

2020/3/429

Room 037

S 26435

ROINN AN TAOISIGH

Tá anseo, leis:

ÁBHAR: Taoiseach's Statement in
FO-ÁBHAR: European Parliament on
16/5/1990

Cuireadh chun	Dáta	Cuireadh chun	Dáta	Cuireadh chun	Dáta	Cuireadh chun	Dáta
W.S.D. O'Keefe	15/5/90	D. Tuohy	22/2/91				
FD D. Tuohy	17/5/90	C/S	27/2/91				
MR K. A. W. W. W.	17/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	17/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	18/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	18/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	22/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	28/5/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	29/6/90						
C/S	27/6/90						
MR D. O'Keefe	29/6/90						
B/S	29/6/90						
MR D. Tuohy	10/7/90						
C/S	12/2/90						

S 26435

Please notify the Registrar if you are taking the File outside the Department.

START of file

With the Compliments

of the

Secretary

Department of Foreign Affairs

M Hennessy
29 May '90

*cc J. H. ...
P. ...
J. ...
M. ...
A.O. ...
J. ...
...
...
...*

**Embassy of Ireland
Botschaft von Irland
Godesberger Allee 119
5300 Bonn 2**

**Tel. : 0228-376937
Fax : 0228-373500**

No. 386/90

To: HQ, for Ms M. Hennessy, Economic Division

From : Embassy Bonn, Ronan Murphy

Date : 29. Mai 1990

Total number of pages (including this one) : twelve (12) + 1

Subject : CHANCELLOR KOHL'S SPEECH (Translation)

Official translation of Chancellor Kohl's speech at the European Parliament on 16 May 1990 received today. Text follows in case you do not have it already. Note warm praise for Taoiseach's handling of special summit in Dublin.

Ms. D. Tuite

*for file on Tansin address in the
European Parliament on 16th May 1990*

JR 816

**Policy Statement
by Dr Helmut Kohl,
Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany,
before the European Parliament
in Strasbourg,
Wednesday, 16 May 1990**

**within the framework of the debate
on the results of the Special Summit
of the Heads of State and Government
held in Dublin,
28 April 1990**

- 2 -

Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Over two weeks ago after the discussions in Dublin were concluded, I emphasized that this special summit was an historic occasion for us Germans and for the whole of Europe. This summit underscored the resolution of the Twelve to advance the unification of Europe.

I thank you, Mr President, and the House most warmly for providing me with a further opportunity to elaborate the position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on this matter.

The presiding Chairman of the European Council, Prime Minister Haughey, has just given you details of the results of the special summit of the EC heads of state and government.

X | I, too, would like to take this opportunity to thank him warmly for his initiative, for his careful preparation and his excellent handling of the negotiations, which played a decisive part in our discussions.

I am particularly glad that the first freely elected Prime Minister of the GDR, Herr Lothar de Maizière, is a guest of the House here today and is present at this debate.

"A free, united Germany within a free, united Europe" - Konrad Adenauer's vision has now come within reach. It was and is the leitmotif guiding our policy.

Today we can note that during the last few weeks we have made decisive progress along the path towards this goal.

This applies both to the settlement of the external aspects of the unification process and to our negotiations with the GDR.

From the outset my Government has endeavoured to ensure that the process of unification is embedded in a stable European framework.

- 3 -

Thus the key sentence of the conclusion to the Dublin special summit stated that "we are pleased that German unification is taking place under a European roof".

Thus at the same time the European Council reaffirmed that German unity and European unity are not incompatible, but are rather two sides of the same coin.

All in all this means that the two processes must be advanced as far as possible in mutual harmony and in close coordination with our partners and allies.

During the last few months, four events in particular marked the start of a new, decisive phase on the path towards unification:

- the first free elections to be held in the GDR for 58 years on 18 March, followed by local government elections on 6 May;
- the negotiations between the Federal Government and the GDR Government under Prime Minister de Maizière;
- the first meeting of Foreign Ministers held within the framework of the "Two plus Four" talks in Bonn on 5 May;
- and the EC special summit held in Dublin on 28 April.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In Dublin our partners unanimously and without reservation declared their support for German unity - they endorse the path we have taken.

We are grateful to them for that. In particular this applies to the EC Commission and its President, M Jacques Delors. They have charted the appropriate course for the integration of the GDR into the European Community.

- 4 -

I would expressly like to include the European Parliament in my thanks, which joined in preparations at an early stage by means of a special committee.

I am particularly gratified that the committee will in the near future acquire its own "on-the-spot picture" in talks to be held in Bonn and East Berlin.

In Dublin I explained to our partners the difficult economic and social problems we will face as a result of German unity. At the same time I emphasized that we do not want to solve these problems at the expense of other EC countries, some of which are structurally weak.

Europe can truly grow into a unified whole only if we jointly ensure a step-by-step reduction in the gap between the levels of prosperity of the individual member states. This was also the objective underlying the reform of the EC Structural Fund under the German Presidency during the first six months of 1988.

Within the European framework I regard it as especially important to introduce appropriate transitional measures in favour of the GDR in critical areas such as agriculture or environmental protection. Particularly in this field this would be proof of European solidarity with our fellow citizens in the GDR.

The same also applies to the decision on the part of all EC member states to do away with the visa requirement in the very near future. I am certain that the people of the GDR are particularly grateful for this.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The significance of this summit extends far beyond the question of German unity. German unification works as a catalyst, accelerating European integration on the path towards European union.

To expedite European union was also the aim of the initiative which the French President and I jointly undertook before this summit: We had an initial discussion on this in Dublin.

- 5 -

We intend from December 1990 onwards to enter into discussions on the key elements of further European Integration within the framework of two parallel intergovernmental conferences:

This involves economic and monetary union on the basis of the decisions taken in Strasbourg last December and also political union, which has from the outset been the fundamental objective of the Treaties of Rome.

At the same time we must continue to resolutely aim for the completion of the single European market by 31 December 1992.

Our goal is and must be to make all the necessary arrangements for implementing these three basic projects by 31 December 1992.

At this point I should like to touch upon a few basic elements of political union:

Firstly, the European Parliament's powers of jurisdiction must be strengthened.

We need significant progress as a motivation for the electorate to participate in the next direct elections in 1994.

At the same time it should be inherent in our parliamentary concept to transfer further rights presently held by national parliaments and governments to European institutions only where clear parliamentary control is simultaneously established at the European level.

Secondly, unity and the cohesion of the Community in all areas of policy must be intensified.

Thirdly, further tangible progress must be made on the path towards a joint external and security policy. This is in line with the goals already laid down in the Single European Act.

Fourthly, the work of the EC institutions must be carried out with greater efficiency.

- 6 -

Thus we are confronted with sensitive, complex questions which we cannot evade, however, if we want to lay the foundations for European union during the coming years.

I am convinced that you, the European Parliament, will provide us with resolute support on this path.

We must face these challenges together. Only then can the European Community, as the core of Europe, assume the role which we all regard as its due. The Community must be able to do justice to its growing economic and political function.

This is especially true of the Community's relations with its European neighbours - the third aspect of our discussions in Dublin.

The special summit once again highlighted the Community's special responsibility for and commitment to the whole of Europe. During the next few years we must further tighten the network of cooperation in a spirit of partnership in both the political and the economic fields.

We do not wish to exclude our European neighbours. On the contrary: We want them to benefit from the overcoming of the division of Europe and its positive effects in the same way as we do. For Warsaw, Prague, and Budapest are just as much a part of Europe as Dublin, Rome or Berlin.

For this reason we support the long-term concept for development submitted to us by the EC Commission and aimed at further extending relations with the COMECON countries. At the same time we hope to substantially improve our relations with the EFTA as well as the Mediterranean countries soon.

This dynamic plan for developing the Community both domestically and internationally proves that the Twelve are by no means egoistically thinking of themselves, but are aware of their responsibility towards their neighbours and the whole of Europe, and are acting accordingly.

For M. Hennessy

- 7 -

II

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Parallel to the Intra-German negotiations and the questions in connection with the integration of the GDR into the Community, the talks aimed at regulating the external aspects of German unity have also entered a decisive phase.

In particular this applies to the "Two plus Four" talks within the framework of the formula agreed in Ottawa. The first conference at ministerial level took place in Bonn on 5 May.

We want these talks to proceed at a swift pace, for we regard it as important for the settlement of external issues and the intra-German unification process to progress at an equal rate. We must not and do not wish to burden a unified Germany with open questions.

Our objective is thus to conclude these talks before the CSCE special summit to be held in the late autumn of this year.

This will not take the form of a peace treaty. 45 years after the end of the war our discussions are held no longer between the victorious and the defeated, but between equal partners.

The outcome must be a united Germany which has unrestricted sovereignty and is not subject to any discrimination.

For this reason a united Germany must not become neutral or demilitarized. The concept of German neutrality would be incompatible with the logic of the pan-European unification process and would result in new instability, instead of establishing lasting stability.

Germany once united must remain embedded in the Western alliance. In this connection a transitional military settlement will have to be negotiated for what is today the GDR. For us Germans as well as for Europe as a whole, the transatlantic security alliance between Europe and North America remains of vital importance.

- 8 -

At the same time our goal must be to establish new, overarching security structures within the framework of the CSCE as well as the disarmament and arms control processes, while underlining the political functions of the Atlantic Alliance.

I am sure that this is the best approach to take in order to do justice to the security interests of the future Germany and all its neighbours, indeed, the whole of Europe. I am confident that we will reach agreement on this basis.

Within the framework of the ongoing talks we will also establish the path - the only remaining open question in this matter - towards a final settlement on the Polish border issue.

I have proposed the following approach, which I would like to delineate once again:

As a clear expression of the political will of the German people as a whole, both freely elected German parliaments should address an identical statement to Poland recognizing the inviolability of its borders as an indispensable foundation for harmonious coexistence within Europe.

For their part, both German Governments will confirm to the Polish Government these declarations of intent made by their parliaments.

This is the politically strongest form of commitment which the Germans can make prior to unification.

I presume that this will take place before the parliamentary summer break.

At the same time these statements will unequivocally confirm that the all-German government and parliament will finally settle the border question in binding form in a treaty with the Republic of Poland, immediately after the unification of the two German states has been achieved.

In so doing we wish to establish a lasting, firm basis for the reconciliation of the German and Polish peoples.

- 9 -

III

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are also involved in decisive developments as regards the process of intra-German unification.

Together with the GDR Government we are striving in intensive negotiations to achieve monetary, economic and social union by 1 July 1990.

This will make unity come true in vital areas for the people in Germany.

The outcome of the negotiations reflects the awareness of our joint responsibility for the future of Germany - and particularly my fellow countrymen in the GDR.

The envisaged introduction of the deutschmark by 1 July is more than a sign of hope; it is a visible token of the solidarity of all Germans. It is a bond which inextricably links the future of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the GDR.

We have been guided in the negotiations by the recognition - and on this the Federal Government and the Government of the GDR concur - that the stability of national finances and thus of the deutschmark must be ensured. This is also of fundamental importance to our EC partners.

Only with a hard, stable currency can sustained economic prosperity and social security be achieved. It is therefore also in the interest of our countrymen in the GDR to protect the deutschmark against inflationary risks.

The introduction of the deutschmark as well as economic and social union are accompanied by the transition of the GDR from the dismal socialist, centrally planned, command economy to social market economy. This is a courageous and at the same time a unique step. Yet I by no means underestimate the imponderables involved.

- 10 -

Nonetheless I am convinced that only in this way can we meet our responsibility towards the people. Only this will ensure that the Germans in the GDR have convincing prospects of noticeably improving their living and employment conditions soon. On this, too, I agree with Prime Minister de Malzière.

The introduction of the social market economy will make freedom flourish for the benefit of the people. Ambition, creativity and entrepreneurial spirit will be liberated for the common good. We are counting on this.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the desired treaty on monetary, economic and social union we are laying the decisive foundations for the achievement of German unity.

Our fellow countrymen in the GDR can now assess what the introduction of the deutschmark will mean for them. And they will recognize that not only has the Federal Government kept its promises, but it has gone beyond them.

During the last few days we have taken an important step forward as regards the further details of the treaty. Important points have been under discussion such as the GDR's external trade relations with the COMECON countries as well as wealth and property.

In our talks with the GDR Government we have also had to and must discuss how a balance can be achieved between social services on the one hand and economic efficiency on the other in the realization of social union. We have also made substantial progress with regard to this central question.

Let me repeat: Our common goal is a rapid and fundamental improvement in the economic situation of the people living between the Elbe and Oder rivers.

If this is to be achieved, investors in particular will require adequate security and calculability for their economic commitment. This will involve a taxation system that encourages investment and high performance, which the GDR intends to introduce on the basis of the system in the Federal Republic of Germany.

- 11 -

Of equal importance is the right to own land on a private basis, irrespective of whether investors come from the GDR, the Federal Republic of Germany or abroad. I would like to take this opportunity to repeat my appeal to businesses from the EC countries: make a contribution, invest in the GDR. There are opportunities to be had for all.

We do not deny that the Germans will have to make considerable efforts. It would, however, be utterly wrong to bear in mind only the costs of the unification process.

For any support for the GDR's transition to the social market economy is at the same time an investment in the Federal Republic of Germany's chances for growth and those of the EC as a whole.

The whole of Europe will profit from the future economic expansion in the GDR.

IV

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This development is an historic opportunity not only for us Germans, but also for the whole of Europe.

If we proceed in an astute way, the face of Europe will have undergone fundamental changes by the end of 1992:

- due to German unity;
- due to the European Community, which by then will have established the large single European market, laid the foundations of European union and developed a new relationship with its neighbours throughout Europe on the basis of partnership;
- due to the Council of Europe, which represents all our common values, particularly human rights and democracy, as well as our joint European culture throughout almost the whole continent;

- 12 -

- due to the CSCE, which provides us with the framework for fruitful cooperation between West and East on the basis of trust;
- due to far-reaching steps in the fields of disarmament and arms control and confidence-building measures as well as through overarching security structures.

These are the basic prerequisites and at the same the building blocks of a just and lasting peaceful order throughout Europe, which is our common goal.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I appeal at this time to all involved to stand together in European solidarity and to face the future and go forward together. The task facing us is formidable, but worthwhile.

At the end of a century in which so much suffering was inflicted on mankind, we Germans have a unique opportunity to "achieve in free self-determination the unity and freedom of Germany" and "to serve the peace of the world in a united Europe" as expressed in our Basic Law.

Let us create a united Germany and a united Europe as a common home for the young generation.

I would therefore like to repeat what I emphasized before this House on 22 November 1989:

In this spirit let us work together towards a just and lasting peaceful order throughout Europe.

We Germans are prepared to contribute to this great task.

***Newspaper
article(s)/cutting(s)
have not been copied***

FAX

~~Mr. Hume~~
Jun 22/5

~~M O H Keenlock~~
See, thanks

TO: Dept Tairseach

FROM: Irish Delegation
Rooms, E.P.
Strasbourg

FOR: Sean O L Eigeartaigh

FROM: Ruairi Joyce

OUR FAX NO: 8837098X9

~~Seamus E de Gama~~
You may wish to
see
Jun 18/5

PAGES TO FOLLOW 12

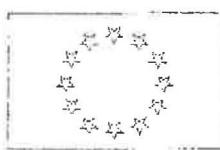
~~M O L Eigeartaigh~~
Read, thanks
huh

~~Mr. Binlan~~

You will wish to see 17.5.90

note these papers. The process - record of current
Resumption on Dutch Summit will follow.

Jun 17/5



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations
Central Press Division

STRASBOURG NOTEBOOK Wednesday - evening edition

16.5.1990

Lomé Convention approved

Despite certain reservations Parliament voted by 294 votes in favour, 92 against with 8 abstentions to ratify the Fourth Lomé Convention.

Dublin Summit

Both Charles Haughey, the Irish Taoiseach and Helmut Kohl, the German Chancellor came to the House this afternoon with optimistic messages for the future of Europe from the Dublin Summit.

Chancellor Kohl thanked his EC partners for their support of German unity and he welcomed the steps to political union. He also believed NATO should take on a more political role.

East German Prime Minister

At the end of the evening East Germany Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere told a special meeting of MEPs that his country's future lay in a unified Germany, within an undivided Europe.

Editors: Roy Worsley and Edward McVeigh, 3137 Palais, ext. 4751

PE 142.192

Dublin Summit

Wednesday, 16 May - Reporting on the outcome of the Dublin Summit the Taoiseach, Charles Haughey, speaking in his capacity as President-in-Office of the European Council, reported to the House on EC government leaders' responses to the dramatic unfolding of events in Eastern Europe.

The special Council put on record its support for German unity and determination that the integration of the GDR into the Community would be completed with the minimum of disruption.

In the long term, the integration of the GDR would contribute to speeding up economic growth in the Community while the Commission would be fully involved in the discussion. Transitional arrangements would apply.

As to developments in other East European countries the Community was already providing much needed investment, aid and trade concessions. Trade and cooperation agreements would be the next stage.

EFTA countries would not be forgotten and plans were already in place for the negotiation of a new European economic area.

The CSCE process would continue to play an important role in dealing with security questions, peace and human rights.

On relations with the USA, Mr Haughey said the European Council expressed their desire to strengthen the Community's transatlantic links. At the same time the Taoiseach said the Community sought to pursue closer cooperation with the ACP states and countries in Asia and Latin America.

Other topics dealt with at the Summit included drugs and ways of improving cooperation, European integration and the single market and economic and monetary union.

On the question of political union, the next European Council meeting in June would discuss proposals designed to be dealt with at a second Inter-Governmental Conference with a view to achieving political union by 1992.

The substance of political union, Mr Haughey felt, should be based on democratic legitimacy, effective institutions and coherence in foreign policy. On the question of democratic accountability there should, he said, be 'an appropriate role for the European Parliament'. He accepted the need for democratic control of institutions responsible for administering EMU.

He looked forward to the 'European Assizes' or special meeting of national Parliaments and congratulated Parliament on its initiative here.

He agreed on the need for the IGC to look at the question of increasing majority voting as a means of improving EC decision-making.

On relations with the outside world Mr Haughey underlined the commitment of EC leaders not to become self-centred. In fact, the Community's prosperity depended on its relations with the rest of the world, he said. Moreover, the growing gap between North and South was also of concern.

Mr Haughey endorsed his support of the principles of 'subsidiarity' i.e. the Community would only act in areas where cooperative policies would be more effective than national action as a basis for European Union and recognised Parliament's role in developing this concept.

Concluding, Mr Haughey acknowledged the challenges facing the Community today but felt that the riches of diversity in the European nations would enable EC leaders to respond with courage and maturity. The Dublin European Council showed that the political will was there.

Chancellor's address

It was then Chancellor Kohl's turn to place on record his thanks to his Community partners for support for the process of German unification - a process which he repeated should take place in parallel with moves towards

greater European unification. He looked forward to both being completed within the same timescale.

He acknowledged that it must appear difficult for outsiders to understand the complexities involved in completing German unification. It was without historical precedent, he said, once again assuring the House that he was not looking for assistance from the Community's budget or poorer countries. In fact the aim of the Community was for the stronger nations to help the weaker ones with a view to gradually dismantling economic differences. His only appeal was for understanding and acceptance of the need for a reasonable transitional period before EC rules, in such areas as agriculture and the environment, would apply to what is now the territory of the GDR.

But the prospect of German unity was, he said, a unique opportunity to press ahead towards European political union which, he believed, was the ultimate aim of the Treaty of Rome.

He recognised the importance of completing the internal market programme on time but emphasised that this should not be seen as an end in itself but rather as a step towards political union.

The Community would need to step up its links abroad especially with the emerging East European democracies and this would imply an increase in political cooperation. Other East European countries should not be excluded from eventual EC membership.

He looked forward to settling all outstanding issues including security questions and Germany's role in NATO - which he would like to see take on a more political role - by the end of the year.

The Polish border issue should too be settled once and for all by the two German Parliaments.

As to the cost of German unification the D-mark had a good record in promoting stability and there would be a special fund but not tax increases. He

ap,aled to foreign investors to play a role and looked to both German and European unification being well on the way by 1992.

Finally, to applause from all round the House he made a special plea for European solidarity at this historic moment.

Jacques Delors' address

Jacques Delors, President of the Commission, believed that the recent European Summit showed that the EC was ready to show its solidarity to all the German people. Moreover, aid arrangements and a new network of association agreements would be extended to other Eastern European countries, he said. With the mandate for negotiations with EFTA countries being established, a new backcloth for a Europe of tomorrow was developing, he declared.

From the Dublin Summit there was a clear need to strengthen the democratic legitimacy of the EC, he felt, which implied a growth of Parliament's powers. The Community also had to improve its effectiveness; take a new look at the social dimension; and develop a coherent EC approach on the world scene, he said. The concept of political unity was an evolutionary one, he concluded.

The debate

For Jean Pierre Cot (F. Soc) the demands of Parliament to have the right to initiate legislation; to elect the President of the Commission and have a say in the nomination of Commissioners; and an enlargement of EC powers, particularly in the social field, were of paramount importance.

However, he feared the resurrection of national sovereignty reflected in proposals calling for a reinforcement of the Council of Ministers, or the setting up of a Senate representing national Parliaments. Such a 'mickey-mouse' Senate, he felt, would not overcome the real problems of the democratic deficit.

On German unification, he said, he would have preferred a more EC-based approach which would have allowed the GDR to express its own doubts more clearly, and thus have avoided the dominance exerted by the FRG.

For Egon Klepsch (G, EPP) the main goal now to be achieved was political union, and he urged the Community to grab the present opportunities. This union had to be linked to the democratisation of the EC with more powers for Parliament, he stressed.

Willy de Clercq (B, LDR) thought both EMU and political union were now inevitable, involving the creation of a central bank and a common currency. Political union had to be based on a federal structure and be more than just an improved form of cooperation, he felt. However, in deciding the form of political union, he asserted that Parliament should not be left on the sidelines.

The European Summit had set a heady timetable, thought Sir Christopher Prout (Shropshire and Stafford, ED), but he agreed that the Community had to reassess its objectives and procedures. EMU had to be based on the principle of 'sound money', he stressed. The democratic legitimacy of EC institutions had also to be enhanced with a greater role for Parliament, he believed.

He also felt that the EC needed a foreign policy to promote its interests and a ~~security~~ policy to protect its interests, and he urged that the question of whether amendments to the Treaty are required to facilitate this be addressed as a matter of priority.

For Alexander Langer (I, Greens) the coming together of Germany should not be a forced union, while Luigi Colajanni (I, EUL) was concerned in case Parliament's views on all the current issues were ignored.

Paddy Lalor (Leinster, EDA) welcomed the major breakthrough at the Summit and said it was now up to the member states and the European institutions to maximise the role and functioning of the EC to meet the needs of the 1990s. The way the Council works had to be reassessed, he thought, and the role of Parliament had to be strengthened, increasing its supervision over the Commission, he added.

Neil Blaney (Connacht/Ulster, RBW) regretted the fact that Mr Haughey did not appear to make special use of Ireland's neutrality. His speech was a tacit

recognition of East Germany's accession to NATO, he said, adding that Western Europe should now be looking for an end to military and ideological confrontation. He also regretted what he saw as a tendency towards domination of EC affairs by the big countries and what he perceived was the opposition of the Taoiseach to an increase in Parliament's powers.

Marco Pannella (I, Ind) contrasted Chancellor Kohl's support for an increase in Parliament's powers and similar sentiments expressed in the past by other government leaders with the lack of action on this front.

David Martin (Lothians, Soc) congratulated Mr Haughey on bringing Mrs Thatcher into the fold, underlined the importance of the negotiations and ratification on political union running parallel to EMU and generally felt there had been clear signs of progress since Parliament's March resolution.

But, he continued, there were dangers. The communique from the Twelve made no attempt to define political union despite the fact that it could have taken a lead from Parliament. For Mr Martin it was important to rebut suggestions that it meant a centralised European state. Rather it was about EMU, a common foreign policy, majority voting in the environmental and social fields, a stronger Commission, all subject to proper democratic accountability to a European Parliament with co-decision making powers. There was strong evidence that the people of Europe were ready for these developments even if the leaders were not, he said.

Joe McCartin (Connacht/Ulster, EPP) welcomed the support of the Twelve for German unification even if it had been slow in coming but he felt the task of developing East Germany's economy should not fall solely to the Federal Republic but rather to a beefed up EC budget. In this way it could be dealt with on the same lines as the Community's other poorer regions. Otherwise, he felt the Community's support for Lithuania was too weak and that political union could not come about without a common defence policy.

Pat Cox (Munster, LDR) too was looking for a common security policy along with a more democratic Community through an increase in Parliament's powers. He regretted reports that seemed to indicate that Mr Haughey was not in favour of

an increase in Parliament's powers. If this was because he felt that Ireland's interests could not be properly represented by just fifteen members out of 518 this was just not true, he said, pointing out that Parliament's views were based on a consensus which took all views into account.

Proinsias De Rossa (Dublin, LU) was another speaker to regret Mr Haughey's lack of reference to Irish neutrality. It would be a useful political asset at this moment in time, he said. He felt there was a need for a clear definition of political union. On Eastern Europe there was a need to counter the flow of new investments to Eastern Europe with an increase in resources for the Community's peripheral areas.

T.J. Maher (Munster, LDR) also sought a definition of political union but for him there was one point that could not be judged and that was come what may it meant greater power for the centre and less for the member states. Government members should not be afraid of saying this, he said, and urged President Delors to keep arguing the benefits.

Barry Desmond (Dublin, Soc) supported an increase in Parliament's powers but he was concerned about surfacing demands for a second chamber to take account of the concerns of national Parliaments. This would be a backward step based on outdated ideas of a Confederation and should be firmly rejected, he said. Instead, the interest of national Parliaments should be taken account of through a new consultative framework, he said.

Like Mr Cox, he felt Ireland's interests could more than adequately be protected through its fifteen members in a Parliament which works on the basis of consensus.

Replying to the debate Mr Haughey described the Dublin Summit as a major leap forward in European affairs especially with the decision on political union.

East Germany's Prime Minister's address

Wednesday, 16 May - At the end of a day which has seen two EC government leaders address the House, East Germany's Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere told a special meeting of MEPs that the German unification the people of East Germany supported was based on the precious values and traditions that originated in Europe, namely human rights, democracy, freedom, self-determination and respect for the dignity of every individual. It was, he said, a moving experience to come to Strasbourg as the Prime Minister of the first democratically elected government of the German Democratic Republic.

An end was in sight to the Cold War and a Europe based on military confrontation, he said. This unique opportunity to reach a lasting peace must not be lost, he said. 'If we miss it it is hardly likely ever to return. Let us all be aware of the responsibility we bear.' But 'we must not forget those who suffered Stalinist tyranny and political persecution', he said.

The GDR government formally declared on 19 April 1990 that its future lay within an undivided and peaceful Europe. It was, he said, his government's firm intention to contribute to the process of European unification. He welcomed the Community's, and indeed Parliament's, support for German unification. It would, he hoped, act as a focal point for breaking down East/West barriers.

He confirmed his support for the recognition of the western Polish border and considered that the maintenance of close relations with the Soviet Union and the changing Eastern bloc countries would continue to be of importance. As to a united Germany concluding new alliances it would, in his view, be unimaginable to sign an agreement that might be construed as a threat to other countries. In fact he looked to German unification to give a powerful boost to disarmament through, in the first instance, troop cuts and then leading to a pan-European security union through the CSCE process.

