

Prime Minister

Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

16 May 1980

*Dear Michael,*Visit of Portuguese Prime Minister: 19 May 1980

This letter supplements and updates the briefs for Dr Sa Carneiro's visit.

The Portuguese National Olympic Committee yesterday announced its decision to send a team to the Moscow Games, contrary to the wishes of the Government. It is not clear - the Prime Minister might wish to ask - whether that is the end of the matter.

It was reported in the British press on 15 May that terrorists had attempted to kidnap the Portuguese Finance Minister. These reports are as yet unconfirmed. Coincidentally, arrangements have just been made for an SAS team to visit Portugal in June to assist in the training of the Portuguese anti-terrorist squad.

yours ever
Roderic Lyne

(R M J Lyne)
Private Secretary

M O' D B Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street
LONDON



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

15 May 1980

for briefing folder

Paul

Dear Michael,

Visit of Portuguese Prime Minister

/ As requested, I enclose briefs for the
Prime Minister's use in her talks with
/ Dr Sa Carneiro on 19 May. Personality notes
/ on the three Ministers are also enclosed.

Yours etc

Paul

(P Lever)
Private Secretary

Michael Alexander Esq
10 Downing Street
London

VISIT OF THE PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER: 19 MAY 1980

UK OBJECTIVES

1. (a) Strengthen the good personal relations with the leaders of the Portuguese Government, particularly in the context of the NATO and future Community partnerships.
- (b) Encourage the Portuguese Government in its robustly Western attitude to international affairs.
- (c) Reassure the Portuguese that the British Government will support their objective of speeding up EC accession negotiations while defending UK interests (notably on textiles).

LIKELY PORTUGUESE OBJECTIVES

2. (a) Enlist British support for keeping to EC accession schedule.
- (b) Confirm good personal relations and reassure UK of Portugal's strong Western orientation.
- (c) Secure flexibility in British position on textiles and pre-accession aid.
- (d) Good publicity.

BACKGROUND AND TACTICS

3. The visit is at Portuguese request, part of a tour of the Nine plus Athens. Dr Sá Carneiro and Professor Freitas do Amaral last visited Britain in November 1979 (before taking office), when they met the Prime Minister and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary. This contrasted favourably with their reception in other European capitals at that time, and got Anglo-Portuguese relations under the new Portuguese Government off to a good start. However, others are now making up lost ground: Dr Sá Carneiro and Professor Freitas do Amaral were

warmly received in Bonn, Copenhagen and Luxembourg during April. From London they go on to Paris, Brussels, Dublin and Athens, and in June to The Hague.

4. Dr Sá Carneiro and Professor Freitas do Amaral are keen to project themselves on the international as well as domestic scene; they face further elections in October. Should their Democratic Alliance win, they will be set fair to rule Portugal for the next four years, an outcome that would probably serve Western interests well; and Dr Sá Carneiro would emerge as the most significant Portuguese political leader since the 1974 revolution. It will therefore be important in domestic political terms if they can show that their European tour has advanced Portuguese interests in the negotiations for accession to the European Community - an objective supported by all Portuguese political parties except the Communists.

5. The Portuguese will have seen the Lord Privy Seal earlier in the day; the party less Dr Sá Carneiro himself will also have had a meeting with the Secretary of State for Trade and will call on the Minister of Agriculture after lunch.

6. Frank discussion, not only of the issues connected with Portuguese accession negotiations (likely to be dealt with over lunch) but also of current international questions should be possible. Dr Sá Carneiro is knowledgeable and shrewd and aspires to be treated seriously by leaders of the main Western democracies.

7. Both leaders speak good English and feel ideologically close to HMG; Professor Freitas do Amaral and his party have established links with the Conservative Party.

EC ISSUES (Brief Nos 2A and 2B)

8. The Portuguese will, above all, be seeking UK support for keeping the accession negotiations on schedule for Portuguese entry in January 1983. They can be assured of such support, but potentially difficult exchanges are in prospect on some detailed issues, particularly textiles (we want restrictions during the transitional period, although we have agreed with



the Commission that these need not necessarily be written formally into the accession treaty) and pre-accession aid (public expenditure cuts do not allow us to agree to EC aid on anything like the scale the Portuguese have requested or the Commission have proposed). Since one of the main UK interests in the enlargement negotiations is to secure satisfactory arrangements for Portuguese textile exports after accession, it would be useful to raise textiles from the British side in order to leave the Portuguese in no doubt of our determination.

