

FROM: Signor Bettino Craxi
TO: The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP
Date: Rome, 26th March, 1985

Prime Minister (2)
This is the normal
eve of European
Council letter. The only
surprise is that
Craxi seems to intend
a full discussion on the
issues of the Dooze Committee
report.

ROUGH TRANSLATION

Dear Prime Minister,

Our meeting on March 29 and 30 next can constitute a point of reference in the process aimed at providing a concrete meaning to the relaunching of the European Community.

To pursue such a goal, about the wisdom of which we are all convinced and for which we all endeavour with tenacity, it seems to me necessary to try to define, before the commencement of the European Council, the points still outstanding in the negotiations for the enlargement to Spain and Portugal.

Last week our Foreign Ministers and those of the applicant countries, made considerable progress in closing the gap between their respective positions. Most of the road which separate us from the conclusion of the negotiations for the enlargement has thus been covered. I am confident that the extraordinary meeting of the General Affairs Council of next Thursday will enable us to find a solution to the problems still outstanding so as to meet the terms we set ourselves for the entry of Spain and Portugal in the European Community.

If the enlargement chapter will come to a close before the European Council - and there is every reason to hope so - what remains to be done is to find a solution, acceptable to all, to the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes. To this regard I believe that the latest proposals put forward by the Commission offer a basis for constructive discussions liable to bring about an agreement which could hopefully be reached in the course of the planned meeting of the General Affairs Council. However, should our intervention be required for the final approval of the programmes, I would deem it preferable to schedule it at the beginning of the session, the purpose being that we would then be able to tackle the question of the development and integration of the EEC as soon as possible.

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To this regard we should pay particular attention to the problem of growth and employment, namely youth employment in Europe. It will be useful to widen the discussions to include those factors which influence the stability of recovery. I would include, among them, the trends of the financial markets.

Equally, we should deal in detail with the new technologies and with their implications on the prospects for comprehensive development. These are items which were discussed firstly in Dublin and for which the EEC Commission has put forward proposals. Without wishing to go into details I think it important to underline on one hand the objective of one market, to be achieved, step by step, by 1992, and, on the other, the need to take into serious consideration the competitiveness of our economies.

The efforts being made by other economic partners, I refer in particular to the United States, must urge us to ponder the inadequacy of the present state of research and this not only at Community level, but also at national level. Indeed, the example from the other side of the Atlantic must spur us into finding more suitable solutions so that in approaching the threshold of the years 2000 the technological gap narrows gradually, until we are at par with the great industrial areas.

We should also pay attention to the problems of the environment on which we had agreed to hold in-depth discussions. The documentation gathered by the Commission to this regard will prove most useful.

In the course of our meeting we shall examine the interim report on the problems of the Europe of the citizens, prepared by the Committee chaired by On. Adannino and the final report on the institutional problems drawn up by the Committee chaired by Senator Dooge.

As for the institutional problems our discussions will have to pay particular attention to the extension of the Community method to sectors at present not covered by the Treaties of Paris and Rome; to the extension of the application of the majority vote in the decisions of the Council and to the strengthening of the powers of the European Parliament.

[This goes significantly further than was planned for this European Council.]

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Perhaps all the three points above, or some of them, will require further consideration: we should in that case decide whether to avail ourselves, and how, of the help of the Committee chaired by Senator Dooge. What however would seem essential to me is that in the discussions we hold on Friday and Saturday we avoid generalization in order to allow the Presidency to properly prepare the proceedings of the European Council in Milan on the basis of the orientations which will emerge in Brussels.

The range, and at times the gravity, of the problems of our times induce us to search for ways to make the European presence in the world more incisive. I refer, in particular, to the drama of the African drought, affecting an area in which 30 million people live and causing disaster of biblical magnitude. On my part, I propose to brief you on the follow-up to the initiative adopted at the European Council in Dublin and which was put under way by my predecessor, Dr. Garret Fitzgerald.

As for the items of international topicality, I believe that our exchange of views should deal with:

a) the progress of the Geneva talks, dealing with problems of particular importance for Europe and, in more general terms, the prospects opened up in East-West relations by the appointment of the new Secretary General of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I believe it will be appropriate for the Ten to reaffirm their intention to intensify the occasions for dialogue with the Eastern bloc countries and take part, as actively as possible, in the proceedings of other important international fora on disarmament.

b) The Middle East. In the framework of the principles which inspire the action of the European Community and its member countries, as laid down by the Venice declaration, the present dynamic phase represented by the Jordan-Palestinian agreement deserves particular attention. It is in Europe's interest to encourage, in a concrete way, this development, in the framework of the efforts which have been made for years to widen the area of consensus and restore peace to that troubled region.

