

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EHD(D) 90 (INDEX)

COPY NO: **1**

21 JUNE 1990

EUROPEAN COUNCIL, DUBLIN

25/26 JUNE 1990

INDEX OF BRIEFS

COMMUNITY ISSUES

EHG(D) 90 (S) Steering Brief

Brief No 1: Political Union

Brief No 2: Economic and Monetary Union

Brief No 3: Single Market including transport and indirect tax

Brief No 4: Frontiers

Brief No 5: Drugs

Brief No 6: Sites of EC Institutions

Brief No 7: Possible EC Economic Assistance to Greece

Brief No 8: German Unification - EC Aspects

Brief No 9: German Unification - Political Aspects

Brief No 10: Eastern Europe

Brief No 11: GATT

MD4AET/1 /YK

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Brief No 12: Other External Issues [EC/US; EC/EFTA;
EC/Mediterranean]

Brief No 13: Environment

Brief No 14: Social Action Programme

Brief No 15: International Economic Situation

POLITICAL COOPERATION

Brief No 16: Soviet Union (Political)

Brief No 17: CSCE

Brief No 18: South Africa

Brief No 19: Arab/Israel

Brief No 20: Anti-Semitism and Racism

Brief No 21: Non-Proliferation

Brief No 22: Cyprus

Brief No 23: China

Brief No 24: Kashmir

Brief No 25: Iran

Brief No 26: Iran/Iraq

Brief No 27: Lebanon

Brief No 28: Horn of Africa

MD4AET/2

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Brief No 29: Cambodia

Brief No 30: Vietnamese Boat People

Brief No 31: Central America

MD4AET/3

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

EHG(D) 90 (S)

21 JUNE 1990

EUROPEAN COUNCIL, DUBLIN

25/26 JUNE 1990

STEERING BRIEF

1. Heads of State/Government will assemble between 1000 and 1030, when the President of the European Parliament will make his (now customary) appearance. Baron is expected once again to set out EP views on institutional issues, including increased powers for the Parliament itself.

2. Mr Haughey's letter of 20 June (attached) suggests that the first session at 1100 should cover the internal agenda. The Presidency will be aiming for a procedural outcome on political union (Brief no 1) on the basis of the report by Foreign Ministers - ie a formal decision to convene a second IGC and probably a remit to Foreign Ministers to undertake further preparatory work. The Presidency may also seek a decision on an opening date for the IGC. The Foreign Ministers' report is broadly satisfactory, and should be approved. It makes clear that political union should not threaten key national institutions, or the Community's openness to enlargement; and adopts a basically incremental approach. On that basis we need not stand in the way of the expected IGC decision; should not object to setting a start date; and should support the Presidency's proposals for follow-up work in the FAC.

NS5AEE/1 /YK

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

3. The Presidency wish to take stock of preparations for the IGC on economic and monetary union (Brief no 2). The Presidency report is thin and factual, and substantive discussion is not expected. But the Prime Minister may wish to refer to the new UK ideas on institutional developments beyond Stage 1; and support a call for further preparatory work under ECOFIN auspices. The Presidency will propose 13 December as the start date for the IGC: this would be consistent with the Strasbourg conclusions.

4. The rest of the morning is likely to be devoted to 1992 issues. The Prime Minister may wish to stress the need to maintain the momentum of the Single Market programme (Brief no 3). We want strong Conclusions language on our short-term priorities and wider measures to consolidate the 1992 programme, including better implementation and compliance. We expect little, if any discussion on frontiers (Brief no 4), although the signature on 15 June of the Asylum Convention, (and on 19 June of the Schengen Convention) may be mentioned.

5. Mitsotakis may raise the possibility of EC economic assistance for Greece (Brief no 7). The Prime Minister will want to welcome the efforts his Government have initiated to deal with their daunting economic difficulties, but we should avoid any commitment to EC assistance: the issue should be remitted to ECOFIN.

