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10 DOWNING STREET

THE PRIME MINISTER

cc: FCO CO
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25 June, 1985

Dear Professor Carstens

Thank you for your letter of 13 June letting me know of the meeting of the Action Committee for Europe. I have read the Declaration and the Appeal with interest.

The European Council's forthcoming meeting at Milan will be of great importance for the future development of the European Community. The United Kingdom will do everything possible to achieve progress in several areas.

I share the Committee's view on the need to complete the common market for goods and services as laid down in the EC Treaty. This is vital for wealth and job creation. We need a specific timetable covering the removal of obstacles to the free movement of goods, a free market in financial and other services, full freedom of establishment and a liberalised, freely competitive transport market.

Like you, we also believe the time has come to strengthen co-operation in foreign policy. I hope the Milan European Council will decide on a binding agreement on political co-operation. This agreement would include a commitment to consult on major foreign policy issues including political aspects of security.

As the Action Committee's Appeal point out and as you remind me in your letter, practical improvements in decision making will be needed in a Community of Twelve. We believe

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Council should have greater recourse to majority voting where the Treaty so provides; that Member States should make greater use of the abstention procedures under Article 148; that where the European Council decides on particular objectives it might also agree that Member States would aim not to impede progress by invoking the unanimity requirements; and that any Member State asking for a vote to be deferred should be required to explain in a special and formal procedure of the General Affairs Council why it considers a very important interest to be at stake.

We have a real opportunity at Milan to take decisions which will strengthen the Community's competitive position, improve the working of the Community's institutions, including the relationship between the European Parliament and the Council and lead to greater unity, both internally and externally in practical ways. We know what needs to be done. We now need the political will to take decisions in the areas I have described. I am ready to take these decisions at Milan.

Finally may I take up the second point in your letter regarding the UK joining the Exchange Rate Mechanism. As we have made clear on a number of occasions, this matter is kept under review. Community co-operation in this area would not be helped if the UK were to join prematurely. We need to assure ourselves not only that sterling's participation would help promote the UK's domestic policy objectives, but also that it would not lead to strains on the system itself.

Yours sincerely
Margaret Thatcher

Professor Dr. Karl Carstens.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

24 June 1985

Dear Charles,

Action Committee for Europe

/ As requested in your letter of 17 June, I enclose a draft reply for the Prime Minister to send to Karl Carstens, Chairman of the Action Committee for Europe. The passage on the ERM is agreed by the Treasury.

The Action Committee's Declaration is a reasonably down-to-earth prescription for the development of the Community. They do not call for a new Treaty. We can agree with many of their proposals, though the Action Committee also support the approximation of VAT levels and excise duties and early entry of the UK into the ERM.

I am copying this letter and its enclosure to Rachel Lomax (HM Treasury), John Mogg (DTI) and David Williamson (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

Colin Budd

(C R Budd)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
10 Downing Street



DRAFT: minute/letter/teleletter/despatch/note

TYPE: Draft/Final 1+

FROM:

Reference

The Prime Minister

DEPARTMENT:

TEL. NO:

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION

TO:

Your Reference

Top Secret

Secret

Confidential

Restricted

Unclassified

Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens
5300 Bonn 1
Bundeshaus

Copies to:

PRIVACY MARKING

SUBJECT:

RAMANT

.....In Confidence

Thank you for your letter of 13 June letting me know of the meeting of the Action Committee for Europe. I have read the Declaration and the Appeal with interest.

CAVEAT.....

The European Council's forthcoming meeting at Milan will be of ^{great} crucial importance for the future development of the European Community. The United Kingdom ^{will do} ~~will be doing~~ everything possible to achieve ~~decisive~~ progress in several areas.

I share the Committee's view on the need to complete the common market for goods and services as laid down in the EC Treaty. This is vital for wealth and job creation. We need a specific timetable covering the removal of obstacles to the free movement of goods, a free market in financial and other services, full freedom of establishment and a liberalised, freely competitive transport market.