- c) The deterioration of the Lebanese internal situation.
- d) The worsening of the Iran-Iraqi conflict, which has once again polarized the attention of governments and world public opinion on that senseless war.
- e) The situation in South America, characterized by the restoration of democracy in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. Whereas the maintenance of the state of siege in Chile and the persistent refusal of that government to negotiate with the political forces the country's return to democracy represent cause of grave preoccupation for us all and a factor liable to exacerbate existing tensions if a radical change of course does not take place soon.
- f) The present possibilities of development of the dialogue among the Ten, Spain, Portugal and Central America based on the Contadora project and linked to the commitment undertaken by us last September at the San José meeting.

? South Africa.

The above itemized presentation for our discussions in Brussels is by way of example. I think that the lunch with which we will open our meeting will provide the opportunity to pinpoint the form and the order in which we will deal with the single items. May I suggest as of now however that the items of international topicality be discussed by the Foreign Ministers whom we can entrust with the task to lay down the guidelines for the stances to be made public, once approved by us, in the course and at the end of the proceedings of the European Council.

With my best regards,

Signed: Bettino Craxi

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The Ambassador

Italian Embassy,
4, Grosvenor Square,
London, W.1.

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**PRIME MINISTER'S
PERSONAL MESSAGE
SERIAL No. T57A/85**

a MASTER
of

26th March 1985

02500

Dear Mr. Powell,

I take pleasure in sending you herewith
the text of the message sent by President of the
Italian Council of Ministers, Signor Bettino Craxi,
to the Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The rough translation is also attached,

Sincerely yours

Audrea Gyati

Mr. Charles Powell
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister,
10, Downing Street,
London S.W. 1

Text of the message addressed to
The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher, MP
by Signor Bettino Craxi President
of the Italian Council of Ministers.

Date: Rome, 25 th March, 1985

TEXT OF THE MESSAGE

Primo Ministro,

i nostri lavori del 29 e 30 marzo prossimo possono costituire un punto di riferimento del processo diretto a dare contenuto concreto al rilancio della Comunità Europea.

Per conseguire questo obiettivo, della cui bontà tutti siamo convinti e per il quale, quindi, operiamo con tenacia, mi sembra necessario fare in modo che i punti ancora aperti del negoziato per l'allargamento alla Spagna e al Portogallo vengano definiti prima dell'inizio del Consiglio Europeo.

La settimana scorsa i nostri Ministri degli Esteri, e quelli dei due Paesi candidati, hanno compiuto notevoli progressi nel riavvicinare, in modo sensibile, le rispettive posizioni. La maggior parte del cammino che ci separa dalla conclusione dei negoziati per l'allargamento è stato, quindi, compiuto. Sono fiducioso che la riunione straordinaria del Consiglio Affari Generali di giovedì consentirà di trovare le soluzioni ai problemi ancora aperti, così da poter rispettare le scadenze che ci siamo dati per l'entrata della Spagna e del Portogallo nella Comunità Europea.

Se il capitolo dell'allargamento si chiuderà - e ci sono tutte le premesse per prevederlo - prima del Consiglio Europeo, resterà da individuare una soluzione accettabile da tutti per i Programmi Integrati Mediterranei. Credo in proposito che le ultime proposte della

Commissione offrano una base di discussione costruttiva suscettibile di portare ad un'intesa che dovrebbe essere auspicabilmente raggiunta nel corso della prevista riunione del Consiglio Affari Generali. Qualora tuttavia dovesse richiedersi un nostro intervento per l'approvazione finale dei programmi, penserei preferibile collocarlo all'inizio della sessione dei lavori, con l'obiettivo di affrontare poi, al più presto possibile, i temi dello sviluppo e dell'integrazione comunitaria.

In questo ambito dovremmo dedicare una particolare attenzione al problema della crescita e dell'occupazione, segnatamente quella giovanile, in Europa. Sarà utile allargare la discussione ai fattori che influenzano la stabilità della ripresa. Includerei fra questi gli andamenti dei mercati valutari.

Eguualmente dovremmo affrontare in maniera approfondita l'esame delle nuove tecnologie e delle loro complessive implicazioni sulle prospettive di sviluppo. Si tratta di temi che avevano formato oggetto di una nostra prima discussione a Dublino e per i quali la Commissione delle Comunità Europee ha predisposto delle proposte. Senza voler qui entrare nei dettagli mi sembra importante sottolineare, da un lato, l'obiettivo del mercato unico, da realizzare per tappe entro il 1992 e, dall'altro, la necessità di prendere in seria considerazione la competitività delle nostre economie.

Lo sforzo che altri partners economici stanno compiendo, e mi riferisco in particolare agli Stati Uniti, deve indurci a riflettere sull'inadeguatezza della ricerca attuale, e ciò non soltanto a livello comunitario ma anche a quello dei paesi membri. Proprio l'esempio che ci viene da oltre Atlantico deve spingerci a trovare le soluzioni più idonee perchè alle soglie degli anni duemila, il divario tecnologico del nostro continente diminuisca progressivamente fino a metterci alla pari con le grandi aree industrializzate.