It was also important, he said, to ensure that no new economic barriers in Europe were created and special help given to poorer regions. The GDR could

play an important role in building bridges with Comecon countries and ensuring that they were not excluded from the process of European integration.

On the GDR's commitment to the Community, he made it clear that it was one of support even if there needed to be a learning phase and education about the institutions.

As he put it: 'We are travelling this road with our political eyes open in full agreement with the objectives, values and ideas of Western European integration'.

The agreement signed last week was a firm basis for the expansion of relations. He lent his support to ensuring a smooth transitional period in the knowledge that there would be hurdles to overcome in dealing with such policies as agriculture and fisheries.

Concluding, he underlined the importance he attached to direct contacts with Parliament and appealed for support in making his task of explaining EC objectives easier.

Electricity privatisation in the UK

Wednesday, 16 May - Sir Leon Brittan told the House this morning that the Commission had agreed to the payment of a package of state aids in England, Wales and Scotland by the UK government in the context of electricity privatisation. He made it clear that the Commission was not making a judgement on privatisation, but rather on the acceptability of state aid in this case under EC law.

Under the privatisation programme, three different types of subsidy have been allowed.

- a non-fossil fuel levy worth some 1.6bn ECU (£1bn, IR£1.2bn) a year over eight years, under which consumers of fossil fuel electricity will subsidise nuclear electricity production.

- a 2.5bn ECU (£1.6bn, IR£2bn) guarantee to cover decommissioning costs of nuclear power stations.
- a debt write off of up to 1.4bn ECU (£0.9bn, IR£1.1bn) for the nuclear industry.

The Commissioner explained that the state aids were acceptable because the UK's proposal was in line with the internal market for energy as it would introduce competition, diversity of supply, and market access for potential distributors from other member states.

Ken Collins (Strathclyde East, Soc), however, rejected what he believed was a smoke screen of apparent neutrality by the Commissioner. Rather, he saw the situation as one where the UK government was paying huge sums of money to secure an ideological end.

Also, the UK was now trying to avoid its international commitments to cut back on sulphur emissions from power stations, he said. Instead, the nuclear levy was being funded by the disappearance of jobs in coal mining, he felt.

Today, he said, it had also been announced that the Ravenscraig steel strip mill in his constituency was to close with the loss of some 800 jobs, on top of the 1100 jobs that were to go in the steel industry in North Wales. It was here the Commission should help, rather than supporting the ideological strategy of the British government, he concluded.

Jim Nicholson (Northern Ireland, EPP) expressed his concern about the fact that Northern Ireland, where consumers faced the highest levels of tariffs in the UK, was being totally overlooked. Requests for energy links with Scotland had been ignored, he felt, and he thought privatisation was not the answer.

For Madron Seligman (Sussex West, ED) the British Socialists feared the benefits of a free market, free competition and benefit to consumers that Britain's privatisation would bring. In the transitional period to an open market, some state aid was justified, he felt. It was also right that the

electricity users should pay for the cost of nuclear energy, he stated, simply because nuclear afforded the most important element, security of supply.

But for Winnie Ewing (Highlands and Islands RW) it was a scandal because this state aid adversely affected people's interests, as consumers would subsidise the nuclear industry and the disposal of nuclear waste, she said. Privatisation would also mean higher consumer costs, she believed, all to safeguard the nuclear industry where there was nothing but lies about costs and safety, she felt.

David Bove (Cleveland and Yorks North, Soc) was concerned that the British Government was opting out of its commitment to a phased reduction of sulphur emissions from power stations.

In reply, Sir Leon Brittan said that the UK proposed a combined strategy of natural gas burning and the installation of flue gas equipment which would enable it to meet the necessary standards by 1993.

Finally, for Hugh McMahon (Strathclyde West, Soc) the whole plan was an effort to defraud the British public, and the Commission could no longer claim to be neutral, he said

Votes

Parliament adopted the following common positions with amendments:-

Cancer dangers at work - Schleicher A3-101/90

Genetic research - human genome analysis - Bryer A3-89/90

Telecommunications - Herman A3-85/90

Weighing machines - Lataillade A3-100/90

Electromedical equipment - Lataillade A3-82/90

Package Holidays - Jackson A3-98/90

electricity users should pay for the cost of nuclear energy, he stated, simply because nuclear afforded the most important element, security of supply.

But for Winnie Ewing (Highlands and Islands RBW) it was a scandal because this state aid adversely affected people's interests, as consumers would subsidise the nuclear industry and the disposal of nuclear waste, she said. Privatisation would also mean higher consumer costs, she believed, all to safeguard the nuclear industry where there was nothing but lies about costs and safety, she felt.

David Bove (Cleveland and Yorks North, Soc) was concerned that the British Government was opting out of its commitment to a phased reduction of sulphur emissions from power stations.

In reply, Sir Leon Brittan said that the UK proposed a combined strategy of natural gas burning and the installation of flue gas equipment which would enable it to meet the necessary standards by 1993.

Finally, for Hugh McMahon (Strathclyde West, Soc) the whole plan was an effort to defraud the British public, and the Commission could no longer claim to be neutral, he said

Votes

Parliament adopted the following common positions with amendments:-

Cancer dangers at work - Schleicher A3-101/90

Genetic research - human genome analysis - Bryer A3-89/90

Telecommunications - Herman A3-85/90

Weighing machines - Lataillade A3-100/90

Electromedical equipment - Lataillade A3-82/90

Package Holidays - Jackson A3-98/90

***Newspaper
article(s)/cutting(s)
have not been copied***

Paul Carter.

Palmer & Charles square Paul-Car.

not clear if not clear us in a sense of
LP

elt 1. Times

mississippi. instead.

elena. issues for the 1960s our energy down

area of Pan on the point

must be preserved

Small things the present LP also. small

LP to new Co. defended

pure etc

not say in. about more powers

2nd Grand Rep. 17/1960s

Ridic by Seneca's not sure seems proposition

to Fed. system 2 for the State changes from there

valid only in context of Fed E for down the

Road

when/ how GDP integr part of EC 1960s of
LP

not to GDP Reps

no change in Reps not seeing

- 100/2 July 1960s

- Delus inter. transit phase ditto 5 say ed yr ?

can't fly at 100/91

Rep is to
at Gen. election

change/accel. not yet clear

then period progress 5 yrs. primary overall

enrich is
one

9/10/1960s extent

no position incl. excess functions

learning of

because / led manager under 1960s excel and / the Point in-1960

spending control control more pr. comm. econ. must be consistent

PH 1960 started Co. input Paasikall this 1/1960

and it is in his control pr is no / not necessary 1960/1960

may not have team of people

Primary role

noticed in pr
Yes give up with on the same issues
ditto role with / certain points

analysis/exercise (c) not solution

Rose points/models

opp. influence shape

Turkey

could be true

for G or E so near to disint-

not more or less than 1992

Iran

often / Taiwan Regor F Minus v E. only possible way;

no det regor can. E-reaction

Disinter/

circumstance ^{above} _{below} Part Con / Con. LP

historical Con security discussion

no int not point center Part first discuss

Boris's comments

T not follow his comment too closely

Assoc. Chan first 28 April

lessor
{ too positive for his position;

Secura / defense

no real EC discuss with NATO to come / his E course

NATO or pl. i.

* CSCÉ process now for starting / det for all Europe;

W / net / NATO / his det intent

not direct process by det intentions (clear)

W / net part of U Europe (less formal)

Reply by the Taoiseach, Mr Charles Haughey TD., President in Office of the European Council, to the Debate in the European Parliament on 16 May outcome of the special European Council in Dublin.

Mr President, distinguished members of the European Parliament

I would like to thank you for your very substantial contributions to this debate. I would like in particular to thank Chancellor Kohl who has informed us in detail of his Government's views on the major issues which arose in Dublin especially in connection with the question of German unity. *We have also heard the views of the President of the Commission.* A wide range of views have been expressed in the debate today - most speakers have focused on the future of the Community and where we are going at the beginning of the last decade of a turbulent century. Some have been concerned that the Community will fail to reach the goals which it has set itself. Others have suggested that we are too timid and that we need to take even bolder steps if the Community is to maintain its momentum towards the objectives of the Treaties.

I would recall that last week we celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the Schuman Declaration - the acknowledged starting point from which the Community has grown.

Schuman emphasised the value of solidarity as a major component to European unity. Our solidarity today draws its strength from the Treaties and the common obligations which they create for the member States. It was enhanced by the negotiation of the range of common policies - policies we now take for granted but which would have been unimaginable a half a century ago. It was extended by the accession of six new member States. It proved resistant to the shocks of two oil crises and the most serious recession since the thirties. It has brought us now to the point where we are about to make another great step towards integration - a step which will equal in imagination that taken by founders when they launched

the European enterprise four decades ago.

Their aims have been amply achieved. Who can deny that we have brought about a "fusion of interests which is indispensable to the establishment of a common economic system"? Who would now disagree that the first tentative steps taken at the mid point of the century would prove to be "the leaven from which may grow a wider and deeper community between countries long opposed to one another by sanguinary divisions"?

Thus we have a solid base from which we can confidently proceed. The last major advance by the Community - the Single Act - had its origins in the work and in the energy of Altiero Spinelli and his colleagues in this house. Clearly Parliament will wish to play an equally important role in the process on which we have now embarked. You will wish to reflect the views of the electorate which you represent directly and to which you will answer in due course. I can assure you that the Special European Council in Dublin was very conscious of the concerns which have been expressed here today.

In my address this afternoon I outlined in some detail the results of our meeting in Dublin and the thinking behind the conclusions we adopted. Let me summarise our principal points of agreement:

- we warmly welcomed German unity, and agreed on procedures which will ensure the smooth integration of the territory of the German Democratic Republic into the Community;
- we set the end of 1992 as the target date before which ratification of the outcome of the Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union should take place;
- we made a firm commitment to Political Union, and asked the Foreign Ministers to prepare proposals so that a decision can be made at the June European

Council in Dublin on the holding of a second Intergovernmental Conference.

- we agreed that a second Intergovernmental Conference should work in parallel with the Conference on EMU with a view to ratification in the same timeframe;
- we recognised the necessity to develop a wider framework of peace, security and co-operation for all of Europe and we agreed guidelines for participation by the Community and the member States in all proceedings and discussions within the CSCE;
- we expressed support for the fullest use and further expansion of close transatlantic relations;
- we agreed on new aid programmes for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and to enter into negotiations on Association Agreements with those countries as soon as possible;

The results we achieved in Dublin are of the greatest importance for the future of our Community; the agenda we have set ourselves is ambitious. It would be a betrayal of the hopes of all Europeans - East and West - if we were now to falter or hesitate in face of the challenges ahead. Our Community has been fortunate in its leadership in the past. They brought Europe through a time of great difficulty - and have left us a precious legacy. What is happening on our continent today would not have been possible without their foresight and their endeavour. This generation has a unique opportunity to complete their vision.

TAG'PEACH

Donough :

Presies for Strasbourg :

- i) GDR Prime Minister - Water & Silver de
- ii) FDR Chancellor - Silver napkin rings
- iii) just in case - silver dish for Euro
Parliament President .

CB

Parlamento Europeo

El Presidente

Dear Zoisach,

I'll give
you the floor after Pannella.

Yours,

Hubert

Focal Moladh

Do Uachtarán

An Comhairle

MR COT

SUBSIDIARITY

~~MAP~~

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY

POWERS OF
PARLIAMENT

MR

~~PLESCH~~

KLEPSCII

AGREE

EXTERNAL
RELATIONS

WITH

SOLIDARITY

HIS

INTERPRE

TATION

OF

DISCUSS

CONSTITUTIONAL
REVIEW

DE CLERQ

POLITICAL
GOALS

| GERMAN
UNITY

Blaney made the point that the Community was developing in a direction that would exclude neutral countries.

You cover make the point that the Austrian Chancellor in Dublin after the Summit and in full knowledge of its outcome confirmed his country's opposition for membership.

This is the running order after
Delors.

Time allocated

ORADORES EN NOMBRE DEL GRUPO

8'	COT en nombre del grupo socialista	5
12'	<u>KLEPSCH</u> en nombre del partido popular europeo	11
5'	<u>DE CLERCO</u> en nombre del grupo liberal y reformista	118
4' Sir	<u>PROUT</u> en nombre del grupo demócrata europeo	16
6'	<u>LANGER</u> en nombre del grupo de los verdes	449
5'	<u>COLAJANNI</u> en nombre del grupo por la izquierda unitaria europea	4
2'5	LALOR en nombre de la alianza democrática europea	422
4'	LE PEN en nombre del grupo de derechas europeas	363
2'	EPHREMIDIS en nombre de la coalición de izquierda	50
2'	BLANEY en nombre del grupo arco iris	468
1'5	RAUTI	540

OTROS ORADORES INSCRITOS

4'	WOLTJER	26
5'	Mc CARTIN	109
2'	COX	75
2' Fru	JEPSEN	17
2'5	DE LA MALENE	423
2'	DE ROSSA	86
2'	BONDE	525
2'	PANNELLA	532
4'	MARTIN D.	62
1'	MAHER	289
1'5	VAN DER WAAL	535
4' Frau	ROTH-BEHRENDT	332
1'	GANGOITI LLAGUNO	537
4'	DESMOND	30

Taoiseach

The speaking order and time allocated to each is above. Group
leaders - down to Rauti - have another 45 mins. You can
make your final remarks whenever you wish - 5pm is scheduled.
If you want to speak at 5 we will signal it to the chair.
S. J. Flanagan

gr

Reply by the Taoiseach, Mr Charles Haughey TD., President in Office of the European Council, to the Debate in the European Parliament on 16 May outcome of the special European Council in Dublin.

Mr President, distinguished members of the European Parliament

Agree w/ content position could have sub/parliamentary

I would like to thank you for your very substantial contributions to this debate. I would like in particular to thank Chancellor Kohl who has informed us in detail of his Government's views on the major issues which arose in Dublin especially in connection with the question of German unity.

*GH etc
P. Leites
in mem.
news
long article*

A wide range of views have been expressed in the debate today - most speakers have focused on the future of the Community and where we are going at the beginning of the last decade of a turbulent century. Some have been concerned that the Community will fail to reach the goals which it has set itself. Others have suggested that we are too timid and that we need to take even bolder steps if the Community is to maintain its momentum towards the objectives of the Treaties.

*Address
where/when
D II*

*Some Klaus
notes of DSC
+ course
Rep. in 1992
22nd period*

I would recall that last week we celebrated the fortieth anniversary of the Schuman Declaration - the acknowledged starting point from which the Community has grown.

*- GH - em.
- 1992 T doc*

Schuman emphasised the value of solidarity as a major component to European unity. Our solidarity today draws its strength from the Treaties and the common obligations which they create for the member States. It was enhanced by the negotiation of the range of common policies - policies we now take for granted but which would have been unimaginable a half a century ago. It was extended by the accession of six new member States. It proved resistant to the shocks of two oil crises and the most serious recession since the thirties. It has brought us now to the point where we are about to make another great step towards integration - a step which will equal in imagination that taken by founders when they launched

Council in Dublin on the holding of a second Intergovernmental Conference.

- we recognised the necessity to develop a wider framework of peace, security and co-operation for all of Europe and we agreed guidelines for participation by the Community and the member States in all proceedings and discussions within the CSCE;
- we expressed support for the fullest use and further expansion of close transatlantic relations;
- we agreed on new aid programmes for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and to enter into negotiations on Association Agreements with those countries as soon as possible;

The results we achieved in Dublin are of the greatest importance for the future of our Community; the agenda we have set ourselves is ambitious. It would be a betrayal of the hopes of all Europeans - East and West if we were now to falter or hesitate in face of the challenges ahead. Our Community has been fortunate in its leadership in the past. They brought Europe through a time of great difficulty - and have left us a precious legacy. What is happening on our continent today would not have been possible without their foresight and their endeavour. This generation has a unique opportunity and complete their vision.

the European enterprise four decades ago.

Their aims have been amply achieved. Who can deny that we have brought about a "fusion of interests which is indispensable to the establishment of a common economic system"? Who would now disagree that the first tentative steps taken at the mid point of the century would prove to be "the leaven from which may grow a wider and deeper community between countries long opposed to one another by sanguinary divisions"?

Thus we have a solid base from which we can confidently proceed. The last major advance by the Community - the Single Act - had its origins in the work and in the energy of Altiero Spinelli and his colleagues in this house. Clearly Parliament will wish to play an equally important role in the process, on which we have now embarked. You will wish to reflect the views of the electorate which you represent directly and to which you will answer in due course. I can assure you that the Special European Council in Dublin was very conscious of the concerns which have been expressed here today.

In my address this afternoon I outlined in some detail the results of our meeting in Dublin and the thinking behind the conclusions we adopted. Let me summarise our principal points of agreement:

- we warmly welcomed German unity, and agreed on procedures which will ensure the smooth integration of the territory of the German Democratic Republic into the Community;
- we set the end of 1992 as the target date before which ratification of the outcome of the Intergovernmental Conference on Economic and Monetary Union should take place;
- we made a firm commitment to Political Union, and asked the Foreign Ministers to prepare proposals so that a decision can be made at the June European

Handwritten notes:
 ✓ Community
 ✓ Berlin
 ✓ only
 ✓ agreed
 ✓ political union
 ✓ for June
 ✓ 1992
 ✓ not 1990

Handwritten notes:
 more to be done than in long time
 1992 decision for DE || E III
 Review same time forward
 forward CSCE at 4.6.92
 CSCE

1985 L. 1985 5 p. 1985 De Noier

Kohl D v historic E-growth dec. phase in 1984
Chancellor / Support of Duran v hel GDP growth
free / limit of new free world Europe
emulated state ERM space 2 processes into 1984 some
phase of the court partners

GU Duran under E roof 4 milestones
unanimity -- v special Rank Co. v general for hel + ELP
ready period
year support

Rep. partners // is part of possible

FRG will not E LDRs Respect 8, 1984 grow E-growth / SEP
hard Regs / Rep transition dismantled
not critic / envia most sensitive not Rain cutters

need E solidarity

GU exp E com, E E PU → DEC 1984 or Dec 1985
Int Mir d/line is far as can change crisis of Tr. of Rome;

3rd Summit

EC env limits
norm of political camp
not Reg with benefits of de

Challenges E-growth
for EC to RERNE

end / int GU shift program no time for political issues
Soviet by Summit at end yr;

GU anchored in NATO
not transit for GDP
necessity in Europe

CSCC for / disca.

{ aim for new security structure +
more clear political role of NATO
2+4 for for this

why long E summit political work
while
immit before
set int law
(has to be made clear
to be settled before GU

GETTING 105 July coin

basis for SU For side of Tony for new political
side of security

change social state for 2 for central to surface
state of Denmark could not

any basis for losing security Full for SU

fin can lead no idea in rows

shift to former issues

not even any basis for ec. freedom

profoundly / sec. security side / full London finance

SU not least

fairly of issues mainly to issues (for system)
open to all

policy and
control system
in Europe

still E social now
high cost for
Vested

control system in GDP cap.
1992 by the basis of PU

the monetary control of Europe
like CSE
ETW Corp
for CRTs / chin
new security system

28th April

Delus

20 mins

94 sent / sent manually

2 524 sent via

new record of 20 items part of the general exchange
some specific for 5-7-21 hearing 6/10/21 of 15 An

3 84 / 1500 per / reflects

one / scheme number

list of 100 / 100 / Ben

den less new parts of LP from from parts exp.

Some parts as 500

heard scene

LP part for getting

1000 new data part sec. points

800

Coll

1000 case part for 12000 Repair

- risk of part 1000 / 1000 less in collection in

- else can part / 1000 in court of Comoros

1 fear Repair of 1000 / not sure 3000

Result C summary

per sec/dot

duration Ca. no/second

main part

(2) Sent rep of new part

m/mune

you find section

(3) subid

how much?

step researchers

|| digital capture

D II have message to PH

part 1000 to 1000 to 1000 sent

SDA report to Comoros

mixed feelings

Report

D spend 1000 / 1000

LC sent 1000 Ca. / 1000

PH not litigation now pre-Ca 1000 step 1000 Ca 1000 Summary / 1000 interest

sumo self-evident

De Cenz PU Euro can determine

with some CR) change

PU fed structure

CSCG level can not determine - may have to be

∴ not source of ~~information~~
present

Sec.

then CSCG, one central NATO then into the seat

Ltd.

Service Unit. R. 121

Em. Lett

Reserve GDR speaks / reality G M attacks release

Balmainy STA. revised former GDR into NATO

11/11/14 Sec/pt. plan for SE
dis norms + C&G

How can we get

BUNDESDIENST

Erklärung

von Bundeskanzler Dr. Helmut Kohl vor dem
Europäischen Parlament in Straßburg am
Mittwoch, dem 16. Mai 1990

im Rahmen der Debatte über die Ergebnisse des Sonder-
gipfels der Staats- und Regierungschefs in Dublin vom
28. April 1990

Sperrfrist: 16.05.1990, 15.30 Uhr

Es gilt das gesprochene Wort

— Text will be shortened —
— " wird gekürzt —

Herr Präsident des Europäischen Parlaments,
Herr Ministerpräsident,
meine sehr verehrten Damen und Herren!

Vor gut zwei Wochen habe ich nach Abschluß der Beratungen in Dublin betont: Dieser Sondergipfel ist eine historische Stunde für uns Deutsche und für ganz Europa. Dieser Gipfel hat die Entschlossenheit der Zwölf bekräftigt, die Einheit Europas voranzubringen.

Ich danke Ihnen, Herr Präsident, und dem Hohen Haus herzlich für die erneute Gelegenheit, Ihnen dazu die Haltung der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zu erläutern.

Der amtierende Vorsitzende des Europäischen Rates, Ministerpräsident Haughey, hat Ihnen soeben die Ergebnisse des Sondergipfels der Staats- und Regierungschefs der Europäischen Gemeinschaft im einzelnen dargelegt.

Auch ich möchte ihm von dieser Stelle noch einmal sehr für seine Initiative, für die umsichtige Vorbereitung und die hervorragende Verhandlungsführung danken, die unsere Beratungen entscheidend geprägt hat.

Ich freue mich ganz besonders darüber, daß der erste freigewählte Ministerpräsident der DDR, Lothar de Maizière, heute Gast des Hohen Hauses ist und dieser Debatte beiwohnt.

"In einem freien und geeinten Europa ein freies und geeintes Deutschland" - diese Vision Konrad Adenauers ist jetzt zum Greifen nahe gerückt. Sie war und ist Leitmotiv unserer Politik.

Heute können wir feststellen: In den letzten Wochen sind wir auf dem Wege zu diesem Ziel ein entscheidendes Stück vorangekommen.

Dies gilt sowohl für die Regelung der äußeren Aspekte des Einigungsprozesses als auch für unsere Verhandlungen mit der DDR.

Die von mir geführte Bundesregierung hat von Anfang an darauf geachtet, daß der Prozeß zur Einheit in einen stabilen europäischen Rahmen eingebettet wird.

Der Kernsatz der Schlußfolgerungen des Sondergipfels von Dublin lautet daher: "Wir freuen uns, daß die deutsche Einheit unter einem europäischen Dach erfolgt."

Der Europäische Rat bekräftigt damit zugleich, daß deutsche Einheit und europäische Einheit nicht im Widerspruch zueinander stehen, sondern zwei Seiten ein und derselben Medaille darstellen.

Insgesamt bedeutet dies, beide Prozesse möglichst in Einklang miteinander und in enger Abstimmung mit unseren Partnern und Verbündeten voranzubringen.

Es sind vor allem vier Ereignisse, die in den letzten Monaten eine neue, entscheidende Phase auf diesem Weg eingeleitet haben:

- Die ersten freien Wahlen in der DDR seit 58 Jahren am 18. März bzw. auf kommunaler Ebene am 6. Mai;
- die Verhandlungen zwischen der Bundesregierung und der DDR-Regierung unter Ministerpräsident de Maizière;
- das erste Treffen der Außenminister im Rahmen der Gespräche "Zwei-plus-Vier" am 5. Mai in Bonn
- und der Sondergipfel der Europäischen Gemeinschaft am 28. April in Dublin.

I.

Meine Damen und Herren,

unsere Partner haben sich in Dublin einmütig und vorbehaltlos zur deutschen Einheit bekannt - sie unterstützen unseren Weg.

Hierfür sind wir Ihnen dankbar. Dies gilt in besonderer Weise für die EG-Kommission und ihren Präsidenten Jacques Delors. Sie haben den sachgerechten Weg für die Einbeziehung der DDR in die EG aufgezeigt.

Ich möchte in diesen Dank ausdrücklich auch das Europäische Parlament einbeziehen, das sich durch einen besonderen Ausschuss frühzeitig in die Vorbereitung eingeschaltet hat.

Ich begrüße es nachdrücklich, daß sich der Ausschuß in nächster Zeit "ein eigenes Bild vor Ort" durch Gespräche in Bonn und Ost-Berlin verschaffen wird.

In Dublin habe ich unseren Partnern die schwierigen wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Probleme erläutert, die mit der Einheit auf uns zukommen. Ich habe gleichzeitig darauf hingewiesen, daß wir diese Probleme nicht auf dem Rücken anderer, zum Teil strukturschwacher Länder der EG austragen wollen.

Europa kann nur dann wirklich zu einer Einheit zusammenwachsen, wenn wir gemeinsam dafür Sorge tragen, das Wohlstandsgefälle zwischen den einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten Schritt für Schritt abzubauen. Dies war auch das Ziel der Reform der EG-Strukturfonds unter deutscher Präsidentschaft im 1. Halbjahr 1988.

Im europäischen Rahmen ist es für mich vor allem wichtig, zugunsten der DDR vernünftige Übergangsmaßnahmen in kritischen Bereichen wie der Landwirtschaft oder beim Umweltschutz zu erreichen. Gerade auch hierin sehe ich europäische Solidarität zugunsten unserer Mitbürger in der DDR.

Gleiches gilt im übrigen auch für die Entscheidung aller EG-Mitgliedstaaten, die Visapflicht in allernächster Zukunft aufzuheben. Hierfür sind unsere Mitbürger in der DDR, dessen bin ich sicher, besonders dankbar.

Meine Damen und Herren,
die Bedeutung dieses Gipfels geht indes weit über die Frage der deutschen Einheit hinaus: Die deutsche Einheit erweist sich als Katalysator, um die Integration Europas auf dem Wege zur Europäischen Union zu beschleunigen.

Europa voranzubringen - dies war auch das Ziel der Initiative, die der französische Staatspräsident und ich gemeinsam vor diesem Gipfel ergriffen hatten. Wir haben über diese Fragen in Dublin eine erste Diskussion geführt.

Unser Ziel ist es, ab Dezember 1990 in zwei parallelen Regierungskonferenzen in die Beratung der Kernelemente der weiteren Integration Europas einzutreten:

Dabei geht es um die Wirtschafts- und Währungsunion auf der Grundlage der Entscheidungen von Straßburg im letzten Dezember und um die Politische Union, die von Anfang an das grundlegende Ziel der Römischen Verträge war.

Gleichzeitig müssen wir zielstrebig und entschlossen den Binnenmarkt bis zum 31. Dezember 1992 verwirklichen.