9. The Portuguese will also wish to hear UK views on the situation in the Community generally, particularly on the question of the UK Budget contribution. They are worried (unnecessarily) that the current problems in the Community could cause delay in the accession timetable.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Brief No 3)

10. Portugal is a member of the UN Security Council until the end of 1980 and has worked closely with the British delegation, being helpful on Zimbabwe. The Portuguese retain considerable knowledge of and interest in Southern Africa, and the ex-Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique in particular. Portugal also retains a legal and political interest in East Timor; the new Government is keen to reach a settlement with Indonesia. Portugal has continuing responsibility for Macau, matching UK/Hong Kong. The Chinese are generally cooperative, and the Portuguese have no particular current problems.

11. In other areas Portuguese knowledge of world affairs is not deep and Portugal counts for little. The Sá Carneiro Government have however taken an extremely staunch stand on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and over US hostages in Iran, and have been at pains to emphasise, despite some domestic criticism, that Portugal's first international priority is loyalty to her Western allies. The Portuguese Government

X
But the Olympic Committee appears to have ignored the request. And

has supported the idea of an Olympics boycott and has asked the Portuguese national Olympic Committee not to send a team to Moscow. Portugal was the first NATO ally to respond to the US request for sanctions against Iran, announcing the intention to break all commercial and financial links until the Embassy hostages had been released. /X

BILATERAL RELATIONS

12. Apart from difficulties in the EC context over textiles, there are no serious bilateral problems. A hardy annual has been compensation for British farmers dispossessed at the revolution. This now appears to be on its way to solution; the present Portuguese Government recognises the need for early settlement and has promised that outstanding claims will be settled within a few months. A brief allusion to the subject should suffice. A further issue (not for raising by the UK side) is frigates. Portugal looks to the UK to provide aid in cash or kind for a NATO scheme to provide Portugal with three new frigates and thus enable her to maintain the deep sea anti-submarine warfare capability called for in NATO plans. The political/military case is strong; but the difficulty of providing the funds (UK share about \$36m) considerable.

Southern European Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office

15 May 1980

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VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER 19 MAY 1980

PORTUGUESE ACCESSION TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

POINTS TO MAKE

TIMETABLE

1. Confirm UK support for early Portuguese entry. Hope that accession treaty might be signed during UK Presidency in second half of 1981, with entry on 1 January 1983 (the Portuguese objective).
2. Agree that Portuguese and Spanish negotiations should be conducted separately. If more complicated Spanish negotiations are delayed, no reason also to delay negotiations with Portugal, which in any case applied before Spain.

TEXTILES

3. Transitional arrangements essential for UK.
4. Do not want to freeze Portuguese exports at present levels, but to provide for reasonable growth rates leading to full free trade over, say, five years.
5. Hope Portuguese will be able to agree with Commission on figures below which safeguard action would not be taken by Community during transitional period. Risk of delaying accession negotiations if understanding cannot be reached quickly on these figures.

TRANSITIONAL PERIODS

6. Agree that in general transitional periods should be kept as short as possible. We have no difficulties over this in agricultural sectors or industrial sectors, textiles apart.
7. But Portuguese request for short period for free movement of labour poses problem for all Member States, France and Germany in particular. Community most unlikely to agree.

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PRE-ACCESSION AID

8. Sympathise but difficult for UK (overriding need to cut public expenditure, including aid budget) and for Community generally (pressure on Community Budget; economic recession).

9. Portuguese expectations of Community grant aid frankly unrealistic in present economic climate. But prospects for EIB loans better. Prepared to argue for this in Community if Portuguese wish.

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS

10. Agree that transitional measures likely to be necessary. But doubtful about creating new mechanisms.

11. Would need to consider carefully any request for post-transition special arrangements.

BACKGROUND

PROGRESS OF NEGOTIATIONS

12. Accession negotiations began in October 1978. Now about half way through initial 'overall view' phase.

13. Portuguese want 'overall view' to be completed by July and subsequent detailed negotiations to be conducted speedily so that accession treaty could be signed in mid-1981, with (after ratifications) entry in January 1983.