6. President Hillery will give a lunch (1330-1445) for Heads of State/Government which the East German Prime Minister will attend. This will not be a working occasion, but will provide an opportunity to expose de Maiziere to Western thinking, including on the need to keep the internal and external aspects of German unification in step (Brief no 9). Chancellor Kohl will speak on the latest developments in Germany. On the EC aspects of unification (Brief no 8), we welcome the Commission's intention to accelerate preparation of legislative proposals for transitional

CONFIDENTIAL

derogations for GDR territory after unification, and Commission proposals for handling the implications for the Community of the GEMU State Treaty.

7. The afternoon session (1500-1830) may begin with a discussion (requested by Chancellor Kohl) on drugs (Brief no 5). We want to maintain the UK lead on drugs issues in the EC, by securing European Council endorsement of the UK initiative to boost and accelerate the preparations for the European Drugs Intelligence Unit; and by proposing a Pompidou Group conference on drugs with Eastern European countries (a proposal we have not trailed in advance). There may be discussion at this point of the proposed Declaration on the environment (background Brief no 13). The Presidency draft is being discussed by officials on 21 June: briefing will follow separately.

8. The Presidency may raise the question of the sites of the EC institutions (Brief no 6). They may not propose a global package, but instead try for decisions only on the Environment Agency and Training Foundation, leaving the Trade Marks Office and the European Parliament for the political union IGC. (Or they may duck the issue altogether, as they did in April.) We should make clear that we are ready to help the Presidency achieve early decisions.

9. The Presidency will then move to external issues. Discussion of Eastern Europe (Brief no 10) and the Soviet Union is likely to be dominated by issue of possible aid to the Soviet Union (briefing being provided separately). The Prime Minister will wish to emphasise the need to have a Soviet reform programme in place before Western aid can be effective. Any unconditional short-term credits (or, worse, grants) to the Soviet Union would be wasted. FRG aid to the Soviet Union as an accompaniment to German reunification is a separate issue. An aid initiative firmly linked to IMF discipline offers the best prospects of long term success. On Romania, the Prime Minister will wish to underline the

CONFIDENTIAL

importance of basing Community policy on each country's commitment to and performance in political and economic reform; Romania has already failed to meet EC/G24 criteria for aid. Priority for aid and the negotiation of Association Agreements should be given to Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

10. The GATT Uruguay Round (Brief no 11) may briefly be mentioned on the afternoon of 25 June. We want only a short exchange and brief conclusions language: longer debate could unhelpfully constrain the Commission's negotiating flexibility. The Conclusions should simply confirm the Community's commitment to a successful outcome of the Round. Other EC external issues (Brief no 12) may be touched on briefly.

11. Over dinner (given by Mr Haughey at 2000 at Malahide Castle) the focus is likely to remain on international issues, particularly East-West relations. There is likely to be discussion of political developments in the Soviet Union (Brief no 16) and the CSCE (Brief no 17). South Africa (Brief no 18) may be raised at the dinner or the following morning. The Presidency will want to send a clear signal of encouragement to both de Klerk and Mandela, but there is no agreement on the form this should take. The UK, Italy, Spain and Portugal (with partial support from Belgium and Greece) argue that more than words of encouragement are needed. France, the Netherlands and (particularly) Denmark and Ireland oppose any decisions on the lifting of sanctions. Germany has avoided taking a clear position. There may also be discussion on the Arab/Israel conflict (Brief no 19). There are signs of impatience within the Community at the lack of progress towards Israeli/Palestinian negotiations, and support for a Dublin Declaration which would make a clear European contribution to the peace process. We would support this providing no position is taken which could complicate American efforts.

CONFIDENTIAL

12. After the group photograph, the morning session on 26 June (1000-1230) will consider draft Conclusions. There are background briefs on the Commission's Social Action Programme (Brief no 14) and the international economic situation (Brief no 15). On the political cooperation side, the Presidency are preparing Conclusions language on Eastern Europe and CSCE, and separate declarations on South Africa, the Middle East (principally Arab/Israel), anti-semitism and racism (Brief no 20) - proposed by the Dutch; we support the idea - and non-proliferation (Brief no 21). The Greeks will push for language on Cyprus (Brief no 22) which is implicitly critical of the Turks: we should resist. The Portuguese may raise China (Brief no 23), the Germans Kashmir (Brief no 24); and there is contingency briefing on Iran, Iran/Iraq, Lebanon, the Horn of Africa, Cambodia, Vietnamese Boat People and Central America (Brief nos 25-31).

