

THE BERLIN STATEMENT

The Leaders of 27 Member-Parties of the International Democrat Union [IDU] from 25 countries, including 8 heads of government, together representing more than 165 million voters, have participated in the 3rd IDU Party Leaders Conference at the Reichstag, Berlin, on 24th-26th September 1987. The meeting has been hosted by the CDU/CSU, Germany, founding Member-Parties of the IDU. They have been joined by observers and guests from like-minded parties. A list of the principal participants is attached.

The following parties have been admitted to full membership of the IDU: Freedom Party, Dominica; New National Party, Grenada; National Party, Honduras; and the Motherland Party, Turkey. The Conservative Party, Nicaragua, has been granted associate status. The Caribbean Democrat Union has also been recognised as a third regional organisation of the IDU.

Elections for the officers for the period 1987-1989 have taken place, and the following have been elected:

Chairman:

Deputy Chairman:

Vice-Chairmen:

Treasurers:

Executive Secretary:

*Send this ASAP with
my compliments to Charles
Powell, No 10 -
Keep it*

2ND DRAFT
ANNOTATED

THE BERLIN STATEMENT

3RD PARTY LEADERS CONFERENCE

THE REICHSTAG, BERLIN

24th-26th September 1987

Key to annotated amendments in italics:

<i>Australia</i>	=	<i>LP</i>
<i>Colombia</i>	=	<i>CP</i>
<i>Finland</i>	=	<i>KK</i>
<i>Germany</i>	=	<i>CDU</i>
<i>Greece</i>	=	<i>ND</i>
<i>Jamaica</i>	=	<i>JLP</i>
<i>Norway</i>	=	<i>HO</i>
<i>Sweden</i>	=	<i>MS</i>
<i>UK</i>	=	<i>UK</i>

The Party Leaders have considered a broad range of issues touching on the promotion of democracy, foreign affairs and economic questions. Current developments in East-West relations have been paid special attention.

Meeting in the city of Berlin, the international symbol of the divide imposed by the East [KK: *East/West division*], the Party Leaders express their complete abhorrence [HO: *rejection*] of totalitarian ideologies. They are united in their common conviction that in the conflict of ideas with communism and socialism, the ideals of freedom and free enterprise will prevail.

They reiterate their fundamental belief that the social market economy, which underpins economic freedom, is directly linked with political freedom and democracy; and that those individuals and societies that seek to diminish or deny economic freedom ultimately threaten the human rights of every individual under the rule of law. [LP: add: *The relief of poverty and deprivation, and the capacity of countries to provide a fair standard of living for their peoples and to meet such international humanitarian duties as aiding and resettling refugees is inextricably linked to economic freedom.*].

The Party Leaders thus remain determined to fully support the work of the IDU both as a means of increasing the unity and understanding between existing Member-Parties, and as an instrument to assist all like-minded political forces in the rest of the world.

.../3.

Reviewing political developments since their last meeting in 1985, the Leaders enthusiastically observe the continuing support of national electorates for their policies, and the further successes of their parties at a national level. [ND: *at national levels*].

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

The Party Leaders welcome the new climate in East-West relations that has brought substantial proposals for arms control and reduction under discussion. They look forward to real progress being made [HO: insert *through East-West contacts and especially*] at the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting, opening up the possibility of a more constructive East-West relationship in the future.

They note with satisfaction that this fresh [MS: *changed*] approach by the Soviet Union has been brought about by the determination of Western nations to pursue peace through [HO: insert *adequate*] strength; and that their full support for the earlier decision to deploy cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe has been fully justified. Only from this position of common resolve has the West succeeded in persuading the Soviet Union to accept its original proposals. Only through a continued commitment to peace through strength do the Party Leaders believe that further progress can be made. [KK reservation on this paragraph].