Dovremmo dedicare la nostra attenzione anche ai problemi dell'ambiente, sui quali avevamo convenuto di procedere ad una discussione approfondita. La documentazione che la Commissione ha predisposto al riguardo ci sarà di particolare utilità.

Nel corso dei nostri lavori prenderemo in esame il rapporto interinale sui problemi dell'Europa dei cittadini, predisposto dal Comitato presieduto dall'On.le Adonnino ed il rapporto finale sui problemi istituzionali elaborato dal Comitato presieduto dal Senatore Dooge.

Per quanto riguarda i problemi istituzionali la nostra discussione dovrà concentrarsi sull'estensione del metodo comunitario a settori che non sono attualmente coperti dai Trattati di Parigi e di Roma, sull'estensione dell'applicazione del voto a maggioranza nelle decisioni del Consiglio e sul rafforzamento dei poteri del Parlamento Europeo.

Forse tutti questi tre punti, o qualcuno di essi, richiederanno un approfondimento: dovremo, in questo caso, valutare se avvalerci ancora, e in che modo, dell'ausilio del Comitato presieduto dal Senatore Dooge. Ciò, però, che mi sembra essenziale, è uscire, nella discussione che avremo venerdì e sabato, dalla genericità per permettere alla Presidenza di turno di preparare adeguatamente, sulla base degli orientamenti che emergeranno a Bruxelles, i lavori del Consiglio Europeo di Milano.

L'ampiezza, e, talvolta, la drammaticità dei problemi della nostra epoca ci inducono a ricercare i modi di una sempre più incisiva presenza europea nel mondo. Penso, in particolare, al dramma della siccità in Africa, che colpisce un'area nella quale vivono trenta milioni di persone e che sta provocando disastri di proporzioni bibliche. Conto da parte mia di riferire sul seguito dell'iniziativa che abbiamo assunto al Consiglio Europeo di Dublino e che era stata opportunamente avviata dal Toiseach, Dr. Garrett Fitzgerald, mio predecessore.

Per quanto riguarda i temi dell'attualità internazionale, credo che i nostri scambi di vedute dovrebbero riguardare:

A) l'andamento dei lavori di Ginevra, che toccano problemi di particolare importanza per l'Europa e, più in generale, le prospettive apertesì nei rapporti Est-Ovest con la nomina del nuovo Segretario Generale del PCUS. Credo sarà bene che i dieci riaffermino il proposito di intensificare le occasioni di colloquio con i Paesi dell'Est e di partecipare, quanto più attivamente possibile, ai lavori degli altri importanti fori internazionali sul disarmo.

B) Il Medio Oriente. Nella cornice dei principi ai quali si ispira l'azione della Comunità Europea e dei Paesi membri, fissati dalla Dichiarazione di Venezia, merita una particolare attenzione la fase di attuale movimento, rappresentato dall'Accordo giordano-palestinese. Favorire concretamente questo sviluppo è nell'interesse dell'Europa e rientra negli sforzi che vengono compiuti ormai da anni per allargare in quella tormentata regione l'area del consenso e per riportarvi la pace.

C) Il deterioramento della situazione interna Libanese.

D) L'aggravamento del conflitto fra l'Iran e l'Iraq, che ha nuovamente polarizzato l'attenzione dei Governi e dell'opinione pubblica mondiale su quella guerra insensata.

E) La situazione dell'America Meridionale caratterizzata dal ritorno alla democrazia in Argentina, in Brasile ed in Uruguay.

Per contro, il mantenimento dello stato di assedio in Cile ed il persistente rifiuto di quel Governo di negoziare con le forze politiche il ritorno del Paese alla democrazia rappresentano per tutti noi motivi di forte preoccupazione e fattori che rischiano di

accentuare, ove non si verificasse entro breve tempo un radicale cambiamento di rotta, le tensioni esistenti.

F) Le attuali possibilità di sviluppo del dialogo fra i dieci, Spagna e Portogallo ed il Centro America, basato sul progetto di Contadora e collegato agli impegni da noi assunti lo scorso settembre alla riunione di San José.

Questa rappresentazione tematica della nostra discussione a Bruxelles, vuole solo avere un carattere esemplificativo. Penso, che la colazione con cui inizieremo i nostri lavori fornirà un'occasione per mettere a punto le modalità e per fissare l'ordine con il quale tratteremo i singoli temi. Ma fin da ora suggerirei che i temi dell'attualità internazionale vengano approfonditi dai Ministri degli Esteri, ai quali potremo, appunto, affidare l'incarico di preparare le linee delle prese di posizione da rendere pubbliche, una volta approvate da noi, durante ed alla fine dei lavori del Consiglio Europeo.