Unser Ziel ist es - und muß es sein -, zur Umsetzung dieser drei grundlegenden Reformvorhaben bis zum 31. Dezember 1992 alle notwendigen Vorkehrungen zu treffen.

Lassen Sie mich einige wesentliche Fragen der Politischen Union an dieser Stelle ansprechen:

Erstens geht es um die Verstärkung der Rechte und Kompetenzen des Europäischen Parlaments.

Wir brauchen deutliche Fortschritte, wenn wir 1994 die Wähler wieder mit Erfolg auffordern wollen, an der nächsten Direktwahl teilzunehmen.

Dabei muß es unserem parlamentarischen Selbstverständnis entsprechen, weitere Rechte der nationalen Parlamente und Regierungen nur dann an europäische Institutionen abzugeben, wenn dafür gleichzeitig eine klare parlamentarische Kontrolle auf europäischer Ebene vorhanden ist.

Zweitens geht es um die Verstärkung der Einheit und des Zusammenhalts der Gemeinschaft in allen ihren Politikbereichen.

Drittens geht es um weitere spürbare Fortschritte auf dem Wege zu einer gemeinsamen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik. Dies entspricht den Zielvorstellungen, die bereits Eingang in die Einheitliche Europäische Akte gefunden haben.

Viertens geht es um eine größere Effizienz der Arbeit der EG-Institutionen.

Wir stellen uns damit sensiblen und schwierigen Fragen, denen wir aber nicht ausweichen dürfen, wenn wir in den kommenden Jahren die Grundlagen der Europäischen Union legen wollen.

Ich bin sicher, daß Sie, das Europäische Parlament, uns auf diesem Weg entschlossen unterstützen werden.

Wir müssen gemeinsam diese Herausforderungen annehmen. Nur dann wird die Europäische Gemeinschaft als Kern Europas künftig den Platz einnehmen, der ihr nach unser aller Verständnis gebührt. Es geht darum, daß die Gemeinschaft ihrer wachsenden wirtschaftlichen und politischen Rolle in Zukunft gerecht wird.

Dies zeigt sich in besonderer Weise in den Beziehungen der Gemeinschaft zu unseren europäischen Nachbarn - dem dritten Punkt unserer Beratungen in Dublin.

Der Sondergipfel hat noch einmal die besondere Verantwortung und das Engagement der Gemeinschaft für ganz Europa verdeutlicht. Wir müssen in den nächsten Jahren - sowohl politisch als auch wirtschaftlich - das Netz partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit weiter verdichten.

Wir wollen unsere europäischen Nachbarn nicht ausgrenzen, im Gegenteil: Wir wollen, daß sie aus der Überwindung der Teilung Europas und ihren positiven Auswirkungen genauso Nutzen ziehen wie wir. Denn Warschau, Prag und Budapest gehören genauso zu Europa wie Dublin, Rom oder Berlin.

Daher unterstützen wir das langfristige Entwicklungskonzept, das uns die EG-Kommission zur Fortentwicklung der Beziehungen zu den Ländern des Rates für Gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe vorgelegt hat. Wir hoffen gleichzeitig, bald unser Verhältnis zu den EFTA-Ländern wie zum Mittelmeer-Raum grundlegend zu verbessern.

Dieses dynamische Konzept der Fortentwicklung der Gemeinschaft im Innern wie nach außen beweist, daß die Zwölf keineswegs egoistisch an sich denken, sondern sich ihrer Verantwortung für ihre Nachbarn, für ganz Europa bewußt sind und dementsprechend handeln.

II.

Meine Damen und Herren,
parallel zu den innerdeutschen Verhandlungen und den Fragen der Integration der DDR in die Gemeinschaft sind die Gespräche zur Regelung der äußeren Aspekte der deutschen Einheit ebenfalls in eine entscheidende Phase getreten.

Dies gilt insbesondere für die Gespräche im Rahmen der in Ottawa vereinbarten Formel "Zwei-plus-Vier". Am 5. Mai hat in Bonn die erste Konferenz auf Ministerebene stattgefunden.

Wir wollen, daß diese Gespräche zügig vorankommen, denn wir legen Wert darauf, daß die Regelung der äußeren Aspekte und der innerdeutsche Prozeß zur Einheit gleichermaßen vorankommen. Wir dürfen - und wollen - das vereinigte Deutschland nicht mit offenen Fragen belasten.

Unser Ziel ist es daher, diese Gespräche bis zum KSZE-Sondergipfel im Spätherbst dieses Jahres zum Abschluß zu bringen.

Das wird nicht in Form eines Friedensvertrages geschehen. 45 Jahre nach Ende des Krieges sprechen nicht mehr Sieger über Besiegte, sondern gleichberechtigte Partner miteinander.

Das Ergebnis muß ein geeintes Deutschland sein, dessen Souveränität uneingeschränkt ist und keinen Diskriminierungen unterliegt.

Das künftige geeinte Deutschland darf deshalb auch nicht neutralisiert oder demilitarisiert werden. Ein Konzept deutscher Neutralität widerspräche der Logik des gesamteuropäischen Einigungsprozesses und wäre Ursache für neue Instabilität, anstatt dauerhafte Stabilität zu schaffen.

Das künftige geeinte Deutschland muß im westlichen Bündnis eingebunden bleiben, wobei für das heutige Staatsgebiet der DDR eine militärische Übergangsregelung auszuhandeln sein wird. Der transatlantische Sicherheitsverbund zwischen Europa und Nordamerika bleibt für uns Deutsche wie für Europa insgesamt von existentieller Bedeutung.

Gleichzeitig muß es unser Ziel sein, im Rahmen der KSZE und des Abrüstungs- und Rüstungskontrollprozesses neue übergreifende Sicherheitsstrukturen zu schaffen und zugleich die politische Aufgabenstellung der Atlantischen Allianz deutlicher zu machen.

Ich bin sicher, daß wir mit dieser Ausrichtung am besten den Sicherheitsinteressen des künftigen Deutschlands und aller seiner Nachbarn, ja ganz Europas, Rechnung tragen. Ich bin zuversichtlich, daß wir auf dieser Grundlage eine Einigung erreichen werden.

Im Rahmen der laufenden Gespräche werden wir auch den Weg - und nur darum geht es noch - zur endgültigen Regelung der Grenzfrage im Verhältnis zu Polen festlegen.

Ich habe folgenden Weg vorgeschlagen, den ich noch einmal gerne erläutern möchte:

Die beiden freigewählten deutschen Parlamente geben als klaren Ausdruck des politischen Willens des ganzen deutschen Volkes eine gleichlautende Erklärung ab, die die Unverletzlichkeit der Grenzen gegenüber Polen als unverzichtbare Grundlage des friedlichen Zusammenlebens in Europa anerkennt.

Beide deutsche Regierungen werden ihrerseits diese Willenserklärung der Parlamente gegenüber der polnischen Regierung bestätigen.

Dies ist die politisch stärkste Form der Festlegung, die von den Deutschen vor der Vereinigung vorgenommen werden kann.

Ich gehe davon aus, daß dies noch vor der parlamentarischen Sommerpause erfolgen wird.

Diese Erklärungen werden zugleich unmißverständlich bekräftigen, daß die gesamtdeutsche Regierung und das gesamtdeutsche Parlament sofort nach der Vereinigung beider deutscher Staaten die Grenzfrage verbindlich in einem Vertrag mit der Republik Polen abschließend regeln werden. Wir wollen damit die Aussöhnung zwischen dem deutschen und dem polnischen Volk auf eine dauerhafte und feste Grundlage stellen.

III.

Meine Damen und Herren!

Auch im innerdeutschen Einigungsprozeß stehen wir mitten in einer entscheidenden Weichenstellung.

In intensiven Verhandlungen mit der Regierung der DDR streben wir an, die Währungs-, Wirtschafts- und Sozialunion zum 1. Juli 1990 zu verwirklichen.

Für die Menschen in Deutschland wird die Einheit damit in entscheidenden Bereichen erlebbare Wirklichkeit.

Die Verhandlungen sind getragen vom Bewußtsein der gemeinsamen Verantwortung der Deutschen für die Zukunft Deutschlands - und insbesondere für meine Landsleute in der DDR.

Die angestrebte Einführung der D-Mark zum 1. Juli ist mehr als ein Signal der Hoffnung; es ist ein unübersehbares Zeichen der Solidarität aller Deutschen. Die Zukunft der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und jene der DDR werden dadurch unauflöslich miteinander verbunden.

Wir lassen uns bei den Verhandlungen davon leiten - darin sind sich die Bundesregierung und die Regierung der DDR einig -, daß die Solidität der Staatsfinanzen und damit die Stabilität der D-Mark auf jeden Fall gewahrt bleiben müssen. Dies ist auch für unsere Partner in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft von grundlegender Bedeutung.

Denn nur mit einer harten, stabilen Währung verbinden sich auf Dauer wirtschaftlicher Wohlstand und soziale Sicherheit. Es liegt deshalb auch im Interesse unserer Landsleute in der DDR, die D-Mark vor Inflationsrisiken zu schützen.

Mit der Einführung der D-Mark mit Wirtschafts- und Sozialunion verbindet sich zugleich der Übergang von der maroden sozialistischen Plan- und Kommandowirtschaft zur Sozialen Marktwirtschaft.

Dies ist ein ebenso beispielloser wie mutiger Schritt. Dabei unterschätze ich keineswegs die damit verbundenen Unwägbarkeiten.

Aber ich bin überzeugt, daß wir nur so unsere Verantwortung für die Menschen gerecht werden. Nur so können die Deutschen in der DDR die überzeugende Perspektive gewinnen, daß sich ihre Lebens- und Beschäftigungsbedingungen bald spürbar verbessern. Auch darin weiß ich mich mit Ministerpräsident de Maiziere einig.

Mit der Einführung der Sozialen Marktwirtschaft wird sich die Kraft der Freiheit zum Wohl der Menschen entfalten können. Leistungsbereitschaft, Kreativität, Unternehmungsgeist werden freigesetzt und letztlich allen zugute kommen. Darauf bauen wir.

Meine Damen und Herren,
mit dem angestrebten Staatsvertrag über die Währungs-, Wirtschafts- und Sozialunion legen wir die entscheidende Grundlage für die Verwirklichung der deutschen Einheit.

Unsere Landsleute in der DDR können jetzt abschätzen, was die Einführung der D-Mark im einzelnen für sie bedeutet. Und sie werden dabei feststellen, daß die Bundesregierung ihre Zusagen nicht nur eingehalten hat, sondern noch darüber hinaus gegangen ist.

Bei den weiteren Einzelheiten des Staatsvertrages sind wir in den letzten Tagen einen großen Schritt vorangekommen. Dabei ging es um so wichtige Punkte wie um die außenwirtschaftlichen Beziehungen der DDR mit den Ländern des Rates für Gegenseitige Wirtschaftshilfe sowie um Vermögens- und Eigentumsfragen.

In unseren Gesprächen mit der Regierung der DDR ging und geht es auch darum, wie sich bei der Verwirklichung der Sozialunion die Balance zwischen sozialen Leistungen einerseits und wirtschaftlicher Leistungsfähigkeit andererseits herstellen läßt. In dieser zentralen Frage haben wir ebenfalls deutliche Fortschritte erzielt.

Ich unterstreiche noch einmal: Gemeinsames Ziel ist es, die wirtschaftliche Lage der Menschen zwischen Elbe und Oder sehr schnell grundlegend zu verbessern.

Hierfür brauchen insbesondere die Investoren ausreichende Sicherheit und Berechenbarkeit für ihr wirtschaftliches Engagement. Dazu gehört ein Investitions- und leistungsfreundliches Steuersystem, das die DDR in Anlehnung an das bundesdeutsche System einführen will.

Und dazu gehört ebenso zentral die private Verfügbarkeit über Grund und Boden - unabhängig davon, ob die Investoren aus der DDR, aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland oder aus dem Ausland kommen.

Gerade auch von dieser Stelle möchte ich gerne den Appell an die Unternehmen aus den Ländern der EG wiederholen: Helfen Sie mit, investieren Sie in der DDR. Es sind Chancen für alle da.

Niemand verkennt: Vor den Deutschen liegen erhebliche Anstrengungen. Allerdings wäre es völlig falsch, ausschließlich die Kostenseite des Einigungsprozesses vor Augen zu haben.

Denn jede Unterstützung für den Übergang der DDR zur Sozialen Marktwirtschaft ist zugleich eine Investition in die Wachstumsmöglichkeiten der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wie der EG insgesamt.

Von der künftigen wirtschaftlichen Dynamik in der DDR wird ganz Europa profitieren.

IV.

Meine Damen und Herren,
diese Entwicklung ist nicht nur eine historische Chance für die Deutschen, sie ist es auch für ganz Europa.

Wenn wir mit Klugheit vorgehen, wird sich bis Ende 1992 das Gesicht Europas grundlegend verändert haben:

- durch die Einheit Deutschlands
- durch die Europäische Gemeinschaft, die bis dahin den großen Binnenmarkt geschaffen, die Grundlagen der Union gelegt hat und mit ihren Nachbarn in ganz Europa ein neues, partnerschaftliches Verhältnis aufbaut;
- durch den Europarat, der unseren gemeinsamen Grundwerten, insbesondere den Menschenrechten und der Demokratie, sowie der gemeinsamen europäischen Kultur praktisch auf dem ganzen Kontinent umfassend Ausdruck verleiht;
- durch die KSZE, die uns den Rahmen für eine fruchtbare und vertrauensvolle Zusammenarbeit zwischen West und Ost bietet
- durch weitreichende Schritte in Abrüstung und Rüstungskontrolle, Maßnahmen der Vertrauensbildung sowie durch übergreifende Sicherheitsstrukturen.

Dies sind die wesentlichen Voraussetzungen und zugleich Bausteine einer gerechten und dauerhaften Friedensordnung für ganz Europa, die wir gemeinsam anstreben.

Meine Damen und Herren,
ich rufe alle Beteiligten auf, gerade jetzt in europäischer Solidarität zusammenzustehen und gemeinsam nach vorn zu schauen - und gemeinsam voranzugehen. Die Aufgabe ist gewaltig, aber sie lohnt die Mühe.

Am Ende eines Jahrhunderts, das so viel Leid über die Menschen gebracht hat, bietet sich uns Deutschen eine einzigartige Chance - die Chance, "in freier Selbstbestimmung die Einheit und Freiheit Deutschlands zu vollenden" und "in einem vereinten Europa dem Frieden der Welt zu dienen". So ist es uns durch unser Grundgesetz aufgetragen.

Schaffen wir das vereinte Deutschland und das vereinte Europa - als gemeinsame Heimat für unsere junge Generation.

Ich möchte daher bekräftigen, was ich am 22. November 1989 vor diesem Hohen Haus betont habe:

Lassen Sie uns in diesem Geiste gemeinsam für eine gerechte und dauerhafte Friedensordnung für ganz Europa arbeiten.

Wir Deutschen sind bereit, unseren Beitrag zu diesem großen Werk zu leisten.

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY.

**Address by the President in Office of the European Council,
Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., to the European Parliament,
Strasbourg, 16 May, 1990.**

Mr. President, distinguished members of the European Parliament,

I am grateful for your invitation to address Parliament. It gives me the opportunity to speak to the directly elected representatives of over 320 million Europeans and to listen to your views on the great issues that face our Community and our continent. I know that the issues discussed at the special European Council in Dublin on 28 April are the subject of debate and thoughtful consideration in this chamber. For this reason it was important that the Heads of Government had the opportunity to hear the views of Parliament from your distinguished President at the beginning of our meeting.

Today, I want to report to you about the outcome of our meeting and about the decisions taken, which I believe are of vital importance to the future of Europe.

The meeting was convened in response to the dramatic unfolding of events in Europe over the past months. I believed, and my fellow Heads of State or Government agreed, that such was the pace of events and the need for a cohesive and considered Community response that we should not wait until the scheduled European Council in June to act.

Our continent is undergoing a profound transformation; a period during which the future of the continent and its people are being shaped for a long time to come. It has demonstrated that the demand of peoples for their basic rights can never be finally subdued. I need only mention the case of Solidarity in Poland. A major impetus for change was provided by President Gorbachev, but the dramatic revelation of what was really happening came at

that moment six months ago when the people of Berlin began to tear down the wall that divided their city. At that moment too, as Vaclav Havel has observed, they began to sweep away the wall that had divided Europe for half a century. After decades of division we had suddenly and unexpectedly arrived at the beginning of the end of the barren post war years of confrontation. Our ancient continent at last has the opportunity of fully realising, through peace and co-operation, the enormous potential of its people and resources. The European Community is the anchor of stability for all of Europe at this time, the source of hope and optimism for the future. We must ensure that it provides the leadership and direction that is needed if Europe is to achieve the peace, democratic freedom and economic betterment her people are entitled to.

The most immediate and pressing challenges facing the Community, and those which originally led me to call the special Council were three:

- the prospect of German unification and the consequent integration of the German Democratic Republic into the Community,
- the need to formulate an adequate and coherent policy towards the re-emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe,
- and the need to accelerate the process of European integration.

I believe that the European Council made substantive and decisive progress in all three areas.

Let me begin with German unification.

German unification

Germany is a founder member of the Community, and the Federal Republic has, from the beginning, been a central pillar of

European construction. The Federal Republic has never allowed its aspiration towards national unification to affect the movement toward European unity. Indeed, successive West German leaders have consistently maintained that German unification could only come about under a European roof.

The warm welcome which Heads of State and Government expressed for the prospect of German unification at the special Council was both unequivocal and important. I am pleased to have the opportunity of conveying this to Parliament in the presence of Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister de Maiziere.

But it is not only Germany which has cause for satisfaction. The incorporation of the territory of the GDR into the Federal Republic under Article 23 of the Basic Law will simultaneously create an additional 16 million Community citizens who will bring the benefit of their inherent skills and enterprise and enlarge the over-all size of the Single Market. Special understanding will be required in the short term to enable this part of Germany to recover from the experience of the last 45 years and to adapt to the standards of the Community, but there can be no doubt of the Community's enrichment.

The special Council expressed its determination that the integration of the territory of the GDR into the Community would be completed with the minimum of disruption. Fears on this latter aspect underestimate both the momentum which has built up behind the integration process and the reservoir of energy, determination and political skill available within the Community institutions, in Germany, and in the other Member States, which can be mobilised to tackle any difficulties which may arise.

We are confident that both the Federal Republic and correspondingly the Community can accommodate, without undue difficulty, the integration of a territory whose population is a quarter of that of the Federal Republic and less than a twentieth of that of the Community. The Council expressed its view on this

point in clear terms. It was satisfied that the integration of the German Democratic Republic, will contribute to faster economic growth in the Community and agreed that integration should take place in conditions of economic balance and monetary stability.

I do not seek to diminish the problems involved, simply to stress that they are manageable. There will, of course, be a need for a detailed examination of the transitional arrangements but the Federal Government has undertaken to keep the Community fully informed of any relevant measures discussed and agreed between the Federal and GDR authorities for the purpose of aligning their policies and their legislation. Furthermore the Commission will be fully involved in the discussions.

The Commission will be bringing forward proposals for transitional arrangements to apply to the present GDR territory on its integration into the Community. These will be kept to the necessary minimum. They will be designed to allow for the quickest possible assumption of the "acquis communautaire" compatible with conditions in the regions involved.

On the basis of discussions at the special Council, I am confident that incorporation of the territory of the GDR into the Community can be completed without detrimental implications for other regions of the Community. The Council heard an emphatic assurance from Chancellor Kohl that the integration of the GDR territory into the Community would not be achieved at the expense of the existing less-developed regions. This commitment, together with the statement in the Council conclusions, offers a timely reassurance to the people of the less-prosperous regions and once again illustrates the Community's determination to ensure that economic development should proceed in a cohesive and integrated manner.

Central and Eastern Europe

German unification is, of course, only part of a wider scenario which is unfolding in the central and eastern areas of our continent. The great popular uprising which swept away the oppressive regime in the GDR has been repeated to varying extents in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania. New ideas and courageous leadership in Moscow are encouraging the rest of Europe to hope that negotiations will lead not only to mutually acceptable arrangements between the peoples who comprise the Soviet Union, but also to the establishment of an entirely new relationship between all the peoples of Europe.

The impact of these changes on the Community and its people has been profound. As the political and physical barriers which have divided the Community from the east are being stripped away so too are the psychological divisions. Great cities like Dresden, Prague, Cracow, and Budapest are taking their place once again in our consciousness as repositories of European culture and history. The special Council, in applauding the process of change in central and eastern Europe, specifically acknowledged the common heritage and culture which the countries of this region share with the Community.

The emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe are returning to the mainstream of European life with considerable expectations, aroused in large part by the achievements of the European Community. It is vital that the Community continues to provide leadership and inspiration to the rest of the continent and that we respond to the changes in central and eastern Europe in a positive and realistic way.

This we have been doing, in a flexible approach, tailored to respond to the political and economic situation in each country. The first stage of the Community's action plan is already under way, in the form of immediate short-term assistance, trade concessions, investment measures, financial stabilisation measures and project aid. Programmes on professional training and student exchange will soon be finalised. A second phase -

running parallel to the first - has seen the completion of a network of trade and co-operation agreements.

The Council decided, on the basis of a communication from the Commission, to move on in the near future to negotiations with the countries of central and eastern Europe on Association Agreements which will include an institutional framework for political dialogue. Negotiations on these agreements are to be completed as soon as possible, on the understanding that conditions relating to democratic principles and the transition towards a market economy are fulfilled in these countries.

In addition to launching its own initiatives, the Community has also taken a leading role in the context of co-operation in the Group of 24 countries and in the establishment of a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The special Council called for action within the framework of the G-24 to be extended to cover the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. The Council also decided to encourage transfers of private capital and investments towards the countries of central and eastern Europe and invited the Commission to study the implementation of the most appropriate accompanying measures.

EFTA

The Council's determination that the Community should establish a closer relationship with the countries of central and eastern Europe is part of a coherent strategy for its external relations. The special Council made it clear that the Community will act as a political entity on the international scene, open to good relations with other countries and groups of countries. As an essential part of this approach the Council confirmed that the Community should work actively for an early agreement with our EFTA partners, our closest and most intimate neighbours, on the establishment of a European Economic Area. In my meetings with EFTA leaders over the past months I have found a keen desire on their part to commence negotiations.

CSCE

At a time when freedom and democracy are being restored in Central and Eastern Europe and progress is being made in arms control negotiations it is now possible and necessary to develop a wider framework of peace, security and cooperation on our continent. The European Council decided that while Member States will maintain their existing security arrangements, the Community and its Member States will play a leading role in all proceedings and discussions within the CSCE process and in efforts to establish new political structures or agreements based on the Helsinki principles.

The CSCE can play a vital role in the wider framework and should be developed in new directions. There is now wide agreement on the desirability of holding a meeting of the CSCE at the highest level before the end of this year. That meeting can start the process of further development of the CSCE, a development which should be balanced. This further development will provide us with the occasion to encourage pluralist democracy and the rule of law, observance of human rights, economic cooperation and cooperation in the field of culture.

Even before the CSCE Summit, the Community has made an essential contribution to economic cooperation in the CSCE. This was done at the Bonn Economic Conference last month. Next month, in Copenhagen, we can bring about a stronger commitment to human rights at the Conference on the Human Dimension there. The Mediterranean dimension of the CSCE will be further developed at the meeting in Palma de Mallorca in September. The Twelve are committed to a secure and stable balance of forces in Europe at lower levels and hope that significant and early progress in this direction can be made at the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe and confidence and security-building measures.

EC - US Relations

Last year President Bush and Secretary of State Baker called for a new relationship between the United States and the European Community.

Responding to this call the European Council expressed the desire of the Twelve to further strengthen the Community's transatlantic relationship, based on regular contacts at the highest levels. The Council expressed its satisfaction with the understanding which as President of the European Council I reached with President Bush earlier this year on the holding of a meeting between the US and EC Council Presidents during the term of each Council Presidency. The Council saw this and other regular meetings, including meetings with the Commission, as providing a good framework for the further expansion of relations between the Community and the United States.

As a country whose people have close historical, cultural and family ties with the United States, the Irish Presidency appreciated having this opportunity to deepen the relationship between the Community and the U.S.

Other external links

The Council also expressed its determination that the Community should intensify its policy of good relations and co-operation with the Mediterranean countries, pursue its special relationship with the ACP countries, and intensify co-operation with countries in Asia and Latin America. It confirmed the Community's intention of furthering its co-operation with Japan, Canada, Australia and other OECD members. As regards the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations, the Council emphasised the Community's continued full commitment to the negotiations and its determination to contribute to their successful conclusions.

Drugs and international organised crime

The Council discussed a different sort of trade, a sinister one which represents a major and growing threat to the people of Europe; that is the internationally organised, criminal traffic in narcotics. It is not possible to exaggerate this menace. The damage inflicted by drug addiction, particularly to hundreds of thousands of young people, is one of the great shames of our civilisation. Recently you had the opportunity to hear in this chamber from the President of Colombia, in a moving and eloquent address, about the violence and criminality associated with the drug trade. He made it clear that the problem was one with grave international consequences and which required international solidarity to deal with.

The time has come for the Community to fully and openly acknowledge the massive international dimensions of the illegal drugs trade and the absolute necessity for Member States to act together urgently and comprehensively to combat it. An organised international criminal organisation can only be defeated by international cooperation among the forces of law and order. We discussed this in Dublin and asked the high-level co-ordinators group, CELAD, in close consultation with the Commission, to report on measures to bring about more effective co-ordination and on priorities for action by the Community and Member States in the context of a concerted action against drug abuse and illicit production, distribution and sale of narcotic drugs. This work will form the basis of a substantive discussion at the European Council in June.

Internal integration

During the course of the tour of Community capitals which I undertook in preparation for the Council, it became clear that there was a widespread realisation among members of the Council that the Community needed to review the nature and pace of its internal integration in response to the rapidly changing situation in Europe. There was determination that the objectives

laid down in the Single European Act must be fully and effectively achieved in all respects. This includes the completion of the Single Market and the achievement of Economic and Monetary Union. There was also a definite view that if the European Union is to develop in a rounded and coherent way we must move positively to closer political union.

The debate which took place at the special Council on the question of internal integration was perhaps the most constructive in which I have taken part at any European Council. I believe that the outcome represents a decisive step forward towards a more united, integrated Community.

Progress was made at the Council on several aspects of the Union - trade, social, economic, monetary and political.

Single Market

The Council expressed satisfaction with progress achieved so far and restated its commitment to establish by the end of 1992, the Single Market providing for the movement, unhindered by internal frontiers, of people, goods, services and capital. It is clear that, having achieved much progress to date, the different Councils are now faced with the tougher, more contentious dossiers such as taxation and the free movement of persons. The Irish Presidency has maintained the momentum of work established in previous Presidencies. The Internal Market Ministers meeting informally on 23 and 24 March agreed that substantial progress has been made and the pace is still good. During the next few weeks we also expect progress in the areas of air transport liberalisation, communication, insurance, vehicle emissions, testing and certification of products, food standards, animal and plant health, and right of residence.