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Nevertheless, taking into account the Soviet emphasis on nuclear disarmament, the Party Leaders consider that it would be a tragic mistake to promote the image of a less horrifying war in the belief that it would not be nuclear [LP: insert rather than conventional]. Any war that was conceived to be easier to start because it was perceived as limited to conventional arms would imply an intolerable risk of escalation into nuclear war. The Leaders are firmly of the view that the very essence of deterrence in the policy of flexible response is to avoid both conventional and nuclear warfare. [HO: replace by Any East-West war that was initiated in the expectation that it could be limited to conventional arms and thus were being conceived as less dangerous, would imply an intolerable risk of escalation into nuclear war.] [KK reservation on this sentence].

A detailed report on the guiding principles to be pursued by the IDU towards East-West relations has formed an important part of the discussion between the Party Leaders, and is endorsed by them. Presented by Mr. Carl Bildt, MP [Chairman, Moderata Samlingspartiet, Sweden], on behalf of the IDU Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, the report outlines the need for the West to be guided by an historical perspective and to pursue its objectives over a lengthy span of time. It calls for such a strategy to be tested against events, but not altered by every circumstance. [The Report is circulated separately].

On the specific proposals currently under discussion between East and West, the Party Leaders expressed their full support for:

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THE RECOMMENDATIONS IN THE EAST/WEST RELATIONS REPORT
(SECTION 9), TO BE FINALISED IN BERLIN, WILL BE LISTED HERE

Noting the contribution of neutral states to security and peace in Europe and the rest of the world, particularly through their own defence efforts, [MS/KK: delete] the Party Leaders recognise that such states are affected by current arms control negotiations, and endorse their interest in arms reduction to the lowest possible level, and the establishment of a stable balance of power.

The Party Leaders give a cautious welcome to the current direction of internal developments within the Soviet Union, especially in the field of economic reforms [MS: delete] and the slight relaxation of absolute control over information. The release of some of the many political prisoners in the Soviet Union is hopeful [LP: a hopeful sign]; but until all prisoners of conscience are released, and steps are taken to guarantee that basic human rights are observed within [LP: insert the Soviet Union and especially in] Soviet prisons and mental hospitals, the situation will remain wholly [UK: deeply] unsatisfactory. The Leaders express their hope, however, [ND: delete] that recent developments [ND: insert may] indicate a Soviet move towards a full acceptance of [MS: respect for] the Final Act of Helsinki. Such acceptance [MS: implementation] in full will provide the [UK: a] real test of Soviet intentions and provide a basis for negotiations based on reality and trust. [KK: paragraph should be more constructive].

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The Party Leaders also continue to look for a real desire on the part of the Soviet Union to withdraw from direct or indirect military involvement in South-West Asia, Africa, Central America and the Caribbean, as well as other [MS/UK: ~~delete~~] previously neutral or non-militarised parts of the world. In particular, the Leaders condemn the continued Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and call for the speedy withdrawal of Soviet forces. The establishment of a genuinely non-aligned independent Afghanistan would be regarded by the Leaders as a major Soviet contribution to the peaceful resolution of international disputes. [KK reservation on this paragraph].

Meeting in the divided city of Berlin, the Party Leaders recognise that the present division of Europe and - at its core - the division of Germany remains a crucial question. In the long-term, peace and freedom can only be guaranteed in a European order which is not [MS: ~~delete~~] based on the spirit of confrontation but of the spirit of unity, and [MS: ~~delete~~] the right of self-determination. The policy of the Federal Republic of Germany to regain German unity under these principles is thus supported by the Party Leaders. [CDU: add *As long as this division of Berlin, Germany and Europe persists, the respect for human rights, the renunciation of the use of force at the existing border lines and the evolution of contacts between the people as agreed in the CSCE Final Act are of essential importance. In particular, in light of the 750th Anniversary of the foundation of Berlin, this city is a challenge to overcome the existing dividing lines. The wall erected in 1961 can and will not remain in existence. The Party Leaders agree that Berlin must be taken account of in all efforts to promote detente and cooperation between East and West.*].