Enclosures—flag(s).....

Like you, we also believe the time has come to strengthen cooperation in foreign policy. I hope the Milan European Council will decide on a binding agreement on political cooperation. This agreement would include a commitment

/to

to consult on major foreign policy issues including political aspects of security.

As the Action Committee's Appeal point out and as you remind me in your letter, practical improvements in decision making ^{will be} ~~are~~ needed in a Community of Twelve. We believe the Council should have greater recourse to majority voting where the Treaty so provides; that Member States should make greater use of the abstention procedures under Article 148; that where the European Council decides on particular objectives it might also agree that Member States would aim not to impede progress by invoking the unanimity requirements; and that any Member State asking for a vote to be deferred should be required to explain in a special and formal procedure of the General Affairs Council why it considers a very important interest to be at stake.

We have a real opportunity at Milan to take decisions which will strengthen the Community's competitive position, improve the working of the Community's institutions, including the relationship between the European Parliament and the Council and lead to greater unity, both internally and externally in practical ways. ~~Thanks to contributions from those like the Action Committee who have the Community's interest at heart,~~ ^{we} we know what needs to be done. We now need the political will to take decisions in the areas I have described. ^{am} I ~~want~~ ^{want} ~~to take these decisions at Milan.~~ ^{end}

Finally may I take up the second point in your letter regarding the UK joining the Exchange Rate Mechanism.

As we have made clear on a number of occasions, this matter is

kept continually under review. Community cooperation in this area would not be helped if the UK were to join prematurely.)

We need to assure ourselves not only that sterling's participation would help promote the UK's domestic policy objectives, but also that it would not lead to strains on the system itself.

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c Mr Sherbourne

10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

17 June 1985

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

I enclose a copy of a letter to the Prime Minister from Professor Karl Carstens, Chairman of the Action Committee for Europe, with which he sends her various papers relating to the Action Committee's first meeting, including an appeal to the European Council at Milan.

I should be grateful for a draft reply which sets out succinctly HMG's objectives at Milan.

I am copying this letter, Professor Carstens' letter and the Appeal to Rachel Lomax (HM Treasury), John Mogg (Department of Trade and Industry) and David Williamson (Cabinet Office).

(C. D. POWELL)

Colin Budd, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

KARL CARSTENS

5300 BONN 1
BUNDESHAUS

CF PPS

cc Sir HC
M.S.

The Rt. Hon. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, F.R.S., M.P.,
Prime Minister,
10 Downing Street,
London, SW1,
England.

Bonn, 13th June 1985.

Dear Prime Minister,

En

In December of last year our Secretary-General, Mr Max Kohnstamm, informed you that several members of the former Monnet Committee planned to meet at Château Rambouillet, kindly placed at their disposal by President Mitterrand, in order to discuss the usefulness of creating an Action Committee for Europe that would act in the same spirit as the former Monnet Committee.

At Rambouillet, it was decided to proceed with these plans. The launching meeting of this Committee took place at Bonn on June 6th and 7th.

As chairman of this meeting, I have the honour of sending you herewith a Declaration and a Resolution summarizing it adopted by the Committee on this occasion. In addition, in view of the approaching meeting at Milan, the Committee unanimously decided to issue an appeal to you and the other members of the European Council.

The Declaration elaborates in more detail the objectives for which we call in the appeal, and sets out some of the steps by which we believe they should be attained.

Permit me to draw your attention to two points which are mentioned in these documents and to which our members attach great importance.

The first concerns the need to strengthen the decision-making capacity of the Community. A much more frequent use of majority voting in the Council of Ministers seems to our Committee indispensable in order to bring about an integrated European home market, an objective which we consider urgent and which you have strongly supported.

