

PRIME MINISTER

VISIT TO NORWAY

You may like to look at the Norway briefs over the weekend. What you say about acid rain depends on the outcome of E(A). We are sending you separate papers on this.

The programme for the visit is at the front of the folder, with some useful explanatory notes.

The main purposes of the visit are to underline our continuing support for the defence of the Northern Flank, to try to correct some signs of wobble in Norwegian attitudes on East/West issues, to get across our point of view on acid rain (and perhaps to announce new UK measures to control it) and to consult on oil matters.

Some two hours have been allocated for talks on the second morning, though Mrs. Brundtland will also travel down in the VC10 with you from Tromso (a flight of two hours).

On defence issues, it is mostly a question of reiterating our commitment to the Northern Flank and underlining it by your visits to the Norwegian Navy in Tromso and HQAFNORTH near Oslo. The Norwegians worry whether we will maintain an amphibious capability when Fearless and Intrepid go out of service in the mid-1990s. There is provision in the defence budget, but no decisions have been taken.

On East/West issues, the present Norwegian Government are rather damper than Mr. Willoch. They are pressing for a Comprehensive Test Ban. They support a Nordic Nuclear-Free Zone. They oppose the SDI (and dissented from a recent NATO communique). They have toyed with support for a Chemical Weapons Free Zone in Europe. And there seemed some risk in

August that they would challenge our Neither Confirm Nor Deny policy on nuclear ships visits (but backed down).

On Europe, their main concern is faster progress to eliminate trade barriers between the EC and EFTA. They may ask to be associated formally with European Political Cooperation: we don't want to be lumbered with this. There is a tricky problem about Svalbard (Spitzbergen), but it does not need to be aired at Prime Minister level.

The Norwegian Government imposes a complete trade boycott against South Africa and supports mandatory sanctions.

But Norway has been consistently helpful on the Falklands.

There may be some shift on Norwegian attitudes towards restraints on oil production (though we shall know more when Mr. Walker meets his Norwegian opposite number on 10 September). Mrs. Brundtland has said that Norway takes a positive view of the attempts by OPEC to stabilise the oil market, and Norway might restrict future production growth. The Norwegians might raise alleged UK discrimination over Offshore Supply Vessels. They should be seen off briskly: their record is far worse, and they have 95% of their own sector (as well as a fair part of ours).

Finally, on acid rain you should be able to inform the Norwegians of the decisions taken by E(A) - though they will continue to argue that we should join the 30% Club.

Finally you may like to glance at a despatch reporting Lord Stockton's 1960 visit to Norway (attached).

C.D.P.

(C.D. POWELL)

5 September 1986

DCABKD

CONFIDENTIAL

7-10 June 1960.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY

Sir Peter Scarlett to Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. (Received June 16)

SUMMARY

The Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan visited Norway as the guests of the Norwegian Government from the 7th to the 10th of June (paragraph 1).

2. The programme included private talks with Norwegian political leaders and a number of public ceremonies (paragraphs 2-7). The visit gave great pleasure to the Norwegian Government and was very well received by all sections of the public (paragraphs 8 and 9).

(No. 72. Confidential)
Sir,

Oslo,
June 13, 1960.

I have the honour to report that the Prime Minister, The Right Hon. Harold Macmillan, accompanied by Lady Dorothy Macmillan, paid an official visit to Norway from the 7th to the 10th of June. This visit was a return for those made by the Norwegian Prime Minister, Hr. Gerhardsen, to the United Kingdom in 1956 and 1958. On his arrival at Fornebu airport the Prime Minister was met by Hr. Gerhardsen, Hr. Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, by other representatives of the Norwegian Government and the Heads of Commonwealth Missions in Oslo. Some surprise was caused by the presence of M. Gribanov, the Soviet Ambassador, who was the only foreign diplomat present.

