

European Council Meeting Concluding Document

The following concluding document was issued by EC Heads of State and Government at the European Council Meeting in London on November 27, 1981.

Schmidt-Brezhnev

A. The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany gave his colleagues an account of his conversations with President Brezhnev in Bonn on November 22-25. The European Council was in full agreement on the significance of this meeting, and on the need to keep channels of East/West communication open between Governments at all times. The European Council welcomed the presentation by the Federal Chancellor on detente, cooperation and disarmament.

TNF Negotiations

B. The European Council welcomed the commitment of the United

States, announced in President Reagan's speech of November 18, to the goal of major disarmament by means of mutual reductions in nuclear and conventional forces and confidence-building measures. They looked forward to the opening next week of negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on intermediate range nuclear weapons, and expressed the hope that these would lead to early and positive results.

CSCE Review

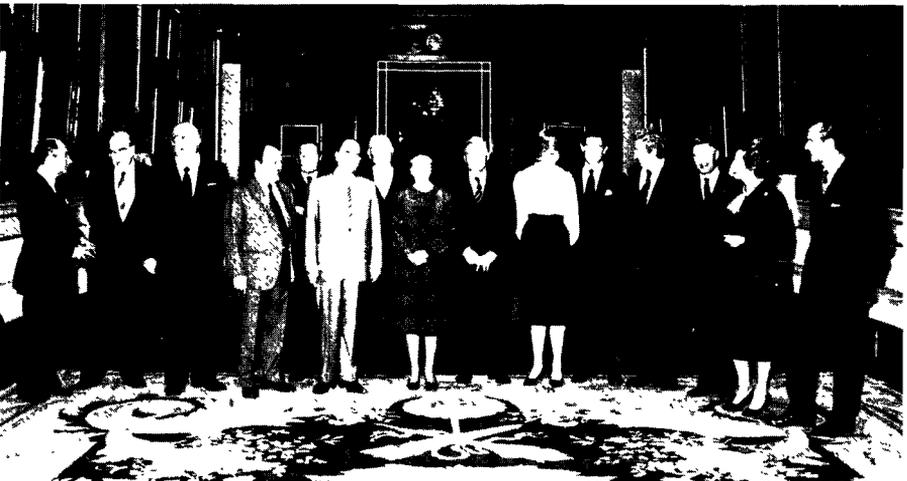
C. The European Council considered the state of negotiations at the CSCE follow-up meeting at Madrid. Despite the difficulties, they expressed the desire for a positive outcome in the form of a substantive and balanced document by the end of the year, including agreement on a precise mandate for a conference on disarmament in Europe to negotiate confidence-

Buckingham Palace Lunch for European Summit Leaders

Queen Elizabeth II and other members of the Royal Family pose with European Community Heads of State and Government when they attended an official luncheon at Buckingham Palace before the opening of the two-day European Council summit meeting at Lancaster House, London.

Pictured (left to right) Prime Minister Marc Eyskens of Belgium, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen of Denmark, President of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, President Mitterand of France, Prime Minister Pierre Werner of Luxembourg, Queen Elizabeth II, Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany, the Princess of Wales, the Prince of Wales, Prime Minister Dr. Garret Fitzgerald of the Republic of Ireland, Prime Minister A A M van Agt of the Netherlands, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, the Duke of Edinburgh.

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building measures in the whole of Europe. They are ready to make every effort towards this end and they look to all participants to show the same positive spirit.

Support for Poland

D. The European Council heard a report from Lord Carrington about the visit of the Polish Foreign Minister to London on November 20. They took note of past and current Community programs to supply food at special prices to Poland and welcomed the Budget Council's recent acceptance of an initiative from the European Parliament to make additional sums available for this purpose. The Heads of State and Government reaffirmed their willingness, within the limits of the means of the Community and its member states and in collaboration with others, to respond to the requests of the Polish Government for continued support for the efforts of the Polish people to promote the recovery of their national economy. They believe that the rescheduling of the Polish debt and the provision of new credit would make an important contribution to that end.

Afghanistan

E. The European Council considered the continuing tragedy of Afghanistan. They noted that, in flagrant defiance of international opinion as expressed in three successive resolutions passed by overwhelming majorities of the General Assembly of the U.N., the

Soviet occupation of Afghanistan continued with its associated repression and bloodshed. The Heads of State and Government agreed that the situation was immensely damaging to international trust and confidence. They confirmed their belief that their proposals of June 30 offer a reasonable and practical approach to solving the problem.