14. UK supports proposed timetable. However, delays likely, particularly over agriculture and migrant labour (Commission and some Member States reluctant to let discussion of these topics with Portuguese get ahead of discussion with Spaniards for fear of setting inconvenient precedents). Portuguese worried that delay in Spanish negotiations will hold up their own.

TRANSITIONAL PERIODS

15. In general Portuguese want transitional periods to be as short as possible. Industrial trade between Portugal and Community already largely liberalised, so period for industry need not be long. Only on agriculture will Portugal need more than five years.

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16. Portuguese also want short period for migrant labour. Difficult for all Member States including UK (immigration and unemployment problems). French and Germans (worst affected) want 7 years or more (7 years agreed for Greece).

TEXTILES

17. Vital for Portuguese (32 per cent of total exports to Community in 1978).

18. Portugal second largest supplier of low-cost textiles to UK. Full free access for Portuguese textiles immediately on accession could seriously damage hard-hit UK industry (130,000 jobs lost in last 5 years. Still provides 800,000 jobs). UK is therefore seeking transitional arrangements providing for phased growth of Portuguese exports. But we expect to achieve this through understandings on levels at which safeguard action will be taken, rather than by means of a system of transitional quotas written into the Accession Treaty, which would be unprecedented and unacceptable to our partners.

19. UK insistence earlier this year on need for satisfactory transitional arrangements on textiles (against opposition from Commission and most Member States as well as Portuguese) held up negotiations on customs union. We eventually let negotiations proceed after Commission agreed to try to negotiate with Portuguese arrangements based on levels at which safeguard action would be taken. Embassy at Lisbon reports that the Portuguese still considering whether to accept such an arrangement. It would be useful to press Dr Sa Carneiro.

PRE-ACCESSION AID

20. The Portuguese, with Commission endorsement, have requested £172 million in grants from the Community (cost to UK would be about £30 million). Funds would be used to help with restructuring small industrial concerns, regional infrastructure, vocational training, and agricultural development. At Portuguese

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request, the Commission have also proposed new financial protocol for 1981-1983 providing for £75 million in EIB loans plus a £12 million interest rate subsidy from Community Budget.

21. Community agreed in October 1978 to ''consider'' pre-accession aid but none of Portuguese requests so far accepted. UK has been most negative of Member States in Community discussions though none are enthusiastic. French (François Poncet) and Germans (Schmidt) have told Sa Carneiro recently that his expectations are unrealistic.

22. Extremely difficult for UK to agree to Community grant aid, our share of which would (under present UK accounting arrangements) fall on the hard-hit UK aid budget, in which funds for a relatively rich country like Portugal are not available.

BUDGETARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR PORTUGAL

23. Portuguese have requested transitional arrangements, including a compensatory financial mechanism to mitigate loss of customs revenue. Community likely to be cautious about creating new mechanisms but will probably agree to standard transitional arrangements.

24. In long term Portugal likely to benefit considerably from Regional, Social and Agricultural Guidance Funds. But poor state of Portuguese agriculture and consequent high level of levy-attracting food imports (especially grain from the US) means that on present trends Portugal might nevertheless be a net contributor once transitional arrangements end. Portuguese have not yet requested special arrangements to cover this eventuality but they stress the need for the Community to help regional and agricultural development.

POLITICAL COOPERATION

25. Sa Carneiro's government have made satisfactory efforts to align Portugal's foreign policy with that of the Nine in contrast to the more Third World-orientated foreign policy of previous governments.



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VISIT BY PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER: 19 MAY 1980

OTHER EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ISSUES

POINTS TO MAKE

UK BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

1. Considerable progress made at Luxembourg. Gap now small: duration is outstanding problem. Must have solution covering three years. Italian Presidency trying (with UK support) to secure agreement on all points before end May.

2. (If necessary) Issue will not cause delay in accession negotiations. Discussions running on separate tracks.

CAP

3. We want any settlement to be kept as low as possible, but the issue has become entangled with that of our Budget contribution.