Con i migliori saluti.

Bettino Craxi

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EHG(B) (85)2 Addendum 1

COPY NO

27 March 1985

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EUROPEAN COUNCIL, BRUSSELS

29/30 MARCH 1985

The attached letter from the President of the Council
should be added to the Steering Brief as Annex B.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

27 MARCH 1985

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Brief 2
Annex B

TEXT OF THE LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF THE TEN FOR THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL IN BRUSSELS, AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, DATED 26 MARCH 1985

Our proceedings on 29 and 30 March could be a milestone in the direct process of giving substance to the relaunching of the European Community.

In order to attain this objective, the correctness of which we are all convinced and towards which we are therefore all working steadfastly, I feel we must, before the European Council starts, endeavour to identify the points outstanding in the enlargement negotiations to include Spain and Portugal.

Last week our Foreign Ministers and those of the applicant countries made significant progress in bringing our respective positions considerably closer together. The greater part of the distance between us and the conclusion of the enlargement negotiations has thus been covered. I am confident that the special meeting of the General Affairs Council on Thursday will enable solutions to be found to the remaining problems, so that the dates set for the entry of Spain and Portugal to the European Community can be adhered to.

Even if the enlargement chapter is concluded before the European Council - and there is every indication that it will be - a solution for the Integrated Mediterranean Programmes that is acceptable to all sides will still have to be found. I believe that the latest Commission proposals offer a constructive basis for discussion leading to agreement, that I hope will be reached at the meeting of the General Affairs Council. However, if our final approval of the programmes should be required, I think we should deal with the matter at the beginning of our meeting and then, as soon as possible, deal with the subjects of Community development and integration.

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In this context we must pay special attention to the problem of European growth and employment, especially among young people. It would be useful to extend the discussion to factors influencing a balanced recovery. Among those factors I would include the movements of the currency markets.

Similarly, we must take a hard look at new technologies and their manifold implications for development prospects. These are subjects we discussed initially in Dublin and on which the Commission of the European Communities has drawn up proposals. Without wishing to enter into detail, I feel it is important to emphasize both the objective of the single market, to be achieved in stages by 1992, and the need to take a serious look at the competitiveness of our economies.

The effort that other economic partners are making, and I am referring in particular to the United States, should inspire us to reflect upon the inadequacies of present current attempts, not only Community-wide but also in the Member States themselves. The example set on the other side of the Atlantic should spur us on to more appropriate solutions because on the threshold of the year 2000, our continent's technological gap is gradually disappearing and we shall eventually be on a footing with the large industrialised areas.

We must also address ourselves to environmental problems, on which we have agreed there should be a thorough discussion. The documentation that the Commission has prepared on this issue will be particularly useful to us.

In the course of our discussions, we will examine the interim report on the problems of the Citizen's Europe, prepared by the Committee chaired by Mr Adonnino and the final report on institutional problems drawn up by the Committee chaired by Senator Dooge.

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With regard to institutional problems, our discussion must concentrate on the extension of the Community method to sectors not at present covered by the Treaties of Paris and Rome, on the extension of the use of the majority vote in council decisions and on strengthening the powers of the European Parliament.

Possibly all or any of these three points will require further discussion, should that be so, we will have to decide whether to continue using the Dooge Committee, and if so, how. What however seems vital to me is that we must rise above general considerations in our discussion on Friday and Saturday, in order to enable the current Presidency to make adequate preparation for the work of the European Council in Milan on the basis of the guidelines that emerge in Brussels.

The scope and sometimes the urgency of the problems of our time lead us to seek an increasingly visible European presence in the world. I am thinking in particular of the tragedy of the drought in Africa affecting an area in which thirty million people live, and bringing disasters of biblical proportions. I should like, for my part, to refer to the results of the venture we undertook at the European Council in Dublin which was set in train by the Toiseach, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, my predecessor.

As regards current international issues, I think our discussion should concern:

(a) progress in the Geneva talks, which are dealing with problems of particular importance for Europe and, more generally, the prospects opened up in East/West relations with the appointment of the new General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. I feel it would be a good idea for the Ten to reaffirm their intention to step up opportunities for talks with the Eastern bloc countries and to play as active a role as possible in the proceedings of the other major international disarmament bodies.

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(b) the Middle East. In the framework of the principles on which the action of the European Community and the Member States is based, laid down in the Venice Declaration, the present phase of action represented by the agreement between Jordan and the Palestinians, is worthy of special attention. It is in Europe's interest to encourage this development in concrete terms, and it is in keeping with the efforts made over the years to extend the area of consensus and bring peace to this agonised region.

(c) the deterioration in the situation in Lebanon.