2. On the afternoon of his arrival in Oslo Mr. Macmillan called on the Norwegian Foreign Minister and later on the Prime Minister. Hr. Lange rejoined the party at the Prime Minister's Office for discussion of current international problems. These discussions have been recorded separately. In the evening Mr. Macmillan and Lady Dorothy were guests of the Norwegian Government at a dinner given in their honour at the Akershus Fortress. In his speech of welcome Hr. Gerhardsen referred to his pleasure at being able to return the hospitality shown to him and his wife in 1958. He referred with warm appreciation to the political, cultural and economic links which join the two countries and which amounted to a family feeling of kinship. Wartime co-operation, Hr. Gerhardsen continued, has been succeeded by co-operation in NATO and the E.F.T.A. "I feel sure I

speak for the majority of my countrymen when I say that we have confidence in Britain's skill as a leader and in the qualities and abilities of British Statesmen." Mr. Macmillan's reply re-echoed the sentiments of friendship expressed by the Norwegian Prime Minister and he spoke in general terms of the uncertainty of the present international situation and the need to keep stout hearts and cool heads in any eventuality. These were qualities which both peoples fully shared.

3. On the following day Mr. Macmillan placed a wreath on the memorial to Norwegian patriots executed by the Germans at the Akershus Fortress. He was received in audience by His Majesty King Olav and thereafter proceeded to the West Cemetery in Oslo where His Majesty unveiled a statue erected by public subscription in Oslo to the memory of members of the British forces who died in Norway during the war. This memorial is situated opposite the Cross of Remembrance in the cemetery occupied by Commonwealth War Graves. In his speech at the unveiling ceremony His Majesty referred to the sacrifices which Britain had made in the last war, one of the results of which was that Norwegians could again live in freedom in their own country and he expressed deep gratitude to those who had given their lives on Norwegian soil. This speech, and that made by the Prime Minister, were carried on the Norwegian radio.

4. The visitors were then entertained by His Majesty to luncheon at Skaugum, the King's country house outside Oslo. In the evening the Prime Minister was the guest of

CONFIDENTIAL

honour at a dinner given by the Norwegian Round Table Club. This Society, founded by King Haakon at the liberation of his country on the model of the Knights of the Round Table in Great Britain, has a jealously guarded membership of genuine patriots whose unswerving loyalty to the Allied cause either in exile or in the Norwegian underground movement satisfied the exacting standard set by the late King himself. In practical terms it consists of leaders of banking and industry, shipping and scholarship, in politics Right wing and in terms of wealth and influence considerable. The only guests on this occasion besides Mr. Macmillan and his personal staff were the President of the Storting, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, the Canadian Ambassador and myself. To this restricted and well-informed audience the Prime Minister was able to speak off the record and from the heart. He gave them of his best. Treating of world problems on the broadest canvas he emphasised his conviction that the enduring warp of Western civilisation were the dual threads of humanism and Christianity. A noble theme indeed and nobly delivered. Mr. Macmillan's hosts were profoundly impressed. They were delighted too by its lighter passages and by the occasional studied understatements. Their immediate applause was full of warmth and admiration, but when the evening ended and Mr. Macmillan took his leave they gave him not only a second round of clapping but three Norwegian cheers. Never having heard Norwegians cheer before, I enquired the reason at the first opportunity. "We clapped the speech", I was told, "we cheered the man".

5. On the 9th of June it had been arranged that the party would spend the day on a launch on the Oslo fjord. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable and the boat trip had to be curtailed. Instead the Prime Minister was entertained to luncheon in a 17th century farmhouse in the Norwegian Folkemuseum. After the meal entertainment was provided by a party of folk dancers and musicians in traditional costumes. In the afternoon the Prime Minister gave his principal public speech to the Oslo Students' Union in the Assembly Hall of the University. On this occasion Mr. Macmillan agreed to speak on the British Commonwealth with special reference to recent developments in Africa. This is a subject in which Norwegians show considerable interest, especially the students.