Long and difficult negotiations, however, lie ahead with Member States having to make important concessions in the interest of

agreement. At our meeting in Dublin President Baron rightly reminded us that there are less than 1000 days left before the 1992 deadline - 1000 days; five Presidencies. To meet the deadline, which we must, all the Community institutions must work together to ensure that delays are kept to a minimum and difficulties quickly resolved. I would like to express my appreciation of the excellent cooperation the Irish Presidency has received from Parliament and the Chairpersons of the Committees. In the time that remains I am confident that that cooperation will enable us to complete a satisfactory agenda of measures which will contribute to having the monumental task completed by December 1992. Member States too must be assiduous in translating Community requirements into domestic law where necessary so that we can all keep faith with the people of Europe and present them with the free market they have been promised on 1st January 1993.

Economic and Monetary Union

The European Council confirmed its commitment to establish in stages an Economic and Monetary Union in accordance with the principles of economic and social cohesion and the conclusions of the European Councils in Madrid and Strasbourg. The special Summit discussed the proposal put forward by Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand to set a date by which Treaty amendments providing for EMU should be in place. On the basis of that discussion, it was decided that the preparations for the Intergovernmental Conference on EMU, which are already well advanced, will be further intensified with the objective of allowing proposals agreed by the Conference to be ratified by Member States before the end of 1992.

This is a brave decision, which again reflects the determination within the Council to respond positively to the train of events. Considerable progress has been made on EMU in the past months. Stage I will now commence as ordained on 1 July. Those Member States who have still to do so are applying themselves to the

removal of controls on financial movements according to an agreed timetable. Now the European Council has unanimously decided, in respect of the subsequent Stages of EMU, to accelerate on the considerable progress made at the informal meeting of Finance Ministers in April.

Political Union

The European Council specifically confirmed its commitment to Political Union. I see this categoric declaration as fitting another segment into the mosaic of European Union. There was consensus among the Heads of State and Government that the Community should respond to developments, both inside and outside the Community, by strengthening the democratic legitimacy of the Union, improving the efficiency of the Institutions, and ensuring unity and coherence in the Community's international action. This Parliament will I am sure fully endorse that decision; indeed it reflects many of the proposals put forward by the European Parliament.

Heads of State and Government had the opportunity of studying two complementary sets of proposals tabled by Member States. Firstly, a paper presented by the Belgian Government, putting forward a series of concrete suggestions for institutional and procedural reforms. Secondly, the initiative of Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand calling for a second Intergovernmental Conference to agree the terms for the achievement of Political Union by the end of 1992.

Foreign Ministers were instructed to undertake a detailed examination and analysis, and to prepare proposals to be discussed at the European Council in June with a view to a decision on the holding of a second Intergovernmental Conference. This second Conference is to work in parallel with the conference on Economic and Monetary Union with a view to ratification by Member States in the same timeframe. All Member States agreed to participate fully in this work and many indicated their

intention to put forward their own proposals alongside those already tabled by Belgium.

The Foreign Ministers have already commenced work on the task entrusted to them. This week-end at their informal meeting in Ireland they will give the fullest consideration to all the issues involved.

I am optimistic that the study being prepared by them will bring the object of Political Union into common focus and that agreement on the way forward will be determined at the European Council in June. It was Jean Monnet who said that "confidence is naturally established between people who take a common view of the problem to be resolved. When the problem becomes the same for everybody, and everyone has the same interest in its solution, differences and suspicions slip away, and often then friendship moves in". We have started on the course to a common view.

The process of European unification must be far sighted in its perception. It is the responsibility of those who are in office at present to advance a process which may not be fully achieved in our time but will be left to others to complete.

The dramatic events which have overtaken our continent over the past few months have demonstrated the determination of our people to live in freedom and to assert their right to democratic government. They have shown the desire of the peoples of eastern and central Europe to rejoin the mainstream of European life. These developments have emphasised for the Community the importance of its own internal integration and the need to ensure that it is sufficiently developed to provide the example and leadership which Europe needs.

As we set about shaping the structures and procedures of an integrated unified Community I believe we would be wise to look carefully at what has taken place in Central and Eastern Europe

and learn as much as we can from it. In particular, we should observe once again how even after long periods of repression national, ethnic and cultural identities still prevail and that political structures, if they are to achieve permanence and stability, must fully recognise and support them.

In constructing European Union we must seek to eliminate that which divides us, but nurture and protect that which distinguishes us. Europe possesses a great richness in the diversity of its cultures, customs, languages, traditions, art and architecture. This deep reservoir of attractive features must be preserved as an essential component of Community life.

The European Council has set out three useful guidelines on which we can base our thinking:-

- democratic legitimacy
- effective institutions
- coherence in international action.

Democratic accountability

The importance of democratic accountability within the Community cannot be overemphasised. We have seen all too clearly in Europe over the past months what happens when people are alienated from their system of Government. We must, therefore, ensure that development of the Community's policy making and legislative structure is accompanied by the necessary arrangements for democratic control, including an appropriate role for the European Parliament.

The negotiations on which we are about to embark at the forthcoming Intergovernmental Conferences are likely to result in an enlargement of the Community's competence. In an Economic and Monetary Union the Community's institutions will have new responsibilities which must be discharged for the benefit of all. It will be necessary to ensure that they operate in accordance

with their mandates and under appropriate control of elected representatives.

The debate has already opened on this subject, stimulated in no small way by your own contributions. The role of the European Parliament, and the extent to which it will provide democratic control will be a central part of the whole debate. Discussion will also focus on the balance to be maintained between the European Parliament and national parliaments and between the institutions of the Community. Approaches may differ on how best to proceed but our principles and our objectives are clear. Our Community and its institutions must be rooted in the democratic process; its actions must have the support of our people and respond to their needs and aspirations.

I must commend Parliament for the efforts which it is making to confront this particular question by convening a European Assizes, bringing together representatives of the European and national parliaments. The Assizes will offer a useful opportunity for a constructive exchange of views between parliamentarians on how to ensure an adequate degree of democratic accountability for Community government, and to determine at what levels this control should be exercised. The results of these discussions will, it is hoped, be available in sufficient time to inform the work of the Intergovernmental Conference.

Before that, the members of the Council will have the benefit of the substantial body of work already completed or currently underway in the Parliament in the shape of a range of reports and resolutions on Economic and Monetary Union and Institutional Reform. There will also be an opportunity for a full exchange of views at the discussion which you have arranged to take place tomorrow between members of the Parliament, the Council and the Commission with the participation of other institutions. Such dialogue is vital and will no doubt ensure that all legitimate concerns are taken into account in the intergovernmental

negotiations.

Effective Institutions

The question of the effectiveness of the Community's institutions is inextricable from that of democratic legitimacy. It is crucial for the democratic legitimacy of the Community that the balance between the Institutions reflects the will of the people of the Community. This balance should be reviewed periodically to reflect the development of the European identity of our citizens, since progress towards European Union must be sustained by popular acceptance.

Monnet said:

'Nothing is possible without men, nothing will last without institutions'.

We have, in the Treaties, established and developed certain institutions which have served the Community well. The Council, the Commission, the Parliament and the Court of Justice as institutions are unique in many ways, and are specially tailored to the needs and realities of the Community. In particular, they seek to balance the aspiration of our peoples to a European future against the reality of deep and historic national identities. I feel that these institutions are quite capable, with appropriate and agreed development of their powers, responsibilities and operating procedures, of providing the Community's institutional framework for the foreseeable future.

The Community's ability to carry out the many complex tasks it has undertaken depends on the responsiveness and effectiveness of its institutions. If we are to meet the great objectives before us of completing the Internal Market, achieving Economic and Monetary Union, integrating East Germany, and developing our international political and economic relations, we must be able to take decisions smoothly, efficiently and with the minimum of delay. We must at all costs avoid blockage or paralysis through

bad management or lack of cooperation between the institutions. At the same time, decisions taken have to be balanced to take account of the interests of all concerned.

It is clear that the Intergovernmental Conference will have to look at the decision-making process with a view to increasing its effectiveness. It should, in this context, consider whether qualified majority voting be extended to cover additional areas of policy which have an overriding Community dimension.

External Relations

The European Council has stressed the importance of unity and coherence in the conduct of the Community's international action. We must not become a self-centred Community constantly preoccupied by its own affairs. Indeed, we would not be allowed to be either by our own people or by the outside world. The Community is the largest trading bloc in the world: its prosperity depends on its relations with the rest of the world. This is not a question of choice: the Community cannot build a wall around itself. Its views and political support are constantly sought on issues and in situations everywhere in the world. But this is not new. The European Community has never seen its future as an isolated bloc of countries. We have always looked outward, cherishing our relations with the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and the other OECD countries. The challenges posed by our relations with other countries have been an important stimulus to the Community. We have also long recognised that the growing gap between North and South, between the developed and the developing countries, must be a focus of our concern. We have developed effective cooperation policies through the Lomé Convention with the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. We are linked in special arrangements with the ASEAN countries. We co-operate with the Central American countries in the San Jose process and with the Latin American countries. For many years we have been working towards common foreign policy positions through the framework of European

Political Cooperation. Our cooperation in foreign policy questions is now an established feature of international affairs in general; whether in our relations with individual countries or in international organisations, starting with the UN itself. Coordination between the positions adopted in the economic sphere and those adopted in EPC is increasingly a factor in our approach to external relations. This has been demonstrated during the Irish Presidency, particularly in our approach to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

I have no doubt however that this coordination can be further improved: this is one of the things the European Council had in mind in asking for a detailed examination to be put in hand on the need for possible changes aiming at assuring unity and coherence in the Community's international action. It is in this perspective too that the Community sees the need to develop a wider framework of peace, security and cooperation for all of Europe. The Community and its Member States therefore will play a leading role in the CSCE process, which I have mentioned earlier. This wider framework will serve to anchor the historic changes that are taking place in Europe. The Community has been the pole of attraction for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as they embarked on the road to liberty. We should ensure that we can still play the role in the future that our situation enables us to and that the world demands from us for the benefit not only of ourselves, but of Europe as a whole.

Subsidiarity

I have mentioned the three guidelines given by the European Council for our future work. Let me add that the cement which will bind the bricks of European Union will be the concept of subsidiarity. It is clear that decisions must be taken at the most appropriate level, whether at local, regional, national or at Community level. It is very much to the credit of Parliament that you have been to the fore in seeking to define and elaborate this principle. For the Community the choice will normally be

between national action and the development of appropriate Community policies. We must ensure that the outcome of our deliberations on this issue does not hold back the developments of Community policies or distort the aims of the Treaty or the *acquis communautaire*.

Conclusion

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,
I would like to thank you once again for allowing me to address you on the outcome of what I believe to have been a most successful Council. The Community is faced with a great challenge of leadership in a new Europe. We must respond to that challenge with both courage and maturity. We must endeavour to build a strong Community based on democratic legitimacy, while at the same time preserving the richness of diversity which distinguishes us as Europeans. The special European Council showed that the Community has the political will to achieve for the people of Europe a Community that will fulfil their highest expectations. If we sustain this effort - and I am confident that we will - then the Community can be sure of its place in Europe, and Europe can be certain of its rightful place in the world.

**Address by the President in Office of the European Council,
Mr. Charles J. Haughey, T.D., to the European Parliament,
Strasbourg, 16 May, 1990.**

Mr. President, distinguished members of the European Parliament,

I am grateful for your invitation to address Parliament. It gives me the opportunity to speak to the directly elected representatives of over 320 million Europeans and to listen to your views on the great issues that face our Community and our continent. I know that the issues discussed at the special European Council in Dublin on 28 April are the subject of debate and thoughtful consideration in this chamber. For this reason it was important that the Heads of Government had the opportunity to hear the views of Parliament from your distinguished President at the beginning of our meeting.

Today, I want to report to you about the outcome of our meeting and about the decisions taken, which I believe are of vital

importance to the future of Europe.

The meeting was convened in response to the dramatic unfolding of events in Europe over the past months. I believed, and my fellow Heads of State or Government agreed, that such was the pace of events and the need for a cohesive and considered Community response that we should not wait until the scheduled European Council in June to act.

Our continent is undergoing a profound transformation; a period during which the future of the continent and its people are being shaped for a long time to come. It has demonstrated that the demand of peoples for their basic rights can never be finally subdued. I need only mention the case of Solidarity in Poland. A major impetus for change was provided by President Gorbachev, but the dramatic revelation of what was really happening came at that moment six months ago when the people of Berlin began to tear down the wall that divided their city. At that moment too, as Vaclav Havel has observed, they began to sweep away the wall

that had divided Europe for half a century. After decades of division we had suddenly and unexpectedly arrived at the beginning of the end of the barren post war years of confrontation. Our ancient continent at last has the opportunity of fully realising, through peace and co-operation, the enormous potential of its people and resources. The European Community is the anchor of stability for all of Europe at this time, the source of hope and optimism for the future. We must ensure that it provides the leadership and direction that is needed if Europe is to achieve the peace, democratic freedom and economic betterment her people are entitled to.

The most immediate and pressing challenges facing the Community, and those which originally led me to call the special Council were three:

- the prospect of German unification and the consequent integration of the German Democratic Republic into the Community,

- **the need to formulate an adequate and coherent policy towards the re-emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe,**
- **and the need to accelerate the process of European integration.**

I believe that the European Council made substantive and decisive progress in all three areas.

Let me begin with German unification.

German unification

Germany is a founder member of the Community, and the Federal Republic has, from the beginning, been a central pillar of European construction. The Federal Republic has never allowed its aspiration towards national unification to affect the movement toward European unity. Indeed, successive West German leaders have consistently maintained that German unification

could only come about under a European roof.

The warm welcome which Heads of State and Government expressed for the prospect of German unification at the special Council was both unequivocal and important. I am pleased to have the opportunity of conveying this to Parliament in the presence of Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister de Maiziere.

But it is not only Germany which has cause for satisfaction. The incorporation of the territory of the GDR into the Federal Republic under Article 23 of the Basic Law will simultaneously create an additional 16 million Community citizens who will bring the benefit of their inherent skills and enterprise and enlarge the over-all size of the Single Market. Special understanding will be required in the short term to enable this part of Germany to recover from the experience of the last 45 years and to adapt to the standards of the Community, but there can be no doubt of the Community's enrichment.

The special Council expressed its determination that the integration of the territory of the GDR into the Community would be completed with the minimum of disruption. Fears on this latter aspect underestimate both the momentum which has built up behind the integration process and the reservoir of energy, determination and political skill available within the Community institutions, in Germany, and in the other Member States, which can be mobilised to tackle any difficulties which may arise.

We are confident that both the Federal Republic and correspondingly the Community can accommodate, without undue difficulty, the integration of a territory whose population is a quarter of that of the Federal Republic and less than a twentieth of that of the Community. The Council expressed its view on this point in clear terms. It was satisfied that the integration of the German Democratic Republic, will contribute to faster economic growth in the Community and agreed that integration should take place in conditions of economic balance and monetary stability.

I do not seek to diminish the problems involved, simply to stress that they are manageable. There will, of course, be a need for a detailed examination of the transitional arrangements but the Federal Government has undertaken to keep the Community fully informed of any relevant measures discussed and agreed between the Federal and GDR authorities for the purpose of aligning their policies and their legislation. Furthermore the Commission will be fully involved in the discussions.

The Commission will be bringing forward proposals for transitional arrangements to apply to the present GDR territory on its integration into the Community. These will be kept to the necessary minimum. They will be designed to allow for the quickest possible assumption of the "acquis communautaire" compatible with conditions in the regions involved.

On the basis of discussions at the special Council, I am confident that incorporation of the territory of the GDR into the

Community can be completed without detrimental implications for other regions of the Community. The Council heard an emphatic assurance from Chancellor Kohl that the integration of the GDR territory into the Community would not be achieved at the expense of the existing less-developed regions. This commitment, together with the statement in the Council conclusions, offers a timely reassurance to the people of the less-prosperous regions and once again illustrates the Community's determination to ensure that economic development should proceed in a cohesive and integrated manner.

Central and Eastern Europe

German unification is, of course, only part of a wider scenario which is unfolding in the central and eastern areas of our continent. The great popular uprising which swept away the oppressive regime in the GDR has been repeated to varying extents in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Romania. New ideas and courageous leadership in Moscow are encouraging the

rest of Europe to hope that negotiations will lead not only to mutually acceptable arrangements between the peoples who comprise the Soviet Union, but also to the establishment of an entirely new relationship between all the peoples of Europe.

The impact of these changes on the Community and its people has been profound. As the political and physical barriers which have divided the Community from the east are being stripped away so too are the psychological divisions. Great cities like Dresden, Prague, Cracow, and Budapest are taking their place once again in our consciousness as repositories of European culture and history. The special Council, in applauding the process of change in central and eastern Europe, specifically acknowledged the common heritage and culture which the countries of this region share with the Community.

The emerging democracies of Central and Eastern Europe are returning to the mainstream of European life with considerable expectations, aroused in large part by the achievements of the

European Community. It is vital that the Community continues to provide leadership and inspiration to the rest of the continent and that we respond to the changes in central and eastern Europe in a positive and realistic way.

This we have been doing, in a flexible approach, tailored to respond to the political and economic situation in each country. The first stage of the Community's action plan is already under way, in the form of immediate short-term assistance, trade concessions, investment measures, financial stabilisation measures and project aid. Programmes on professional training and student exchange will soon be finalised. A second phase - running parallel to the first - has seen the completion of a network of trade and co-operation agreements.

The Council decided, on the basis of a communication from the Commission, to move on in the near future to negotiations with the countries of central and eastern Europe on Association Agreements which will include an institutional framework for

political dialogue. Negotiations on these agreements are to be completed as soon as possible, on the understanding that conditions relating to democratic principles and the transition towards a market economy are fulfilled in these countries.

In addition to launching its own initiatives, the Community has also taken a leading role in the context of co-operation in the Group of 24 countries and in the establishment of a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The special Council called for action within the framework of the G-24 to be extended to cover the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania. The Council also decided to encourage transfers of private capital and investments towards the countries of central and eastern Europe and invited the Commission to study the implementation of the most appropriate accompanying measures.

EFTA

The Council's determination that the Community should establish a

closer relationship with the countries of central and eastern Europe is part of a coherent strategy for its external relations. The special Council made it clear that the Community will act as a political entity on the international scene, open to good relations with other countries and groups of countries. As an essential part of this approach the Council confirmed that the Community should work actively for an early agreement with our EFTA partners, our closest and most intimate neighbours, on the establishment of a European Economic Area. In my meetings with EFTA leaders over the past months I have found a keen desire on their part to commence negotiations.

CSCE

At a time when freedom and democracy are being restored in Central and Eastern Europe and progress is being made in arms control negotiations it is now possible and necessary to develop a wider framework of peace, security and cooperation on our continent. The European Council decided that while Member States

will maintain their existing security arrangements, the Community and its Member States will play a leading role in all proceedings and discussions within the CSCE process and in efforts to establish new political structures or agreements based on the Helsinki principles.

The CSCE can play a vital role in the wider framework and should be developed in new directions. There is now wide agreement on the desirability of holding a meeting of the CSCE at the highest level before the end of this year. That meeting can start the process of further development of the CSCE, a development which should be balanced. This further development will provide us with the occasion to encourage pluralist democracy and the rule of law, observance of human rights, economic cooperation and cooperation in the field of culture.

Even before the CSCE Summit, the Community has made an essential contribution to economic cooperation in the CSCE. This was done at the Bonn Economic Conference last month. Next month, in

Copenhagen, we can bring about a stronger commitment to human rights at the Conference on the Human Dimension there. The Mediterranean dimension of the CSCE will be further developed at the meeting in Palma de Mallorca in September. The Twelve are committed to a secure and stable balance of forces in Europe at lower levels and hope that significant and early progress in this direction can be made at the Vienna negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe and confidence and security-building measures.

EC - US Relations

Last year President Bush and Secretary of State Baker called for a new relationship between the United States and the European Community.

Responding to this call the European Council expressed the desire of the Twelve to further strengthen the Community's transatlantic relationship, based on regular contacts at the highest levels.

The Council expressed its satisfaction with the understanding which as President of the European Council I reached with President Bush earlier this year on the holding of a meeting between the US and EC Council Presidents during the term of each Council Presidency. The Council saw this and other regular meetings, including meetings with the Commission, as providing a good framework for the further expansion of relations between the Community and the United States.

As a country whose people have close historical, cultural and family ties with the United States, the Irish Presidency appreciated having this opportunity to deepen the relationship between the Community and the U.S.

Other external links

The Council also expressed its determination that the Community should intensify its policy of good relations and co-operation with the Mediterranean countries, pursue its special relationship

with the ACP countries, and intensify co-operation with countries in Asia and Latin America. It confirmed the Community's intention of furthering its co-operation with Japan, Canada, Australia and other OECD members. As regards the GATT Uruguay Round negotiations, the Council emphasised the Community's continued full commitment to the negotiations and its determination to contribute to their successful conclusions.

Drugs and international organised crime

The Council discussed a different sort of trade, a sinister one which represents a major and growing threat to the people of Europe; that is the internationally organised, criminal traffic in narcotics. It is not possible to exaggerate this menace. The damage inflicted by drug addiction, particularly to hundreds of thousands of young people, is one of the great shames of our civilisation. Recently you had the opportunity to hear in this chamber from the President of Colombia, in a moving and eloquent address, about the violence and criminality associated with the

drug trade. He made it clear that the problem was one with grave international consequences and which required international solidarity to deal with.

The time has come for the Community to fully and openly acknowledge the massive international dimensions of the illegal drugs trade and the absolute necessity for Member States to act together urgently and comprehensively to combat it. An organised international criminal organisation can only be defeated by international cooperation among the forces of law and order. We discussed this in Dublin and asked the high-level co-ordinators group, CELAD, in close consultation with the Commission, to report on measures to bring about more effective co-ordination and on priorities for action by the Community and Member States in the context of a concerted action against drug abuse and illicit production, distribution and sale of narcotic drugs.

This work will form the basis of a substantive discussion at the European Council in June.

Internal integration

During the course of the tour of Community capitals which I undertook in preparation for the Council, it became clear that there was a widespread realisation among members of the Council that the Community needed to review the nature and pace of its internal integration in response to the rapidly changing situation in Europe. There was determination that the objectives laid down in the Single European Act must be fully and effectively achieved in all respects. This includes the completion of the Single Market and the achievement of Economic and Monetary Union. There was also a definite view that if the European Union is to develop in a rounded and coherent way we must move positively to closer political union.

The debate which took place at the special Council on the question of internal integration was perhaps the most constructive in which I have taken part at any European Council. I believe that the outcome represents a decisive step forward

towards a more united, integrated Community.

Progress was made at the Council on several aspects of the Union

- trade, social, economic, monetary and political.

Single Market

The Council expressed satisfaction with progress achieved so far and restated its commitment to establish by the end of 1992, the Single Market providing for the movement, unhindered by internal frontiers, of people, goods, services and capital. It is clear that, having achieved much progress to date, the different Councils are now faced with the tougher, more contentious dossiers such as taxation and the free movement of ^{people} persons. The Irish Presidency has maintained the momentum of work established in previous Presidencies. The Internal Market Ministers meeting informally on 23 and 24 March agreed that substantial progress has been made and the pace is still good. During the next few

weeks we also expect progress in the areas of air transport liberalisation, communication, insurance, vehicle emissions, testing and certification of products, food standards, animal and plant health, and ^{the} right of residence.

Long and difficult negotiations, however, lie ahead with Member States having to make important concessions in the interest of agreement. At our meeting in Dublin ^{you} President Baron rightly reminded us that there are less than 1000 days left before the 1992 deadline - 1000 days; five Presidencies. To meet the deadline, which we must, all the Community institutions must work together to ensure that delays are kept to a minimum and difficulties quickly resolved. I would like to express my appreciation of the excellent cooperation ^{with} the Irish Presidency has received from Parliament and the Chairpersons of the Committees. In the time that remains I am confident that that cooperation will enable us to complete a satisfactory agenda of measures which will contribute to having the monumental task completed by December 1992. Members States too must be assiduous

in translating Community requirements into domestic law where necessary so that we can all keep faith with the people of Europe and present them with the free market they have been promised on 1st January 1993.

Economic and Monetary Union

The European Council confirmed its commitment to establish in stages an Economic and Monetary Union in accordance with the principles of economic and social cohesion and the conclusions of the European Councils in Madrid and Strasbourg. The special Summit discussed the proposal put forward by Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand to set a date by which Treaty amendments providing for EMU should be in place. On the basis of that discussion, it was decided that the preparations for the Intergovernmental Conference on EMU, which are already well advanced, will be further intensified with the objective of allowing proposals agreed by the Conference to be ratified by Member States before the end of 1992.

^{or} This is a brave decision, which again reflects the determination within the Council to respond positively to the train of events. Considerable progress has been made on EMU in the past months. Stage I will now commence ~~as ordained~~ on 1 July. Those Member States who have still to do so are applying themselves to the removal of controls on financial movements according to an agreed timetable. Now the European Council has unanimously decided, in respect of the subsequent Stages of EMU, to accelerate on the considerable progress made at the informal meeting of Finance Ministers in April.

Political Union

The European Council specifically confirmed its commitment to Political Union. I see this categoric declaration as fitting another segment into the mosaic of European Union. There was consensus among the Heads of State and Government that the Community should respond to developments, both inside and outside

the Community, by strengthening the democratic legitimacy of the Union, improving the efficiency of the Institutions, and ensuring unity and coherence in the Community's international action.

This Parliament will I am sure fully endorse that decision; indeed it reflects many of the proposals put forward by the European Parliament.

Heads of State and Government had the opportunity of studying two complementary sets of proposals tabled by Member States.

Firstly, a paper presented by the Belgian Government, putting forward a series of concrete suggestions for institutional and procedural reforms. Secondly, the initiative of Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand calling for a second Intergovernmental Conference to agree the terms for the achievement of Political Union by the end of 1992.

Foreign Ministers were instructed to undertake a detailed examination and analysis, and to prepare proposals to be discussed at the European Council in June with a view to a

decision on the holding of a second Intergovernmental Conference.

This second Conference is to work in parallel with the conference

on Economic and Monetary Union with a view to ^{re}ratification by

Member States in the same timeframe. All Member States agreed

to participate fully in this work and many indicated their

intention to put forward their own proposals alongside those

already tabled by Belgium.

The Foreign Ministers have already commenced work on the ^{cor}task

entrusted to them. This week-end at their informal meeting in

Ireland they will give the fullest consideration to all the

issues involved.

I am optimistic that the study being prepared by them will bring

the object of Political Union into common focus and that

agreement on the way forward will be determined at the European

Council in June. It was Jean Monnet who said that "confidence

is naturally established between people who take a common view of

the problem to be resolved. When the problem becomes the same

for everybody, and everyone has the same interest in its solution, differences and suspicions slip away, and often then friendship moves in". We ^{genuine} have started on the course to a common view.

The process of European unification must be far sighted in its perception. It is the responsibility of those who are in office at present to advance a process which may not be fully achieved in our time but will be left to others to complete.

The dramatic events which have overtaken our continent over the past few months have demonstrated the determination of our people to live in freedom and to assert their right to democratic government. They have shown the desire of the peoples of eastern and central Europe to rejoin the mainstream of European life. These developments have emphasised for the Community the importance of its own internal integration and the need to ensure that it is sufficiently developed to provide the example and leadership which Europe needs!

