

~~CSP~~

11/1/85

Anglo-German Summit

Briefing for No 10. ~~Part 1~~

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ADD

Do you want Policy Unit to have a set as well? ~~Yes~~ **NO** Martin.

ANGLO-GERMAN SUMMIT ON 18 JANUARYCHECKLIST FOR PRIME MINISTEREast/West Relations (Brief No 5)

1. Not allow Russians to drive wedges between Germany and its Allies in 40th Anniversary of the end of the War. Bonn Economic Summit a good opportunity to demonstrate solidarity.

2. British National Commemoration:

Have to respond to public feeling. Form of commemoration for consideration and whom to invite. Aims to honour dead, stress themes of 40 years of peace and reconstruction, look to the future.

Arms Control and Disarmament (Brief No 6)

3. SDI. Germans share our misgivings on strategic grounds. Their basic concern: SDI could lead to an increase in arsenals on both sides. Kohl will ask about Prime Minister's pre-Christmas talks with Reagan.

4. Chemical Weapons (CW). A sensitive political issue and high priority in Germany. Germans share our difficulties over new US proposals for a 'no refusal' inspection regime. Seek agreement that we should work together to make these more negotiable.

Political and Defence Cooperation in Europe (Brief No 5)

5. Look at ways to strengthen bilateral defence cooperation (list of projects at annex to Brief No 5): vital to a strong NATO. Stress UK commitment to forward defence, and interest in WEU.

The/



The Community (Brief No 3)

6. Work with Germany for maximum agreement on practical steps which all can implement. France, UK and Germany should try to agree on what ought to be done better in the Community. Welcome Kohl's wish for one day visit to Chequers between March and June European Councils.

Specifics

- Internal Market: welcome emphasis in Dooge Report on need for early completion.
- Political cooperation: UK second to none in commitments. Must act more together.
Decision-taking: can be improved. Ready to guard against abuse of unanimity rules. Member states must not be voted down on their important national interest (eg. Germany on sugaring of wine or vehicle emission standards).
- Committed to enlargement by 1 January 1986. After enlargement, one Commissioner per member state.
- Work together to reduce Greek demands on Integrated Mediterranean Programmes (IMPS). Final solution will have to give Greeks higher share of receipts.
- Contain CAP costs at price fixing. Must conform to agricultural guideline. Restrictive price policy essential, including cut for cereals.
- Implement Fontainebleau Conclusions. New own resources decision must be adopted very soon to ensure UK 1000 mecu revenue side abatement for 1984 and entry into force of new ceiling by 1 January 1986.
- Must have agreed Community solution to environmental problems (control of vehicle emissions) which secures unity of the market. UK aims to reduce SO2 and NOX emissions by 30% by end of the century. Stress initiatives already taken by the UK and seek support for proposals UK has tabled in the Community on vehicle emissions (see also brief no 8).
- Avoid confrontation with US over trade. On agricultural sector, this only possible if EC hold down agricultural prices.



International Economic Issues (Brief No 9)

7. Explore Kohl's approach to economic and political aspects of the Bonn Economic Summit.
8. Strategy agreed at London Economic Summit working satisfactorily. World prospects encouraging. US budget and external deficits, unemployment, debt and protectionism are still problems. Need to work together to encourage Americans to handle these problems responsibly.
9. (If Kohl asks about sterling)
- Recent sterling fall reflected not only weak oil prices and strong dollar but also concern about domestic monetary conditions and level of government borrowing and expenditure.
 - No exchange rate target but we take account of exchange rate movements when they reflect domestic monetary conditions and when monetary aggregates are difficult to interpret.
 - Sterling now steady as recent interest rate rises have shown government's determination to maintain counter inflation policy.