4. Hope Portuguese will continue after accession of support reduction of CAP spending.

RESTRUCTURING OF COMMUNITY BUDGET

5. Root of UK problem is predominance of CAP. Better balance needed.

6. Would like to see smaller proportion spent on agriculture and more on things like infrastructure, urban renewal, industrial problems.

BACKGROUND

GENERAL

7. Portuguese fear that Community preoccupation with UK Budget contribution issue and related problems will cause delay in accession negotiations.

8. Fear unfounded. No reason why Community business on issues other than those directly concerned with UK Budget contribution question (eg sheepmeat, fisheries) should not proceed normally.


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UK BUDGET CONTRIBUTION

9. 6 May Foreign Affairs Council made good progress on procedure. Informal meeting of Foreign Ministers 17/18 May will take up. Possible further Council before end May. Italians trying to set 31 May deadline.

10. Solution being sought by UK unlikely to help Portugal. Portuguese problem likely to be mainly one of heavy agricultural levy payments whereas UK problem more one of inadequate receipts. In any case, difference of scale means ad hoc solution would be easier to find for Portugal (if necessary) than for UK.

CAP

11. Expenditure on CAP continues to grow at excessive rate (23% per annum) and it absorbs a disproportionate share of Community Budget (75%). About half Community Budget spent on disposal of surpluses.

12. Portuguese worried about having to adjust to high Community food prices.

RESTRUCTURING OF COMMUNITY BUDGET

13. Present focus is on short-term measures. But restructuring is vital if problem is not to recur repeatedly. In Community discussions we have suggested goal of 55% for CAP share of Budget by 1986.

FUTURE UK/PORTUGAL RELATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

14. Portuguese say UK and Portugal will be allies in Community because both liable to have problems over Budget and CAP spending. In practice Portuguese interests likely to coincide more often with those of other Southern Europeans, eg on support for Mediterranean agricultural produce.

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Foreign and Commonwealth Office

15 May 1980

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VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER: 19 MAY

INTERNATIONAL AND BILATERAL ISSUES

POINTS TO MAKE

AFGHANISTAN/IRAN

1. Appreciation for Portugal's line. Pleased that Government has come out in favour of Olympic boycott. Is national Olympic Committee likely to support this decision?
2. Thanks for Portugal's help in Security Council, particularly over Rhodesia.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

3. We value ability to draw on Portuguese expertise over Mozambique and Angola. Machel now seems interested in reducing Mozambique's dependence on Soviet Bloc, and establishing links with West. Angola has key role to play over Namibia.

EAST TIMOR

4. Any prospects of a settlement with Indonesia? Can Britain help in any way?
5. (Defensive) If this year's General Assembly Resolution follows its predecessor, we will abstain (we hope with the Nine) because of our residual colonial responsibilities.

BILATERAL ISSUES

COMPENSATION

6. Encouraged by recent signs of progress in compensation claims of British farmers. A tiresome outstanding problem which attracts attention in Parliament and press. Settlement will enhance Portugal's ability to attract foreign investment.

FRIGATES (Defensive)

7. We recognise importance of problem and are still considering. But doubt if funds can be found, given expenditure cuts.

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BACKGROUND

AFGHANISTAN

8. In NATO, Portugal has generally followed firm UK line on East/West relations post-invasion.

IRAN

9. On 17 April Portuguese Government announced breaking off of commercial and financial links as protest against holding of US hostages, ahead of action by EC or NATO members. Gesture will cost Portugal little in real terms, since Portuguese exports to Iran are negligible and Iran has recently told Portugal that no more oil would be supplied until payment for last consignment had been received (it is currently blocked in Chase Manhattan Bank). In terms of relations with the US, however, it should earn a valuable dividend.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

10. Despite strains, Portugal has maintained close links with former colonies. Regular exchanges useful. Difficulties over the semi-independent role played in foreign affairs by President Eanes, made possible by the Constitution, which Dr Sa Carneiro wishes to amend in due course. Meanwhile relations with President Eanes over the conduct of relations with Angola and Mozambique are strained.

PORTUGAL AND THE UN

11. Portugal's first term on the Security Council ends this year; Portuguese have been consistently helpful. Their UNGA votes were nearer the Nine's than Spain and Greece, and they clearly made a special effort on difficult issues; even so the overall voting record was marginally worse than in 1978.