Mr. Macmillan's arrival at the University was the scene of a warm demonstration of enthusiasm. I had promised him an audience of 500. The hall was filled to capacity—1,200. In his address Mr. Macmillan traced the development of Empire into Commonwealth, the increasing diversity of the composition and origins of the Commonwealth's members and, at the same time, their sense of unity and their influence for peace, security and economic advancement throughout a great part of the world.

6. In the evening the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy Macmillan were our guests at a dinner in the Embassy which was attended, among others, by Hr. Gerhardsen, Hr. Lange and Hr. Handal, the Norwegian Minister of Defence, my two Commonwealth colleagues and the United States and French Ambassadors.

7. On the day of his departure Mr. Macmillan held a Press conference and recorded a short interview for Norwegian television. He then visited Allied Headquarters, Northern Europe at Kolsås and was the guest at luncheon of General Sir Horatius and Lady Murray. From this engagement he proceeded directly to Fornebu airport where Hr. Gerhardsen and Hr. Lange were waiting to see him off. M. Gribanov again presented himself. After farewells and a few words to the Press by Mr. Macmillan and Hr. Gerhardsen the Prime Minister's chartered aircraft took off for Gatwick.

8. The visit gave the greatest of pleasure to Mr. Macmillan's hosts and to the Norwegian people in general. The Prime Minister's wise and encouraging words, both in private and in public, gave just that sort of stiffening which Norway, conscious of her small population and comparative remoteness, needs in face of the aggressive tones in which her Soviet neighbour sometimes addresses her. The question of friendship between the countries is in no doubt but the Prime Minister's visit has raised it to a pitch of warmth reminiscent of the immediately post-war days. Press comment was full and uniformly favourable and the programme was front-page news in papers of all political persuasions: even the Communist daily *Friheten* found words of praise for Mr. Macmillan's efforts for peace. It said that his initiatives to this end were more important than those of many social democratic politicians.

In conclusion I would wish to accord my deep gratitude to the Prime Minister and Lady Dorothy for having undertaken the trip. That they should have come at all is a compliment to staunch friends, that they should have come in the busy summer of 1960 is an even greater compliment and appreciated as such by the Norwegians. The uppermost thought in Hr. Gerhardsen's

mind was that they should enjoy themselves as he and his wife had done in England: that they should experience personally the friendship and understanding between Norway and the United Kingdom which had made such a deep impression on them a few years earlier.

I have, &c.

P. W. SCARLETT.



*cell
Jedre*

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR ENERGY

THAMES HOUSE SOUTH
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Charles Powell Esq
Private Secretary
10 Downing Street
London
SW1A 2AA

10 September 1986

Dear Charles,

BRIEFING FOR PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY

Following the Secretary of State's meeting with Mr Oien, I attach a brief for the Prime Minister's visit to Norway tomorrow.

I am copying this to Robert Culshaw at the FCO.

Yours,

Stephen

S R SKLAROFF
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Prime Minister

*This is the
latest situation
on the oil
side*

CDP 1079



PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY

ADDITIONAL BRIEFING: NORWEGIAN MEASURES TO REDUCE OIL EXPORTS

Line to Take

1. Understand that our Energy Ministers discussed on Wednesday evening the measures to reduce Norwegian oil exports which your Government had announced to the press earlier in the day. As these involve only refining, and stockpiling products from, royalty oil taken from Norwegian licensees in the last quarter of 1986, they do not require production cuts and do not involve the Treaties and Operating Agreements pertaining to our trans-median-line oilfields (Statfjord and Murchison). They have no effect on the UK licensees and are entirely a matter for the Norwegian Government. (This is not of course to say that we think they are wise).

2. Mr Oien also outlined his thinking on possible subsequent reductions in the production of the trans-median-line fields. My Secretary of State made clear that we would not restrict the production of our own licensees and that any proposals for production cuts at Statfjord and Murchison could raise difficulties under the Treaties between us. It was therefore important that there should be the earliest and fullest consultations if the Norwegian Government was minded to pursue such proposals.