As we set about shaping the structures and procedures of an integrated unified Community I believe we would be wise to look carefully at what has taken place in Central and Eastern Europe and learn as much as we can from it. In particular, we should observe once again how even after long periods of repression national, ethnic and cultural identities still prevail and that political structures, if they are to achieve permanence and stability, must fully recognise and support them.

In constructing European Union we must seek to eliminate that which divides us, but nurture and protect that which distinguishes us. Europe possesses a great richness in the diversity of its cultures, customs, languages, traditions, art and architecture. This deep reservoir of attractive features must be preserved as an essential component of ^{Europe} Community life.

The European Council has set out three useful guidelines on which we can base our thinking:-

- **democratic legitimacy**
- **effective institutions**
- **coherence in international action.**

Democratic accountability

The importance of democratic accountability within the Community cannot be overemphasised. We have seen all too clearly in Europe over the past months what happens when people are alienated from their system of Government. We must, therefore, ensure that development of the Community's policy making and legislative structure is accompanied by the necessary arrangements for democratic control, including ^{of course} an appropriate role for the European Parliament.

The negotiations on which we are about to embark at the forthcoming Intergovernmental Conferences are likely to result in an enlargement of the Community's competence. In an Economic

and Monetary Union the Community's institutions will have new responsibilities which must be discharged for the benefit of all. It will be necessary to ensure that they operate in accordance with their mandates and under appropriate control of elected representatives.

The debate has already opened on this subject, stimulated in no small way by your own contributions. The role of the European Parliament, and the extent to which it will provide democratic control will be a central part of the whole debate. Discussion will also focus on the balance to be maintained between the European Parliament and national parliaments and between the institutions of the Community. Approaches may differ on how best to proceed but our principles and our objectives are clear. Our Community and its institutions must be rooted in the democratic process; its actions must have the support of our people and respond to their needs and aspirations.

I must commend Parliament for the efforts which it is making to

confront this particular question by convening a European Assizes, bringing together representatives of the European and national parliaments. The Assizes will offer a useful opportunity for a constructive exchange of views between parliamentarians on how to ensure an adequate degree of democratic accountability for Community government, and to determine at what levels this control should be exercised. The results of these discussions will, it is hoped, be available in sufficient time to inform the work of the Intergovernmental Conference.

Before that, the members of the Council will have the benefit of the substantial body of work already completed or currently underway in the Parliament in the shape of a range of reports and resolutions on Economic and Monetary Union and Institutional Reform. There will also be an opportunity for a full exchange of views at the discussion which you have arranged to take place tomorrow between ^{re} members of the Parliament, the Council and the Commission with the participation of other institutions. Such

dialogue is vital and will no doubt ensure that all legitimate concerns are taken into account in the intergovernmental negotiations.

Effective Institutions

The question of the effectiveness of the Community's institutions is inextricable from that of democratic legitimacy. ^{and to some extent} It is crucial for the democratic legitimacy of the Community that the balance between the Institutions reflects the will of the people of the Community. This balance should be reviewed periodically to reflect the development of the European identity of our citizens, since progress towards European Union must be sustained by popular acceptance.

Monnet said:

'Nothing is possible without men, nothing will last without institutions'.

We have, in the Treaties, established and developed certain institutions which have served the Community well. The Council, the Commission, the Parliament and the Court of Justice as institutions are unique in many ways, and are specially tailored to the needs and realities of the Community. In particular, they seek to balance the aspiration of our peoples to a European future against the reality of deep and historic national identities. I feel that these institutions are quite capable, with appropriate and agreed development of their powers, responsibilities and operating procedures, of providing the Community's institutional framework for the foreseeable future.

The Community's ability to carry out the many complex tasks it has undertaken depends on the responsiveness and effectiveness of its institutions. If we are to meet the great objectives before us of completing the Internal Market, achieving Economic and Monetary Union, integrating East Germany, and developing our international political and economic relations, we must be able to take decisions smoothly, efficiently and with the minimum of

delay. We must at all costs avoid blockage or paralysis through bad management or lack of cooperation between the institutions. At the same time, decisions taken have to be balanced to take account of the interests of all concerned.

It is clear that the Intergovernmental Conference will have to look at the decision-making process with a view to increasing its effectiveness. It should, in this context, consider whether qualified majority voting be extended to cover additional areas of policy which have an overriding Community dimension.

External Relations

The European Council has stressed the importance of unity and coherence in the conduct of the Community's international action.

We must not become a self-centred Community constantly preoccupied by ^{our} its own affairs. Indeed, we would not be allowed to be either by our own people or by the outside world. The Community is the largest trading bloc in the world: its

prosperity depends on its relations with the rest of the world.

This is not a question of choice: the Community cannot build a wall around itself. Its views and political support are

constantly sought on issues and in situations everywhere in the

world. But this is not new. The European Community has never

seen its future as an isolated bloc of countries. We have

always looked outward, cherishing our relations with the United

States, Japan, Canada, Australia and the other OECD countries.

The challenges posed by our relations with other countries have

been an important stimulus to the Community. We have also long

recognised that the growing gap between North and South, between

the developed and the developing countries, must be a focus of

our concern. We have developed effective cooperation policies

through the Lomé Convention with the African, Caribbean and

Pacific countries. We are linked in special arrangements with

the ASEAN countries. We co-operate with the Central American

countries in the San Jose process and with the Latin American

countries. For many years we have been working towards common

foreign policy positions through the framework of European

Political Cooperation. Our cooperation in foreign policy questions is now an established feature of international affairs in general; whether in our relations with individual countries or in international organisations, starting with the UN itself.

Coordination between the positions adopted in the economic sphere and those adopted in EPC is increasingly a factor in our approach to external relations. This has been demonstrated during the Irish Presidency, particularly in our approach to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

I have no doubt however that this coordination can be further improved: this is one of the things the European Council had in mind in asking for a detailed examination to be put in hand on the need for possible changes aiming at assuring unity and coherence in the Community's international action. It is in this perspective too that the Community sees the need to develop a wider framework of peace, security and cooperation for all of Europe. The Community and its Member States therefore will play a leading role in the CSCE process, which I have mentioned

earlier. This wider framework will serve to anchor the historic changes that are taking place in Europe. The Community has been the pole of attraction for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe as they embarked on the road to liberty. We should ensure that we can still play the role in the future that our situation enables us to and that the world demands from us for the benefit not only of ourselves, but ^{for} of Europe as a whole.

Subsidiarity

I have mentioned the three guidelines given by the European Council for our future work. Let me add that the cement which will bind the bricks of European Union will be the concept of subsidiarity. It is clear that decisions must be taken at the most appropriate level, whether at local, regional, national or at Community level. It is very much to the credit of Parliament that you have been to the fore in seeking to define and elaborate this principle. For the Community the choice will normally be between national action and the development of appropriate

Community policies. We must ensure that the outcome of our deliberations on this issue does not hold back the developments of Community policies or distort the aims of the Treaty or the *acquis communautaire*.

Conclusion

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to thank you once again for allowing me to address you on the outcome of what I believe to have been a most successful Council. The Community is faced with a great challenge of leadership in a new Europe. We must respond to that challenge with both courage and maturity. We must endeavour to build a strong Community based on democratic legitimacy, while at the same time preserving the richness of diversity which distinguishes us as Europeans. The special European Council showed that the Community has the political will to achieve for the people of Europe a Community that will fulfil their highest expectations. If we sustain this ^{our} effort - and I am

confident that we will - then the Community can be sure of its
place in Europe, and Europe can ^{remain} be certain of its rightful place
in the world.



PROGRAMME FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
ON 16TH MAY, 1990.

- 9.20 Departure from Dublin Airport
- 11.55 Arrival at Strasbourg Airport. Met by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of State, Ambassador Campbell and the Chief of Protocol of the European Parliament
- 12.00-12.30 Briefing session in VIP lounge at the Airport.
- 12.45 Met at main entrance to the Parliament building by the President of the Parliament. Photo-call.
- 13.00 Lunch, hosted by the President of the European Parliament, in the President's Dining Room, 8th floor, for the Taoiseach, Minister Collins and President Delors.
- 14.45 Taoiseach accompanied by the President of the Parliament goes to Room No. ~~1009~~ to meet Chancellor Kohl and the GDR Prime Minister de Maiziere for a brief greeting and a photo-call.
- 15.00 - Taoiseach and Chancellor Kohl, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State will then go, accompanied by the President of the Parliament, to the President's entrance to the Hemicycle. (There is a small semi-circular waiting area inside the door, with seating, where the Taoiseach can pause for a few moments, if necessary).
- Following brief introductory remarks by the President, the Taoiseach makes his Statement, from his seat, which is equipped with a microphone, on the Special Meeting of the European Council on 28th April. There will be a TV camera filming the Taoiseach's Statement.
- 15.45 President of the Parliament thanks the Taoiseach for his Statement.

Telephone/fax nos

Irish Delegation Rooms in the European Parliament

Tel: (Incoming calls): *88.374158
*88.374174
*88.374139

Fax: *88.370485 or 88.370989

To 'phone Dublin from Strasbourg: Dial 19.353.1 + Dublin no.

President's Dining Room in the Parliament: *88.374503

Hilton Hotel: *88.371010

* (From Ireland prefix is 16.33)

Delegation for the visit to the European Parliament

Taoiseach

Mr. T. Barrington, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs (he will already be in Strasbourg with his Minister)

Mr. P.J. Mara, Government Press Secretary

Mr. S. Ó hÉigeartaigh, Taoiseach's Department

Mr. D. Morgan, Taoiseach's Private Secretary

Car Plan

DRAFT

CAR PLAN

FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

16 MAY 1990

Car A	Taoiseach Minister for Foreign Affairs
Car C	Minister of State Geoghegan-Quinn Ambassador Campbell Mr. T. Barrington
Car D	Mr. P. J. Mara Mr. S. O'hEigeartaigh Mr. F. Cogan
Car E	Mr. D. Morgan Mr. N. Fahey Mr. C. Wrafter
Car F	Ms. L. Benson Mr. R. Gogan
Car B	not assigned

This car plan will apply throughout the day.

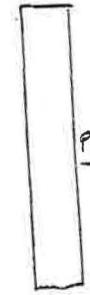
20 12:57
DA

FROM IRISH PERM REP
EUROPEAN EUROPEAN
DEMOCRATS RIGHT
(UK CENS) MEMPS

TO DFA ECON. COMMISSION
PAGE 20:

LIBERALS

ANDRIJSEN DEGORS COMMISSONER X

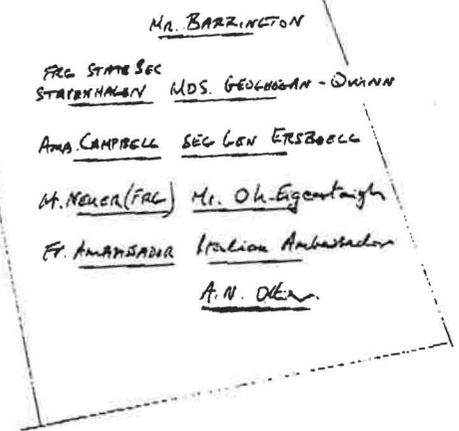


President of E.P.

TS

MFA Collins TAOISEACH KOHL

COMMUNIST
+
LEFT MEMBERS



MR. BARRINGTON

FRG STATE SEC STABENHALDEN MRS. GEORGINA - SWANN

AMA CAMPBELL SEC GEN ERSBOELL

M. NEUER (FRG) Mr. Oh-Eigenstangh

FR AMBASSADOR Italian Ambassador

A. N. OLEN

ROUGH PLAN OF THE HEMICYCLE

WITH SUGGESTED SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

T. +

①

Born / Parris

Ly every day 2 hrs } 30 mins
1 1/2 - }

②

Mesmerism 20 mins per

+++++

POUR

+++++

+ S	ADAM	+ S	GARCIA ARIAS	+ S	READ
+ VER	AGLIETTA	+ S	GOEDMAKERS	+ GUE	REGGE
+ S	ALVAREZ DE PAZ	+ S	GOERLACH	+ S	ROGALLA
+ VER	ANGER	+ S	GREEN	+ GUE	ROSSETTI
+ S	AVGERINOS	+ S	GROENER	+ VER	ROTH
+ S	BAGET BOZZO	+ GUE	GUTIERREZ DIAZ	+ S	ROTH-BEHRENDT
+ CG	BARROS MOURA	+ S	HAENSCH	+ S	ROTHER
+ S	BARTON	+ S	HAPPART	+ S	ROTHLEY
+ GUE	BARZANTI	+ S	HARRISON	+ S	SABY
+ S	BELO	+ S	HERVE	+ S	SAKELLARIOU
+ S	BLAK	+ S	HOON	+ S	SALISCH
+ S	BOFILL ABEILHE	+ S	HUGHES	+ S	SAMLAND
+ S	BOMBARD	+ S	IACONO	+ ARC	SANDBAEK
+ GUE	BONTEMPI	+ S	JENSEN	+ VER	SANTOS
+ VER	BREYER	+ VER	JOANNY	+ S	SCHMID
+ S	BUCHAN	+ S	JUNKER	+ S	SCHMIDBAUER
+ S	BURON	+ S	KOEHLER H.	+ S	SCHWARTZENBERG
+ S	CABEZON ALONSO	+ VER	LANGER	+ S	SEAL
+ S	CANO PINTO	+ VER	LANNOYE	+ S	SIERRA BARDAJI
+ GUE	CATASTA	+ S	LARONI	+ S	SIMPSON B.
+ GUE	CECI	+ S	LINKOHR	+ S	SMITH A.
+ S	COIMBRA MARTINS	+ S	LOMAS	+ S	SMITH L.
+ S	COLINO SALAMANCA	+ S	LUTTGE	+ VER	STAES
+ S	COLOM I NAVAL	+ S	MAIBAUM	+ S	STEWART
+ S	COT	+ S	MC CUBBIN	+ S	THAREAU
+ S	CRAWLEY	+ S	MC GOWAN	+ S	TITLEY
+ S	DAVID	+ S	MC MAHON	+ S	TONGUE
+ GUE	DE GIOVANNI	+ S	MEDINA ORTEGA	+ S	TSIMAS
+ CG	DE ROSSA	+ S	MEGAHY	+ S	VAN HEMELDONCK
+ S	DESAMA	+ S	METTEN	+ S	VAYSSADE
+ S	DIEZ DE RIVERA	+ S	MIRANDA DE LAGE	+ S	VAZQUEZ FOUZ
+ VER	DIJK VAN	+ NI	MONTERO ZABALA	+ S	VELZEN VAN
+ GUE	DOMINGO SEGARRA	+ GUE	NAPOLETANO	+ S	VERDE I ALDEA
+ S	DONNELLY	+ S	NEWENS	+ S	VISSER
+ S	DUHRKOP DUHRKOP	+ S	ODDY	+ S	VITTINGHOFF
+ S	DURY	+ S	OLIVA GARCIA	+ S	VRING VON DER
+ GUE	DUVERGER	+ VER	PARTSCH	+ VER	WAECHTER
+ S	ELLIOTT	+ GUE	PEREZ ROYO	+ S	WEST
+ VER	ERNST DE LA GRAETE	+ ARC	PIERMONT <i>PERY</i>	+ S	WHITE
+ S	FALCONER	+ S	POLLACK	+ S	WILSON
+ VER	FALQUI	+ S	PONS GRAU	+ S	WOLTJER
+ VER	FERNEX	+ S	PUTTEN VAN	+ CG	WURTZ
+ S	FORD	+ S	RAMIREZ HEREDIA	+ S	WYNN
+ S	FUCHS	+ S	RANDZIO-PLATH		

CONTRE

- PPE	ALBER	- PPE	GAIBISSO	- PPE	OOMEN-RUIJTEN
- PPE	ANASTASSOPOULOS	- PPE	GALLENZI	- PPE	OOSTLANDER
- PPE	BANOTTI	- PPE	GIL ROBLES GIL DELGA	- PPE	OREJA AGUIRRE
- S	BENOIT	- DE	GOLLNISCH	- PPE	ORTIZ CLIMENT
- PPE	BERNARD-REYMOND	- DE	GRUND	- NI	PAISLEY

1

 CONTRE

- PPE	BINDI	- PPE	GUIDOLIN	- RDE	PASTY
- PPE	BONETTI	- RDE	GUILLAUME	- PPE	PEIJS
- PPE	BOURLANGES	- PPE	HABSBURG ^{HERMANS}	- PPE	PENDERS
- PPE	BRAUN-MOSER	- PPE	HOPPENSTEDT	- PPE	PERSCHAU
- PPE	BROK	- ED	INGLEWOOD	- PPE	PIERROS
- PPE	CABANILLAS GALLAS	- PPE	JANSSEN VAN RAAY	- PPE	PINXTEN
- PPE	CARVALHO CARDOSO	- ED	KELLET-BOWMAN	- PPE	PISONI F.
- PPE	CASINI	- RDE	KILLILEA	- RDE	POMPIDOU
- PPE	CASSANMAGNAGO	- PPE	KLEPSCH	- PPE	REDING
- ED	CASSIDY	- RDE	LALOR	- PPE	REYMANN
- PPE	CHANTERIE	- LDR	LAMASSOURE	- PPE	RINSCHÉ
- PPE	CHIABRANDO	- RDE	LANE	- PPE	ROBLES PIQUER
- PPE	COONEY	- DE	LEHIDEUX	- PPE	ROMERA I ALCAZAR
- PPE	CORNELISSEN	- PPE	LENZ	- PPE	SARIDAKIS
- LDR	COX	- PPE	LO GIUDICE	- DE	SCHLEE
- PPE	CUSHNAHAN	- PPE	LULLING	- DE	SCHODRUCH
- PPE	DE VITTO	- PPE	LUSTER	- PPE	SISO CRUELLAS
- PPE	DEPREZ	- RDE	MALENE DE LA	- PPE	SONNEVELD
- DE	DILLEN	- PPE	MARCK	- PPE	STAUFFENBERG
- PPE	ESTGEN	- DE	MARTINEZ	- PPE	SUAREZ GONZALEZ
- PPE	FERNANDEZ ALBOR	- PPE	MC CARTIN	- PPE	THEATO
- RDE	FITZGERALD	- PPE	MENRAD	- PPE	TINDEMANS
- RDE	FITZSIMONS	- PPE	MOTTOLA	- RDE	UKEIWE
- PPE	FLORENZ	- PPE	MULLER	- PPE	VERHAGEN
- PPE	FONTAINE	- RDE	MUSSO	- NI	WAAL VAN DER
- PPE	FORMIGONI	- ED	NEWTON DUNN	- PPE	WOGAU VON
- PPE	FUNK	- PPE	NICHOLSON		

oooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo ABSTENTION ooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooooo

o LDR	ALEMANN VON	o LDR	LARIVE	o ED	PROUT
o LDR	BAUR	o RDE	LAUGA	o LDR	RAFFARIN
o ED	BEAZLEY C.	o LDR	MARQUES MENDES	o ED	RAWLINGS
o ED	BEAZLEY P.	o NI	MAZZONE	o LDR	SALEMA
o LDR	BERTENS	o ED	MC INTOSH	o ED	SCOTT-HOPKINS
o S	CUNHA OLIVEIRA DA	o ED	MC MILLAN-SCOTT	o ED	SELIGMAN
o S	DESMOND	o LDR	MENDES BOTA	o ARC	SIMEONI
o ED	ELLES J.	o LDR	MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC	o ED	SPENCER
o LDR	ESCUDERO	o LDR	NIELSEN T.	o LDR	VEIL
o LDR	GASOLIBA I BOHM	o ED	O'HAGAN	o LDR	VOHRER
o LDR	HOLZFUSS	o LDR	PEREIRA V.	o LDR	WECHMAR
o ED	HOWELL	o S	PETER	o LDR	WIJSENBECK
o LDR	KOFOED	o ED	PRICE		

***Published report has
not been copied***



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

14 MAY 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 3-1041/90

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by the **Temporary Committee** to consider the impact of the process of German unification on the European Community, with request for an early vote pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate on the conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council in Dublin on 28 April 1990

PE 141.915
Or. En.

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)



= Consultation procedure requiring a single reading



= Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament



= Cooperation procedure (first reading)



= Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

10 May 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B3-0942/90

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by Mr von WECHMAR, Mr DE GUCHT and Mrs VEIL
on behalf of the LDR Group

with request for an early vote
pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate on the European Council in Dublin

DOC_EN\RE\88341

PE 141.816

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)

★ = Consultation procedure requiring a single reading

★★II = Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament

★★I = Cooperation procedure (first reading)

★★★ = Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament

Or. Fr.



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

10 May 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 3-911/90

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by Mr LUCAS PIRES, Mr von WOGAU, Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI, Mr BROK, Mr HERMAN, Mr PENDERS, Mr von HABSBURG, Mr TINDEMANS and Mr KLEPSCH

on behalf of the EPP Group

with request for an early vote pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate on the Dublin European Council of 28 April 1990

DOC_EN\RE\88259

PE 140.926
Or. Fr.+De.

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

***** = Consultation procedure requiring a single reading

****I** = Cooperation procedure (first reading)

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)

****II** = Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament

******* = Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

10 May 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B3-910/90

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by Mr COT and Mr VERDE I ALDEA, on behalf of the Socialist Group

with request for an early vote
pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate

on the special meeting of the European Council in Dublin

PE 140.925

Or. En

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)



= Consultation procedure requiring a single reading



= Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament



= Cooperation procedure (first reading)



= Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

10 May 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 3-904/90/rev.

NOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by Mr MELIS and Mr SIMBONI

on behalf of the Green Group

with request for an early vote pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure to wind up the debate on the statements by the Council and the Commission

on the European Council meeting in Dublin on 28 and 29 April

DOC EN/RE/88426

PE 140.918/rev.

Or. I.

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)

* = Consultation procedure requiring a single reading

**II = Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament

**I = Cooperation procedure (first reading)

*** = Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament



European Communities

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

SESSION DOCUMENTS

English Edition

1989-90

10 May 1990

SERIES B

DOCUMENT B 3-903/90

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

by Mr COLAJANNI

on behalf of the GUE Group

with request for an early vote pursuant to Rule 56(3) of the Rules of Procedure

to wind up the debate on the conclusions of the special meeting of the European Council in Dublin on 28 April 1990

DOC_EN\RE\88260

PE 140.917

A Series: Reports - B series: Motions for Resolutions, Oral Questions.

- C Series: Documents received from other Institutions (e.g. Consultations)

* = Consultation procedure requiring a single reading

**II = Cooperation procedure (second reading) which requires the votes of the majority of the Members of Parliament

**I = Cooperation procedure (first reading)

*** = Parliamentary assent which requires the votes of the majority of the current Members of Parliament

Strasbourg, le 15 mai 1990

Visite du Chancelier de la RFA, M. KOHL,
Membre du Conseil des Communautés européennes,
auprès du Parlement européen
le 16 mai 1990
STRASBOURG

P R O G R A M M E

- 14h10 : Arrivée à l'aéroport de Strasbourg
Accueil par un Vice-Président du PE et par
l'Ambassadeur de la RFA auprès des Communautés
européennes, M. TRUMPF
Transfert en cortège au Palais de l'Europe

- 14h40 : Accueil par le Président du Parlement européen,
M. Enrique BARON CRESPO
Bureau VIP 1039, tél. : 4496 ou 5486

- 15h00 : Entrée en plénière

- 15h05 : Ouverture de la séance plénière

- 15h10 : "Déclaration du Conseil et de la Commission suite à la
réunion du Conseil européen du 28 avril 1990 à Dublin"

1er orateur : M. HAUGHEY, Président en exercice du
Conseil des Communautés européennes

L'ordre d'intervention des autres orateurs sera arrêté
mardi 15 mai 1990.

- 17h00 : Entretien avec le Secrétaire Politique de la démocratie
chrétienne italienne, M. FORLANI
Bureau 1043 ¹⁾ - Palais - tél. : 4888

- 17h15 : Rencontre avec le Premier Ministre de la RDA,
M. de MAIZIERE, bureau 1039, Palais de l'Europe

- 17h30 : Départ du cortège vers l'aéroport

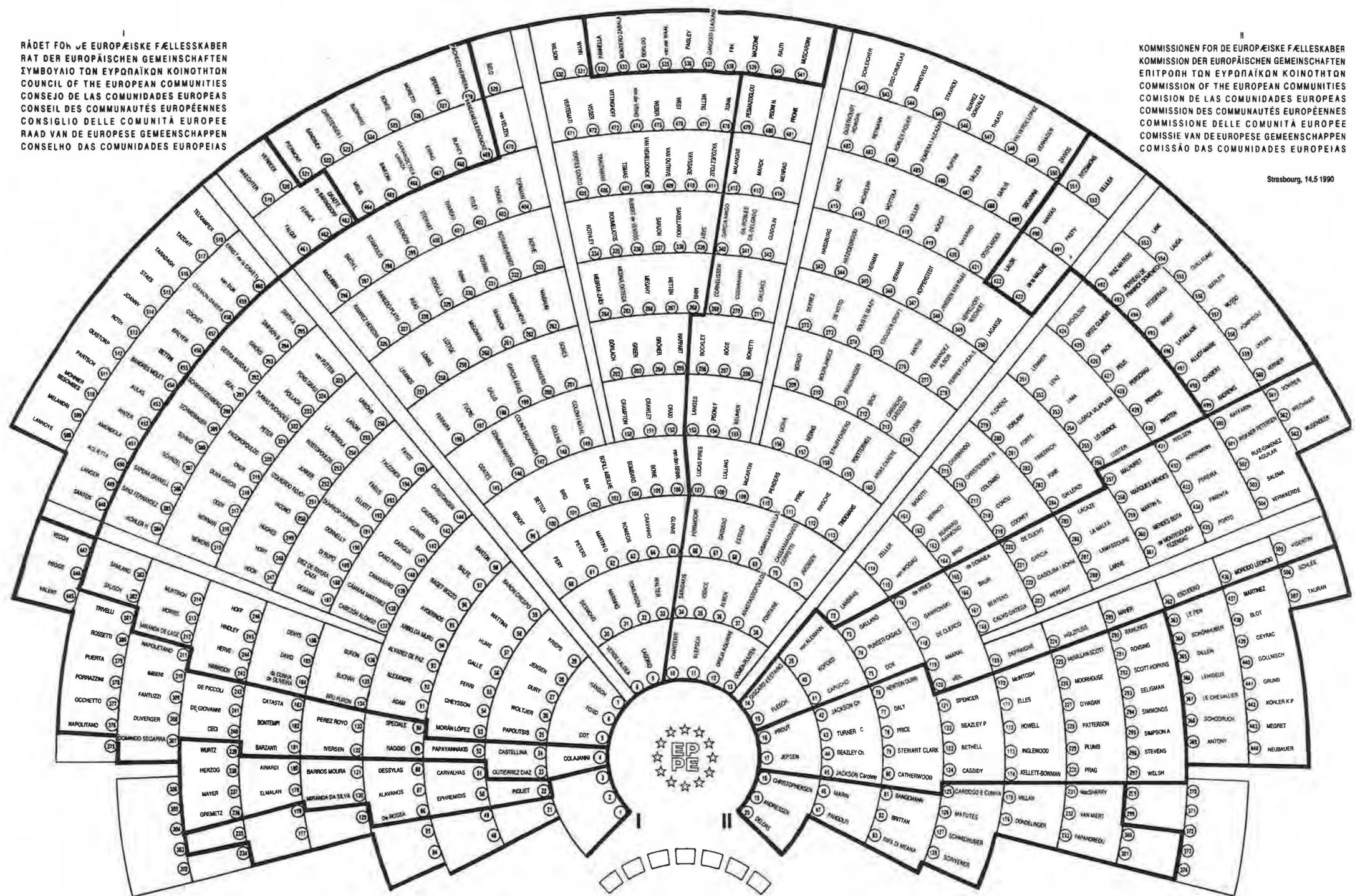
ooo

¹⁾ Bureau mis à la disposition du Chancelier KOHL.