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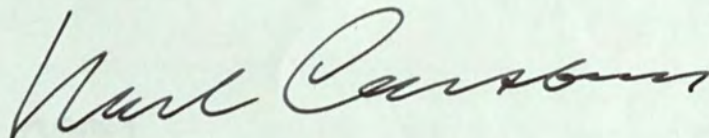
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The second point concerns the further development of the European Monetary System. This, of course, can only be brought about by several member states acting together; but nothing would strengthen the System more than a decision on the part of your Government to participate fully in the exchange rate mechanism, which forms the central feature of the System. An announcement of such a decision at the forthcoming Milan Meeting would turn it into a memorable milestone in the process towards European unity.

Finally, I attach a list of those members of the Committee who were present at Bonn. As you will see, its composition has yet to be completed. Consultations are still going on in several member states, and will soon take place in Spain and Portugal from which we would like to invite participants as soon as possible.

Permit me, while wishing you a very successful European Council meeting at Milan, to express my admiration for the courageous leadership you are providing to your country.

Yours faithfully,



ROMERTURN
PRECIOSO

ACTION COMMITTEE FOR EUROPE

APPEAL TO THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AT MILAN

The Committee is convinced that the European Community, by its incapacity to take decisions, is failing to discharge the responsibilities conferred upon it by the Treaties.

The Committee calls upon the European Council to confront this defect and to strengthen the decision-making process within the Council of Ministers.

In that context, the Committee appeals to the Community to fight, as a top priority, the problem of unemployment and to give it renewed economic dynamism, in particular by

- a) the creation of a real European home market, including the problem of opening public markets and of standards;
- b) the building of a technological Europe, which would concentrate and rationalize its efforts in the sectors of greatest importance to its future;
- c) the adoption of concrete measures to strengthen the European Monetary System, hence contributing also to bringing about greater coherence between the economic policies of the Member States.

The Committee appeals to the Heads of State and Government who will meet at Milan to accept these objectives and thus to take the necessary measures to give back to the Community strength and confidence in its future.

Bonn, 7th June 1985.

Bonn, 7th June 1985.

Declaration of the Action Committee for Europe at its founding meeting, Bonn, 6th-7th June 1985.

I. Introduction

1. Our nations, once again, are forced to take fundamental decisions on how to move forward to their common aim: the establishment of "an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe"(1).

2. They are impelled to do so by the historic entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community, which confers on it added responsibilities as well as weight. But they are also required to do so by two great challenges which all the Community's member states face in common:

- First, they must modernise and strengthen their economies in order to attack successfully Europe's mounting unemployment and to create jobs, to increase growth, and to enable it to be competitive in the new technologies.
- Second, they must strengthen cooperation in foreign policy and security and in working for peace, particularly by organising themselves to speak with one voice in world affairs.

3. Common action to meet these challenges needs consensus. Many statements of the European Council as well as the recent report of the Dooge Committee indicate that much agreement exists between our governments on the objectives that must now be pursued. Their capacity to act will be increased by the development of consensus on economic and social policy between employers and unions as well as between them, the governments and the Commission of the European Communities.

4. We have decided to form the "Action Committee for Europe", which consists of personalities from political parties, the trade unions and management, in order to develop agreement on objectives and the procedures needed to realise them. This must be done both in areas where such agreement already exists and in those where today it is still lacking. Our purpose is to mobilise the support of governments as well as of political parties, trade unions and employers for practical plans with clear deadlines and methods of decision making aimed at meeting these two challenges.

(1) Preamble to the Treaty of Rome.

5. There are many other domestic and European issues on which there is still disagreement in the Community; but we are convinced that where agreement between the different forces in public life can be found, no effort should be spared to mobilise it behind the integration of Europe.

6. At stake is nothing less than the ability of our nations to shape their own destiny rather than let others shape it for them.