(d) the worsening of the Iran/Iraq conflict, which has recently focused the attention of governments and world public opinion on this senseless war.

(e) the situation in South America, characterized by the return to democracy in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. However, the continuing state of emergency in Chile and persistent refusal of the Chilean government to negotiate with the political forces on the return of the country to democracy give us all cause for serious concern and are factors that could accentuate existing tensions if a radical change of direction is not effected very soon.

(f) the current scope for developing the dialogue between the Ten, Spain and Portugal and Central America, based on the Contadora draft relating to the pledge we made last September at the meeting in San Jose.

This presentation of topics for discussion in Brussels is simply by way of example. I think the luncheon with which we shall begin our proceedings will provide an opportunity to finalize the details of procedure and decide the order in which we shall take the individual topics. But herewith I would suggest that current international topics should be discussed by the Foreign Affairs

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Ministers, to whom we can properly give the task of preparing the broad lines of the positions which, once we have approved them, will be made public during and after the European Council's proceedings.

Regards,

Bertino Craxi

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27 March 1985

EUROPEAN COUNCIL, BRUSSELS

29/30 MARCH 1985

FAMINE IN AFRICA

Brief by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office

1. Introduction

Signor Craxi will brief the Council on follow-up to commitment made at Dublin European Council to supply 1.2 million tonnes of grain to drought affected countries before next harvest. Some Member States may argue that situation in Africa requires further contributions.

2. Our Objective

- To limit the outcome to a reaffirmation of the Dublin commitment together with a statement of what the Community and Member States have achieved.

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Background

- Reference A: Signor Craxi's letter to the Prime Minister of 26 March 1985 (extract)
- B: Conclusions of European Council in Dublin 3-4 December
- C: Possible UK draft of conclusions for Brussels European Council

Follow-up to Dublin commitment

1. In terms of allocations this target has been met. Community has made firm plans to allocate over 1.2 million tonnes to the eight most seriously affected countries; over 1.5 million tonnes to sub-Saharan Africa altogether. Possible text for conclusions of European Council to indicate progress on commitment (at Reference C).

2. But we believe deliveries could be speeded up. In Ethiopia the picture is relatively satisfactory but in Sudan the Community's performance has been criticised by Mr Raison and Sir Anthony Kershaw following their visits in February. Signor Craxi has not proposed further commitments in his letter to the Prime Minister (Reference A) but he or Commission may do so.

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3. Arguments

Community Contribution

- Congratulate Commission on speed with which Dublin target has been met.
- Community response in Ethiopia rapid, substantial and effective. But deliveries could be speeded up especially to Sudan. Important that full use be made of emergency food aid procedures.

UK Contribution

- Other Member States have undertaken impressive national programmes, as has UK.
- Since April 1984 UK has spent over £100 million on drought relief in Africa, including our share of EC aid and the RAF air lift in Ethiopia.
- In 1984 we supplied 92,000 tonnes grain to sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 1985 our bilateral contribution to Dublin commitment will be 110,000 tonnes. Of this amount:
 - 25,000 tonnes delivered already to Ethiopia and Sudan;
 - over 35,000 tonnes for Sudan will be shipped in April.

- For 1985/86 we have promised at least £30 million bilateral relief aid (including cost of 110,000 tonnes of grain). Also expect to pay further £30 million at least via Community.
- Additionally nearly £125 million bilateral development aid will be spent in African countries identified by UN as facing food shortages.
- UK private contributions to drought relief more than £50 million.

Ethiopia

- In two years to October 1984 UK spent £15.5 million. £14 million spent bilaterally since then. 82,400 tonnes of food aid provided over last three years. RAF detachment provided since 1 November at cost of £7 million so far.

Sudan

- UK has provided over £3 million for refugees and 62,000 tonnes of cereals since November. Total cost of bilateral aid nearly £14 million.

*No African Community
Doubt is likely to be spent*

4. Their Objectives

- Unclear: but Presidency or Commission may argue that situation in Africa requires further contribution from Community and Member States.

3. Our argument that further commitments should come from existing 1985 food aid programme could lead Commission to suggest that we are "robbing the hungry to feed the starving". But we consider much of existing food aid programme of limited developmental value and would be better concentrated where there is a real need.

4. At UN Conference in Geneva on 11 March Mr Raison announced UK contribution in 1985/86 would be at least £30 million in bilateral aid plus further £30 million as share of EC programmes. The Italian representative pledged US\$ 1 billion over next 18 months.

UK Aid

5. UK expenditure on food aid worldwide in 1984 was about £116 million (10% of total overseas aid): this includes £91 million share of EC food aid programmes.

6. Christopher Jackson (EDG MEP, who chairs European Parliament's Development Committee) urging Pflimlin to write to Craxi seeking new Council statement on famine in Africa. He wants the Community:

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- a) to help with fuel supplies in Sudan.