International Terrorism (Brief No 10)

10. Strongly believe in greater international cooperation in the Summit Seven. Useful to get Kohl's endorsement of this.

Falklands/Argentina (Brief No 7)

11. Concern about possible supply of German (SUT) torpedoes to Argentina. Our approach to relations with Argentina.

Bilateral Relations (Brief No 11)

12. Ask Kohl to mention appointments of Sir Norman Statham and Dr Walter Gehlhof as Special Representatives for Anglo-German contacts and cooperation at the press conference.

J. C. School

- Brown



~~Prime Minister~~
I'm pretty sure he
will also raise the
40 Anniversary of VE Day.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEETING WITH PRESIDENT VON WEIZSAECKER: CDP.
1530 ON 18 JANUARY IN THE VILLA HAMMERSCHMIDT

17/1

INTRODUCTION

1. President von Weizsaecker has said he would like his meeting with the Prime Minister to be strictly tête-à-tête - no advisers, Private Secretaries or note-takers (interpretation is not required). Personality note is attached.

OBJECTIVES

2. To discuss East/West relations, the future of Germany and the future of Europe - the themes proposed by von Weizsaecker.
3. To tell von Weizsaecker in confidence that The Queen intends to invite him to make a State Visit to the United Kingdom in 1986.

BACKGROUND

East/West Relations: the future of Germany and Europe

4. Von Weizsaecker will be more active politically than most of his predecessors. He believes strongly in his duty (enshrined in the Basic Law) to look after the interests of all Germans, including those in the GDR. He is a convinced advocate of the need for greater cooperation and dialogue between East and West. In the early 70's he took the lead in the CDU in advocating acceptance of the FRG's Eastern treaties with the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. In his meetings with the Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe when he visited the UK for the Koenigswinter Conference in April 1984 he argued that the Western Europeans were not well placed to develop relations with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union because of the situation in the European

Community. He recognised that a European Union was not currently practical politics but stressed his conviction that free trade and effective political cooperation were not a sufficient agenda for the Community. Von Weizsaecker is intensely interested in strengthening Europe and is likely to explain (more lucidly than Kohl) the German concept that European Union is vital to the German people as both an attainable substitute for reunification and as a means to that end.

Reunification

5. Von Weizsaecker has given much thought to the question how in the long term the division of Germany could be overcome. The position of successive British Governments has been that real and permanent stability in Europe will be difficult to achieve so long as the German people remains divided against its will.

Proposed State Visit in 1986

6. [REDACTED]

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Present plans which should not be discussed are that von Weizsaecker would be invited to come in June and that the visit would be based on London; [REDACTED]



VON WEIZSAECKER, DR RICHARD

President of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Born 1920 in Stuttgart, the son of a career diplomat, Ernst von Weizsaecker (who though not a Nazi was State Secretary at the Foreign Office from 1938-43 and was sentenced by a US tribunal in 1949 for complicity in war crimes).

After a period at Oxford in the family of a Balliol don, called up in 1938 and later served with the infantry on the Eastern front. Came within sight of Moscow in 1941. In 1945 he was with the troops cut off in East Prussia and evacuated to Schleswig-Holstein. When the surrender came he demobilised himself and went home.

Studied law at Grenoble and Gottingen and helped to defend his father. Entered industry. President of the German Evangelical Church Conference 1964-70 and 1979-81. Member of the Bundestag from 1969-81. Opposed Scheel in the Presidential election of 1974 and did far better than expected. Author of the CDU's 1978 programme of basic principles. A Vice President of the Bundestag 1979-81. Governing Mayor of Berlin 1981-84.

Succeeded Carstens as Federal President in July 1984.

Von Weizsaecker is a man of great intelligence, international interests and wide experience. He has a good sense, an upright character and charm. An excellent speaker. An intellectual and philosopher with a conversational style to match. In foreign policy he has given much thought to the question of how in the long term the division of Germany could be overcome. Liberal views on domestic policy. An old friend of Britain who has given much time to the Koenigswinter Conferences.

Married with four children. Excellent English. Although born a Freiherr (Baron) he prefers not to use his title.