a considerable level compared to that carried out with other countries. Regular armaments talks, held at the level of the three armed services, enable projects to be co-ordinated.

The existing bilateral and multilateral consultation and co-ordination mechanisms have proved entirely successful and are also sufficiently adaptable to changing requirements. The importance of the British forces' presence in the Federal Republic to the general defence effort could be accentuated by even greater efforts to develop contacts between the British Army of the Rhine and the armed forces and the population of the Federal Republic.

3. Economic and Social Policy

Bilateral collaboration on European economic and monetary policy takes place mainly within the European Community institutions. Co-operation with the United Kingdom in this sphere has proved extremely fruitful, especially with regard to external trade policy.

The two countries are largely in agreement on the major international economic issues. This applies particularly to the importance attached by both countries to the maintenance and encouragement of free world trade and international division of labour. This attitude is demon-

strated by close collaboration, especially in the day-to-day coordination within the European Community, in international organizations like the UN and its agencies, in OECD, in the International Energy Agency and the international development banks.

Economic relations between the two countries have also undergone considerable development in past years: German exports to the United Kingdom have more than trebled since 1975 (35,400 million Deutsche Mark in 1983), while British exports to the Federal Republic during the same period have even quadrupled (27,100 million Deutsche Mark in 1983). This makes the Federal Republic of Germany Britain's major supplier, and conversely the United Kingdom is the principal supplier of oil to the Federal Republic. Financial interaction has accordingly increased, with German investments gaining ground (one thousand million Deutsche Mark growth in 1982 alone). The dynamism of this development is mainly due to growing mutual confidence in the other's economic performance within the European Community. Increased cooperation at all levels (private and governmental) has provided significant momentum:

- participation by the Ministers of Economics and Finance in the Anglo-German consultations of Heads of Government;
- annual intergovernmental consultations on topical economic issues by the Anglo-German Economic Committee; additional meetings to exchange views on European Community affairs;
- continuous consultations on specific matters, including those in the realm of employment and social affairs, between the competent ministries;
- close co-operation in a growing number of joint projects, such as Airbus, space travel, the fast breeder and uranium enrichment;

- contacts and co-operation between representatives from business and banking, for instance through the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (IHK) in London and the British-German Trade Council in Cologne and through the annual consultations of export credit insurers;
- contacts between trade union associations on a bilateral and multilateral basis (European Trade Union Confederation, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions);
- comparative analyses by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society on common economic and social problems.

The consultation and co-ordination mechanisms which have developed at governmental, company and trade union level between the two countries reflect an increasing degree of mutual exchange and have proved entirely beneficial.

4. Science and Technology; the Environment

Exchanges and co-operation between the two countries in the field of science and research are part of a long tradition of common European scientific development, to which Germany and Britain have rendered outstanding contributions. This still applies today - even if conditions have changed - while on large-scale projects (e.g. European Council for Nuclear Research, European Space Agency) bilateral research relations are obscured by conspicuous European co-operation. On the other hand, close bilateral Anglo-German relations play a very significant role in grass-roots research:

- extensive scientific co-operation by the German Research Society with its British counterparts, especially the Royal Society (on the basis of a formal agreement), the British Academy and the

five Research Councils (the German budget in 1982 amounted to DM 650,000);

links in science and higher education, particularly those arising from the regular contacts between the Vice-Chancellors' associations and from university twinning arrangements, joint courses of study, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation programmes and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), in which the London office of DAAD plays a special role;

contacts between academic institutes and establishments in the field of science (e.g. Deutsches Elektronen Synchrotron (DESY) and the Jülich Nuclear Research Establishment (KFA), the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Centre (KfK) and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), the Uranisotopentrennungs-Gesellschaft (Uranit) and the Uranium Enrichment Corporation (Urenco), as well as the Alfred Wegner Institute for Polar Research (AWI), and in the arts (e.g. the German Historical Institute in London).