II. Modernising and Strengthening our Economies

1. In nearly all member states unemployment threatens to destroy the possibility of a meaningful life for millions of our fellow citizens and to undermine the fabric of our democratic societies. The battle against this scourge is still hampered by insufficient agreement on the ways to deal with it. The credibility of the effort to create an integrated home market in Europe depends on our ability to tackle unemployment successfully. It is unacceptable that employment should remain divided between those who have obtained it and those who search in vain for it with less and less hope of finding it.

2. However, we are convinced that there is a growing consensus, between governments as well as between political parties and social partners, that the creation of a European-wide home market is an indispensable element for winning the battle against unemployment. Without it, many purely national measures will be insufficient, and may well prove ineffective or even counter-productive. The Committee believes that it is now both necessary and possible to translate this consensus into action.

3. Yet if this is to be done, clear programmes in the following three fields are urgent:

- a. The creation of a border-free European home market by 1992;
- b. A major Community response to the challenge of advanced technology;
- c. Strengthening the European Monetary System and bringing about mutually compatible economic policies of the member states with due regard to the promotion of solidarity between the richer and the poorer regions of the Community.

4. Only if action is taken by the Community in these three fields together, while taking full account of the social aspects of such action, will it be possible to create a European-wide home market which is not merely free of borders but which also provides the Community's citizens and enterprises with a unified economic area, as they now find in their national home markets. Below we outline some of the steps which we believe are now needed in each of these fields.

a. The creation of a border-free European home market by 1992.

5. This cannot be achieved without : the progressive easing of frontier crossing, which must not hinder greater cooperation against terrorism and drugs; the approximation of the levels of VAT and excise duties; the gradual liberalisation of capital movements within the Community; measures to facilitate the creation of European companies; mutual recognition of educational and professional qualifications so as to allow the free movement of workers and of those belonging to the professions; the creation of a common market in services, including financial services and transport; and measures to ensure that differences in national norms and standards do not impede trade in manufactured goods, while maintaining high standards in health, safety and the protection of the environment.

6. In addition, if the great size of a European-wide home market is to be fully exploited, a major programme for improving the infra-structure linking member states is now needed. This is essential not only in the more traditional areas such as motorways, railways, tunnels and bridges, but also in the high capacity electronic networks which will be crucial to economic growth in the future. Investments in infrastructure of these kinds, whether financed by private or public money, would give a major stimulus to the creation of jobs, both by directly boosting economic demand and by making possible far greater efficiency in the use of resources in the European economy.

b. A major Community response to the challenge of advanced technology.

7. In particular :

- * Both the coordination of member states' activities in research and development and the Community's own action in this field must be considerably reinforced.
- * Collaboration between firms, in both the public and the private sectors must be encouraged by Community programmes based on the successful model of ESPRIT, by reducing obstacles to collaboration created by excessive differences in national corporate tax structures and company law, and by establishing Community-wide copyright and patent regulations.
- * Public contracts must be opened in stages to suppliers from all over the Community, and should be coordinated whenever governments need to buy equipment for the same purposes.

- * Sustained action must be taken to stimulate exchanges of scientists and technologists at all levels in order to improve the circulation of new information and ideas and therefore the efficiency with which they are applied and marketed by European industry.
- * The use of modern technology increasingly requires new methods of professional training for young workers and of retraining workers throughout their professional lives. The Social Fund of the Community should therefore be increased to play an effective role in this area.

c. Strengthening the European Monetary System and bringing about mutually compatible economic policies of the member states with due regard to the promotion of solidarity between the richer and the poorer regions of the Community.

8. This should include the acceptance by all member states of the ECU as a fully convertible currency, the prompt participation of the Pound Sterling in the Exchange Rate Mechanism, the reduction of existing inequalities between the margins of fluctuation for all member currencies, the establishment of an integrated European capital market, the unity of the Community in international monetary affairs, and the increasing use of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund to provide operational support for the EMS, particularly in its relations with the US and Japan. Our aims in supporting these objectives are three-fold :

- * to help bring about compatible monetary and fiscal policies of the Community's member states, and therefore greater exchange rate stability;
- * to give the Community more influence in international monetary affairs - which is increasingly necessary for the member states to exert control over their own domestic economies;
- * to complete and then maintain a European-wide home market.

