



10 DOWNING STREET

Prime Minister

You don't need to read all
this since its only a
15-minute farewell chat.

I suggest you thank
him for NZ's help over
the Falklands and
re-state our commitment to
maintain NZ access to the
European Community.

You will also want to
mention the current disputes
within ANZUS.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

8 February 1985

Dear Charles,

Farewell Call on the Prime Minister by the New Zealand High Commissioner on Monday 11 February

/ As requested in your letter of 3 January I attach a
 / brief on the current issues in UK/New Zealand relations
 for the farewell call to be paid on the Prime Minister by
 the New Zealand High Commissioner, together with a
 personality note on Mr Young.

You will see from the personality note that Mr Young was a member of Sir Robert Muldoon's first Government. The present New Zealand Government will read the departing High Commissioner's reports with this background in mind. Because of this, and since United States' relations with ANZUS are very much in the melting pot, we believe it would be wise on this occasion to restrict comment to an expression of general concern about the consequences of the present dispute for ANZUS and a particular reference to the effect of Mr Lange's present policy on the Royal Navy's visits to New Zealand.

The Prime Minister met Mr Young when she entertained Mr Lange at Chequers at the end of September.

Yours ever,

(P F Ricketts)
Private Secretary

Peter Ricketts

C D Powell Esq
 10 Downing Street



CALL ON PRIME MINISTER BY THE NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSIONER
ON MONDAY 11 FEBRUARY

POINTS TO MAKE

Mr Young's Role

1. Mr Young's personal touch in facilitating contacts with New Zealand much appreciated. Active interest in high level trade missions. Closely engaged in Sir Robert Muldoon's visits to London.

UK/New Zealand Trade

2. Our trade is important to both of us. Each wants balance in its spread of markets. We shall maintain momentum in our efforts to reverse relative decline in UK/New Zealand trade.

Industrial Co-operation

3. Involvement of UK companies in major project developments in New Zealand very welcome. Hawker Siddeley contract for electrification of railway in North Island.

New Zealand/European Community

4. We shall fight for New Zealand's access to EC. Look for reciprocal interest in New Zealand's state industry purchasing from UK; BSC currently tendering for supply of steel arches to New Zealand mines.

Falklands

5. Grateful to New Zealand for practical assistance during conflict and support since at UN.

Ship Visits/ANZUS

6. Concerned about effect of present disputes within ANZUS. So far as UK is concerned we do not, and cannot, make any declaration about whether ships are nuclear or conventional. Mr Lange's policy would effectively rule out visits by the RN: puts at risk a tradition of naval co-operation which we greatly value.

South Pacific Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
8 February 1985



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CALL ON PRIME MINISTER BY THE NEW ZEALAND HIGH COMMISSIONER
ON MONDAY 11 FEBRUARY

ESSENTIAL FACTS

1. Mr Lange's Labor Party came to power in New Zealand in July 1984, defeating Sir Robert Muldoon's National Party government. The recall of Mr Young, a former National Party Minister, had been expected as a result. The Prime Minister was host to Mr Lange and to his Deputy Foreign Minister and Defence Minister, Mr O'Flynn, at Chequers on 30 September 1984.

UK/New Zealand Trade

2.

	1980	1981	1982	1983	Jan-Nov '83	Jan-Nov '84
UK Exports to NZ	250	235	322	286	258	335
UK Imports from NZ	415	427	539	486	451	478

The UK's share of New Zealand's trade has diminished steadily over the past 30 years, from 56% to 9%. Imports from New Zealand have reduced similarly. There have been some fluctuations in the figures in the 1980s but the final figures for 1984 should show an increase of 25% in UK exports over 1983. In an effort to arrest the decline, "High level" trade missions from the UK visited New Zealand in 1982 (London Chamber of Commerce) and 1984 (Lord Jellicoe's BOTB mission) and a New Zealand (Trotter) Mission visited Britain in 1983.

Industrial Co-operation

3. British companies are involved in major project developments in New Zealand: Davy Corporation in the first stage of the NZ Steel expansion programme (worth NZ \$425 million), Transmark Ltd, Hawker Siddeley and Brush Electric in the electrification of the North Island Main Trunk Railway Line.

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NZ/Economic Community

4. In July 1984 the Community agreed new 5-year arrangements for the import of New Zealand butter; the quantities for the final two years will be determined nearer the time.

5. Mr Lange wrote to the Prime Minister about the Commission's decision to sell butter intervention stocks to the USSR. The UK strongly opposed this but was outvoted. The Commission has now abandoned this plan and rescinded its Regulation.

6. New Zealand supplies of sheep meat to the EC are regulated by a voluntary restraint arrangement, allowing the entry of up to 245,000 tonnes annually. New Zealand's agreement to "sensitive area" provisions (France and Ireland) depends on the Community honouring the butter arrangements.

Falklands

7. Following their loan of a frigate during the Falklands crisis, the Muldoon Government supported the UK in the Argentine Resolutions on the subject at the UN General Assembly. Mr Lange's Government finally followed suit in 1984 after some persuasion: the Prime Minister herself raised this with Mr Lange in September.

Ships Visits to New Zealand

8. The New Zealand Government have rejected a US request for a warship visit to New Zealand, because they decline to accept visits by nuclear powered or nuclear capable ships. The Prime Minister raised the question of ships visits with Mr Lange at Chequers in September. The Americans and the Australians, both of whom also see a threat to the operation of the ANZUS Alliance, are the first to feel the effects of Mr Lange's policy. No RN ships are likely to visit New Zealand before 1986.

9. There is a British interest in the maintenance of ANZUS as a pillar of Australian - New Zealand defence co-operation. We are following current developments in Washington with close interest.

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/President



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President Reagan's reported statement that ANZUS is not in danger is reassuring but ideas are circulating in Washington of retaliatory measures against New Zealand which look misconceived to us.

South Pacific Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
8 February 1985

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YOUNG, HON WILLIAM ("BILL") LAMBERT

New Zealand High Commissioner in London since 1982.

Born 1913 in Kawakawa, North Auckland, Young has risen through the ranks. Began as an office boy in a stock and station company, eventually becoming a senior business manager in an electronics firm. During the war served for three years with New Zealand Army in the Middle East.

Elected National MP for Miramar (Wellington) in 1966 and held seat until defeated in November 1981. Opposition spokesman on highways and rights of women 1972-75. Minister of Works and Development 1975-81. Chairman of the National Roads Board and National Water and Soil Authority 1975-81. Upon leaving Parliament, appointed Chairman of the New Zealand Fishing Licensing Authority.

Although no intellectual, Young was a competent Minister. Gregarious with a warm personality and well liked. A good friend of the British connexion.

Married with one son and four daughters (one of whom lives outside London with her husband and two children). His supportive wife, Joan, is sociable, if slightly motherly.



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10 DOWNING STREET

From the Private Secretary

3 January 1985

The New Zealand High Commission will pay a farewell call on the Prime Minister on 11 February. I should be grateful for briefing on any current issues in UK/New Zealand relations by 1600 hours on 8 February.

(C.D. POWELL)

P.F. Ricketts, Esq.,
Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

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10 DOWNING STREET

MR. POWELL

I have offered the New Zealand High Commissioner Monday, 11 February at 11 am for a farewell call. Will you be getting briefing from the Foreign Office?

CR

3 January, 1985