UK response: UK are paying World Food Programme \$275,000 to buy fuel to distribute UK food aid: other Member States and Community should do the same (latter from within existing unallocated

- b) to use emergency food aid allocation procedures more often.

We agree;

- c) to promote greater coordination of Member States responses to famine.

We are content with continuation of existing ad hoc meetings every 6/8 weeks;

- d) to join Americans in putting pressure on Ethiopia to allow safe passage for relief supplies to rebel-held areas in northern Ethiopia.

We supported Presidency proposal to make a low key approach "in course of normal contacts" urging Ethiopia to ensure that aid gets through. This has now been done. But US/Ethiopia relations difficult. We and other donors narrowly averted head on confrontation

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between Americans and Ethiopians at the UN Conference on famine in Geneva on 11 March. There is a danger that if pressure is applied too openly or forcefully existing relief operations could be jeopardised and the Ethiopians might erect further political barriers to the West.

Development Commissioner, Natali, is visiting Ethiopia 10-14 April: we are urging him to use negotiations on new aid programmes under sixth European Development Fund to promote economic and agricultural policy reforms in Ethiopia.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

27 March 1985

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REFERENCE A

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF 26 MARCH 1985
FROM PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

The scope and sometimes the urgency of the problems of our time lead us to seek an increasingly visible European presence in the world. I am thinking in particular of the tragedy of the drought in Africa affecting an area in which thirty million people live, and bringing disasters of biblical proportions. I should like, for my part, to refer to the results of the venture we undertook at the European Council in Dublin which was set in train by the Taoiseach, Dr Garret Fitzgerald, my predecessor.

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REFERENCE B

UNCLASSIFIED
FM DUBLIN 042035Z DEC 84
TO IMMEDIATE FCO
TELEGRAM NUMBER 723 OF 4 DECEMBER 19
AND TO IMMEDIATE UKREP BRUSSELS DESK
AND TO ROUTINE PARIS BONN ROME
AND TO SAVING OTHER EC POSTS

EUROPEAN COUNCIL, DUBLIN, 3/4 DECEMBER

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF EUROPEAN COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS.
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL WELCOMED THE PRIORITY GIVEN TO THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE COMMISSION'S RECENTLY PUBLISHED ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT. IT, THEREFORE, SUPPORTS THE BALANCED GUIDELINES IN THE REPORT, WHICH EMBODIES A CONSISTENT ECONOMIC POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR IMPROVING SUPPLY AND DEMAND CONDITIONS SEMI-COLON AND IT CONSIDERS THAT THESE GUIDELINES SHOULD BE SPEEDILY IMPLEMENTED. IN PARTICULAR IT AGREED THAT THE COUNCIL, IN ITS APPROPRIATE FORMATIONS:

- SHOULD INITIATE A REVIEW OF MANPOWER POLICY TO REORIENTATE TRAINING TOWARDS SECTORS WHERE LABOUR WILL BE NEEDED, TAKE STEPS TO ENCOURAGE JOB MOBILITY AND FOSTER ENTERPRISE, ESPECIALLY AMONGST THE YOUNG
- SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO COMPLETE THE INTERNAL MARKET, INCLUDING IMPLEMENTATION OF EUROPEAN STANDARDS
- SHOULD PURSUE AND ACCELERATE ITS CONSIDERATION OF MEASURES TO ACHIEVE A GREATER ROLE FOR THE ECU AND DEVELOP AND STRENGTHEN THE EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM, ON THE BASIS OF THE RELEVANT COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS
- SHOULD IMPLEMENT WITHOUT DELAY THE FIRM POLITICAL COMMITMENTS AGREED BY THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AT ITS MEETINGS OF BRUSSELS AND FONTAINEBLEAU IN THE FIELD OF TRANSPORT POLICY
- SHOULD ADOPT FURTHER MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE TECHNOLOGICAL BASE OF THE COMMUNITY AND RESTORE COMPETITIVENESS SEMI-COLON TO THIS END, -THE COMMISSION IS ASKED TO SUBMIT AN APPROPRIATE DRAFT ACTION PROGRAMME TO THE NEXT EUROPEAN COUNCIL.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL AGREED THAT THE COMMUNITY AND THE MEMBER STATES SHOULD TAKE MEASURES, INCLUDING CONCERTATION OF ECONOMIC POLICIES, DESIGNED, IN THE WORDS OF THE PREAMBLE TO THE ROME TREATY TO REDUCE THE DIFFERENCES EXISTING BETWEEN THE VARIOUS REGIONS AND THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE LESS FAVOURED REGIONS.