Background

3. The trans-median-line fields are subject to Treaties which require the approval of both Governments to changes in production programmes. The Operating Agreements for the fields, made pursuant to the Treaties, preclude production cuts being applied selectively to the Norwegian licensees. For the UK to agree to production cuts on its licensees would run contrary to our policy that production levels are for the companies to decide.

4. The Norwegians seem disposed to ignore the requirement under the Operating Agreements which would oblige any production cuts to be shared between the Norwegian and UK licensees. They appear to be under the impression that if they could somehow contrive to oblige the Norwegian licensees to bear all of any cut, we would either approve a change in the production programme under the Treaty, or simply turn a blind eye to their obligation to obtain our approval.

5. This would be a most dangerous precedent. The Norwegians have in the past demonstrated their readiness to ignore or dispute their Treaty obligations on the trans-median-line fields, when this suited them.

OIL 3
Department of Energy
10 September 1986

cc pg



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

September
10 December 1986

Dear Charles

Prime Minister's Visit to Norway: 11-12 September

We forwarded briefing for the Prime Minister's visit on 4 September.

Three of the personality notes included in that briefing require slight amendment. They concern:

General Vigleik Eide: promoted Lieutenant General and appointed Commander, North Norway in August 1986.

HM King Olav V: aged 83, not 82 as shown in previous note.

Mr Kare Willoch: has indicated that he will not be a Prime Ministerial candidate if Conservative Party regains power.

/ I enclose eight copies of the revised personality notes
/ and of the first page of the list of contents of the brief.

Yours ever

(R N Culshaw)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

PS

Confidential

GRS -105

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FM OSLO
TO PRIORITY FCO
TELNO 191
OF 071508Z AUGUST 86

mf

Prime Minister ①

*Content with the draft agenda?
Andrain will no doubt come up
under IV - the Norwegians do not apparently
want to give the subject a high profile for
the visit.*

MIPT : FIRST NORWEGIAN DRAFT LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION
ON 12 SEPTEMBER

MEA 22/8

- I. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION
 - EAST/WEST RELATIONS (SUMMIT, RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION, ARMS CONTROL, CDE/CSCE)
 - SOUTH AFRICA

- II. ALLIED AND EUROPEAN COOPERATION
 - NORTHERN ISSUES (STRATEGIC SITUATION AND ALLIED PRESENCE AND REINFORCEMENT)
 - EUROPEAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENTS (INTERNAL MARKET, TECHNOLOGY, EPC, RELATIONS WITH NORWAY)

- III. OTHER QUESTIONS
 - OIL MARKET AND ENERGY QUESTIONS
 - CHERNOBYL

IV. BILATERAL QUESTIONS.

BENTLEY
LIMITED.
WEO
PLANNING STAFF
PS
PS/LADY YOUNG
PS/PJS
MR THOMAS
MR RATFORD.

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BENTLEY
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 PLANNING STAFF
 PS
 PSILAOY YOUNG
 PS/ PUS
 MR THOMAS
 MR RATFORD.

Confidential



File

cc CDP o/r

slw

C.F.

26 August 1986

**PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY:
TELEGRAM 191**

The Prime Minister has seen the draft agenda set out in Telno 191 and she has indicated that she is content with it.

(MARK ADDISON)

Colin Budd, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

CJ

Charles

Yes over

Norway - Briefing.

Do you agree distribution
as follows:

1. Prime Minister
2. NL Wicks
3. CD Powell
4. B Ingham
5. Sir P. Craddock
6. Press Office
7. Duty Clerk - Trip
8. Duty Clerk - No 10.

Julie

1.9.86.