Despite the lack of an intergovernmental Agreement on research and technology, a regular process of information and co-ordination takes place between government departments. Difficulties arising from differing distribution of responsibilities can be overcome through the intensity of the existing contacts (between the German Federal Ministry for Research and Technology and the British Departments of Trade and Industry, of Employment and of Education and Science). Of the many projects dealt with at this level, the following should be mentioned: the development by a European consortium of a fast breeder, space research programmes (jointly with the U.S. and with a total budget of 420 million Deutsche Mark), aviation research (e.g. plans for a transonic wind tunnel), nuclear safety research. Closer co-operation is envisaged in the following fields: microelectronics, biotechnology, marine research and particularly Antarctic research. Co-operation in the development of a gas-centrifugation process for the

production of enriched uranium (the Almelo contract concluded with the Netherlands) remains an area of special emphasis.

Co-operation in the sphere of research has borne fruit (exemplified by follow-up agreements made by industry). However, in view of the challenge posed by research activities in non-European industrialized nations, it would seem desirable to consider to what extent and towards which fields new stimulus should be directed. It could be helpful if the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society were more heavily involved in this area.

In the field of the environment close co-operation takes place, particularly within the Anglo-German ^{Steering} ~~Pilot~~ ^{in 20} Group Environment. All government departments involved in environmental protection participate in this forum. Bilateral questions are dealt with along with matters under discussion in the European Community. This co-operation has been extremely valuable.

5. Justice and Home Affairs

The close neighbourly relationship between the two countries and the degree of free movement which has been realized demands intensive and multifaceted co-ordination at all levels between the Federal Ministry of the Interior and the Federal Ministry of Justice on the one hand and the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's Department on the other:

- co-operation and exchanges of views between the aforementioned ministries in the spheres of data processing and protection of data, protection of official secrets, the safety of nuclear installations, law relating to aliens and legal aid in civil and criminal proceedings etc. An improvement in the Extradition Agreement is being sought;

- co-operation in Interpol and in the EPC Trevi Group, supplemented by contacts at operational level within the police;
- exchanges of information and experience on the two legal systems carried out by the Deutsch-Britische Juristenvereinigung and its counterpart, the British-German Jurists' Association;
- exchange programmes for civil servants, including those run in collaboration between the Bundesakademie für öffentliche Verwaltung (Federal College of Public Administration) and the Civil Service College (just under 1,000 participants since 1971).

The trusting and businesslike relations in this everyday sphere of neighbourly association have fully proved their worth and guarantee that individual cases as well as general issues are dealt with in the framework of existing consultation mechanisms. The requisite exchange of information in new problem areas (such as certain provisions of the law regarding aliens) is also possible within the framework which has been developed.

6. Cultural Relations

The numerous exchanges in education and culture between the two nations with their European cultural heritage are largely self-generating. They do, however, require additional government assistance. The following instruments serve that purpose:

- continuous contacts at director level, on the basis of the Cultural Agreement, with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the British Council, the British-German Mixed Cultural Commission on a biennial basis (the 14th meeting was held in December 1982);

- contacts between the Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Federal Länder and the Department of Education and Science;
- extensive co-operation between the Federal Ministry of Education and Science and the Department of Education and Science within the European Community framework as well as on a bilateral basis;
- the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society;
- scientific and academic exchanges (DAAD, German Research Society, Alexander von Humboldt Foundation etc.);
- invitations to groups within the scope of the Federal Government's cultural visit scheme;
- cultural programmes of the three Goethe Institutes, as well as the Historical Institute in London, and of the British Council in Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne and Munich. Cultural events organized by the Anglo-German Society;
- promotion of language teaching at schools and institutes of higher education and in adult education.