RÅDET FOR JE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER
 RAT DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
 ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
 COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
 CONSEJO DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
 CONSEIL DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
 CONSIGLIO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
 RAAD VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
 CONSELHO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

II
 KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER
 KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN
 ΕΠΙΤΡΟΦΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ
 COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
 COMISION DE LAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEAS
 COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES
 COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE
 COMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN
 COMISSÃO DAS COMUNIDADES EUROPEIAS

Strasbourg, 14.5.1990



1 — Président Conseil
 2 — Président Conseil
 3 — Président Conseil
 4 COLAJANNI
 5 COT
 6 FORD
 7 HÄNSCH
 8 VERDE I ALDEA
 9 LAGORIO
 10 CHANTERIE
 11 KLEPSCH
 12 OREJA AGUIRRE
 13 OOMEN-RUIJTEN
 14 GISCARD d'ESTAING
 15 FLESCH
 16 PROUT
 17 JEPSEN
 18 — CHRISTOPHERSEN
 19 — ANDRIESEN
 20 — DELORS
 21 — Président Conseil
 22 PIQUET
 23 GUTIERREZ DIAZ
 24 CASTELLINA
 25 PAPOUTSIS
 26 WOLTJER
 27 DURY
 28 JENSEN
 29 KRIEPS
 30 DESMOND
 31 MARINHO
 32 TOMLINSON
 33 WALTER
 34 SARIDAKIS
 35 IODICE
 36 ALBER
 37 ANASTASSOPOULOS
 38 FONTAINE
 39 von ALEMANN
 40 KOFOED
 41 CAPUCHO
 42 JACKSON Ch.
 43 TURNER
 44 BEAZLEY Ch.
 45 JACKSON C.
 46 — MARIN
 47 — PANDOLFI
 48 — Membre du Conseil
 49 — Membre du Conseil
 50 EPHREMDIS
 51 CARVALHAS
 52 PAPAYANNAKIS
 53 MORAN LOPEZ
 54 CHEYSSON
 55 FERRI
 56 GALLE
 57 HUME
 58 MATTINA
 59 BARON CRESPO
 60 PERY
 61 PETERS
 62 MARTIN D.
 63 ROMEOS
 64 CRAVINHO
 65 GLINNE
 66 FORMIGONI
 67 GAIBISSO
 68 ESTGEN
 69 CABANILLAS GALLAS
 70 CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI
 71 JAKOBSEN
 72 LAMBRIAS
 73 GALLAND
 74 CASO GARCIA
 75 COX
 76 NEWTON DUNN
 77 DALY
 78 PRICE
 79 STEWART-CLARK
 80 CATHERWOOD
 81 — BANGEMANN
 82 — BRITTAN

83 — MIPA DI MICHA
 84 — Membre du Conseil
 85 — Membre du Conseil
 86 De ROSSA
 87 ALAVANOS
 88 DESSYLAS
 89 RAGGIO
 90 SPECIALE
 91 ADAM
 92 ALEXANDRE
 93 ALVAREZ DE PAZ
 94 ARBELOA MURU
 95 AVGERINOS
 96 BAGET BOZZO
 97 BALFE
 98 BARTON
 99 BENOIT
 100 BETTIZA
 101 BIRD
 102 BLAK
 103 BOFILL ABEILHE
 104 BOMBARD
 105 BOWE
 106 van den BRINK
 107 LUCAS PIRES
 108 LULLING
 109 McCARTIN
 110 PENDERS
 111 PIRKL
 112 RINSCHÉ
 113 TINDEMANS
 114 ZELLER
 115 von WOGAU
 116 De VRIES
 117 GAWRONSKI
 118 DE CLERCQ
 119 AMARAL
 120 VEIL
 121 SPENCER
 122 BEAZLEY P.
 123 BETHELL
 124 CASSIDY
 125 — CARDOSO E CUNHA
 126 — MATUTES
 127 — SCHMIDHUBER
 128 — SCRIVENER
 129 — Membre du Conseil
 130 MIRANDA DA SILVA
 131 BARROS MOURA
 132 IVERSEN
 133 PEREZ ROYO
 134 BRU PURON
 135 BUCHAN
 136 BURON
 137 CABEZÓN ALONSO
 138 CÁMARA MARTINEZ
 139 CANAVARRO
 140 CANO PINTO
 141 CARIGLIA
 142 CARNITI
 143 CAUDRON
 144 CHRISTIANSEN
 145 COATES
 146 COIMBRA MARTINS
 147 COLINO SALAMANCA
 148 COLLINS
 149 COLOM I NAVAL
 150 CRAMPTON
 151 CRAWLEY
 152 CRAZI
 153 LANGES
 154 BINDI
 155 BEUMER
 156 GORIA
 157 RÉDING
 158 von STAUFFENBERG
 159 POETTERING
 160 ARIAS CANETE
 161 BANOTTI
 162 BEIRÓCO
 163 BERNARD-REYMOND
 164 BINDI
 165 de DONNEA
 166 BAUR
 167 COX
 168 CALVO ORTEGA
 169 DEFRAIGNE
 170 McINTOSH

171 ELLES
 172 HOWELL
 173 INGLEWOOD
 174 KELLETT-BOWMAN
 175 — MILLAN
 176 — DONDELINGER
 177 — Membre du Conseil
 178 — Membre du Conseil
 179 ELMALAN
 180 AINARDI
 181 BARZANTI
 182 BONTEMPI
 183 CATASTA
 184 da CUNHA de OLIVEIRA
 185 DAVID
 186 DENYS
 187 DESAMA
 188 DIEZ DE RIVERA ICAZA
 189 DI RUPO
 190 DONNELLY
 191 DÜHRKOP DÜHRKOP
 192 ELLIOTT
 193 FABIUS
 194 FALCONER
 195 FAYOT
 196 FERRARA
 197 FUCHS
 198 GALLO
 199 GARCIA ARIAS
 200 GOEDMAKERS
 201 GOMES
 202 GÖRLACH
 203 GREEN
 204 GRÖNER
 205 HAPPART
 206 BOCKLET
 207 BÖGE
 208 BONETTI
 209 BORGIO
 210 BOURLANGES
 211 BRAUN MOSER
 212 BROK
 213 CARVALHO CARDOSO
 214 CASINI
 215 CHIABRANDO
 216 CHRISTENSEN F.N.
 217 COLOMBO
 218 CONTU
 219 COONEY
 220 DE GUCHT
 221 GARCÍA
 222 GASÓLIBA I BÖHM
 223 HERSANT
 224 HOLZFUSS
 225 McMILLAN-SCOTT
 226 MCCRHOUSE
 227 O'HAGAN
 228 PATTERSON
 229 PLUMB
 230 PRAG
 231 — MacSHARRY
 232 — VAN MIERT
 233 — PAPANDEUO
 234 —
 235 — Membre du Conseil
 236 GREMETZ
 237 MAYER
 238 HERZOG
 239 WURTZ
 240 CECI
 241 DE GIOVANNI
 242 DE PICCOLI
 243 HARRISON
 244 HERVE
 245 HINDLEY
 246 HOFF
 247 HOON
 248 HORY
 249 HUGHES
 250 IACONO
 251 IZQUIERDO ROJO
 252 JUNKER
 253 KOSTOPOULOS
 254 LA PERGOLA
 255 LARONI
 256 LINKOHR
 257 LIVANOS
 258 LOMAS

259 LUI IRE
 260 McGOWAN
 261 McMAHON
 262 MAGNANI NOYA
 263 MAIBAUM
 264 MEBRAK-ZAÏDI
 265 MEDINA ORTEGA
 266 MEGAHY
 267 METTEN
 268 MIHR
 269 CORNELISSEN
 270 CUSHNAHAN
 271 DALSSAS
 272 DEPPEZ
 273 DE VITTO
 274 DOUSTE-BLAZY
 275 ESCUDER CROFT
 276 FANTINI
 277 FERNANDEZ ALBOR
 278 FERRE I CASALS
 279 FLORENZ
 280 FORLANI
 281 FORTE
 282 FRIEDRICH
 283 FUNK
 284 GALLENZI
 285 LACAZE
 286 LA MALFA
 287 LAMASSOURE
 288 LARIVE
 289 MAHER
 290 RAWLINGS
 291 ROVSING
 292 SCOTT-HOPKINS
 293 SELIGMAN
 294 SIMMONDS
 295 SIMPSON A.
 296 STEVENS
 297 WELSH
 298
 299
 300 — Fonctionnaire Commission
 301 — Fonctionnaire Commission
 302
 303
 304
 305
 306
 307 DOMINGO SEGARRA
 308 DUVERGER
 309 FANTUZZI
 310 IMBENI
 311 NAPOLETANO
 312 MIRANDA DE LAGE
 313 MORRIS
 314 MUNTINGH
 315 NEWENS
 316 NEWMAN
 317 ODDY
 318 OLIVA GARCIA
 319 ONUR
 320 PAGOROPPOULOS
 321 PETER
 322 PLANAS PUCHADES
 323 POLLACK
 324 PONS GRAU
 325 van PUTTEN
 326 RAMIREZ HEREDIA
 327 RANDZIO-PLATH
 328 HEAD
 329 ROGALLA
 330 RÖHN
 331 ROSMINI
 332 ROTH-BEHRENDT
 333 RÖTHE
 334 ROTHLEY
 335 ROUMELIOTIS
 336 RUBERT de VENTÓS
 337 SAINJON
 338 SAKELLARIOU
 339 SABY
 340 GARCIA AMIGO
 341 GIL-ROBLES GIL-DELGADO
 342 GUIDOLIN
 343 HABSSBURG
 344 HATZIGEORGIOU
 345 HERMAN
 346 HERMANS

347 HUPFENSTEDT
 348 JANSSEN VAN RAAY
 349 KEPPELHOFF-WIECHERT
 350 LAGAKOS
 351 LEMMER
 352 LENZ
 353 LIMA
 354 LLORCA VILAPLANA
 355 LO GIUDICE
 356 LUSTER
 357 MALHURET
 358 MARQUES MENDES
 359 MARTIN S.
 360 MENDES BOTA
 361 de MONTESQUIOU-FEZENSAC
 362 ESCUDERO
 363 LE PEN
 364 SCHÖNHUBER
 365 DILLEN
 366 LEHDELUX
 367 LE CHEVALLIER
 368 SCHODRUCH
 369 ANTONY
 370
 371
 372
 373
 374
 375
 376 NAPOLETANO
 377 OCCHETTO
 378 PORRAZZINI
 379 PUERTA
 380 ROSSETTI
 381 TRIVELLI
 382 SALISCH
 383 SAMLAND
 384 KÖHLER H.
 385 SANZ FERNANDEZ
 386 SAPENA GRANELL
 387 SCHINZEL
 388 SCHMID
 389 SCHMIDBAUER
 390 SCHWARTZBERG
 391 SEAL
 392 SIERRA BARDAJI
 393 SIMONS
 394 SIMPSON B.
 395 SMITH A.
 396 McCUBBIN
 397 SMITH L.
 398 STAMOULIS
 399 STEVENSON
 400 STEWART
 401 THAREAU
 402 TITLEY
 403 TONGUE
 404 TOPMANN
 405 TORRES COUTO
 406 TRAUTMANN
 407 TSMAS
 408 VAN HEMELDONCK
 409 VAN OUTHIVE
 410 VAYSSADE
 411 VAZQUEZ FOUZ
 412 MALANGRÉ
 413 MARCK
 414 MENRAD
 415 MERZ
 416 MICHELINI
 417 MOTTOLA
 418 MÜLLER
 419 MÜNCH
 420 NAVARRO
 421 OOSTLANDER
 422 LALOR
 423 de la MALENE
 424 NICHOLSON
 425 ORTIZ CLIMENT
 426 PACK
 427 PEUS
 428 PERSCHAU
 429 PIERROS
 430 PINKTEN
 431 NIELSEN N.
 432 NORDMANN
 433 PEREIRA
 434 PIMENTA

435 PUHTU
 436 MORDOO LEONCIO
 437 MARTINEZ
 438 BLOT
 439 CEYRAC
 440 GOLLNISCH
 441 NIELSEN
 442 KÖHLER K.P.
 443 MEGRET
 444 NEUBAUER
 445 VALENT
 446 REGGE
 447 VECCHI
 448 SANTOS
 449 LANGER
 450 AGLIETTA
 451 AMENDOLA
 452 ANGER
 453 JULIAS
 454 BANDRES MOLET
 455 BETTINI
 456 BREYER
 457 COCHET
 458 CRAMON-DAIBER
 459 van DIJK
 460 ERNST de la GRAETE
 461 FALQUI
 462 FERNEX
 463 GRAEFE zu BARINGDORF
 464 MELIS
 465 SIMEONI
 466 GARAIKOETXA URRIZA
 467 EWING
 468 BLANEY
 469 VANDEMEULEBROUCKE
 470 van VELZEN
 471 VERTEMATI
 472 VISSER
 473 WITTINGHOFF
 474 von der VRING
 475 WEBER
 476 WEST
 477 WHITE
 478 WETTIG
 479 PESMAZOGLUO
 480 PISONI N.
 481 PRONK
 482 QUISTHOUDT-ROWOHL
 483 REYMANN
 484 ROBLES PIQUIER
 485 ROMERA I ALCAZAR
 486 RUFFINI
 487 SÄLZER
 488 SARLIS
 489 SBOARINA
 490 NIANIAS
 491 PASTY
 492 RUIZ MATEOS
 493 PERREAU DE PINNINCK DOMENECH
 494 FITZGERALD
 495 BRIANT
 496 LATAILLADE
 497 ALLIOT-MARIE
 498 CHABERT
 499 ANDREWS
 500 RAFFARIN
 501 RISKAER PETERSEN
 502 RUIZ-GIMENEZ AGUILAR
 503 SALEMA
 504 VERWAERDE
 505 VISENTINI
 506 SCHLEE
 507 TAURAN
 508 LANNNOYE
 509 MELANDRI
 510 MONNIER-BESOMBES
 511 PARTSCH
 512 QUISTORP
 513 ROTH
 514 SCHLECHT-JOANNY
 515 STAES
 516 TARADASH
 517 TAZDAIT
 518 TELKÄMPER
 519 WAECHTER
 520 VERBEEK
 521 PIERMONT
 522 SANDBÆK

523 CHRISTENSEN I.
 524 BJØRNVIG
 525 BONDE
 526 MORETTI
 527 SPERONI
 528 PACHECO HERRERA
 529 BELO
 530 WILSON
 531 WYNN
 532 PANNELLA
 533 MONTERO ZABALA
 534 BORLOO
 535 van der WAAL
 536 PAISLEY
 537 GANGOTILLAGUNO
 538 FINI
 539 MAZZONE
 540 RAUTI
 541 MUSCARDINI
 542 SCHLEICHER
 543 SISO CRUELLAS
 544 SONNEVELD
 545 STAVROU
 546 SUAREZ GONZALEZ
 547 THEATO
 548 VALVERDE LOPEZ
 549 VERHAGEN
 550 ZAVVOS
 551 FITZSIMONS
 552 KILLULEA
 553 LANE
 554 LAUGA
 555 GULLAUME
 556 MARLEIX
 557 MUSSO
 558 POMPIDOU
 559 UKEIWE
 560 VOHRNER
 562 WECHMAR
 563 WUSENBEEK

PROGRAMME FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
ON 16TH MAY, 1990

- 9.25 Departure from Dublin Airport
- 11.55 Arrival at Strasbourg Airport. Party will be met by Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Campbell. Briefing at ,VIP lounge with Irish delegation.
- 12.30 Depart from airport for Parliament.
- 12.45 Arrival at Parliament (Main Entrance Palais Building). Party will be met by President of the Parliament. (Poss.) Photo-call at entrance.
- 13.00 Lunch hosted by the President of the European Parliament in the President's Dining Room, 8th floor.
- 14.45 Taoiseach accompanied by the President of the Parliament descends to First Floor of Palais and meets Chancellor Kohl and GDR Prime Minister de Maiziere for a photo-call (in room 1039).
- 15.00 Taoiseach, accompanied by the President of the Parliament, enters the Hemicycle of the Parliament.
- Following brief introductory remarks by the President, the Taoiseach makes his Statement on the Special Meeting of the European Council on 28th April.
- 15.45 President of the Parliament thanks the Taoiseach for his Statement.
- 15.45-16.30 Statements by Chancellor Kohl and Commission President Delors.
- 16.30-17.00 Statements by Leaders of the Political Groups in the Parliament.

- 17.00 Reply by the Taoiseach to these Statements.
- 17.20 Press Conference by the Taoiseach in a conference room in the Palais (Second Floor, Room No 9).
- 18.00 Taoiseach's meeting with the GDR Prime Minister in Room No. 1039 in the Palais (First Floor).
- 18.15 Taoiseach accompanied by Mr. McGreal meets Fianna Fail Group in Conference Room No. 8 in the Palais.
- 18.35 Taoiseach bids farewell to President of E.P. and departs for Hilton
- 18.50 Arrival at Hilton Hotel. (Taoiseach goes to Suite No. 630)
- 19.45 Dinner for Irish MEPs in private room.
- 21.15 Departure for Strasbourg Airport
- 21.30 Departure from Strasbourg Airport
- 22.05 Arrival Dublin Airport

All times shown on the programme are local times. Strasbourg is 1 hour ahead of Irish time.

Proposition de la Présidence

Pres. du Conseil MR. COLLINS	TAOISEACH	CHANCELLOR KOHL
---------------------------------	-----------	--------------------

MR. BARRINGTON

STATE SECRETARY STAVENHAGEN	MINISTER GEOHEGAN-QUINN
--------------------------------	----------------------------

AMB. CAMPBELL	Sec. Gen. ERSBOELL
---------------	-----------------------

AMB. TRUMPF	M. Z. h. Eigentüm.
-------------	--------------------

IRL.	MR. NEUER
------	-----------

D.

PROGRAMME FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
ON 16TH MAY, 1990.

- 9.20 Departure from Dublin Airport
- 11.55 Arrival at Strasbourg Airport. Met by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of State, Ambassador Campbell and the Chief of Protocol of the European Parliament
- 12.00-12.30 Briefing session in VIP lounge at the Airport.
- 12.45 Met at main entrance to the Parliament building by the President of the Parliament. Photo-call.
- 13.00 Lunch, hosted by the President of the European Parliament, in the President's Dining Room, 8th floor, for the Taoiseach, Minister Collins and President Delors.
- 14.45 Taoiseach accompanied by the President of the Parliament goes to Room No. 1039 to meet Chancellor Kohl and the GDR Prime Minister de Maiziere for a brief greeting and a photo-call.
- 15.00 - Taoiseach and Chancellor Kohl, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State will then go, accompanied by the President of the Parliament, to the President's entrance to the Hemicycle. (There is a small semi-circular waiting area inside the door, with seating, where the Taoiseach can pause for a few moments, if necessary).
- Following brief introductory remarks by the President, the Taoiseach makes his Statement, from his seat, which is equipped with a microphone, on the Special Meeting of the European Council on 28th April. There will be a TV camera filming the Taoiseach's Statement.
- 15.45 President of the Parliament thanks the Taoiseach for his Statement.

- 15.45-16.30 Statements by Chancellor Kohl and Commission President Delors.
- 16.30-17.00 Statements by Leaders of the Political Groups in the Parliament.
- 17.00 Reply by the Taoiseach to these Statements.
- 17.20 Press Conference by the Taoiseach in Room No. 9 in the Parliament. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.
- 18.00 Taoiseach's courtesy meeting with the GDR Prime Minister in Conference Room (no. 1039) in the Parliament.
- 18.15 Taoiseach accompanied by Mr. McGreal meets visiting Fianna Fáil Group; the Group, 60 in number, will be seated in the EDA Group Meeting Room No. 8 in the Parliament.
- 18.30 The President of the European Parliament takes formal leave of the Taoiseach who then departs for the Hilton Hotel.
- 18.45 Arrival at Hilton Hotel. A suite is available for the Taoiseach's use before dinner.
- 19.45 Dinner for Irish MEPs in private room in the Hotel.
- 21.15 Departure for Strasbourg Airport.
- 21.30 Departure from Strasbourg Airport.
- 22.05 Arrival Dublin Airport.

All times shown on the programme are local times. Strasbourg is 1 hour ahead of Irish time.

Telephone/fax nos

Irish Delegation Rooms in the European Parliament

Tel: (Incoming calls): *88.374158

*88.374174

*88.374139

Fax: *88.370485 or 88.370989

To 'phone Dublin from Strasbourg: Dail 19.353.1 + Dublin no.

President's Dining Room in the Parliament: *88.374503

Hilton Hotel: *88.371010

* (From Ireland prefix is 16.33)

Delegation for the visit to the European Parliament

Taoiseach

Mr. T. Barrington, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs (he will already be in Strasbourg with his Minister)

Mr. P.J. Mara, Government Press Secretary

Mr. S. Ó hÉigearthaigh, Taoiseach's Department

Mr. D. Morgan, Taoiseach's Private Secretary

Car Plan

CAR PLAN

FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

16 MAY 1990

1. **From Airport to Parliament (Main Entrance, Palais)**

- Car A Taoiseach
 Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Car B Ambassador Campbell
 Mr. T. Barrington
 Mr. F. Fabregaz (Council Secretariat)
- Car D Mr. P. J. Mara
 Mr. S. O'hEigeartaigh
 Mr. F. Cogan
- Car E Mr. D. Morgan
 Mr. N. Fahey
 Mr. C. Wrafter
- Car F Mr. R. Gogan
- Car C not assigned

2. **From Palais (Main Entrance) to Hilton
From Hilton to Airport.**

- Car A Taoiseach
 Minister for Foreign Affairs
- Car B Minister of State Geoghegan-Quinn
 Ambassador Campbell
 Mr. T. Barrington
- Car C Mr. F. Cogan
 Mr. F. Fabregaz (Council Secretariat)
- Car D Mr. P. J. Mara
 Mr. S. O'hEigeartaigh
- Car E Mr. D. Morgan
 Mr. N. Fahey
 Mr. C. Wrafter
- Car F Ms. L. Benson
 Mr. R. Gogan

3. From Airport to Hilton Hotel

Car B	Minister for Foreign Affairs Ambassador Campbell Mr. T. Barrington
Car C	Minister of State Geoghegan-Quinn Ms. Benson
Car D	Mr. F. Cogan Mr. F. Fabregaz (Council Secretariat) Mr. C. Wrafter

fm

Taoiseach's Visit to the European Parliament, 16 May 1990

Contents

1. Programme of Visit
2. Protocol for Visit
3. Main issues of concern to the European Parliament
4. ~~Possible~~ [□] meeting with the GDR Prime Minister
5. Background Notes on the European Parliament
 - Profile of the European Parliament
 - Powers of the European Parliament

- 7.5 script / 150 ~~Commission~~ ~~Person~~

~~SIAT~~ ~~BT~~

- ~~Ward / typist~~ ✓

✓ ~~Agreement~~ ~~to~~ ~~SDR~~

✓ ~~Order~~ ~~of~~ ~~Spec~~ → ~~1200~~ ~~Kubel~~

✓ ~~Choice~~ ~~of~~ ~~lines~~

→ ~~more~~ ~~Br.~~ ~~to~~ ~~Mr. F.~~

S. O. McGeatagh

Checklist

Taoiseach's Departure and Return from Strasbourg

1. (a) Date: Wednesday, 16 May, 1990
- (b) Time 9.05 am
- (c) Venue: VIP Lounge, Dublin Airport
2. Function: Visit by Taoiseach to The European Parliament
3. Official Contact: Mary Preece, Department of the Taoiseach Tel: Work 767183, Home 807414, VIP Lounge Dublin Airport 429686
4. Detailed Arrangements:
 - 9.05 am Taoiseach arrives at Dublin Airport, met by Protocol Officer and escorted to VIP Lounge
 - 9.15 am Taoiseach and party will be escorted to the plane
 - 9.20 am Take-off.

Return: Wednesday, 16 May, 1990

- 10.05 pm Aircraft lands at Dublin Airport.
Taoiseach disembarks and is escorted to VIP Lounge.
When luggage has been placed in the Taoiseach's car, Taoiseach will be informed and may depart at will.

5. Drivers Instructions:

Outward Journey:

- 9.05 am Arrive at entrance to VIP Lounge, Dublin Airport

Return Journey

- 9.15 pm Arrive at VIP Lounge, Dublin Airport.

Mary Preece.

PROGRAMME FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
ON 16TH MAY, 1990.

- 9.20 Departure from Dublin Airport
- 11.55 Arrival at Strasbourg Airport. Met by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of State, Ambassador Campbell and the Chief of Protocol of the European Parliament
- 12.00-12.30 Briefing session in VIP lounge at the Airport.
- 12.45 Met at main entrance to the Parliament building by the President of the Parliament. Photo-call.
- 13.00 Lunch, hosted by the President of the European Parliament, in the President's Dining Room, 8th floor, for the Taoiseach, Minister Collins and President Delors.
- 14.45 Taoiseach accompanied by the President of the Parliament goes to Room No. 1039 to meet Chancellor Kohl and the GDR Prime Minister de Maiziere for a brief greeting and a photo-call.
- 15.00 - Taoiseach and Chancellor Kohl, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State will then go, accompanied by the President of the Parliament, to the President's entrance to the Hemicycle. (There is a small semi-circular waiting area inside the door, with seating, where the Taoiseach can pause for a few moments, if necessary).
- Following brief introductory remarks by the President, the Taoiseach makes his Statement, from his seat, which is equipped with a microphone, on the Special Meeting of the European Council on 28th April. There will be a TV camera filming the Taoiseach's Statement.
- 15.45 President of the Parliament thanks the Taoiseach for his Statement.

- 15.45-16.30 Statements by Chancellor Kohl and Commission President Delors.
- 16.30-17.00 Statements by Leaders of the Political Groups in the Parliament.
- 17.00 Reply by the Taoiseach to these Statements.
- 17.20 Press Conference by the Taoiseach in Room No. 9 in the Parliament. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.
- 18.00 Taoiseach's courtesy meeting with the GDR Prime Minister in Conference Room (no. 1039) in the Parliament.
- 18.15 Taoiseach accompanied by Mr. McGreal meets visiting Fianna Fáil Group; the Group, 60 in number, will be seated in the EDA Group Meeting Room No. 8 in the Parliament.
- 18.30 The President of the European Parliament takes formal leave of the Taoiseach who then departs for the Hilton Hotel.
- 18.45 Arrival at Hilton Hotel. A suite is available for the Taoiseach's use before dinner.
- 19.45 Dinner for Irish MEPs in private room in the Hotel.
- 21.15 Departure for Strasbourg Airport.
- 21.30 Departure from Strasbourg Airport.
- 22.05 Arrival Dublin Airport.