NS5AEE/5

CONFIDENTIAL

Text of the pre-Summit letter from the Taoiseach,
Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., to his colleagues
on the European Council.

I will have the pleasure of seeing you next Monday in Dublin for the second meeting of the European Council during the Irish Presidency. Our special meeting in April was widely seen by the general public as proof of our determination to respond effectively to the many challenges facing the Community and Europe. When we meet next week we will need to ensure that the pace is kept up and that the right framework is agreed for our future work.

① Our first task will be to take the necessary political decisions in the continuing process of transforming relations as a whole among the Member States into a European Union invested with the necessary means of action.

Common Market
This objective includes in the first instance the full implementation of the Single European Act including the Internal Market. We will in Dublin review the state of progress in this field, on the basis of a report from President Delors, and lay down the necessary guidelines.

Then we should deal with Economic and Monetary Union. The Dublin Summit will take place five days before the entry into force of the first phase of Economic and Monetary

Union. Our task at the meeting will be to review progress in the preparatory work, confirm the decision concerning the convening of the Intergovernmental Conference later this year, and fix the date for the opening of the Conference.

Finally under this heading, we will have an exchange of views on Political Union, with a view to a decision on the convening of an Intergovernmental Conference. Since our April meeting, and in accordance with our mandate to them, Foreign Ministers have had discussions and have adopted a document on the concept of Political Union and on the main questions to be examined. This document provides a basis on which we could decide on the convening of the Conference, its opening date and on the further preparatory work for which we should agree a procedure.

The second main group of topics with which we have to deal with relates to the area of Europe of the citizens.

We are all aware of our responsibility to enhance the social, economic and cultural benefits which the peoples of the European Community derive from belonging to an entity which has as its raison d'être their rights, their freedom and their welfare. Two subjects will be at the centre of our debate in Dublin: the environment; // and drugs and their links with organised crime. // I also see our planned declaration on anti-semitism in this context.

L'environnement

With regard to the environment, I have been pleased to note during my visit to the capitals that we all agreed that the Community should take the lead on this question. In the perspective of Europe of the citizens, we need to secure the right of the individual citizen to a clean and healthy environment. In addition, because of the economic and political importance of the Community, we have a particular international responsibility in this field.

Drugs

On drugs and their links with organised crime we have on our table two important reports from CELAD and TREVI. Against this background I hope for a full exchange of views, on the basis of which we can agree guidelines for action in this area.

The third main group of questions relates to our external relations. We had a thorough debate in April on this question. At our meeting, we should consider in particular East-West relations including developments in the Soviet Union, the CSCE process, South Africa, the Middle East and the Cyprus question and draw conclusions and, in some cases, make declarations.

Finally, we might turn to the debate on the seats of the Institutions. I feel that we should not continue to let these questions go undecided.

I suggest we programme our work over the two days in Dublin

in the following manner: we will start on Monday morning at 10.30 with our traditional meeting with Mr. Baron, President of the European Parliament. Following that, I propose that we devote the morning to our debate on Political Union and on Economic and Monetary Union. We will aim also to deal with progress on the implementation of work under the Single Act.

At the lunch, to which we have been invited by the President of Ireland, we will have the pleasure of meeting Mr. de Maiziere, Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Meckel.

Chancellor Kohl will give us an update on German Unification.

Also on Monday afternoon I suggest that we deal with the environment, drugs and their links with organised crime. I would also hope we could start our discussion on the seats of the Institutions, a debate which we might have to continue over dinner. The main topic for discussion at dinner among Heads of State or Government will be the major political issues linked to the future of Europe including, in particular, developments in the Soviet Union.

Our Foreign Ministers will, at their dinner on Monday night, prepare our debate on the political cooperation topics which we should deal with on Tuesday morning, after we have

- 5 -

discussed the conclusions drafted on the basis of the debate on Monday.

My intention would be to finish our meeting at lunchtime on Tuesday.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Dublin.