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E.C. LEADERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUÉ AT DUBLIN

European Community leaders this week paved the way for entry of Spain and Portugal to the Community by reaching an agreement on wine surpluses at a summit meeting in Dublin.

The ten Heads of State or Government (the European Council) approved a plan to regulate Community wine production, an action that is critical to entry negotiations because the Iberian countries are big wine producers. Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of Ireland and President of the European Council, said the agreement will allow the negotiations, which had been blocked, to continue.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, however, said he reserved the right to veto the final enlargement package if the Community does not approve additional money for poorer Mediterranean regions. The target date for Spain and Portugal to join the E.C. is January 1, 1986.

The summit leaders also pledged to provide 1.2 million tons of grain to drought-stricken Africa, and appealed to other donor countries to match that effort. They endorsed a series of measures designed to bring down unemployment and reduce regional economic disparities in the Community. They also reaffirmed their support for the Contadora peace process in Central America, renewed efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon and effective arms control and disarmament agreements.

The communiqué adopted by the summit leaders follows:

CONCLUSIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL
DUBLIN, DECEMBER 3-4, 1984

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, 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 toward sectors where labor will be needed, take steps to encourage job mobility and foster enterprise, especially amongst the young;
- should pursue and accelerate its consideration of measures to achieve a greater role for the European Currency Unit 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; to this end, the Commission is asked to submit an appropriate draft action program 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 favored regions.

In regard to any possible faltering of the European and world recovery of output and employment, the European Council also asked the Economic and Financial Council 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 rate for the Community to the benefit of employment.

ENVIRONMENT

The European Council asked Environment Ministers at their Council Meeting on December 6 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 its 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 recognized 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 of 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.

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 tons.

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 tons 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 tons, 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 coordination between the Community, its member states, other donors, and nongovernmental organizations, 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 emphasizes the will of the Ten, in all international negotiations, to support initiatives to strengthen solidarity between the industrialized 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 Lomé Convention which links 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 cooperation.

CONCLUSIONS

The ten Heads of State or Government discussed the situation in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their desire to see urgent efforts made to establish peace and stability there and their willingness to assist efforts to that end.

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

The Ten regard it as vitally important that renewed efforts should be made toward negotiations for a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. They note with satisfaction expressions of interest of both sides in a process of movement toward negotiations and they hope that this declared interest will be further built on. They remain convinced that a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East can only be secured on the basis of the principles which they have stated many times in the past and to which the Ten continue to adhere.

In order to find a lasting solution, no amount of effort by third parties can be a substitute for direct negotiations among the parties themselves - the Arab states, Israel, and the Palestinian people - which must recognize mutually each other's existence and rights.

They call on all parties fully to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. They renew their call for an end to the illegal policy of settlements in the occupied territories.

The Ten have noted the recent holding of the Palestine National Council in Amman. They continue to believe that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be associated with peace negotiations.

The Ten have consistently offered to assist in any means open to them in attempts to identify common ground between the parties. The Ten, both collectively and individually, have maintained contact with all parties. In continuation of this policy, the European Council considers that such contacts should be developed with a view to seeking ways of promoting movement toward negotiation and improvement of the situation in the region.

LEBANON

The ten Heads of State or Government welcomed the negotiating process with U.N. involvement which has begun at Naqoura and hope that this will lead to complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in accordance with the call of the Security Council. They recalled their position in favor of the full sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and their belief that this can only be effected in circumstances where all foreign forces are withdrawn from the country except those whose presence is requested by the Lebanese government. The Ten, some of whom contribute to observer and peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, reaffirmed their willingness to assist that country's return to peace and normality.

IRAN-IRAQ

The Ten note with concern that this conflict has now entered its fifth year and that numerous efforts to bring about a ceasefire and negotiations have not so far met with success. They will continue to work for an early, just and honorable settlement and will give full support to any efforts to limit the scope of the conflict. An end now to the slaughter and destruction would spare many on both sides and allow Iran and Iraq, with both of whom the Ten desire good relations, to pursue their development in peace.

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

The Ten have sought, during a difficult period in East-West relations, to keep open all channels of dialogue and to work for more cooperative and more stable relations between East and West. They will continue to seek constructive, comprehensive, and realistic dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern and Central Europe and, wherever possible,

to develop further existing cooperation with them. They look for a similar positive response. They believe that the way to achieve a lasting improvement in international security is to build a broader understanding and new confidence between East and West.

The Ten attach the highest importance to the achievement of effective arms control and disarmament agreements on both nuclear and conventional weapons, as well as a convention to outlaw chemical weapons. The Heads of State or Government therefore welcome the recently announced U.S.-Soviet agreement to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms. They hope that the meeting due to take place on January 7 and 8, 1985 between U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko will be followed by early substantive negotiations designed to bring about balanced reductions of intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons and intermediate nuclear forces to the lowest possible level, and to avert effectively the danger of an arms race in outer space.

In expressing their strong support for such talks, the ten Heads of State or Government reaffirm their own determination to do everything possible to ensure progress in the negotiations in which the Ten are taking part, notably the Conference in Stockholm on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. The agreement recently arrived at on a working structure for the Conference is a welcome development which they hope will permit substantive negotiations to get under way at Stockholm on concrete measures designed to lead to a real increase in confidence and security in Europe.

The tenth anniversary of the signature of the Helsinki Final Act in 1985 will serve to underline the continuing central role which the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process plays in East/West relations. The Ten have already indicated that they will be ready to be represented at high level at the anniversary commemoration on the assumption that the international climate will make this appropriate. The Ten will continue to seek through the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe process more secure and more cooperative relations between the participating states, and greater contact between their peoples. In working to fulfill the Helsinki Final Act objective of promoting better relations among the C.S.C.E. participating states and insuring conditions in which their people can live in true and lasting peace free from any threat to or attempt against their security, the Ten will continue to emphasize the importance which they attach to the full implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act, including those relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms.

CENTRAL AMERICA

The Heads of State or Government note with satisfaction the inauguration of a new structure of political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America at the conference held at San José, Costa Rica on September 28-29, 1984 between the Ministers of the European Community, Portugal, Spain the Central America countries and the Contadora Group.

The Heads of State or Government reiterate the statement on Central America which they made on June 19, 1983 at Stuttgart. In particular, they reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region cannot be solved by armed force but only by a political solution springing from the region itself and respecting the principles of non-interference and inviolability of frontiers.

The Ten remain convinced that the Contadora process is the best opportunity to achieve a political solution to the crisis in the region. They hope that the efforts being made to reach agreement on the final text of the Contadora Act will come to early fruition and they urge all those concerned to work toward this end. They reaffirm the willingness which they expressed at San José to support, within their capabilities and if requested, the efforts of those States to which it falls to implement the provisions of any agreement.

TERRORISM AND ABUSE OF DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the set of principles on terrorism and abuse of diplomatic immunity adopted by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten on September 11. The Heads of State or Government agreed that this represented a significant step forward in the Ten's efforts to counter an increasingly serious problem and noted with satisfaction that these principles are now being applied.