All times shown on the programme are local times. Strasbourg is 1 hour ahead of Irish time.

Telephone/fax nos

Irish Delegation Rooms in the European Parliament

Tel: (Incoming calls): *88.374158✓
*88.374174✓
*88.374139✓

4307 J. Healy
E. Healy

Fax: *88.370485 or 88.370989

To 'phone Dublin from Strasbourg: Dail 19.353.1 + Dublin no.

President's Dining Room in the Parliament: *88.374503

Hilton Hotel: *88.371010

* (From Ireland prefix is 16.33)

Delegation for the visit to the European Parliament

Taoiseach

Mr. T. Barrington, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs (he will already be in Strasbourg with his Minister)

Mr. P.J. Mara, Government Press Secretary

Mr. S. Ó hÉigearthaigh, Taoiseach's Department

Mr. D. Morgan, Taoiseach's Private Secretary

Car Plan

Notes on Programme for Taoiseach, 17 May

1. Taoiseach will be greeted on arrival at Strasbourg airport by:
 - The Minister for Foreign Affairs
 - The Minister of State for European Affairs
 - H.E. Mr. John Campbell, Permanent Representative to the EC
 - Mr. F. Cogan, Counsellor, Permanent Representation, Brussels
 - The Chief of Protocol of the European Parliament, Mr. M. Mestat (or his deputy).

2. A car plan has been arranged (see attached). The names included in the list are based on information re. the accompanying party received so far. (Extra names can be added, if necessary).

3. A security escort will be provided by the French police for the motorcade. The journey from the airport to the Parliament should take ± 17-18 mins.

4. On arrival at the Parliament the cars will draw up before the large door at the Main Entrance to the Palais de l'Europe building. On alighting from the car the Taoiseach and his party should be greeted by the President of the Parliament, Mr. Enrique Baron Crespo, and ushered inside the building.

5. Just inside the front door, at the foot of the stairs leading up to the Hemicycle (i.e. the circular Parliament chamber) the Taoiseach might pause for a photo-call with the President.

*
hill now
rose place
is
Room
1039

(It is understood that the photo-call with Chancellor Kohl and East German Prime Minister de Maiziere will also take place ~~on the staircase at 14.45~~)*

6. Led by a Parliament usher, the Taoiseach will then be accompanied by the President of the Parliament to the President's dining room which is situated on the 8th Floor of the IPE building (adjoining the Palais building, reached by a short passage-way). The time for the walk from the Palais building to the elevator and the elevator to the 8th Floor will be about 5-6 minutes. The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Delors will also be present at the lunch.

7. At approximately 14.40 the lunch will end and the Taoiseach, again led by an usher and accompanied by the President of the Parliament, will descend to the first floor of the Palais building and, at the staircase in front of the Hemicycle, will meet Chancellor Kohl of FRG and Mr. Lothar de Maiziere, Prime Minister of the GDR, for a brief greeting and photo-call (about 5 mins.). Other members of the Taoiseach's party will rejoin him here.

Minis
Room
1039

8. The Taoiseach and Chancellor Kohl, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State for European Affairs, will then go, accompanied by the President of the Parliament to the President's entrance of the Hemicycle chamber. There is a small semi-circular waiting area inside the door, with seating, where the Taoiseach can pause for a few moments, if necessary.

9. At 15.00h., at the beginning of the afternoon session of the Parliament, the Taoiseach and Mr. Kohl will be shown to their places by ushers. The Taoiseach will sit in the front

row of the benches on the semi-circular seating arrangement, on the left of the President, (who sits at the centre of the dais facing the chamber). There will be three seats in the front row for the principal representatives of the Council. The Taoiseach would sit in the middle seat, with Mr. Kohl on his right and the Minister for Foreign Affairs on his left .

10. There will be one seat available for a member of the Taoiseach's party directly behind and two each in the four rows behind that. (See plan being faxed separately). There will be a total of 6 (or at most 7) seats available for the Presidency. The Germans will want 4 seats. Other members of the party can be seated in the diplomatic gallery (tribune).
11. The Taoiseach will stand to speak from his seat, which is equipped with a microphone, when he has been introduced by the President of the Parliament. When he has finished his statement Kohl will speak and, in the normal course of events, Delors would speak next (there is some doubt as to whether Delors will speak in the normal sequence this time - this is being checked today). There will be a TV camera filming the Taoiseach's speech.
12. [In the event of interruptions or a disturbance by a member of the Parliament (such as Paisley) it is up to the President of the Parliament to call the Member ^{to} of order and, if, after being warned, he persists with the disturbance, the President may call on the ushers to remove him from the Chamber. It will be recalled that Mr. Paisley had to be removed from the Chamber when Mrs. Thatcher addressed the Parliament in Dec., '86, and he also attempted to heckle President Hillary when he addressed the Parliament in Oct., '87].
13. The debate will begin with the statements by the Political group leaders (in order of their strength in numbers, i.e.

Cot (Socialists) first, followed by EPP (Klepsch), Liberals (Giscard), European Democrats (Prout), Greens (Santos), Unitarian Left (Colajanni), EDA (de la Malene) European Right (Le Pen) Left Unity (Piquet) and Rainbow (?). Speaking time is divided among the groups proportionate to their size; their Leaders will probably take between 5 and 10 minutes each.

14. The Taoiseach would be expected to listen to Group Leaders and reply to the debate. He does not have to wait for the entire debate and can indicate in advance a time at which he would make his response. The response may be prepared in advance in anticipation of points likely to arise. It should only take about 15 mins., at most.

15. The Taoiseach, having replied, will be thanked by the President and can then leave the Hemicycle. An usher will accompany him from his place, leaving by the Presidents entrance, he will proceed directly to the elevator close by and hence to the 2nd floor (one floor up) to room 9, for the press conference. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.

16. Following the press conference, the Taoiseach will go (at approx. 18.00h.) to the adjoining room 8 for a short meeting with ~~the 22 members of the EDA group which includes 6 Irish (F.F.), 13 French (Gaullist), 2 Spanish (Ruiz-Mateos party) and one Greek (Nianias).~~ Group Secretariat members will also be present and, it is expected, visiting Fianna Fail Councillors.

Order
12
new
revised
GDR
8M
fin

17. At approx. 18.15, the Taoiseach will descend by the same lift as before to the First Floor and go to room 1039 (close to the lift) for a courtesy meeting with Mr. de Maiziere, P.M. of the GDR.

18. Following this meeting, at 18.30-18.45, the Taoiseach would leave room 1039 and take the short walk (100m or so) to the

staircase and leave by the Front door entrance, where he will be met by the President of the Parliament who will formally take leave of the Taoiseach. The Taoiseach and his party will then depart in the awaiting cars for the Hilton hotel.

20. The journey from the Parliament to the Hilton Hotel will take approx. 10-12 mins. Arr. hotel approx. 18.50. A suite will be available in the hotel for the Taoiseach's use before dinner.
21. (Subject confirmation): Dinner with the Irish MEPs will be held in a private room on the ground floor of the Hilton at 19.45p.m.
22. Dinner concludes at 21.15p.m. Taoiseach and party depart for the airport, accompanied by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the same group which met the Taoiseach on arrival.

21.30h approx. Departure

22.00h approx. Arrival in Dublin.

DRAFT

CAR PLAN

FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

16 MAY 1990

Car A	Taoiseach Minister for Foreign Affairs
Car C	Minister of State Geoghegan-Quinn Ambassador Campbell Mr. T. Barrington
Car D	Mr. P. J. Mara Mr. S. O'hEigeartaigh Mr. F. Cogan
Car E	Mr. D. Morgan Mr. N. Fahey Mr. C. Wrafter
Car F	Ms. L. Benson Mr. R. Gogan
Car B	not assigned

This car plan will apply throughout the day.

14 MAY '90 12:57
EDA

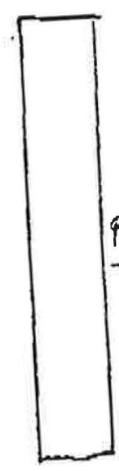
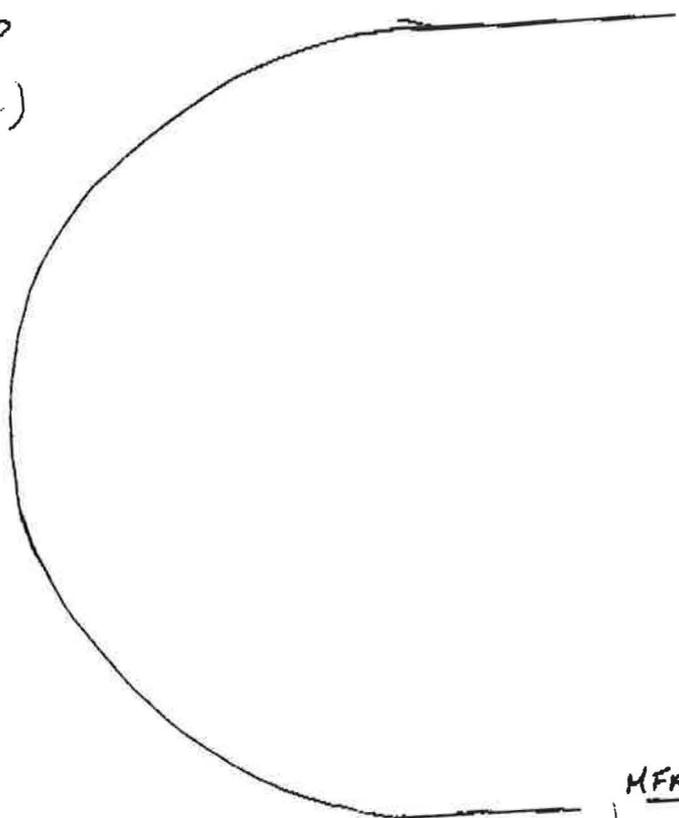
FROM IRISH PERM REP
EUROPEAN EUROPEAN
DEMOCRATS RIGHT
(UK CONS) WEPS

TO DFA ECON.
Commission
Commission

LIBERALS

ANDRIJSEN DELORS COMMISSIONER X

EPP
(D.)



President of E.P.

SOCIALISTS

MFA COLLINS TADISGACH KOHL

COMMUNIST

MR. BARRINGTON

REENS

+
LEFT MEMBERS

FRG STATE SEC
STATENHAUSEN MOS. GEOLHGAN - QUINN

FIN W

AMB. CAMPBELL SEG GEN ERSBOELL

M. NEUER (FRG) Mr. Oh-Eigearthaigh

FR. AMBASSADOR Italian Ambassador

A. N. O'Leary

ROUGH PLAN OF THE HEMICYCLE

WITH SUGGESTED SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

Main issues of concern to the European Parliament

Briefing Note

1. The principal concern of the European Parliament at present is to do all it can to ensure that its role is strengthened significantly as a result of the Treaty changes which emerge from the intergovernmental negotiations due to commence later this year. Even before the prospect of political union was mooted, the Parliament had argued consistently that the negotiations on Economic and Monetary Union ought to be broadened to cover institutional issues of particular interest to Parliament. The Parliament's Martin report adopted at the March session called for:
 - extension of the mandate of the IGC to matters beyond EMU;
 - convening of a pre-Conference to fix the mandate of the IGC, and lay down the conditions for its involvement in the IGC. (Parliament will see its wishes partially reflected in the Inter-Institutional Conference to be held on 17 May, although this will not have anything like the role envisaged by the Martin Report for the pre-Conference).
 - The IGC should be empowered to work towards
 - * the achievement of EMU according to a specific, automatic and mandatory timetable,
 - * the full integration of European Political Cooperation into the Community framework,
 - * the strengthening of Community competence in the area of social and environmental policy,
 - * the inscription of a Declaration on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms in the Treaty,
 - * increased use of majority voting in the Council,

- * the reinforcement of the powers of the Commission,
- * reform of the system of Community own-resources,
- * increased powers for the Parliament along the lines of the demands set out in an earlier resolution adopted in November 1989 -

- . co-decision with the Council on Community legislation,
- . the right to initiate legislative proposals,
- . the right to elect the president of the Commission and to give assent to the appointment of the Commission, the Court of Justice and the Court of Auditors,
- . the right of enquiry,
- . ratification of all constitutional decisions which also require ratification by the Member states,
- . co-decision in external agreements and international conventions, including trade agreements.

2. As the foregoing summary indicates, the Parliament's ambitions for its future role in the Community are considerable, going beyond what most member States are likely to want to concede for the foreseeable future. The Parliament's main argument in favour of enhanced powers is the view that the Community already suffers from a democratic deficit and that democratic accountability within the Community needs to be provided for by means of a strong European Parliament. This issue of democratic accountability promises to be a significant one during the coming phase of the Community's evolution when significant advances towards closer integration appear to be in prospect.

3. The question of democratic accountability within the Community is a more complex issue than the views of the European Parliament would imply. For although the European Parliament has a role in reflecting the views of the citizens of the Community, these same citizens are also represented by the members of the 12 Parliaments of the member States and by their Governments, all of which have a full democratic mandate. Accordingly, the question of democratic accountability within the Community cannot be equated with the situation prevailing in sovereign states.
4. In the Community, sovereignty is pooled and shared. Control over the Community's institutions is similarly shared, although ultimate authority rests with the Council of Ministers, whose members are in turn responsible to their national parliaments. Each national parliament has its own arrangements for monitoring Community affairs and for maintaining the necessary democratic control.
5. There is a growing recognition of the fact that developments within the Community, such as progress towards Economic and Monetary Union, may require a corresponding refinement of the Community's institutional make-up and a changed role for the European Parliament seems a very likely consequence. Parliament is taking an active role in this area and is organising an interinstitutional conference on 17 May. However, any increase in the powers of the European Parliament will have to be very carefully considered in view of the implications this would have for national Parliaments and for national administrations as a whole.

Ireland's position

5. Ireland recognises the need for the Community's democratic dimension to be kept under continued review in order to ensure that its institutions are

responsive to the interests and aspirations of all. However, we will want to ensure that any enhancement of the role of the European Parliament is adequately balanced against the prerogatives of member States whose governments possess a full democratic mandate.

Ireland's approach will be guided by a desire to maximise the operational efficiency of the Community and the democratic responsiveness of Community policies. This aim will need to be approached with due regard to the respective roles of the European Parliament and national parliaments in the creation and administration of a changing Community.

6. Given the nature of the Community at present, its decision-making apparatus cannot realistically be equated with considered as equivalent to that of a sovereign State with an administration fully answerable to a single Parliament. It seems unlikely that its institutions will ever function in the manner of sovereign states. We agree that incremental changes in Community structures will be needed to cope with new circumstances created by future advances towards European integration. For this reason, the Community will need to devise suitable structures for democratic control and answerability which are consistent with its own character and with the traditions of its member States.

7. A further factor in our approach to this issue is that, in our Presidency capacity, we are responsible for reflecting the interests of the Council in our dealings with Parliament. We recognise that there are likely to be strict limits to the preparedness of national administrations to cede powers to the European Parliament which is still a relatively new institution which will need to prove its effectiveness over a period of time before it can expect to amass the range of powers which normally characterise parliamentary democracies. Accordingly, we respond cautiously to the more

ambitions claims made by the Parliament which should be seen, in part, as tactical moves designed to maximise the Parliament's influence in the future Community which will be created through the decisions of the member States.

European Communities Division
Department of Foreign Affairs
9 May 1990

TO: Dept / Taoiseach

FROM: Irish Delegation Rooms
E.P. Strasbourg

FOR: S. O hEigeartaigh

FROM: F. Logan

DATE: 15.5.1990...

OUR FAX NO: 88370989

PAGES TO FOLLOW... 1 + 2 ...

Visite du Premier Ministre de la RDA
auprès du Parlement Européen
le 16 et 17 mai 1990

Programme

Mercredi, le 16 mai 1990

- 14.15 h : Arrivée à l'aéroport de Strasbourg,
transfert au Palais de l'Europe
- 14.45 h : Arrivée à l'entrée du Palais
Accueil par le Président du PE, en présence des
Présidents HAUGHEY et DELORS et du Chancelier KOHL
(Séance de photos)
- 15.00 h : Tribune diplomatique - accueil par le Président en
séance plénière - assistance aux débats
- 16.45 h : Rencontre avec le Président du PE, M. Enrique BARON CRESPO
suivi par les rencontres ² avec:
- le Président en exercice du Conseil, M. HAUGHEY
- le Président de la CCE, M. Jacques DELORS
- le(s) Commissaire(s) responsable(s) pour les questions
liées à l'unification de l'Allemagne
- le Chancelier de la RFA, M. Helmut KOHL

~~A l'issue des~~
~~votes au plus~~

- ~~tard~~ (19.30 h) : Réunion extraordinaire du Bureau Elargi avec
invitation à tous les Membres du PE
- 20.30 h : Départ pour le dîner (soirée "Asperges")
organisée par la Ville de Strasbourg
- 22.00 h : Départ pour l'hôtel "Hilton"

¹ selon l'accord intervenu le 8 mai entre les Cabinets du Président
et du Premier Ministre

² l'ordre exact reste encore à déterminer

Jeudi, le 17 mai 1990

- 8.15 h : Départ de l'hôtel
- 8.30 h : Participation à une réunion du groupe PPE
- 9.30 h : Conférence de presse
- 10.15 h : Départ pour l'Hôtel de Ville
- 10.30 h : Réception à la Mairie de Strasbourg
donnée par Madame le Maire, Catherine TRAUTMANN
- 11.15 h : Départ pour l'aéroport
- 12.00 h : Départ de l'avion

Taoiseach's Visit to the European Parliament
Speaking Note

~~Possible~~⁷ meeting with the GDR Prime Minister

- Welcome the opportunity to meet PM De Meiziere. Important for a Presidency which has had such close involvement with the unification issue at Community level should have this type of first hand contact.
- Irish Presidency has appreciated the important implications for the Community of German unification.
- Decision to hold special European Council followed from this.
- Dublin meeting has established the broad parameters for the Community's involvement in the unification process
- Essential that the Community was able to agree that unification take place under a Community roof and also important to be able to record that it go ahead without a Treaty amendment.
- Look forward to a rapid agreement on unification mechanisms and note that very good progress has been made on GEMU.
- Good progress is being made at Community level also - for instance the signature of a Trade and Cooperation Agreement in Brussels last week. ✓

Taoiseach's Visit to the European Parliament

Steering Note

Possible meeting with GDR Prime Minister

- 1 Prime Minister De Meziere will be in Strasbourg at the invitation of the President the Parliament and he will be present in the hemicycle when the Taoiseach reports the outcome of the Dublin special European Council. De Meziere is the leader of the right wing alliance and he heads a broad coalition of parties which makes up the present GDR government and which took power at the beginning of last month after the first democratic elections. The Government consists essentially of the East German equivalents of the Governing parties in Bonn (the CDU\CSU and the FDP) and the opposition SPD.

- 2 At present German unification is proceeding on a three levels - intra German negotiations, the negotiations between the two German governments and the wartime allies (the two plus four talks) and the Community interest. Chancellor Kohl is determined that there should be no delay in the process of unification.

- 3 At intra German level, officials reached agreement at the weekend on a State Treaty which will regulate GEMU. The Union is to be established on 2 July and given the very tight deadline involved for government and parliamentary approval, a number of major issues have been left in abeyance for separate settlement - these include the very contentious issue of property rights, the future of East German agriculture and the conditions to apply to companies converting to the market economy.

- 4 At the two plus four talks on 5 May opening positions were sketched out and a timetable for further negotiations was established. The most notable development was a proposal by the Soviet Union that the military status of a united

Germany could be decoupled the unity process and that unification might be finalised in advance of agreement on this question. Chancellor Kohl has firmly rejected the Soviet proposal.

- 5 Dublin 1 set the parameters for the Community's involvement in the unification process and agreed that unification would take place under a Community roof without the revision of the Treaties. The detailed modalities for the process were put in place including agreement that Community would be fully informed of relevant measures discussed and that the Commission would be fully involved in the process (the Parliament has established a special committee to monitor developments). On 8 May the Minister for Foreign signed, on behalf of the Council, a Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the GDR which will regulate trade in advance of unification in line with agreements concluded with other countries of East and Central Europe.

East German position

- 6 Herr Meckel, GDR Foreign Minister met Minister Collins in Dublin last month (at the suggestion of the FRG Minister of State). At the meeting it was notable that Herr Meckel was anxious to stress the importance he attached to East German interests being taken into account and a certain unhappiness at the pace of negotiations on GEMU being set by the FRG. He was anxious to establish links with the Community institutions and the GDR administration in order to enable the East to begin to adapt to the demands of Community membership.

European Communities Division
Department of Foreign Affairs
14 May 1990

Curriculum Vitae
Lothar de Maizière
Prime Minister of the GDR

Born 2 March, 1940 in Nordhausen, of Huguenot stock.

In 1958 gained university entrance qualification at Graues Kloster Secondary School, Berlin.

From 1959-65 studied music in Berlin.

From 1965-75 played viola in theatre and other orchestras and in Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra.

From 1969-75 took part-time degree course in law at Humboldt University, Berlin. From 1976-89 member of the Lawyers' Association of Berlin. Since 1982 member of board and 1987-89 Vice Chairman of the Lawyers' Association of Berlin.

Since 1986 member of the Synod of the Federation of Protestant Churches in the GDR.

Joined Christian Democratic Union (CDU) in 1956.

1986 Member of CDU Committee on Church Affairs.

Since 1989 Chairman of CDU. 1989 Deputy Prime Minister with responsibility for church affairs in Modrow government.

12 April 1990 Elected Prime Minister of the GDR.

Visit to the European Parliament 13/14 February

Background Note

A Profile of the European Parliament

Organisation and Structure

The term of the third directly-elected European Parliament runs from June 1989 to July 1994. The Parliament meets twelve times a year in Plenary Sessions which last a week each time.

The Parliament has an unusual operating arrangement, since it is divided between three locations. Its Plenary Sessions are held in Strasbourg; its Committee meetings take place in Brussels and it is supported by a secretariat based in Luxembourg. This situation has prevailed since the Parliament's origins. The member States concerned are reluctant to lose the prestige and revenue which comes from hosting a major EC institution. France and Luxembourg have gone so far as to initiate litigation in the European Court on this issue. As a result, although the majority of members have made it increasingly clear that their preference is to be close to the other centres of Community decision-making in Brussels, this somewhat cumbersome arrangement continues.

The Parliament functions through its cross-party, cross-nationality system of (18) standing committees. While these are less prominent than the plenary sessions, it is in the committees that much of the detailed work is carried out. They function through a system of reports on matters referred to them.

The most common type of report produced by Parliamentary Committees is called a Legislative Report. This follows a request for an Opinion or Consultation from the Council of Ministers on a Commission proposal.

The composition of the committees is clearly important and their size reflects their standing. Following the recent Parliamentary elections in June, there has been an increase in size of several committees, such as the Political Affairs Committee, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, the Consumer and Environment Committee and the Institutional Affairs Committee.

Membership and Political Groups

The total number of seats in the Parliament is currently 518, of which 15 are filled by Ireland. A list of the Irish MEPs showing their EP political groupings is set out below.

The six Fianna Fail MEPs all belong to the European Democratic Alliance (EDA). They are: Niall Andrews, Gene Fitzgerald, Jim Fitzsimons, Mark Killilea, Paddy Lalor and Paddy Lane.

The four Fine Gael MEPs all belong to the European People's Party (EPP). They are: Mary Banotti, Pat Cooney, John Cushnahan, Joe McCartin.

Barry Desmond of the Labour Party sits with the Socialist Group (SOC).

Pat Cox of the Progressive Democrats belongs to the Liberal Democratic and Reformist Group (LDR).

Prionsias de Rossa of the Workers' Party is a member of the Coalition of the Left (CL).

The two Independents, Neil Blaney and T.J. Maher have joined the Rainbow Group and the LDR Group respectively.

A list of the positions held by Irish MEPs in the European Parliament is attached at Annex 1.

Of the three Northern Ireland MEPs, Mr. Hume sits with the Socialists, Mr. Nicholson sits with the European People's Party, and Mr. Paisley sits with the Independents.

The various groups represented in the Parliament, in order of numerical strength, are as follows:

Socialists	180
EPP	121
LDR	50
European Democrats	34
Greens	30
European United Left	28
EDA	20
European Right	17
Coalition of the Left	14
Rainbow	13
Independent	11

Powers of the Parliament

The main formal role of the Parliament is to play a part in the legislative process. Until recently, this was relatively straightforward. Parliament enjoyed no more than the right to be consulted on proposed legislation and the Council of Ministers could ignore its views entirely or in part as it saw fit.

The revisions of the Treaty contained in the Single European Act brought the Parliament closer to the heart of the Community's legislative process. As a result of the Act, there are now two procedures which can be used in dealing with Community legislation: i.e. the consultation procedure and the co-operation procedure. The procedure to be used depends on the Treaty article on which the proposed piece of legislation is based.

For legislation introduced under some Treaty articles, the traditional procedure, known as the consultation procedure, applies. This procedure allows the Parliament only one reading. When the Council receives a legislative proposal from the Commission, it consults, if required to do so by the EEC Treaty, both the Economic and Social Committee and the Parliament. The Opinions of these institutions are not binding on the Council. Once the Parliament has given its Opinion, it no longer has any further statutory input into the legislative process. The Commission may amend proposals to take account of Parliament's amendments, but these may be later rejected by Council.

The co-operation procedure provided for by the Single European Act represents an enhancement of the role and stature of the European Parliament in the Community's decision-making process and offers the Parliament scope for increasing its influence. It does not, however, give the Parliament any direct legislative power - nor can the Parliament initiate legislation. The co-operation procedure provides for two readings of certain types of draft legislation by both the European Parliament and the Council.

The main change brought about by the cooperation procedure is that the Commission is now required to take account of the views put forward by the Parliament at its second reading. The Commission is also be required to forward to the Council, along with its final proposal, those amendments of the European Parliament which it has not accepted, and to express an opinion on them. The Council has, therefore, inevitably, to take greater account of the views of the Parliament. Amendments adopted by Parliament during the second reading stage which are subsequently accepted by the Commission can only be rejected in Council on the basis of a unanimous decision. Furthermore, unanimity is also required for the Council to act in cases where the Parliament rejects the Council's common position.

The Single Act also amended Articles 237 and 238 of the EEC Treaty, to provide that the assent of the Parliament, by an

absolute majority, is now required for Accession Agreements and for Community Association Agreements with other countries.

During the first twelve months in which the co-operation procedure was in force, the Commission accepted 79% of the Parliament's first reading amendments. The Council of Ministers adopted 48%. On second reading, the Commission accepted 56%, the Council of Ministers 23%.

European Communities Division

Department of Foreign Affairs

11 May 1990

Taoiseach's Visit to the European Parliament, May 1990

The Powers of the European Parliament

Background Note

Introduction

1. Although the European Parliament remains dissatisfied with its role in the Community's decision-making structure, its powers have developed significantly over the years, especially in the period since the adoption of the Single Act. However, the Parliament still lacks the capacity to initiate legislation and to control the Commission and the Council. The Parliament aspires to a situation in which there is co-decision between the Council and the Parliament whereas at present the ultimate power of decision-making rests with the Council of Ministers.