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

The Leaders remain deeply concerned at the threat to the democracies from international terrorism. Endorsing a report proposed by the CSU, Germany on this question [ND: insert with the contribution of *Nes Demokratia, Greece*], [the Report is circulated separately], they specifically adopt the following proposals:

- the problem of international terrorism should be considered at the next Reagan-Gorbachev summit, together with (but not linked to) arms control, since this would be the most effective deterrent against so-called "state terrorism";
- no arms should be exported to states which promote or support terrorism;
- measures against states which support terrorism should be coordinated, at both a bilateral and multilateral level;
- entry should be refused for all persons, including diplomatic staff, who have been expelled and/or barred from a Western nation on suspicion of having participated in international terrorism, or who have been convicted of a terrorist act;
- the improvement of the relevant legislation controlling terrorism, as a decisive precondition for an improvement in extradition procedures; and

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- the intensification of international collaboration between the security authorities and intelligence services [MS:delete].

[UK: add:

- *no government should make concessions to terrorists under duress.*]

[CP: add:

Illegal drug trafficking and terrorism are often closely linked, a situation which demands more effective international cooperation to combat the former.]

THE ECONOMY

Reviewing the economic recovery now firmly established amongst the industrialised nations, the principals of which are governed by IDU Member-Parties, the Party Leaders remain firmly of the view that the process of reducing inflation and cutting budget deficits, through prudent monetary and fiscal policies, must be sustained and strengthened.

The Party Leaders emphasise that the social market economy is the best way to secure liberty and promote the general welfare of individuals, and is thus fully supported by the International Democrat Union. Characterised by free enterprise, free trade, free pricing, widespread private ownership and a limited public sector, the social market economy's strength is its ability to adjust and accommodate the differing desires and needs of individuals. Its lifeblood is competition.

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[JLP: add:

At the same time, the Party Leaders take account of the fact that many developing countries (some of whom are represented in the IDU) are striving to develop their economies, and are currently going through a difficult process of structural adjustment aimed at adopting the principles of the social market economy. The Party Leaders recognise that these adjustments are made much more difficult because of the external debt crisis, which is imposing a severe strain on developing democracies and, in particular, a strain that has grave economic, social and political consequences.

The Party Leaders consider this to be an urgent and immediate problem, and welcome the paper entitled "A Proposal for Coordinating and Improving Approaches to the International Debt Crisis", presented by Prime Minister Edward Seaga (Leader, Jamaica Labour Party) and endorsed by other Party Leaders of the CARICOM countries.

The Leaders accept that it is in the interest of both lenders and debtors to reach an agreement that will serve each others economic concerns, since the long-term repayment of debts is not only dependent upon the development of social economies but also on the political stability of the nations involved.]

[Accordingly,] the Party Leaders [also] endorse a report presented by the LDP, Japan, on "The Case for Privatisation". [The Report is circulated separately]. The Leaders believe that nowhere is the state's presence

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within the market place more disruptive than when it supplies goods and services which could be offered more efficiently and effectively by the private sector. The intervention of the state into the private sector ought to be limited to cases where a pioneering or leading role of the state is necessary. The Party Leaders regard the ultimate goal of privatisation and deregulation to be nothing less than a world-wide market of open competition in which ability, quality, and cost are the only [ND: *main*] factors. [ND: *add In the process towards achieving this ultimate goal, economic peculiarities prevailing in different countries will be taken into consideration*].

The Party Leaders further stress that fair and open trade is vital for global prosperity. Recognizing that the growth of world trade has not reduced the practice or the threat of discriminatory trade measures, they call for an early and substantial dismantling of trade barriers and an end to all forms of protectionism. [LP: *add In a world in which hunger and starvation are ever present threats for hundreds of millions of people, the encouragement of efficient food production without subsidies or artificial trade barriers should be a significant element in the policies of the free world.*].