Cultural exchanges and language training are interrelated and therefore both need constant, increased encouragement. This applies to both sides, although a natural advantage accrues to English as an international language, a fact which must be taken into account. Because of the importance of bilateral relations, the United Kingdom is a focal point of language promotion (60 DAAD German lecturers, 27 scholarships for students of German, 70 scholarships annually for language courses, one professional adviser, 590 German language assistants in schools and 23 exchange teachers). We hope that the

British side, for its part, will step up its efforts with regard to the study of the German language to counteract the decline in the number of school pupils and adults learning German (and in the number of foreign language assistants) and to accord German a place in British modern language teaching in keeping with the importance of Anglo-German relations. The creation of the Association for Modern German Studies and the conference on the "State of the German Language in the United Kingdom", planned for 1985 by the Centre for Information on Language Teaching and Research, are important steps in this direction.

Both sides have so far devoted considerable attention to the work of cultural institutes and other cultural establishments. This is true, for instance, of the British Council Institutes, whose prestige stems from its sterling work since the end of the war. It is also true of the Goethe Institute, which is arousing increasing interest in the host country. However, it must be ensured in the near future that both institutes are treated equally for tax purposes. Negotiations between the two Governments on this subject began last autumn.

Anglo-German co-operation in higher education is particularly close and fruitful. Several seminars have been held with the assistance of the British Council and the relevant government departments on both sides. There are regular contacts between the West German Rectors' Conference and the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals. German institutes of higher education have co-operation agreements with 83 British universities and colleges. Every year the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation awards between 30 and 40 research scholarships to British scientists (a total of 279 so far). DAAD, with one-year scholarships for graduates and students, special scholarship programmes for students of German and English and promotion of short study trips in both directions, is also very actively involved in Anglo-German exchanges of students and academics.

Both countries have recently increased their co-operation in the field of vocational training too. The existing intensive exchange of information at departmental level by means of visits and seminars has recently been supplemented by the exchange of experts in vocational training and of youths and young adults undergoing basic or further training and is to be extended gradually. In the field of schools this type of in-service training exchange is conducted in the form of practical courses for teachers through the Educational Exchange Service of the Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Federal Länder (some 100 German and at least 50 British trainees per year).

In the network of relations in the cultural and social policy spheres, the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society has made its mark. It already organizes exchange programmes and promotes studies on the problems of modern industrial society such as the education system, pollution, industrial co-production, job safety and humanization of the working environment. It could render an important contribution in the future by focusing public attention more sharply on Anglo-German co-operation. This is one of the objectives of the restructuring of the Foundation (greater involvement of social groups, choice of topical subjects). However, if greater stimulus is to emerge from this area the financial provisions made to the Foundation will need to be put on a firm basis and possibly increased.

On the whole, intergovernmental co-operation in the cultural field has proved useful and has led to a greater depth of exchange. In view of the increasing importance of Anglo-German cultural exchanges within the overall fabric of Anglo-German relations, both Governments should ensure even better co-ordination, such as could be achieved by establishing priorities in the form of programmes of action at the biennial Mixed Commission meetings. This consideration led in October 1983 to agreement in principle between the directors of cultural policy at the two Foreign Offices to hold annual Anglo-German consultations at director level. They are to take place for the first

time this year (on the occasion of the 16th Anglo-German consultations of Heads of Government).

7. Information and the Media

Mutual coverage by the media increased in the course of the year, even though some of the media still present considerably less information on the Federal Republic of Germany, for reasons of history. The efforts of governmental and non-governmental bodies towards a gradual improvement of this situation thus continue to play an important role:

- regular informative Anglo-German talks at departmental level;
- continuous contacts between radio, television and press editors;
- programmes of visits arranged by the Press and Information Office of the Federal Government, with invitations extended to about 60 British "multipliers" annually and by the Central Office of Information, which extends invitations to about 45 Germans each year;
- some 60 correspondents for all the German media in the United Kingdom; there are only about 20 British press correspondents in the Federal Republic, and not one single representative of British television.