EAST TIMOR

12. Indonesia's annexation in 1975 was deplored by the Security Council. The Nine have since abstained on UNGA resolutions criticising Indonesia. Australia, Canada, New Zealand and USA have recognised Indonesian sovereignty de facto; UK has not.

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Effective resistance to Indonesian control now slight.

13. Portugal's constitution requires Portugal to 'promote and safeguard the right to independence of East Timor'. Hence continuing dispute with Indonesia. Government may try new approach to reach a settlement before October elections. In January, Freitas do Amaral asked Lord Carrington to act as intermediary, but did not follow up this request; it thus came to nothing, though Lord Carrington told him we were in principle ready to help.

MACAO

14. Macao and Hong Kong share problem of immigration from China. Unconfirmed reports that Portuguese have conceded that Macao is 'Chinese territory under Portuguese administration'. Also understand that Portuguese have China's permission to build a new international airport in Macao; there may be implications for Hong Kong.

BILATERAL ISSUES

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS

15. Relations with the present government are excellent. Sa Carneiro and Freitas do Amaral met the Prime Minister and Secretary of State last year, and Lord Carrington had bilateral talks with Portuguese Ministers and the President in Lisbon in April, in the Council of Europe margins. The UK maintains a small technical co-operation programme in Portugal, currently worth £300,000 per annum. A £5m capital aid loan was signed in 1978 but has yet to be utilised.

COMPENSATION

16. Sole outstanding bilateral problem is compensation for 10 British-owned farms expropriated at the Revolution. Other friendly foreign governments (eg FRG and Spain) have similar problem. Present government, unlike its predecessors, is committed to tackling the problem quickly and recently introduced legislation to facilitate compensation. Sa Carneiro said recently that individual cases would be settled within a few months. But danger of slippage if pressure relaxed.



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FRIGATES

17. NATO Governments have repeatedly stressed need to strengthen Portugal's Anti-Submarine capacity, by providing new frigates. A scheme has emerged to provide three Dutch frigates, with equipment provided by NATO members, at a cost of about \$500m. Portugal has agreed to provide \$200m. UK's share of remainder would be about \$36m. Scheme discussed inconclusively by NATO Defence Ministers on 13 May (UK said nothing). It is desirable but no British Government money available. Discussions continue.

Southern European Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
15 May 1980

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VISIT OF THE PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER: 19 MAY

INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

BACKGROUND NOTE

1. The Democratic Alliance (AD) Government, a coalition, formed to fight the general election in December 1979, is Portugal's first majority Government since the 1974 revolution; but may be short-lived, since further general elections must be held by October.
2. Key points of its ambitious programme are: a more open, free market economy; a new constitution; and a strongly pro-Western stance in foreign policy. It has so far been reasonably successful. Dr Sa Carneiro announced recently that the target of under 20% inflation this year was within reach. Despite a few violent incidents surrounding the return of land to former land owners, there is steady progress in agrarian reform.
3. On constitutional reform, the government seeks to abolish the Council of the Revolution and to diminish the powers of the President, although this cannot be attempted until after the next General Election. Relations with President Eanes are thus strained. The Alliance have announced that they will not support Eanes for a further term of office and have put up their own candidate, General Antonio Soares Carneiro, for the next Presidential elections (80/81). It therefore seems inevitable that the hitherto non-party-political Presidency will be a casualty of the polarisation of Portuguese politics; and it is not impossible that the next President and Prime Minister will be political opponents. Sa Carneiro has said he will resign from active politics if Eanes should stand and win, as seems possible.
4. The Alliance's prospects of winning the next general election are reasonable. As Prime Minister, Sa Carneiro has greatly improved his personal standing. Though conciliatory, except with the Communists, he is determined. The opposition Socialists are trying to construct a Socialist Front coalition, but without support of the Communists are unlikely to gain a majority.