9. Progress on these fronts demands, firstly, a major strengthening of the decision-making procedures of the Community; secondly, clear programmes for attaining these objectives; and thirdly, binding timetables for realising them.

10. It should be remembered that the Customs Union was so successfully and promptly established in the 60s because the Treaty of Rome itself contained these very three elements : a programme for attaining the Customs Union; a binding timetable for implementing it; and a procedure for ensuring that the necessary decisions would indeed be taken.

11. The Commission has already made a number of important proposals in each of these three fields. Others have been announced. In the Committee's view, the programmes which are needed in all three fields are so closely related in their purpose and will be so dependent upon each other when they come to be implemented that there must be great coherence between them both in their substance and in the timetables which are attached to them. In view of their decisive importance for the future of the Community they should therefore be endorsed as a coherent whole by the European Parliament and by the European Council, and declared by the latter to be binding on the Council of Ministers.

12. In order to achieve these objectives, the dialogue between trade unions and employers and between them, the governments and the Commission must be strengthened so that together they can find as wide a consensus as possible on the economic and social policies to be followed by the Community and its Member States.

III. Strengthening Cooperation in Foreign Policy, Security and Peace

1. Worldwide negotiations must be pursued to defend free trade, reestablish a minimum of order in the relationships between major currencies, find lasting solutions to the indebtedness of a number of countries, and enable the world to return to higher and sustainable growth through mutually more compatible monetary and budgetary policies.
2. As past negotiations in GATT have proved, the influence of our nations in negotiations of this kind depends on their capacity to speak with one voice. This they can only do through the Community. Its institutions must therefore be empowered to establish and present common European positions in the forthcoming international monetary and financial negotiations, just as they now are in matters of trade.
3. Successive Lomé conventions form another case in point. More equitable relations have been established between our industrialised nations and a large group of developing nations, because the existence of the Community has led both parties to speak with one voice.
4. The entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community now creates very favourable circumstances to strengthen Europe's relations with Latin America.
5. Nowhere is it more essential to speak with one voice than in our relations with the United States. Exactly twenty years ago the Monnet Committee, meeting in Berlin, stated what is still entirely accurate today : "the cohesion of the West, which is a prerequisite for lasting coexistence between East and West, requires the transformation of bilateral relations between our separate nations and the United States into an equal partnership between the United States and a united Europe". Yet we are today further from accomplishing an equal partnership with the United States than for many years.
6. The capacity of our nations to speak with one voice must be strengthened not only on issues, such as trade, which are within the competence of the Community, but also on others

which lie outside it. We Europeans are largely to blame if, as a result of our disunity, the United States does not take sufficient account of our views, both in economic and in security issues. The means to redress this situation, which could become highly dangerous for the cohesion of the West, lie mainly in our own hands.

IV. Consequences for the Community's Institutions

1. Over the past year, the Community has regained momentum thanks to the settlement of its budgetary problems and of the enlargement negotiations. Nevertheless, a leap forward in the decision-making capacity of the Community is essential if the indispensable objectives outlined above are to be realised.

2. Progress over the last decade has been desperately slow, and does not equip the Community with the capacity to keep up with the pace of change in the world around it. This has been the result of three main factors :

- First, there has been the tendency of governments to treat the Community purely as a negotiating forum in which one nation's gain is its neighbour's loss, and in which the wish for national advantage replaces the search for common solutions. A clear view of how the Community should develop is necessary to overcome this attitude, now so manifest in many meetings of the Council of Ministers and so destructive for its decision-making capacity.
- Second, the bad habit of avoiding the use of majority voting where it is explicitly provided by the Treaties has often made the realisation of commonly accepted objectives impossible.
- Third, the requirement of the Treaty for unanimity in certain articles under which decisions to remove important barriers to trade and to agree on standards in high technology must be taken has so far made it impossible to achieve an integrated European home market. This objective will only be fully realised if majority voting is made available (e.g. under Article 100) for taking the necessary decisions.