The opinion each country's public has of the other has greatly improved in recent years. Occasional impediments (e.g. war films, Northern Ireland) have had no lasting effect on their growing mutual esteem. However, it must be mentioned that this welcome development is largely restricted to the better-educated strata of society and that the remainder of the population receives inadequate information as a result of the lack of coverage provided by the popular press, radio and television.

To eliminate the general and class-related differential in the United Kingdom regarding information on Germany (and Europe as a whole), expansion of the network of British correspondents in the field of television would be beneficial. Co-operation of an even closer nature between the broadcasting authorities, on the lines of the Franco-German co-operation (Haut conseil) could also prove helpful.

Both countries are in full agreement on the principle of the free flow of information across national frontiers. They both support this principle on all the relevant international bodies (including UNESCO).

Both countries occupy a leading position in the development and introduction of the "new media". Policies on satellite and cable television, however, show differences in approach. To promote the development of a basic consensus in Europe on policy towards the media, the hitherto sporadic consultations on the media should become a regular event, as is already the case with regard to other European countries. This would tend to promote the further expansion of co-ordination and co-operation, not only in Europe but also internationally and not least in the North-South context.

8. Encounter and Exchanges

The positive development of Anglo-German relations is supported by a broad base of increasing exchanges and wide-ranging encounters which have developed over the years, only in a very few cases with official assistance.

The Königswinter Conferences, held once a year in Britain and Germany alternately, are the best example of the postwar development of Anglo-German relations. Originating as a private initiative and supported up to the present day by public figures in both countries, it has from the very beginning been open to discussion of any outstanding issue and has created a new style of communication between both countries which has enveloped all groups. Thus Königswinter has

become a symbol of Anglo-German understanding. The efforts of the Wilton Park conference centre to bring about reconciliation between Britain and Germany are also worth mentioning.

Nowadays Anglo-German encounters are provided by a wide range of institutions and programmes, for instance:

- the Deutsch-Englische Gesellschaft and Anglo-German Association, the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, the Association for the Study of German Politics and the Historical Institute. The work of the cultural institutes also plays a decisive role in exchanges;
- meetings of parliamentarians at a bilateral level (Anglo-German Parliamentarians' Group) and multilaterally (Interparliamentary Union, North Atlantic Assembly);
- twinning arrangements at the local and regional level and between universities and schools, with constant new arrangements and meetings at a national level (in the field of schools alone there are over 800 Anglo-German twinning schemes with an annual exchange of 10,000 British and 20,000 German pupils);
- youth exchanges over the whole spectrum of non-scholastic youth activities through youth groups and independent public sponsors of youth and social work. These exchanges include youth groups, young workers, unemployed youths, handicapped youths as well as specialists and leaders from the youth and social work sphere; co-ordination is carried out by the Mixed Specialist Commission for Anglo-German Youth Exchanges;
- exchange of trainees, young trade unionists and other groups (Federal Central Employment Agency and Carl Duisberg Society, Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges and Man-power Services Commission);

tourism on a considerable scale in both directions: Germans form the second-largest group of visitors to Britain, while for Britons Germany is the fourth most popular holiday destination.

On the whole, however, the exchange of people between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany is not entirely balanced. The pull exercised by English as an international language means that the greater flow of exchangees is attracted to Britain; the German side also makes more public resources available. To improve the dissemination of basic knowledge on Germany, as many younger-generation Britons as possible should find out about Germany at first hand. It is therefore desirable that more Britons should take part, with greater official encouragement, in exchange programmes.

However, in accordance with the nature of the Anglo-German encounters, which are largely based on private initiative, government assistance cannot and should not replace the independent force of these ties. The purpose of government encouragement can therefore only be to contribute wherever necessary to the maintenance of ties and to promote them selectively in particular fields. At the same time, particular care should be taken that the postwar motivation to live together on good terms is maintained in the everyday lives of new generations. It seems desirable that on both sides existing institutions should be made more accessible and their programmes adapted to take greater account of this objective.

