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Prime Minister.

The overnight report.

A.S.C. 9/1.

FROM: R P HATFIELD
DATE: 8 June 1984

Mr A J Coles
No 10 Downing Street

PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES' MEETING : 7/8 JUNE

1. The Personal Representatives' discussion this evening resulted in an agreed draft Declaration on Democratic Values. This is attached.
2. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office are preparing words that might be used in any form of statement on the Gulf War, on East-West relations and arms control; and on terrorism. First drafts are attached.
3. The United States are pressing strongly for any statement to be as formal as possible, preferably another Declaration. The French are equally determined that there should be no formal statement. The formula that seems most promising is that the Prime Minister should make a report on "the conclusions of the discussion" of these issues.
4. There should be no difficulty in issuing the statement on Democratic values today (Friday). The Heads of State or Government will clearly need to discuss the other political issues further during the day and, in particular, decide on the form that any public statement is to take.

8 June 1984

R.P.
R P Hatfield

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DECLARATION ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES

(Draft of 8 June 1984)

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial democracies with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to the values which sustain and bring together our societies.

2. We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

3. We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects.

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Millions

(Golds) million and

4. [We believe that political and economic freedom are interdependent.) It is for Governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative; in which enterprise and employment can flourish; in which ^{all can} ^{have} share in the benefits of growth and ^{in which} society can provide care and support for those in need; in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency; and in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery. Our countries have the resources and will jointly to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

~~and close partnership between our countries~~
~~with each other~~
~~between our countries~~

5. We believe in ~~close partnership~~ ^{and close partnership} ~~with each other~~ in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole. We look for co-operation with all countries on the basis of respect for their independence and territorial integrity, regardless of differences between political, economic and social systems. We respect genuine non-alignment. We ^{are aware of} acknowledge the ^(moral) responsibilities

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full to the developed countries
that ~~go with~~ economic success. We reaffirm our determination to fight hunger and poverty throughout the world.

For our part,
6. We believe in the need for peace with freedom and justice. *Part* Each of us rejects the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Each of us will maintain only the military strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defence.

7. We believe that in today's world ~~the security of each of us is the concern of us all.~~ We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiation and we shall support all efforts to this end.

will continue to be
8. Strong in these beliefs, our countries are ~~(endowed~~ *great* with ~~unrivalled~~ diversity and creative vigour. ~~With such~~ *a heritage* we look forward to the future with confidence.

and determined with

*This will
lead into
last to the future*

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*Stay with their conviction, Our work
will be*

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EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROL

1. We had a substantial discussion of East-West relations, and found ourselves in very close agreement on two fundamental points:

1st in today's circumstances the need is for unity, solidarity and firmness among us all;

2nd we remain ready for extended political dialogue and long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union and all Warsaw Pact States.

2. Our aim is security at the lowest possible level of forces. We wish to see early and positive results in the various arms control negotiations. The US has offered to re-start nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time, without preconditions. We look to the Soviet Union to respond and to return to the negotiating tables which it has quitted.

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THE GULF WAR

1. We discussed the war in the Gulf.
2. We expressed our sadness at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and political bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.
3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other states. The principle of freedom of navigation is precious to us all.
4. We considered the implications for world oil supplies if the conflict continues. We noted with satisfaction that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We agreed that by continuing to pursue prudent and realistic measures, we can help to limit the effects of any disruption in supplies from this region.
5. We believe that a peaceful and honourable settlement is within reach of the parties if political will exists, and we will support any efforts to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary-General.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

1. We discussed the continuing menace of international terrorism.
2. Since the Bonn, Venice and Ottawa Declarations, hijacking and kidnapping have declined as a result of improved security measures. But terrorism has developed other techniques. We acknowledged the need for states to take action, both nationally and in conjunction with others, to combat this threat.
3. We all viewed with serious concern the increasing involvement of states and governments in terrorist acts, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity, as in the recent murder of a policewoman in St James's Square, London.
4. We were disturbed to note the ease with which terrorists move across international boundaries, and gain access to weapons, explosives, training and finance.
5. We recognise the importance which must attach to the inviolability of diplomatic missions and to the requirements of international law. But that law brings obligations as well as rights: the principle of reciprocity is fundamental.
6. We resolved to strengthen existing measures against international terrorism and to develop effective new ones. Ideas which found support in our discussion were:
 - a) closer co-operation in the exchange of information on threatened acts of terrorism and on those engaged in international terrorism;
 - b) exchange of information on domestic legislation in the search for gaps which might be exploited by terrorists;
 - c) strict application of the Vienna Convention as it affects the status of diplomats, the size of diplomatic missions and the number

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of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;

d) reviewing the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism;

e) reviewing the level of diplomatic relations and the scale of political contacts with states which sponsor terrorist acts;

f) the expulsion or exclusion from our countries of known terrorists including persons of diplomatic status suspected of involvement in terrorism;

g) a study of the implications of international terrorism for the rules of the Vienna Convention.

7. We intend to take the lead in pursuing these suggestions and in developing action among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts and to identify and condemn those states which sponsor them. In our view, this is a problem which affects all civilised states and not only those assembled here.

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