Quotes

contact. ScotRail's Public Affairs says it's "a folly of my sis" which led him to 25cc super-scooter;



service? Tomorrow my Times is folded by Daily Mirror.

one morning at 5 thought it would be a run to the coast in time for breakfast as he might have two-wheeled youth.

no further than from his home in when he cautiously fell blue van, travelling It is wise to fall in vans, particularly may be connected and order. Indeed, van stopped, Boyle behind it, assuming an obstruction

horror, the van's lights came on and - Boyle was un- the van's driver or assistance, and a police sergeant led proceedings by all and sundry! answer to Hell's bravely treating the g as a joke; but with g in plaster to the rather limp one.

view

Dr Allen Simpson burgh for Amsterdam-week, he would like a few nineteenth terrestrial globes. ong with an airline (we hear you ask). ct, he is to attend a of the Coronelli a group interested ry and development rial and celestial

son, of the History Section at the Royal of Scotland, Chambers d: "Anyone who has made by either Alex-aldson, W. & A. K. James Kirkwood & Miller or Robert d give us important n tracing the history manufacturers." At Edinburgh's Georgian n was being built, globe was the equiva-aving say, a micro- in the house today.

Whonly Troon

The £25 jaunts to the sun and sea in Spain and Greece have been the very stuff of silly season headlines this summer. The Costa del Clyde only made it to the front pages and the TV screens when a Cal-

Cumbræ lives with the increasing anger at the forced withdrawal of calls by the paddle steamer Waverley at the closed Millport pier. The small shops along the Millport front are starting to close up.

visibly poor. "Even the houses round here have got arthritis," said a Millport shop-keeper. Bute has set up a housing association, pursuing a vigorous rehabilitation policy on Rothesay's back street tenements. The rebuilt bits of the

The traditional room and kitchen is going into the eighties calling itself a "freedom suite." If there is a ray of sunshine around, this is it. But increasing self-catering brings its problems too. As a Millport trader puts it: "The

the basement is a Heath Robinson delight - probably the oldest in Britain. The staff are plainly devoted to their charming and friendly building. But sentiment cuts no ice. Argyll and Bute district council's consulting engineers have declared

Norway's PM faces a political dilemma, and Mrs Thatcher

By FRANK FRAZER, Our Energy Correspondent

BRITAIN'S Margaret Thatcher and Norway's Gro Harlem Brundtland will find much in common when they meet as Prime Ministers of their respective countries early this month.

Both are highly-educated and determined women who would have made their marks in other careers had they not decided to enter politics. This has put them at the helm of Europe's two energy-rich countries in a period when the national economies are being buffeted by uncertainties about world oil prices.

There is another common bond between the two. Both are married to staunch supporters of the Conservative cause. But there the political affinity ends.

Mrs Brundtland is as dedicated to the Norwegian brand of socialism as Mrs Thatcher is to governing Britain on non-interventionist Right-wing principles. Mrs Thatcher is sufficiently secure in office to continue getting her way meantime. In Norway's complex political situation, Mrs Brundtland's six-month-old Labour Administration must operate under constant threat of defeat by the combined opposition forces in the Storting, the Norwegian parliament.

There may be no meeting of minds on many issues the two strong-willed political leaders might want to discuss during Mrs Thatcher's visit to Norway starting on September 11. But sources close to the power centres in London and Oslo suggest the two should get on well together - if only because of a mutual admiration for each other.

Mrs Brundtland's approach to politics - and her private life-style - reflect much of what is different between Britain and modern Norwegian society, built on a mixture of formality and liberal attitudes. She is the daughter of Dr Gudmund Harlem, a distinguished Norwegian Minister of Health in the Labour Governments of the 1950s. She enrolled in the Labour youth movement and became active in university politics after deciding to follow her father into medicine.

It was through university politics that she met Arne-Olav Brundtland, a member of a



Mrs Brundtland: mutual admiration

leading Conservative family in Norway. Their marriage may at first have surprised the families but it raised few eyebrows in the rest of Norway where there is a tradition of politics without acrimony.