3. The Committee believes that the outcome of the current institutional debate, which has been inaugurated by the European Parliament and nourished by the Dooge Committee, is therefore of decisive importance for the future of the Community.

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4. The forthcoming European Council meeting in Milan is committed to taking decisions on the proposals contained in the Dooge Report. We are therefore limiting ourselves at this stage to pointing out that there is no way towards "an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe" without a thorough review of the Community's institutional arrangements. These must include :

- majority voting in all cases where it is allowed by the Treaty and where it is indispensable for the creation of a European home market;
- a greater role for the European Parliament, in order to maintain democratic procedures in Community decision making;
- a greater role for the Commission in executing Community decisions;

5. The European Council at Milan will have to decide on the best way to bring about these changes. We agree with the current President of the European Council that "the objective of institutional reform is not proposed as an alternative to the completion of the Treaties", and that these are indeed "two complementary objectives which can be pursued simultaneously" (1).

6. The Committee is convinced that whatever way forward the European Council chooses at Milan, the clarity of the mandate which it gives to the proposed inter-governmental conference will be decisive for its success in bringing about the necessary institutional reform.

(1) Speech before the European Parliament, 17 April 1985, by Mr Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of Italy.

Resolution

The Action Committee for Europe, composed of personalities from political parties, trade unions and the world of industry, is convinced that there is now a rare opportunity to take decisive steps towards "an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe".

This is more necessary today than ever if the Member States of the Community are to respond to two great challenges by which they are all faced :

- first, they must modernise and strengthen their economies in order to attack successfully their mounting unemployment and to create new jobs, to increase growth and to enable Europe to be competitive in the new technologies.

- second, they must strengthen cooperation in foreign policy and security and in working for peace, particularly by organising themselves to speak with one voice in world affairs.

The Committee is convinced that there is a growing consensus between governments as well as between political parties and social partners that the creation of a European-wide home market is an indispensable element for winning the battle against unemployment.

The Committee has been formed in order to develop agreement both in areas where it already exists and in those where today it is still lacking. Its purpose is to mobilise the support of governments as well as of political parties, trade unions and employers for practical plans with clear deadlines and methods of decision-making aimed at meeting these two challenges.

The Committee believes that there now exists a real opportunity for action, particularly in the following three domains :

- a. The creation of a border-free European home market by 1992;
- b. A major Community response to the challenge of advanced technology;
- c. Strengthening the European Monetary System and bringing about mutually compatible economic policies of the member states with due regard to the promotion of solidarity between the richer and poorer regions of the Community.

Only if action is taken by the Community in these three fields together, while taking full account of the social aspects of such action, will it be possible to create a European-wide home market which is not merely free of borders but which also provides the Community's citizens and enterprises with a unified economic area, as they now find in their national home markets.

The Committee urges the Commission of the European Community

to put before the European Parliament and the European Council as soon as possible coherent programmes encompassing measures in the above three fields. In each of these fields the Commission should propose clear programmes of action, binding timetables and decision-making procedures which it regards as essential to ensure their execution.

The Committee urges the Council of Ministers

to seize the opportunity which now exists to give renewed dynamism to the Community, to create new jobs and to revitalise its economy by :

- first, adopting a binding timetable for the establishment of a border-free Community by 1992;
- second, deciding on a major increase in the Community's activities in the field of advanced technology, based on a coherent set of proposals by the Commission;
- third, giving an unambiguous mandate on institutional reform, notably on substantially increasing the use of majority voting, on the role of the European Parliament in decision-making procedures, on increasing the powers of the Commission to execute Community decisions, and on strengthening the capacity of Europe to speak with one voice in international affairs.