Southern European Department
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
15 May 1980

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VISIT OF PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER: 19 MAY

Programme

- 9.30 Call on Lord Privy Seal (Prime Minister Dr Sa Carneiro, Deputy Prime Minister/Foreign Minister Prof Freitas do Amaral, and State Secretary for European Integration Dr Almeida Mendes).
- 10.15 Call on Secretary of State for Trade (Prof Freitas do Amaral and Dr Almeida Mendes).
- 10.45-11.30 Meeting with British businessmen at Department of Trade (Prof Freitas do Amaral and Dr Almeida Mendes).
- 11.40 Dr Sa Carneiro and Prof Freitas do Amaral sign Visitors' Book at Buckingham Palace.
- 12.00 Talks with Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs at No 10 Downing St.
- 13.00 Working Lunch at No 10 Downing St.
- 15.00 Call on Minister of Agriculture (Prof Freitas do Amaral and Dr Almeida Mendes).
- 16.15 Call on Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, the Rt Hon Mr Peter Shore MP, at the House of Commons (Prof Freitas do Amaral and Dr Almeida Mendes).
- 17.00 Press conference at Portuguese Embassy.
- 19.45 Depart for Paris.

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VISIT OF DR FRANCISCO SA CARNEIRO
PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL
AS A GUEST OF HMG
19 MAY, 1980

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Nus

The Prime Minister will be accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister/Foreign Minister and Minister for European Integration. Interpreters are not required.

Sunday, 18 May

- 1645 hours Arrive at Heathrow, Terminal 1, on BA 437.
Sir John Stow, Special Representative of the Secretary of State, and Lord Moran, HM Ambassador to Portugal will meet.
- 1715 hours Depart ⁺Carlton Tower Hotel. (The FM ⁺Minister ⁺European Integration will stay at the Portugese ⁺Embassy).

Monday, 19 May

- 0900 hours Depart Carlton Tower Hotel for Lord Privy Seal's Office, FCO.
- 0930 hours Meeting with Lord Privy Seal.
- 1005 hours Return to Carlton Tower Hotel.
- 1130 hours Depart Hotel for Buckingham Palace to sign visitors' book.
- 1140 hours Sign visitors' book.
- 1150 Depart Buckingham Palace for 10 Downing Street.
- 1200 hours Pre-working lunch talks with PM and Secretary of State.
- 1300 hours Working lunch.
- 1450 hours Depart 10 Downing Street for Carlton Tower Hotel.
approx

1655 hours Depart Carlton Tower Hotel for Portugese Embassy.
1700 hours Press Conference at Portugese Embassy.
1815 hours Depart Portugese Embassy for Heathrow Terminal 3.
Alcock and Brown lounge reserved.
Sir John Stow and Lord Moran will bid farewell.
1945 hours Depart on flight GF28.

Visits Section
Protocol & Conference Department

FOREIGN & COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

16 May 1980

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SEPARATE PROGRAMME FOR PORTUGUESE FOREIGN
MINISTER AND PORTUGUESE MINISTER FOR EUROPEAN
INTEGRATION, 19 MAY 1980.

Sunday, 18 May

1645 hours Arrive at Heathrow Terminal 1 on BA 437.

1715 hours Depart for Portuguese Ambassador's Residence,
12 Belgrave Square, SW1.

Monday, 19 May

~~0900 hours.~~

0930 hours

Depart Residence for Lord Privy Seal's Office,
Meeting with Lord Privy Seal. F.C.O.

1005 hours

Depart FCO for Department of Trade and Industry,
1 Victoria Street.

1015 hours

Call on Mr Nott followed by discussion with
British businessmen

1045 hours

1130 hours

Depart Department of Trade and Industry for
Buckingham Palace.

~~1140 hours~~

Sign visitors' book at Buckingham Palace.

1150 hours

Depart Buckingham Palace for 10 Downing Street.

1200 hours

Pre-working lunch talks with Prime Minister and
Secretary of State.

1300 hours

Working lunch.

1450 hours

Depart 10 Downing Street for House of Commons.

1500 hours

Call on Mr Walker, Minister for Agriculture & Fisheries
at House of Commons.

1530 hours

Free. (Car standing-by).

1625 hours

Call on The Rt Hon Mr Peter Shore MP, Opposition
Spokesman on Foreign Affairs at House of Commons.

1645 hours

Depart House of Commons for Portuguese Embassy,
11 Belgrave Square.

1700 hours

Press Conference at Portuguese Embassy.

1815 hours

Depart Embassy for Heathrow, Terminal 3.

1945 hours

Depart on Flight GF28.

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16 May 1980

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