Mr Brundtland, who currently works for a foreign policy institute, serves as chairman of the Conservative association for the Oslo constituency where they live. Under the country's system of proportional representation, he sometimes takes a seat as a substitute for an elected Conservative member of the Storting to oppose the policies of his wife's Administration. Of their four grown-up children, two are said to support the Conservatives while the other two support Labour.

After graduating in Norway, Mrs Brundtland went to the US to pick up a doctorate in public health from Harvard. She returned to Norway to work as a doctor until the 1970s when she was invited, under the Norwegian system which permits non-elected Ministers, to take charge of the environmental department.

She first became known internationally for her handling of the North Sea pollution hazards posed by the blow-out at the Ekofisk oilfield. On the domestic scene, she enhanced her reputation by pushing through tough measures to combat atmospheric pollution but also relaxing the regulations against building summer cabins in scenic areas.

She had become an elected member of the Storting by the time the Labour group asked her to take over from Prime Minister Odvar Nordli in 1981. Her party were put into opposition by electoral successes scored by Conservatives and other parties later that year. But she received a second call to office last May when Norway's Conservative-led coalition could not muster support for an austerity package needed to combat the impact on the economy of falling oil prices.

Her minority government faces a rough passage for as long as it must steer a course which avoids the combined opposition of Conservatives and minority parties in a finely balanced Storting. But Mrs

Brundtland has shown she can be tough and resourceful in both her political and private life.

Like many Norwegians, she is an avid sailor. Three years ago, when she and her husband were sailing alone on their ocean-going yacht, he was thrown overboard in a force nine gale and remained attached to the boat by only a slender lifeline. She struggled for three-quarters of an hour to get him back on board. Norwegians, with their wry sense of humour, joke about the prominent Labour politician rescuing a member of the Conservative Party. But they know that any other outcome would have been tragic for a close-knit family.

The couple tried to escape from political pressures for a spell this summer by going off to a remote forest cabin where they cut logs for the winter. But there was an unscheduled visit from a Swedish Minister to discuss a common Scandinavian approach to the South African crisis. It was later necessary to call a hastily arranged news conference. More logs were cut for the benefit of the photographers.

Now, observers of the Norwegian political scene are talking about the autumn hunt, when the seasonal stalking of elk and deer may be overshadowed by the quest for political hides. Opinion suggests Mrs Brundtland's Administration will be most vulnerable in debates on the budget, which is due to be settled by the end of the year. She must also soon decide key issues of oil policy to maintain North Sea development and avoid a massive slump in the business which generates a fifth of Norwegian wealth.

Room for manoeuvre in Norwegian politics tends to be restricted. Party labels cannot be taken as representative of the policies they would imply in other countries. Norway's Labour Administrations traditionally veer right of centre. Even the Conservatives could masquerade as Social Democrats in other parts of Europe.

As she tries to reconcile principles with the compromises needed to stay in power, Mrs Brundtland may find a visit by Mrs Thatcher a refreshing diversion.

THE PICTISH MAIL

The exciting rise of Friday's Scotsman celebrates a remarkable artistic achievement in the past decade, reconfident new production Heavenly Pursuits powerful drama-documentary different sort are Edinburgh-based Marianna Lines, who with our Pictish past in a remarkable From Hollywood splendid isolation in Highlands - we author and conservator Tomkies, who, from 40 miles from the writes best-sellers



Friday's not-to-be



You'll get more

The Scotsman 2 Sept.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

4 September 1986

Dear Charles,

Prime Minister's Visit to Norway:
11-12 September 1986

/ I enclose seven copies of the briefs. The sections on acid rain are provisional, pending developments at E(A) on 10 September. Protocol Department will send you separately an administrative plan for the visit.

/ On 12 September Mr Thatcher will visit Norsk Data, the Norwegian micro-electronics firm, and BP Petroleum Development (Norway) Ltd. I enclose background notes on these firms and their Annual Reports for 1985.