The Leaders also support a report written by Mr Kaare Willoch (.....) on "Full Employment". [The Report is circulated separately]. While stressing that the ability of governments to contribute effectively to assuring full employment is dependent upon a soundly-based social market economy, and that prevailing national conditions will require different responses in different countries, the Leaders endorse the objective that every employable person should have the possibility to make a living through his own efforts.

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EUROPE

The Party Leaders note with satisfaction the return to government of the Nationalist Party in Malta. In expressing the hope that the return of a Nationalist [ND: *Party*] government will restore peace within the island's communities, they look forward to close cooperation with the new Maltese government.

*EDU TO PROVIDE FURTHER PARAGRAPHS ON EUROPE ARISING
FROM THE EDU LEADERS MEETING ON THURSDAY 24TH SEPTEMBER*

PACIFIC

[LP: ASIA AND THE PACIFIC]

The Party Leaders welcome the victory of democracy in the Philippines last year. Recalling that an IDU fact-finding mission visited the Philippines in July 1986, in the course of which the delegation expressed the IDU's solidarity with President Corazon Aquino, the Leaders believe that the free democracies should extend full political and economic support to the Philippines in order to ensure that it remains a stable and free democratic force in the region.

The Party Leaders express deep concern at the continuing military build-up of both conventional and nuclear capabilities in the Pacific [LP: *add by the Soviet Union*]. The growing influence of Libya in the region should not be underestimated and must be dealt with firmly. [KK: *delete*].

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[LP: add *In this context, the Party Leaders note the great importance of ANZUS to the security of the Pacific region and deplore the lack of total commitment to it shown by Socialist Governments in the region.*

The Party Leaders deplore the continued Vietnam occupation of Kampuchea. They welcome the emergence of democratic trends in South Korea. They express concern at the events in Fiji, and hope that there will be a speedy return to democratic constitutional procedures which will guarantee the rights of all Fijians.

[IDU: add *In the light of recent developments in Sri Lanka, the Leaders declare their full support for the initiatives taken by President Jawardene to reunite the island, and express the hope that a peaceful and democratic solution to the island's problems can be found.*

The Party Leaders note the region's remarkable economic dynamism and that the development of its vast potential depends upon continued political stability. Taking note of an interim [LP: delete] report produced by Hon Andrew Peacock MP, [Deputy Leader, Australian Liberal Party], the Party Leaders welcome the encouraging signs that Pacific economic cooperation is being promoted at both governmental and private levels. An important element in this will be the development of multilateral cooperation within the Pacific Basin. The Party Leaders believe that the creation of a framework for Pacific cooperation should be given a greater political impetus. [LP: delete].

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LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

The Party Leaders note with satisfaction the further extension of IDU membership in these regions. They warmly welcome the Freedom Party of Dominica, the New National Party of Grenada and the National Party of Honduras as full members, and the Nicaraguan Conservative Party as a new associate. The creation of the Caribbean Democrat Union is a very [MS: delete] positive sign of renewed and intense cooperation between free and democratic countries in this area.

The Party Leaders are united in their condemnation of the continuing abuse of human rights and the worsening oppression of the democratic opposition in Nicaragua. They deplore the recent detention of the head of the country's Permanent Human Rights Commission, and the harassment of supporters of the Coordinadora Democratica in demonstrations last month [HO: delete]. In expressing grave concern over the relentless [HO: delete] trend towards marxist totalitarianism by the Sandinista government, they call for the genuine democratisation of the country.

Thus, notwithstanding their strong reservations about the intentions of the Nicaraguan government, the Party Leaders broadly support the Central American peace plan signed in Guatemala City in early August [CP: add, as well as the verification and control commission established in the same month in Caracas, with the backing of the Central American countries, the Contadora group and the so-called Contadora support group]. If the Nicaraguan government were to act in good faith, and provided that the plan can be developed to include

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specific" [LP: add and effective] ceasefire guarantees and verification procedures, then [CP: delete and replace by and the verification and control commitments are respected] they believe that this provides a good basis for securing a peaceful solution to the region's problems.