Conclusion

A general assessment of the stage of development reached by Anglo-German relations has to begin by observing that co-operation, exchanges and contacts have attained a scope and an intensity that could never have been foreseen at the end of the Second World War. This is particularly true of the numerous personal contacts between Germans and Britons which have developed during this period. The growing links are supplemented and supported by exemplary co-operation between the two Governments.

At the same time, this review has indicated that the quality and scope of relations could usefully be developed further. This applies less to intergovernmental co-operation in matters of foreign, security and economic policy, where institutionalized and substantive consultation and collaboration have become so self-evident that there is scarcely any need for additional impetus. The need for further development, however, is greater in the spheres of cultural and scientific exchange, the media and, not least, in the sphere of encounter in all its forms to ensure that the present level is maintained and new encounters promoted in several areas.

For this purpose the creation of new institutions is less essential than the effective organization and co-ordination of the existing instruments of co-operation so that advantage can be taken of all opportunities and private initiative encouraged. In view of the budgetary situation on both sides, it is highly improbable that additional incentives could be created, over and above the current promotion of proven intermediary agencies and "multipliers", by means of substantially higher financial contributions. However, additional endeavour should be directed towards establishing new priorities in individual areas and arousing wider interest in co-operation, particularly among young people. To this end a catalogue of specific actions has been added as an annex to the present report. It outlines proposals which could be implemented during a review period (five summits, or two and a half years). The proposals are intended to serve as a basis for the preparation of joint Anglo-German conclusions from the two progress reports. The conclusions will be submitted for approval to the Heads of Government at the 15th Anglo-German summit in London.

ANNEX to the Progress Report on Anglo-German Relations

Catalogue of Action

- I. Our future efforts to develop Anglo-German relations should focus on the following areas:
 1. Increased accessibility, especially to the younger generation (promotion of youth exchanges at no less than their present volume, greater participation by the younger generation in the Anglo-German Society, widening of the scope of action of the Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society).
 2. Increased reporting, especially by British television, but also by the regional press, on Germany within the European context (European Community).
 3. Maintenance of German language teaching in schools at least at the present level as a prerequisite of a wide-ranging cultural and scientific exchange.
 4. Fairer sharing of financial burdens (increased British contributions to the exchange of university lecturers, foreign language assistants in universities and schools and of students; cultural institutes and the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society all to be placed on the same footing).
 5. Greater publicity for Anglo-German co-operation.
- II. Proposals for specific action (including areas not earmarked as focal points of our future efforts)

Ad 1 Foreign Policy

- (a) Development of political contacts, possibly greater representation for the Political Foundations and exchange programmes for parliamentary assistants.
- (b) Exchange of young established civil servants from both Foreign Offices, for instance from the sections responsible for the main EPC working groups (Middle East, Eastern Europe, CSCE|CDE etc) for a limited period (about three months).

Ad 2 Security Policy

- (a) Increased participation in the other side's training courses.
- (b) More exchanges of individual servicemen, sections and entire units between equivalent arms of the services.
- (c) Promotion of exchange arrangements between German and British units. Offer of German lessons for British servicemen and their dependants.
- (d) Increased participation in the other side's military exercises.
- (e) Participation by German servicemen in adventurous training (possibly at BAOR bases).
- (f) More exchanges (including short-term exchanges) of training officers between service training establishments, officer training units and staff colleges. Where feasible, study by British officers at Bundeswehr Universities.

- (g) Increased co-operation in the medical services (more exchanges, including exchanges between training units).
- (h) Increased exchanges of senior technical officers in the field of armaments.