European Union

1. The European Council welcomed the initiative of the German and Italian Governments on European union and took note of their proposals.
2. The Council recognized the importance of strengthening economic integration in parallel with political development.
3. The European Council invited the Foreign Ministers in cooperation with the Commission to amine and clarify the German and Italian proposals and to report back to a future meeting of the European Council.
4. The Council took note of the reports of the Commission and of the Foreign Ministers of the Ten on European union, and received the report on political cooperation agreed by the Foreign Ministers of the Ten in London on October 13.

The Mandate

1. The Council had a thorough discussion on all three chapters of the mandate—development of Community policies, the CAP and the structure of the Budget—and

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EC Denounce Polish Crackdown— Statement Delivered in Warsaw

The European Community denounced the military crackdown in Poland in a demarche delivered to the Polish Foreign Ministry in Warsaw on December 22. The statement referred to reports of internment, inhuman conditions of detention and deaths. It said: "the Ten (EC Member States) consider that they must now express the growing concern shared by public opinion and governments about developments in Poland. They denounce the grave violation of the human and civil rights of the Polish people which is implied in these reports." The statement was delivered by the British Embassy in Warsaw, acting as current President-in-office of the European Community.

reached a considerable measure of understanding.

2. Four issues remain unresolved: the milk problem; guidelines on agricultural expenditure; Mediterranean agriculture; the Budget problem.

3. The Council agreed that Foreign Ministers would meet informally, if possible before Christmas, but if not, in January. They will consider these difficult problems and make recommendations to the Heads of Government which the Heads hope to be able to approve without a further meeting.

4. Once a political solution has been found, the Council will adopt the necessary formal decisions.

5. Attendance will be restricted to Foreign Minister plus two others.

Portugal and Spain

The European Council recalled that the member states of the Community decided to open negotiations for the accession of Portugal and Spain in the knowledge that all the objectives of the Community, as set out in the preamble to the EEC Treaty, were shared by the Democratic Governments and by the peoples of the two countries concerned.

The European Council confirmed the political commitment which was the basis for that decision and emphasized the determination of the Community to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion and stressed the importance of continuing progress. It recalled the acceptance by the applicant countries that they will accede on the basis of the Community treaties and subordinate legislation in force on the date of accession, subject only to such transitional arrangements as may be agreed. It emphasized the need for both the Community and the acceding countries to make good use of the period until accession for careful preparations for the Community's further enlargement by introducing the necessary reforms so that the potential benefits for both sides can be realized. The Council agreed that in the Community's deliberations on its internal development, regard

would need to be paid to the importance of the accession of Portugal and Spain. It also agreed on the importance of the contacts established between the Ten and the applicant countries in the framework of political cooperation and confirmed that it is their intention to continue to keep Portugal and Spain closely informed about developments in political cooperation. It looks forward to the day when the leaders of those two countries will take their places in the European Councils as full and equal members.

EC Foreign Ministers

After their informal meeting in London on December 14-15 1981, the spokesman for the British Presidency released two statements agreed by the EC Foreign Ministers.

1. Golan Heights

The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community strongly deplore the decision of the Government and Knesset of Israel to extend the Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to occupied territory in the Golan Heights. Such an extension, which is tantamount to annexation is contrary to international law and therefore invalid in our eyes. This step prejudices the possibility of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242, and is bound to complicate further the search for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East, to which we remain committed.

2. Poland

The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community are concerned at the development of the situation in Poland and the imposition of martial law and the detention of trade unionists. They have profound sympathy for the Polish people in this tense and difficult time. They look to all signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs

of the Polish People's Republic. They look to Poland to solve these problems herself and without the use of force, so that the process of reform and renewal can continue.

EC Commission and Top US Officials Hold Talks in Brussels December 7-8.

In an unprecedented step, a high level delegation of US Officials headed by Alexander Haig, US Secretary of State, met in Brussels for talks on European Community and United States trade relations with the EC Commission's President Gaston Thorn and four Commissioners.

Taking part in the talks on the US side were Secretary of State, Alexander Haig; Agriculture Secretary, John Block; Special US Trade Representative William Brock; US Ambassador to the EC, George Vest; Assistant Secretary of European Affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger; and Assistant Secretary for Economic and Business Affairs, Robert Hormats. (Commerce Secretary, Malcolm Baldrige was prevented by severe climatic conditions in the U.K. to join these talks.)

The European Commission was represented by EC President Gaston Thorn; Vice President Francois-Xavier Ortoli; Vice President, Wilhelm Haferkamp; Vice President, Etienne Davignon; and Commissioner, Poul Dalsager.