The Leaders also took note of a provisional report by Dr Misael Pastrana, [former President of Colombia; Leader, Social Conservative Party], on a medium-term strategy for Latin-America as a whole. While applauding the steady move towards democratic societies in the region, they recognise the enormous debt problem facing Latin-American nations, and the consequences for their economic, social and political stability. The leaders accept that it is in the interests of both lenders and debtors to reach an agreement that will serve each other's economic concerns, since the long-term repayment of debts is not only dependent upon the development of sound economies, but also on the political stability of the nations involved.

The Party Leaders also received a report from an IDU fact-finding mission to Chile, which held meetings with a large number of representatives from the political parties, economic and social organisations, the church and the government in late July.

They note the mission's concerns that social market economic policies are too closely identified with the dictatorship to be considered permanent; that the political parties are currently unable [CP: *trying*] to put up a clear alternative candidate to President Pinochet; that government restrictions on party development raise serious doubts about its promise to

move towards democracy; and that if the present incumbent runs again for election, and succeeds, the country is very likely to polarise and become less governable. They agree that the IDU should continue to seek ways of supporting the democratic process in Chile. [HO: paragraph should reflect report conclusions as finalised in Berlin]. [CDU: delete and replace by *On the basis of the mission's conclusions and recommendations, the Party Leaders condemn the continuing oppression of the population by the dictatorship of General Pinochet and, in particular, the constant abuse of human rights against the democratic opposition. They call for continued pressure on the government of Chile to accelerate the transition to democracy. This transition has to be implemented in a genuine dialogue with the democratic opposition. Any unilateral actions of the Pinochet government to manipulate this process will meet the unequivocal resistance of the IDU.*

The Party Leaders sharply criticise the actions taken by the government of Panama against the movement of the democratic opposition and of the Panamanian people 'Cruzada'. The demands of the 'Cruzada' for the implementation of institutional and procedural reforms to guarantee free and unmanipulated elections, and a legal examination of the accusations against General Noriega, are indispensable prerequisites for the necessary democratic reform of the governmental system of Panama.]

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MIDDLE EAST

The Party Leaders express deep concern about the situation in the Gulf, and deplore any attempts to impede the free flow of oil through the Gulf to the free world [UK: delete]. Acknowledging the right of nations to protect their own shipping in the area and to keep the sea lanes open, as a purely defensive measure, [UK: delete] they fully support calls for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, and call upon [UK: replace by UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq, and urge] both sides to reach a negotiated settlement to their dispute.

They further deplore the continued detention of "hostages", and urge those nations that might have some influence over their captors to use their best endeavours to secure their early release. [CDU: add In this context, the Party Leaders note that the Lebanon is still threatened in its sovereignty, integrity and existence by conflicting groups and interests. They consider a peaceful settlement of these conflicts, respected by the country's neighbours, to be a precondition for stability in the area].

[UK: add They further recognise the importance of a peace settlement between Arabs and Israelis which guarantees security to Israel and legitimate rights to the Palestinians.].

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AFRICA

The Party Leaders are united in their total condemnation of the policy of apartheid, firmly regarding it as one of the [HO: s] most deplorable form[s] of racial discrimination and violation of human rights. While noting the limited measures designed to eliminate certain aspects of apartheid announced by the South African government in the last few years, the Leaders believe that more far-reaching steps leading to the elimination of apartheid must be taken, resulting in the evolution of a political system in which all races and communities [UK: South Africans] will be fully represented. They agree that the IDU should become more engaged in this question, in particular, [UK: follow up this issue, initially] by the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to South Africa in early 1988.

[JLP: add:

The Party Leaders also agree that the continued flouting of UN decisions on independence for Namibia by South Africa is intolerable, and that ways must be found to settle this matter speedily.

They further note with concern the fragile nature of the economic and social situation in sub-Saharan Africa, largely due to that region's special vulnerability to drought, and agree that it deserves special attention].

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