LISTE DES MEMBRES DU COMITE D'ACTION POUR L'EUROPE PRESENTS*
A LA REUNION CONSTITUANTE DU COMITE, BONN, 6-7 JUIN 1985.

Président de la réunion

Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens, Bundespräsident a.D.

Belgique

Monsieur Etienne Davignon
Membre de la Direction de la
Société Générale de Belgique

Monsieur Georges Debunne
Ancien Président de la
Confédération Européenne des Syndicats

de Heer Josef Houthuys
Voorzitter Algemeen Christelijk Vakverbond

Monsieur Guy Spitaels
Président du Parti Socialiste

de Heer Leo Tindemans
Minister van Buitenlandse Betrekkingen, CVP
représenté par M. Fernand Herman,
Ancien Ministre, PSC

Empêchés :

Monsieur Louis Michel
Président du PRL

Monsieur André Vanden Broucke
Voorzitter Algemene Belgisch Vakverbond

*Etant donné que les dates de la réunion du Comité d'Action pour l'Europe coïncidaient avec celle de l'Union Européenne des Démocrates Chrétiens et avec celle des Partis Libéraux des pays membres de la Communauté et qu', en outre, un referendum sur l'échelle mobile a eu lieu dimanche 9 juin en Italie, plusieurs personnalités n'ont pas pu participer à la réunion constituante du Comité.

Ces personnalités ont toutes accepté d'être membres du Comité et se sont déclarées d'accord avec les grandes lignes de l'action que le Comité entend poursuivre.

Les consultations continuent dans plusieurs Pays Membres pour obtenir leur participation au Comité, qui s'attend également à voir s'y joindre des membres espagnols et portugais.

Danemark

M. Poul Schade-Poulsen
Direktor Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening

République Fédérale d'Allemagne

Herr Dr. Martin Bangemann
Bundesminister für Wirtschaft
Vorsitzender der FDP

Herr Dr. Rainer Barzel, M.d.B.
Präsident des Deutschen Bundestages a.D.

Frau Ilse Brusis
Mitglied des geschäftsführenden Vorstands des DGB
in Vertretung von Herrn Breit

Herr Prof. Dr. Karl Carstens
Bundespräsident a.D.

Herr Dr. Alfred Dregger, M.d.B.
Vorsitzender der CDU/CSU Bundestagsfraktion

Herr Erwin Kristoffersen
Leiter der Internationale Abteilung des DGB
in Vertretung von Herrn Breit

Herr Dr. Klaus Liesen
Vorsitzender des Vorstands der
Ruhrgas AG

Herr Adolf Schmidt
Erster Vorsitzender der IG Bergbau u. Energie

Herr Helmut Schmidt, M.d.B.
Bundeskanzler a.D.

Herr Dr. Hans-Jochen Vogel, M.d.B.
Vorsitzender der Sozialdemokratischen Bundestagsfraktion

Herr Dr. Theodor Waigel, M.d.B.
Vorsitzender der CSU Landesgruppe im Bundestag

Empêchés :

Herr Ernst Breit
Bundesvorsitzender des Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes
Président de la Confédération Européenne des Syndicats

Herr Hans Mayr
Erster Vorsitzender der IG Metall

France

Monsieur Marcel Boiteux
Président de l'EDF

Monsieur Jean-François Deniau
Ancien Ministre

Monsieur Maurice Faure
Ancien Ministre
Sénateur

Monsieur Edmond Maire
Secrétaire Général de la CFDT

Monsieur Albert Mercier
Secrétaire National de la CFDT
Responsable du secteur international

Monsieur François-Xavier Ortoli
Président de la Compagnie Française des Pétroles (TOTAL)

Empêchés :

Monsieur André Bergeron
Secrétaire Général de la Confédération Nationale du Travail

Monsieur Jacques Chaban-Delmas
Ancien Premier Ministre
Membre de l'Assemblée Nationale