Ad 3 Economic and Social Policy

- (a) Encouragement of increased contacts between business associations (Confederation of British Industry|Federation of German Industries).
- (b) Early establishment of contact to avoid any trading difficulties.
- (c) Reinvigoration of co-operation between employment authorities (a written invitation has been sent by the Federal Institute of Labour to the Manpower Services Commission); resumption of the once-customary annual consultations.
- (d) Development of the hitherto sporadic co-operation in the field of health (particularly with regard to keeping down costs and recognizing private insurers and hospital operators) into annual consultations.

Ad 4 Science and Technology; the Environment

- (a) Inclusion where necessary of problems of scientific co-operation in directorial consultations within the relevant area of competence.
- (b) Evaluation and definition of projects with the collaboration of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society.

Ad 5 Justice and Home Affairs

- (a) Greater co-operation and co-ordination in combating international crime, particularly fraudulent stock-exchange deals in London.
- (b) Continued exchanges of information on matters of aliens policy (immigration, asylum, integration).
- (c) Further promotion of basic and advanced training for lawyers in the law of the other country by means of DAAD courses and lecturers, creation of in-service training opportunities (practical courses) for young lawyers in both countries (lawyers at the Referendar stage, articulated clerks).
- (d) Financing the planned biennial fact-finding trips to Germany for honorary consuls.

Ad 6 Cultural Relations

- (a) Further development of cultural policy co-ordination between the two countries by means of annual directorial consultations within the context of the Conferences of Heads of Government.
- (b) Further development of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society (see Ad 8 (a) below).
- (c) Improved utilization of German lecturers in the United Kingdom.
- (d) Equal treatment for taxation purposes of cultural institutes, as well as other cultural establishments, in both countries.

- (e) Participation of private sponsors in the financing of artistic events.
- (f) Training of British teachers for classes in German background studies given by the British Army of the Rhine.
- (g) In-service training for German teachers of English in the United Kingdom.
- (h) Co-operation between British polytechnics and German professional training colleges by means of regular meetings, particularly between the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics and the Directors of German Professional Training Colleges; talks on problems regarding mutual recognition of qualifications issued by the colleges.
- (i) More exchanges of experts on vocational training and of apprentices and advanced vocational trainees (for instance through the Educational Exchange Service of the Standing Conference of Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Federal Länder).
- (j) Exchange of views on the use of modern data-processing technology in secondary schools.

Ad 7 Information and the Media

- (a) Increased British television reporting on other member countries of the Community. Efforts to bring about the establishment of independent ITA and BBC correspondents' offices (e.g. in Brussels, Bonn or Paris).
- (b) Encouragement of co-productions in the field of television and of programme exchanges between German and British

television authorities - particularly with regard to the "new media".

- (c) Increased policy co-operation with regard to the media, particularly on matters concerning the "new media". Possible inclusion of the European Media Institute in Manchester.
- (d) Preparation of a joint information brochure with details and addresses of institutions active in the field of Anglo-German relations (including the economic and cultural sectors).
- (e) Increased co-ordination of public-relations work in the security sphere, particularly within the Euro-Group.
- (f) Greater coverage of the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR), Royal Air Force Germany (RAFG) and the British Forces Broadcasting Service (BFBS) in public-relations work in Germany and of German forces in the United Kingdom (Castle Martin).

Ad 8 Encounter and Exchanges

- (a) Increased encounter between the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society on the one hand and organizations (e.g. unions and employers' associations) and the public (via the media) on the other, and encouragement of the Foundation's development into a permanent forum for questions concerning Anglo-German co-operation. Financial backing for the Foundation and expansion of the board (possibly observer status for the Foreign Offices and interested ministries).

- (b) Adaptation of all exchange programmes to allow greater participation by the younger generation. Consolidation and extension of youth exchanges, particularly by increasing the exchanges with a training or vocational aim (e.g. trainees taking up short-term employment), a greater British contribution - in financial and other terms - being desirable.

- (c) Facilitation of the release of youth workers at local and regional level in the United Kingdom responsible for international youth exchanges, to attend events aimed at improving and expanding youth exchanges (e.g. language courses, basic and further training).