IN REGARD TO ANY POSSIBLE FALTERING OF THE EUROPEAN AND WORLD RECOVERY OF OUTPUT AND EMPLOYMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ALSO **ASKED**

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ASKED THE ECO/FIN AND THE COMMISSION TO KEEP EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS UNDER CONTINUOUS REVIEW. IT REQUESTED THEM TO REPORT BACK TO ITS MEETING IN MARCH ON WHAT MEASURES MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE COMMUNITY OR MAY ALREADY HAVE BEEN INITIATED TO ASSURE THE OBJECTIVE OF A PROGRESSIVE INCREASE IN THE ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL GROWTH FOR THE COMMUNITY TO THE BENEFIT OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

ENVIRONMENT

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ASKED ENVIRONMENT MINISTERS AT THEIR COUNCIL MEETING ON 6 DECEMBER TO MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO REACH AGREEMENT ON THE GUIDELINES FOR A COMMUNITY POLICY ON THE REDUCTION OF LEAD IN PETROL AND VEHICLE EMISSIONS.

THE COUNCIL AGREED TO HAVE A SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AT THEIR NEXT MEETING IN MARCH 1985.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL HAS TAKEN NOTE OF THE INTERIM REPORT BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON INSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS. IT RECOGNISED ITS GREAT QUALITY AND THE NEED FOR THE COMMITTEE TO CONTINUE ITS WORK WITH A VIEW TO SECURING THE MAXIMUM DEGREE OF AGREEMENT. THE COUNCIL AGREED THAT THE INTERIM REPORT SHOULD BE PUBLISHED.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, FOR ITS NEXT MEETING IN MARCH 1985, HAS ASKED THE COMMITTEE TO COMPLETE ITS WORK AND SUBMIT A REPORT WHICH, AFTER PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATION AT THAT MEETING, WILL BE THE MAIN SUBJECT OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL IN JUNE, 1985.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON A PEOPLE'S EUROPE

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL NOTED WITH INTEREST THE INTERIM REPORT OF THIS COMMITTEE AND REQUESTED THE COMMITTEE TO MAKE A FURTHER REPORT TO THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL NEXT MARCH.

COUNCIL REPORT ON EUROPEAN UNION

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL APPROVED THE ANNUAL REPORT ON EUROPEAN UNION. THIS REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE SOLEMN DECLARATION ON EUROPEAN UNION.

FAMINE IN AFRICA

IN THE FACE OF THE SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES CURRENTLY BEING EXPERIENCED BY MANY COUNTRIES OF AFRICA, ESPECIALLY THOSE, LIKE ETHIOPIA OR THE SAHEL COUNTRIES, WHICH ARE SUFFERING THE EFFECTS OF AN UNPRECEDENTED DROUGHT AND THE RAVAGES OF MALNUTRITION AND FAMINE, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL STRESSES THE URGENCY OF TAKING CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION.

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THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL BELIEVES THAT THE TOTAL TO BE PROVIDED BY THE COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES BETWEEN NOW AND THE NEXT HARVEST SHOULD BE 1.2 MILLION TONNES.

THE COMMISSION, AFTER CONSULTATION WITH MEMBER STATES TO ESTABLISH THE AMOUNT OF GRAIN THAT WILL BE PROVIDED BY MEMBER STATES, WILL MAKE A PROPOSAL TO THE COUNCIL WITH RESPECT TO ANY ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY EFFORT THAT MAY BE NEEDED TO ATTAIN THE FIGURE OF 1.2 MILLION TONNES AND THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL INVITES THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TO TAKE ANY NECESSARY DECISIONS ON THE BASIS OF SUCH A COMMISSION PROPOSAL IN ORDER TO SECURE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE 1.2 MILLION TOTAL. THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL APPEALS TO OTHER DONOR COUNTRIES TO MATCH THIS EFFORT BY THE COMMUNITY AND ITS MEMBER STATES IN ORDER THAT THE TOTAL NEED OF THESE STATES, CURRENTLY ESTIMATED AT 2 MILLION TONNES, WILL BE MET.

IT STRESSES THE NEED FOR URGENT ACTION TO AVOID THREATENED SHORTFALL IN THE MONTHS IMMEDIATELY AHEAD.

IT NOTES THE NEED FOR IMPROVED CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY, ITS MEMBER STATES, OTHER DONORS, AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS, IN ORDER TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY AND PACE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF EMERGENCY AID MEASURES AND INVITES THE COMMISSION TO INITIATE ACTION IN THIS REGARD.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ACKNOWLEDGES THE NEED TO UNDERTAKE URGENT ACTION TO SPEED UP AND SUPPORT THE RECOVERY AND REHABILITATION PROCESS IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES AND TO PROVIDE THE COMMUNITY'S ACTIVE SUPPORT FOR THEIR EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY AND SECURITY IN FOOD: ALSO IN IMPLEMENTING LONG-TERM OPERATIONS TO COMBAT DROUGHT AND DESERTIFICATION.

THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL EMPHASISES THE WILL OF THE TEN, IN ALL INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATIONS TO SUPPORT INITIATIVES TO STRENGTHEN SOLIDARITY BETWEEN THE INDUSTRIALISED COUNTRIES AND THE COUNTRIES OF THE THIRD WORLD AND THUS TO FOSTER DEVELOPMENT.

IT WELCOMES THE DECLARATION ON THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA JUST ADOPTED BY THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IT NOTES WITH SATISFACTION THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE LOME CONVENTION WHICH LINKS

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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY, ITS MEMBER STATES, AND THE AFRICAN
CARIBBEAN AND PACIFIC STATES. THE FACT THAT THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED
SO FAR HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED BEARS WITNESS TO THE STRENGTH AND
VITALITY OF THIS CO-OPERATION.

GOODISON

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Reference C

Following is suggested text for Council conclusion:

The European Council remains deeply concerned at the continuing famine in Ethiopia, Sudan and the Sahel countries. The European Council recalls its undertaking at Dublin to supply 1.2 million tonnes of grain to the worst affected countries before the next harvest and notes that allocations by the Community and Member States have fully met this target. The European Council asks the Commission to ensure as a matter of the highest priority that relief supplies are delivered as quickly as possible.

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Besoins/engagements
en vue de livraisons pendant la campagne actuelle

(équivalent céréales)

au 20.3.1985

	Ethiopie	Soudan	Mozambique	Mali	Niger	Mauritanie	Tchad	Angola	TOTAL
Période de référence	JAN - DEC	NOV - OCT	MARS - DEC	NOV - OCT	OCT - SEPT	NOV - OCT	NOV - OCT	AVR - DEC	
Besoins estim. CEE									
hypothèse forte	1.350.000	1.420.000 ⁽¹⁾	420.000 ⁽²⁾	210.000	350.000	155.000	280.000	80.000	4.265.000
hypothèse faible	1.200.000	1.200.000	420.000	200.000	350.000	155.000	280.000	80.000	3.885.000
ENGAGEMENTS									
I. Hors Dublin									
CEE (aide aliment.)	71.600	20.500	10.000	8.000	17.400	8.000	16.200	-	151.700
CEE (aide urgence)	-	-	-	5.500	6.450	-	9.840	-	21.790
Etats Membres	18.500	29.280	46.830	18.250	23.300	12.000	8.880	-	157.040
SOUS-TOTAL I	90.100	49.780	56.830	31.750	47.150	20.000	34.920	-	330.530
II. Dublin									
CEE (aide aliment.)	91.500	41.400	52.200	15.400	26.100	21.080	16.000	21.500	285.180
CEE (aide urgence)	106.180	52.860	9.500	19.360	18.520	1.430	15.900	4.940	228.690
Etats Membres	107.250	104.930	56.600	48.190	41.700	39.770	43.880	18.870	461.190
SOUS-TOTAL II	304.930	199.190	118.300	82.950	86.320	62.280	75.780	45.310	975.060 (3)
TOTAL CEE - EM	395.030	248.970	175.130	114.700	133.470	82.280	110.700	45.310	1.305.590

(1) estimation FAO

(2) estimation gouvernement

(3) Plus une réserve de 200.000 T d'équivalent céréales de la Communauté (80 MECUs), une réserve de 119.000 T des Etats membres, soit un total de 1.294.000 T

	Ethiopie	Soudan	Mozambique	Mali	Niger	Mauritanie	Tchad	Angola	TOTAL
Période de référence	JAN - DEC	NOV - OCT	MARS - DEC	NOV - OCT	OCT - SEPT	NOV - OCT	NOV - OCT	AVR - DEC	
<u>III. Autres donateurs</u>									
Etats-Unis	(1) 406.230	770.030	137.880	102.800	114.070	57.360	74.540	7.200	1.670.110
Canada	43.000	26.400	-	17.000	8.000	1.300	-	-	95.700
Japon	10.430	39.000	20.650	8.120	19.140	9.280	20.300	-	126.920
Chine	5.000	29.000	5.000	1.000	2.000	5.000	-	1.000	48.000
Australie	22.000	-	7.830	-	-	-	-	-	29.830
Divers	115.600	9.100	8.700	20.010	2.000	9.500	6.200	200	171.310
PAM	107.300	56.090	9.000	13.200	6.000	6.180	34.000	11.600	243.370
<u>SOUS-TOTAL III</u>	709.560	929.620	189.060	162.130	151.210	88.620	135.040	20.000	2.385.240
<u>TOTAL GENERAL</u>	1.104.590	1.178.590	364.190	276.830	284.680	170.900	245.740	65.310	3.690.830

(1) plus 114.250 tonnes destinées aux réfugiés éthiopiens