Monsieur François Dalle
Président du Comité Stratégique de L'Oréal

Irlande

Mr Brendan Halligan
Chairman of the International Affairs Committee
and Member of the Bureau of the Irish Labour Party.
Former Secretary-General of the Labour Party
Former Member of the Dail Eirann, the Irish Senate, and the
European Parliament

Mr David Molony, T.D.
representing Senator James Dooge

Mr J.H.D. Ryan
Managing Director of Carroll Industries, Dublin
Member of the National Executive of the Confederation of
Irish Industry.
Past President of the Confederation of Irish Industry

Empêchés :

Senator James Dooge
Former Foreign Minister
Leader of Fine Gail in the Irish Senate

Italie

Signor Giovanni Agnelli
Presidente Fiat SpA

Onorevole Presidente Emilio Colombo

Dr Mario Schimberni
Presidente Montedison

Empêchés :

Signor Giorgio Benvenuto
Secretario Generale del
Unione Italiana Lavoratori (UIL)

Signor Pierre Carniti
Secretario Generale della Confederazione Italiana
Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL)

Signor Ottaviano del Turco
Secrétaire Général adjoint
Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CIGL)

Signor Mauro Ferri
Parti Socialiste Démocratique Italien

Signor Luciano Lama
Secretario Generale della Confederazione Generale
Italiana del Lavoro (CIGL)

Signor Giovanni Malagodi
Signor Valerio Zanone
Parti Libéral Italien (PLI)

Signor Romano Prodi
Presidente del Istituto per la Ricostruzione
Industriale (IRI)

Signor Mario Scarpellini
Secretario Generale del
Unione Italiana Lavoratori (UIL)

Luxembourg

Monsieur John Castegnaro
Président de la CGT
Conseiller d'Etat

Monsieur Willy Dondelinger
Député du Parti Socialiste
Président de la Commission des Affaires Etrangères
de la Chambre des Députés

Madame Astrid Lulling
Député du Parti Chrétien Social
Ancien Membre du Parlement Européen

Empêchés :

Madame Colette Flesch
Ancien Ministre
Député du Parti Libéral
Membre du Parlement Européen

Monsieur Marcel Glesener
Président de la CLSC

Pays-Bas

Drs. Joop den Uyl
Oud Minister President
Lid van de Tweede Kamer
Fraktievoorzitter van de Partij van de Arbeid

de Heer Wim Kok
Voorzitter F.N.V.

de Heer Hans van Mierlo
Oud Minister
Lid van de Eerste Kamer der Staten-Generaal

Empêchés :

Drs. Piet Bukman
Voorzitter van het C.D.A.

de Heer A. Hordijk
Algemeen Secretaris C.N.V.

de Heer H.F. van den Hoven
Oud President Unilever
Voorzitter van de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel

de Heer E. Nijpels
Lid van de Tweede Kamer der Staten-Generaal
Fraktievoorzitter van de V.V.D.

Royaume-Uni

The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, M.P.
Former Prime Minister of the U.K.

Mr Patrick Sheehy
Chairman of BAT Industries

The Rt. Hon. David Steel, M.P.
Leader of the Liberal Party

Empêchés :

The Rt. Hon. Dr. David Owen, M.P.
Leader of the Social Democratic Party
Former Foreign Secretary

The Lord Pennock
President of UNICE
Vice Chairman of Plessey
Former President of the Confederation of British Industry

Pour le Mouvement Européen

Monsieur Gaston Thorn, Président
Ancien Président de la Commission des Communautés
Européennes
Ancien Premier Ministre

Secrétaire Général du Comité d'Action pour l'Europe
Monsieur Max Kohnstamm,
Ancien Vice Président du Comité d'Action pour
les Etats-Unis d'Europe

Secrétaire Général adjoint du Comité d'Action pour l'Europe
Monsieur Simon May,
Ancien Conseiller de Monsieur Edward Heath