Yours ever,

Colin Budd

(C R Budd)
Private Secretary

C D Powell Esq
PS/10 Downing Street

fe . NC
MR THATCHER

VISIT TO NORWAY

I attach the programme for your visit to Norway. In practice, you have virtually the same programme as the Prime Minister throughout, with only two separate engagements on the second day: visits to Norsk data and to BP Norge. Notes on these companies are in the attached folder. You will want to note that Mr. Bruntland (the Norwegian Prime Minister's husband and - unlike his wife - a conservative) will accompany you on both visits. A note about him is included in the folder.

You will want to note that black tie is required for the visit.

I will let you have further briefing material on the aircraft.

CHARLES POWELL

5 September 1986

VC4AIQ

PARTICIPANTS IN TALKS BETWEEN THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE PRIME
MINISTER OF NORWAY ON FRIDAY 12 SEPTEMBER 1986

Britain

Prime Minister
HM Ambassador
Mr. N.L. Wicks
Mr. C.D. Powell
Mr. B. Ingham
Mr. R. Short

Norway

Mrs Brundtland
Mr. Frydenlund (Foreign Minister)
Mr. Oien (Minister of Petroleum and Energy)
Mr. Hanisch (State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office)
Ms. Nordbo (State Secretary, Prime Minister's Office)
Ambassador Busch
Mr. Kolby (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Mr. Wetland (Private Secretary)

NORTHERN FLANK

- welcome Norwegian government's declaration of continued support for NATO.
- concern about footnote in recent NATO communique and support for Nordic Nuclear Weapon Free Zone
- we remain committed to defence of northern flank
- our defence budget has financial provision for continued amphibious capability. Decisions this autumn on replacements for Intrepid and Fearless.

OIL

- we are not prepared to dictate to the market or over-rule judgement of companies. So not ready for production cuts.
- enquire after Norwegian position.

CHERNOBYL

- welcome outcome of Vienna meeting
- ask about contamination in Norway

BILATERAL QUESTIONS

Acid rain

- UK ^{contributes only} identifies some 13% to identifiable deposition in Norway.
- joint study by Royal Society and Royal Norwegian and Royal Swedish Academies.
- decision reached in E(A): will fit flue gas desulphurisation equipment to all new power stations and retrofit three major ones (covering 6000 MW of existing capacity).

Dounreay

- excellent safety record. Reactors at Dounreay for 27 years.

- new reprocessing plant subject of local enquiry at which safety is the central issue.
- Environment Minister to discuss further with William Waldegrave in November.

Svalbard

- detailed discussions are for officials.

Supply Boats

- UK market traditionally open with 35/40% penetration.
- purpose of OSO initiative to ensure UK operators have a fair chance to compete.

- Norwegians still do better in UK market than UK or other foreign operators in Norwegian market.

EAST/WEST RELATIONS

- new Gorbachev style. Avalanche of proposals, mainly for propaganda.
- need to show up weakness of Soviet proposals while making constructive ones of our own.
- believe Gorbachev wants summit (though Danilov affair) but only if results.
- important for alliance to remain solid behind Americans.
- your own likely visit to Soviet Union.
- prospects of progress in CDE.
- do not like concept of regional rather than global chemical weapons ban.

- major objective in CSCE remains - pressure on Soviet Union on human rights.
- Nordic Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.

EUROPEAN ISSUES

- do our best to give impetus to EC/EFTA co-operation.
- → Work for declaration at Foreign Affairs Council *next week*
- encourage Commission to keep EFTA fully informed.
- value Norwegian participation in Eureka.
- keep you informed on POCO, but no scope for Norwegian participation.
- not satisfied that unilateral Norwegian measures at Svalbard justified under the 1920 Treaty of Paris. Like to see contacts at expert level.

SOUTH AFRICA

- agree on goal, differ on means
- our approach on sanctions
- EC aspect