At a press briefing after the talks, Sir Roy Denman, Director General for External Affairs described the two days of discussions as "extremely positive." He said that "substantial progress had been made towards a better understanding of our respective problems on the questions of steel and agriculture, especially since the participants viewed the problems in a general economic and political context."

Sir Roy confirmed that neither the US nor the EC side were considering an orderly marketing arrangement to solve the problems in the steel sector. Rather than veer towards reinforcing protectionist trends, Sir Roy said it was necessary to try to improve the functioning of the Trigger Price Mechanism items, and this would be against the background of the OECD consensus of a few years ago that the two sides of the Atlantic would equitably share the costs of restructuring the steel industry.

With regard to the agricultural questions, Sir Roy described the divergences as a "conceptual difference," which would require further talks. On the American side there is continual pressure by farmers who consider that the Community grants subsidies in order to produce for export, which in turn causes a drop in world market prices. For the EC, Sir Roy said, the Common Agricultural policy was a cornerstone of the Community, and these export subsidies are accepted by the Community and also by the United States at the Tokyo Round.

Amongst other topics discussed were the Multilateral Fibre Arrangement and trade deficits with Japan. With respect to trade with Japan, Sir Roy said that both the EC and the US agreed on the necessity of obtaining better access to the Japanese market. The Director-General stressed, however, this meeting that this not imply a 'ganging up' against Japan at the forthcoming trilateral meeting (EC/US/and Japan) which is scheduled for January 1982.

In addition to the trilateral meeting at the beginning of 1982, another high level EC/US dialogue is likely to take place—probably in February in the United States.

The European Parliament/ Poland

The European Parliament has just adopted the following resolution on the situation in Poland: (unofficial translation)

"The European Parliament. . . .

1. condemns the measures taken, and asks that the "state of war" decided on December 13, 1981, be rescinded and asks for the release of all persons arrested,
2. demands the restoration of civil liberties and trade union freedom in such a way that the vital elements of the Polish society may again be enabled to freely participate in the search for a political solution to the crisis,
3. reaffirms its stance against any foreign interference, and emphasizes that it is for the Polish people alone to freely decide their future,
4. earnestly invites the Council, the Member State governments of the Community, and the Commission to grant all food aid possible to the Polish people, on condition that this aid be distributed freely and fairly to all those who are in most need,
5. asks the EC Ministers of Foreign Affairs to carefully monitor the developments in Poland and to report to the European Parliament on the common actions which could be undertaken,
6. charges its President to transmit this resolution to the Council, to the Commission, to the governments of the Member States and to the Polish authorities.

EC Statement on The Question of Palestine

—released November 30, 1981

"The member states of the European Community recall on this day their positive attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

"This attitude was restated by Lord Carrington, the United

Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in the speech which he made on behalf of the Ten in the recent general debate in the General Assembly. He stated then the Ten's belief that it has a distinctive role to play in the search for a just and lasting negotiated comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. He also reiterated that the Ten's view of the principles according to which a settlement can be devised, starting from Security Council Resolution 242 (1967), was set out in the Venice and Luxembourg Declarations of 13 June and 2 December 1980 respectively.

"The Venice Declaration gives as its two fundamental principles the right to existence and to security of all the states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It adds that a just solution must be found to the problem of the Palestinian people which is not simply one of refugees, and that the Palestinian people must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination. All of the countries in the area are also entitled to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders.

"In the Ten's view, a comprehensive settlement can only be negotiated if all the parties concerned, including the Palestinian people and the PLO, which will have to be associated with the negotiations, accept the principles which are set out in the Venice Declaration and play their full part."

EC Message to UN Secretary General- Designate

Sir Anthony Parsons, Permanent Representative of the United King-

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dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the U.N. has sent the following message, on behalf of the Ten EC Member States, to Mr Perez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary General-designate:

“On behalf of the Delegations of the Ten Member States of the European Community, I should like to extend to you our warm congratulations on your election as Secretary-General.

“Your election by the Security Council and the General Assembly testifies to the high esteem in which your proven qualities of leadership and the many contributions you have already made to the International Community are held. The Delegations of the Ten Member States look forward to working closely with you in the years ahead, and are confident that with your assistance the organisation

will be able to respond effectively to the problems with which it will be confronted.”

Belgian Presidency from January 1, 1982

In accordance with the EC's six-monthly rotation system, Belgium assumes the presidency of the EC Council of Ministers on January 1. Despite the country's current governmental crisis, the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr. C. F. Nothomb has met with the President of the Commission, Mr Gaston Thorn, and has been making a tour of Member State capitals.

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