Role of the Parliament

2. At present, the main formal role of the Parliament is to contribute to the legislative process by supplying opinions on draft legislation. Prior to the changes brought in by the Single Act, this was relatively straightforward. Parliament enjoyed no more than the right to be consulted on proposed legislation and, with the important exception of the Budget, Council of Ministers could ignore its views entirely or in part as it saw fit.
3. The Single Act brought the Parliament closer to the heart of the Community's legislative process. As a result of the Act, there are now two procedures which can be used in dealing with Community legislation: i.e. the consultation procedure and the co-operation procedure. The procedure employed in each instance is determined by the Treaty article on which the proposed legislation is based.

Consultation Procedure

4. For legislation introduced under some Treaty articles, the traditional procedure, known as the consultation procedure, applies. This procedure allows the

Parliament only one reading. When the Council receives a legislative proposal from the Commission, it consults Parliament whose Opinions are not binding on the Council. Once the Parliament has given its Opinion, it no longer has any further statutory input. The Commission may amend its proposals to take account of Parliament's suggestions, but any amendments introduced may be later rejected by the Council.

Cooperation Procedure

5. The co-operation procedure represents a notable enhancement of the role and stature of the European Parliament in the Community's decision-making process and offers the Parliament scope for increasing its influence over Community legislation. It does not, however, give the Parliament ultimate legislative authority. However, when its amendments are accepted by the Commission, it then becomes difficult for the Council to go against them.

6. The main change brought about by the cooperation procedure is that the Commission is now required to take account of the views put forward by the Parliament at its second reading. The co-operation procedure provides for two readings of certain types of legislation by both the European Parliament and the Council. The Commission must give Council a revised proposal incorporating as many of Parliament's second reading amendments as it sees fit. The Commission is also required to forward to the Council details of those amendments of the European Parliament which it has not accepted, and to express an opinion on them. The Council has, therefore, inevitably, to take greater account of the views of the Parliament. Amendments adopted by Parliament during the second reading stage which are subsequently accepted by the Commission can only be rejected in Council on the basis of a unanimous decision. Furthermore, unanimity is also required for the Council to act in cases where the Parliament rejects the Council's common position.

7. During the first twelve months in which the co-operation procedure was in force, the Commission accepted 79% of the Parliament's first reading amendments. The Council of Ministers adopted 48%. On second reading, the Commission accepted 56%, the Council of Ministers 23%.

8. The assent of the Parliament, by an absolute majority, is required for Accession Agreements and for Community Association Agreements with other countries.

European Communities Division
Department of Foreign Affairs
9 May 1990

Committees of the European Parliament

Name of Committee

Irish Minister responsible

Political Affairs Committee

-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Chairman: Giovanni Goria

Irish Member: P. Lalor

Committee on Agriculture,

-Minister for Agriculture & Food

Fisheries and Forestry

-Minister for the Marine

Chairman: Juan Luis Colino

Salamanca

Irish Members: M. Killilea

P. Lane

J. McCartin

N. Blaney

Committee on Budgets

-Minister for Finance

Chairman: Thomas Von der Vring -MOS Geoghegan-Quinn,

Irish Member: none

Committee on Economic &

-Minister for Finance

Monetary Affairs & Industrial

(Economic and Monetary Affairs)

Policy

-Minister for Industry and Commerce

Chairman: Bouke Beumer

(Industrial Policy)

Irish Members: B. Desmond

(Vice-chairman)

P. Cox

Committee on Energy, Research & Technology -Minister for Energy (Energy)
-Minister for Industry and Commerce
Chairman: Antonio la Pergola and MOS Smith (Research & Technology)

Irish Member: none

Committee on External Economic Relations -Minister for Foreign Affairs

Chairman: Willy de Clerq

Irish Member: none

Committee on Legal Affairs & Citizens Rights -Minister for Justice

Chairman: Franz Stauffenberg

Irish Member: P. Cooney

Committee on Social Affairs & Employment and the Working Environment -Minister for Labour

Chairman: Mevr. Hedy d'Ancona

Irish Member: none

Committee on Regional Policy and Regional Planning -Minister for Finance

Chairman: Antoine Waechter

Irish Members: G. Fitzgerald

T.J. Maher

(Vice-chairman)

Committee on Transport &
Tourism

Chairman: Rui Amaral

Irish Member: none

-Minister for Tourism &
Transport

Committee on Environment,
Public Health & Consumer
Protection

Chairman: Ken Collins

Irish Members: J. Fitzsimons
M. Banotti

-Minister for the Environment
(Environment)

-Minister for Health (Public
Health)

-Minister for
Industry and Commerce (Consumer
Protection)

Committee on Youth, Culture,
Education, the Media & Sport

Chairman: Roberto Barzanti

Irish Member: M. Banotti

-Minister for Education
(Education)

-MOS Geoghegan-Quinn

-MOS at D/Education (Youth/Sport)

Committee on Development &
Cooperation

Chairman: Henri Saby

Irish Member: none

-Minister for Foreign Affairs

-MOS at Foreign Affairs

Committee on Budgetary

-Minister for Finance

Control

-MOS Geoghegan-Quinn

Chairman: Peter Price

Irish Member: none

Committee on Institutional

-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Affairs

Chairman: Marcelino Oreja Aguirre

Irish member: P. Cooney

Committee on the Rules of
Procedure, the Verification
of Credentials and Immunities

-None: This is an internal
matter within the Parliament.

Chairman: Marc Galle

Irish Member: P. Lane

Committee on Women's Rights

-Minister for Labour

Chairman: Christine Crawley

-MOS Geoghegan-Quinn

Irish Member: M. Killilea

Committee on Petitions

-No direct Ministerial

Chairman: Viviane Reding

responsibility. The Petitions

Irish Member: J. Fitzsimons

Committee deals with the entire
range of Community policy.

EDA

EUROPEAN
DEMOCRATS
(UK CONS.)

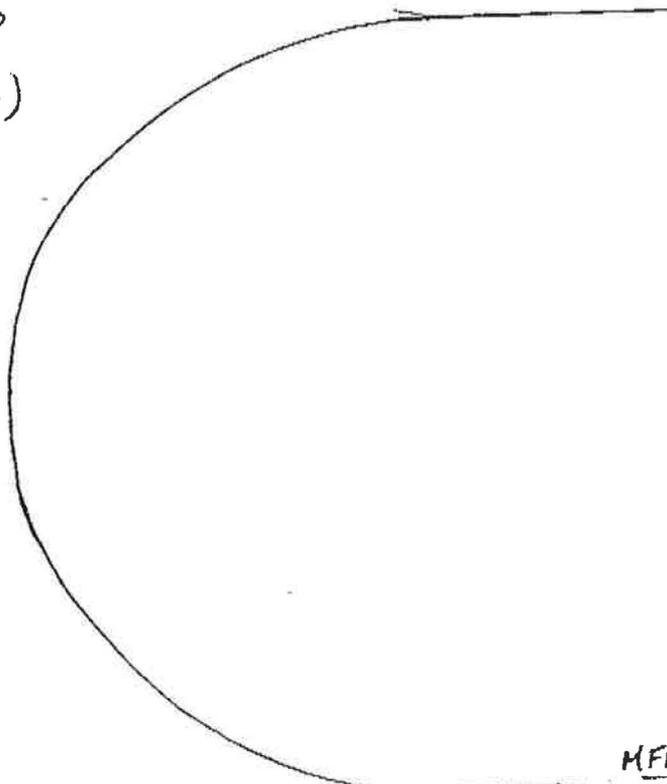
EUROPEAN
RIGHT
MEPS

Commission
Commission

LIBERALS

ANDRIESEN DELORE COMMISSIONER X

J.
M.
Th



President of E.P.

MFA Collins TADISEACH KOHL

SOCIALISTS

COMMUNIST

MR BARRINGTON

FRL STATE SEC
STATENHALEN MOS. GEORGEAN - QUINN

AMB. CAMPBELL SEG GEN ERSBOELL

M. NEUER (FRL) Mr. Oh-Eigentfaigh

FR. AMBASSADOR Italian Ambassador

A.W. O'Leary

+
LEFT MEMBERS

REENS

RAINBOW

ROUGH PLAN OF THE HEMICYCLE

WITH SUGGESTED SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

FOR TADISEACH AND PARTY

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROPEAN
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE



97/113 rue Belliard
1040 BRUSSELS
Tel. (02) 234.21.11
Tlx. 65529 epdep b
Tlfx. (02) 230.78.32

Strasbourg, 14th May 1990

For the attention of Mr Sean O'hEigearthaigh
Department of An Taoiseach

Following our discussion on Friday, and assuming that the Taoiseach will be making a brief visit to the Fianna Fail group of visitors, following his press conference at +/- 18h15, we would suggest the following format :

1. At the appropriate time Michael McGreal to accompany An Taoiseach from the press conference room, which will be Room 9 in the Palais building, to the E.D.A. meeting room, which is next door.
2. On arrival An Taoiseach to be accompanied by the leader of the Fianna Fail MEPs - Paddy Lalor, to the President's chair (greeted by all 6 MEPs).
3. Paddy Lalor to make a very brief welcome on behalf of all.
4. At this point An Taoiseach could say a few brief words, as he sees appropriate.
5. Mr Haughey could then make a short "walk about" and meet some of the participants.
6. On departure Paddy Lalor to accompany An Taoiseach.

The entire visit not to last more than 15 minutes.

The list of names and full itinerary of the visitors' group are being faxed separately from our Dublin office.

Should you require further details I will check back with you tomorrow morning.



Member
of the European Parliament

PADDY LALOR M.E.P.
MAIN STREET
ABBEYLEIX
PORTLAOISE

TEL: 0502-31206

JANUARY, 1990

To Each: Comhairle Dailcheantair,
Comhairle Ceanntair and
Cumann Secretary.

A Chara,

I am writing to you on behalf of the six Fianna Fail members of the European Parliament regarding our proposed programme of Information Visits to the European Parliament in Strasbourg and to the European Commission in Brussels during the next six months - the period of the Irish Presidency.

We intend to sponsor 4 Groups over the six months. Each group will consist of a maximum of 70 participants and we hope to encourage equitable representation from each of the four Euro-Constituencies over a period of at least 8 days from Saturday or Sunday to the following Saturday or Sunday. The itinerary will include Brussels with a visit to the EC Commission headquarters, the European Parliament in Strasbourg, possibly Heidelberg in Germany and Paris. Taking into account a substantial subsidy from the European Parliament, the approximate cost per person per visit will be £300. Each of the trips will begin on the week-end prior to a plenary session in the European Parliament in Strasbourg. The dates of the plenary sessions which we have chosen are:-

12 - 16 March, 1990
2 - 6 April, 1990
11 - 18 May, 1990
11 - 15 June, 1990

It is vital that you read out this letter at your next meeting and, if necessary, at subsequent meetings, so that all members of Fianna Fail may be informed of the availability of places on forthcoming information visits to our European Institutions which are both educational and social.

You will appreciate that, in the light of the growing popularity of these visits, early application is very advisable, on a first-come, first-serve basis. Should you or any of your members wish to travel, you are requested to contact Patricia Brady in the EDA Office in Dublin, without delay. Patricia is now responsible for all the booking arrangements - Tel: 01-715344.

Mise, le meas,

PADDY LALOR, M.E.P.
Leader,
Fianna Fail Group in Europe.

CONSTITUENCY: LEINSTER

NO. OF SEATS: 11

DATE: 11 - 19 MAY 1990

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL. NO.
1. PAUL LEAHY	THE DUNES, BRITTAS BAY, WICKLOW	0404-7175
2. JOHN FITZGIBBON MCC 3. MRS FITZGIBBON	CULLENAGH, PORTLAOISE, LAOIS	0502-27005
4. MARY WHEATLEY MCC	DOONANE, CRETTYARD, CARLOW	056-42144
5. MARTIN ROHAN MCC	RAGGETSTOWN, BALLINAKILL PORTLAOISE	0502-33347
6. FINTAN PHELAN	FOREST, MONTRATH, PORTLAOISE	0502-36145
7. FRANK JACKSON 8. MRS JACKSON	GRANGEGETH, COLON, LOUTH	041-24356
9. PADDY FITZSIMONS 10. MRS FITZSIMONS	27 TRIMGATE ST., NAVAN MEATH	046-21157
11. PATRICK DUIGNAN	REAGHSTOWN, ARDEE, LOUTH	041-55237

CONSTITUENCY: DUBLINNO. OF SEATS: 15DATE: 11 - 19 MAY 1990

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL. NO.
1. SEAMUS O'NUNAIN 2. MRS O'NUNAIN	210 NAVAN ROAD, DUBLIN 7	383210
3. LUCY O'KELLY 4. JENNY WILLIAMS 5. CARLA O'KELLY 6. MAUREEN KEARNEY 7. JOANNE MOLEREAN 8. MONICA CLUANE	4 KILTERAGH PINES, WESTMINISTER RD. FOXROCK, DUBLIN 18	894533
9. AILEEN PRICE 10. MR PRICE 11. COLM PRICE	15 ST. MARTINS PARK, DUBLIN 6 W.	908576
12. SEAMUS FEE 13. MRS FEE	30 BALLAWLEY CT., SANDYFORD RD.,	953560H 603744W
14. ALEXIS HAYES	32 BAYVIEW LAWN, KILLINEY HILL RD.,	853355W 825302H
15. PATRICIA MCGRATH	90 MONASTERY RD., CLONDALKIN, D.22	591551

CONSTITUENCY: CONNACHT/ULSTERNO. OF SEATS: 9DATE: 11 - 19 MAY 1990

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL. NO.
1. JOHN PETTY 2. DIANE PETTY 3. PETER KNOCKTON	GLENCORRIB, SHRULE, GALWAY	093-31290
4. JOE RAWSON 5. MRS RAWSON	COASTPARK, CASTEBAR, MAYO	094-23552
6. THOMAS CONNOLLY 7. MR HERGETT	5 LOWER SHANTALLA RD., GALWAY	091-25290
8. PEADAR MCKENNA 9. MRS MCKENNA	ROSE ROCK, ANNAGAP, CASTLESHANE MONAGHAN (DUBLIN	047-80139 NO. 406611)

CONSTITUENCY: MUNSTERNO. OF SEATS: 26DATE: 11 - 19 MAY 1990

NAME	ADDRESS	TEL. NO.
1. KATHLEEN KELLIHER	310 CONNOLLY RD., BALLYPHEHANE	021-968571
2. MS. CARRINGTON	CORK	
3. LILLY BUCKLEY		
4. CARMEL MURPHY	134 CONNOLLY RD.; BALLYPHENANE	
5. PEGGY MURPHY		
6. MS. HORGAN		
7. MS. B NEWMAN		
8. CYRIL DENEHAN	BALLINCLOGHER, LIXNAW, KERRY	066-24959-W
9. DENIS FOLEY	THE CROSS, LIXNAW, CO. KERRY	066-32432 32405H
10. JOHN WHELAN-	"CLOVERFIELD" 12 ROSSBROOK,	
	MODELFARM RD., CORK	021-341864
11. PADDY NAGLE	UPR. JOHN ST., CORK	021-502496
12. DENIS SPILLANE	COURTVILLE, ROSSA AVE.,	
13. LENA SPILLANE	BISHOPSTOWN, CORK	
14. BILL O'DRISCOLL	CARRIGBRAE, REDEMPTION RD. CORK	021-303526
15. MRS O'DRISCOLL		
16. NORA O'SULLIVAN	7 CENTRAL AVE., BISHOPSTOWN,	021-546254
17. GERRY O'SULLIVAN	CORK	W-270423
18. NOREEN O'SULLIVAN		
19. BRENDA O'CONNOR	DEENAGH VALLEY, KILCUMMIN,	064-43194
20. DONAL MCSWEENEY	KILLARNEY, KERRY	
21. NOREEN DONNELLY	SHEARES VILLA, GLASHEEN RD. CORK	021-542313
22. CARRIE ACHESON	WESTERN LODGE, CLONMEL, TIPP.	052-21160
23. JAMES TWOHIG	JUDEVILLE, MAYFIELD RD., CORK	021-502765
24. CATHERINE TWOHIG		
25. MARIE WHELAN	FINUGE, LIXNAW, KERRY	066-40232
26. ANN COOKE		



Commission of the European Communities

Office in Ireland

May 2, 1990

PROGRAMME FOR INFORMATION VISIT TO THE EC OF FIANNA FAIL GROUP
Monday, 14 May 1990

- 08.45 Hostess will be waiting for the Group in the Reception Hall of EC Headquarters (Berlaymont Building), 200 rue de la Loi, 1049-Brussels (entrance Rue Stevin and will accompany them to

Conference Room - 2nd Basement, room S-14
 - 09.00 General briefing - Role of the Institutions - Mr. Eamann O Ruairc, Directorate-General Information, Communication & Culture
 - 10.15 Common Agricultural Policy - Ms. Eileen Wagner, Member Cabinet Mr. Ray McSharry, Member of the Commission
 - 11.30 Regional Policy - Mr. Hugh Finlay, Directorate-General Regional Policy
- End visit

0-0-0-0-0-0

PARIS-BRUSSELS-STRASBOURG-
HEIDELBERG-VERDUN-REIMS



146/7 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin 2. Telephone: 763232 Telex: 93408 CORD EI.
47 Capel Street, Dublin 1. Telephone: 727822

TOUR ITINERARY

DAY 1. DUBLIN/PARIS

11/5 Meet in Departure Lounge near escalator, Dublin airport at 6.15 pm. for check in formalities, and flight AF 931 at 7.25pm. to PARIS. On arrival in Charles de Gaulle airport transfer with own luggage to private coach and proceed to the Arcade Hotel, Roissy, Tel: (1633-1)-48624949.

DAY 2. PARIS

12/5 Full day sightseeing and visiting by coach with escort. In the afternoon Bateau Mouche cruise on the Seine. In the evening, Paris by Night tour and dining, at own expense, in one of the Left Bank cosmopolitan 'bonne cuisine quarters'. Return to hotel.

DAY 3. PARIS/BRUSSELS

13/5 After breakfast (7-9am), check out and depart by coach to Mont Martre for church service at the Sacre Coeur church, and two hours of leisure time in the area of the artists quarter of Place de Tertre. Depart to Brussels at 1pm., stopping for lunch en route. On arrival at approx. 6.00p.m. check into the Arcade Hotel, St. Catherines, Tel: (1632-2)-5137620. Dine out in the region of rue des Bouchers, sea food paradise. Return to hotel.

DAY 4. BRUSSELS

14/5 Early breakfast, and depart at 8.15am. to the European Commission for a visit commencing precisely at 8.45am. After, travel by coach to a self-service for lunch (optional) en route to visit Waterloo. Balance of day at leisure or ad hoc programme. Dine out in the evening and a visit to the Grand Place for the illuminations and a midnight drink.

DAY 5. BRUSSELS/STRASBOURG

15/5 Early breakfast, check out, and depart East to Luxembourg and Strasbourg stopping en route for lunch, and shopping in the Cactus complex. Check into hotels, Europa, tel: (1649 7851)-2901; and Hirsch, tel: (1649 7851)-3600 in KEHL, across the Rhine. Dine out at leisure in Strasbourg.

-2-

DAY 6. STRASBOURG

16/5 Morning at leisure. Depart hotel at 1.45pm, for visit to European Parliament at 2.15 precisely. Visit to Public Gallery. Break 4.00 - 4.30pm. Briefing given by Fianna Fail MEPs, 4.45 - 6.00pm followed by photo call. Return to hotel at 6.15pm. Depart at 7.45pm precisely for dinner hosted by Fianna Fail MEPs at 8.00pm. Return to hotel by coach at approx. 11.30pm.

DAY 7. STRASBOURG/HEIDELBERG

17/5 Morning at leisure. Last farewells to Strasbourg and drive to Heidelberg, historic Palatinate city on the river Neckar. Stop for lunch en route. Check into your hotels: Kurfurts, tel: (1649-6221)-24741; and Central, tel: (1649-6221)-20672. Evening at leisure to dine out and visit some famous local beerstubes.

DAY 8. HEIDELBERG

18/5 In the morning, escorted city tour and visit to the Castle. Balance of day at leisure...to relax... shop.

DAY 9. HEIDELBERG/VERDUN/REIMS/PARIS

19/5 Breakfast at 6.30am. Depart by coach to France visiting, en route World War I Memorial in Verdun, and Reims, ancient Royal Capital of Gaul and centre of the Champagne industry in France. Lunch en route. Continue to Charles de Gaulle airport, Paris for flight AF 930 to Dublin. Take off at 18.05.

END OF TOUR

PROGRAMME FOR THE TAOISEACH'S VISIT TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT,
ON 16TH MAY, 1990.

- 9.55 Departure from Dublin Airport
- 12.30 Arrival at Strasbourg Airport: ~~Party will be~~ ^{met} by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of State, Ambassador Campbell and the Chief of Protocol of the European Parliament
- 12.45 Arrival at Parliament (Main Entrance Palais building): ~~Party will be~~ ^{met} by President of the Parliament. Photo-call just inside the front door at the foot of the stairs leading up to the Hemicycle.
- 13.00 Lunch, hosted by the President of the European Parliament, in the President's Dining Room, 8th floor, for the Taoiseach, Minister Collins and President Delors.
- 14.45 Taoiseach accompanied by the President of the Parliament descends to First Floor of Palais and at the staircase in front of the Hemicycle meets Chancellor Kohl and the GDR Prime Minister de Maiziere for a photo-call at the staircase in front of the Hemicycle. to ERIC greeting and
- 15.00 - Taoiseach and Chancellor Kohl, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of State will then go, accompanied by the President of the Parliament, to the President's entrance to the Hemicycle. (There is a small semi-circular waiting area inside the door, with seating, where the Taoiseach can pause for a few moments, if necessary).

- Following brief introductory remarks by the President, the Taoiseach makes his Statement, from his seat, which is equipped with a microphone, on the Special Meeting of the European Council on 28th April. There will be a TV camera filming the Taoiseach's Statement.

15.45 President of the Parliament thanks the Taoiseach for his Statement.

15.45-16.30 Statements by Chancellor Kohl and Commission President Delors.

16.30-17.00 Statements by Leaders of the Political Groups in the Parliament.

17.00 Reply by the Taoiseach to these Statements

17.20 Press Conference by the Taoiseach in Room No. 9 in the Parliament. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.

18.00 Taoiseach accompanied by Mr. McGreil meets the Group, 60 in number, will be seated in the EDA Group Meeting Room No. 8 in the Parliament.

18.15 [Taoiseach's courtesy meeting with the GDR Prime Minister in Conference Room (no. 1039) in the Parliament?]

18.30 The President of the European Parliament takes formal leave of the Taoiseach who then departs for the Hilton Hotel. A suite is available for the Taoiseach's use before dinner.

18.45 Arrival at Hilton Hotel.

19.45 Dinner for Irish MEPs in private room in the Hotel.

Seigneurie missive change

agreed 14/5

Mr. P. L. ... advice ...

But now proposed to hold 22 MEPs at all ...

visiting

?

agreed 14/5

Mr. P. L. ... Hilton is ...

Successful ...

Hotel's recommendation 14/5

Mr. P. L. ... successful ...

?

- 21.15 Departure for Strasbourg Airport.
- 21.30 Departure from Strasbourg Airport.
- 22.05 Arrival Dublin Airport.

All times shown on the programme are local times. Strasbourg is 1 hour ahead of Irish time.

p.m. Invitation from Lord Mayor of Strasbourg at the Bank

(Recess etc)

Kevel
84
14/5

Telephone/fax nos

Irish Delegation Rooms in the European Parliament

Tel: (Incoming calls): 88.374158 (From Ireland prefix is 16.33)

88.374174

88.374139

Fax: 88.370485 or 88.370989

To 'phone Dublin from Strasbourg: Dial 19.353.1 + Dublin no.

Restaurant () President's Dining Room, Parliament:

88.374503

Hilton Hotel: 88.371010

Delegation for the visit to the European Parliament

Taoiseach

Mr. T. Barrington, Assistant Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs (he will already be in Strasbourg with his Minister)

Mr. P.J. Mara, Government Press Secretary

Mr. S. Ó hÉigearthaigh, Taoiseach's Department

Mr. D. Morgan, Taoiseach's Private Secretary

Car Plan

9 - France 10 f

Seau. The Tauxand was consulted and said that
 he will be guided by the choice of wine on the

LES VINS

Occasions

May

Alsace

Edelzwicker (Melz)	72.-
Sylvaner 1988 (Zeyssolff)	69.-
Pinot Blanc 1987 (Klipfel)	72.-
Pinot Noir 1987 (Gisselbrecht)	85.-
Rouge de Barr 1986 (Klipfel)	115.-
Gewurztraminer 1986 (Gisselbrecht)	95.-
Muscat Réserve (Dopff au Moulin)	90.-
Tokay 1986 (Gisselbrecht)	93.-
Riesling Côtes de Barr 1987 (Klipfel)	89.-
Riesling 1988 (Bernhard-Reibel)	80.-
Crémant d'Alsace (Wolfberger)	140.-
Crémant d'Alsace (Gisselbrecht)	147.-

Loire

Muscadet Les Mesnils 1988 (Barre)	75.-
-----------------------------------	------

Bourgogne

Comtes de Chartogne (Jaboulet-Vercherre)	89.-
--	------

Bordeaux

Château du Village - Côte de Bourg 1986	78.-
Château Le Prieuré - 1 ^{ère} Côte de Bordeaux 1985	95.-
Château Haut-Madrac - Haut Médoc 1985	130.-
Château Lyonnat 1983 - Saint Emilion	137.-

Beaujolais

Beaujolais Villages (Duboeuf)	86.-
-------------------------------	------

Côtes du Rhône

Côtes du Rhône (Château Le Plaisir)	69.-
-------------------------------------	------

Menu A

175.-

- Terrine de canard à la mousse de foie gras

- Fricassée de volaille au Riesling
Nouilles au beurre

- Munster

- Gâteau Forêt Noire

- Café

Menu B

200.-

- Turban de soles en gelée à la mousse de saumon
et coulis de cresson

- Aiguillette de canard à la crème de romarin

- Brie de Meaux

- Gran de fruits frais et glace à la vanille

- Café

Menu C

220.-

- Panache de saumon et sandre fumés

- Côte de bœuf rôtie au gros sel

- Salade de chèvre chaud

- Soufflé glacé au chocolat amer et crème à la pistache

- Café

Menu D

245.-

- Salade de sandre mariné aux petits légumes
à la vinaigrette de homard

- Caille farcie ou foie gras à l'embourée de chou vert en feuilleté

- Assiette de fromages

- Soupe de fruits au Muscat Beaumes de Venise
et sorbet aux fruits rouges

- Café

Preliminary Draft

Guest List for Taoiseach's lunch in Strasbourg

16 May 1990

19.45

Suggested Venue: Hilton Hotel, Av. Herrenschmidt, Strasbourg

- ✓ The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. Collins, T.D.
- ✓ The Minister of State for European Affairs, Mrs. Geoghegan-Quinn T.D.
- ✓ Commissioner Ray McSharry.

Irish MEPS

- ✓ EDA Group:
 - Mr. P. Lalor
 - Mr. N. Andrews
 - Mr. G. Fitzgerald
 - Mr. J. Fitzsimons
 - Mr. M. Killilea
 - Mr. P. Lane
- ✓ EPP Group:
 - Mr. J. McCartin
 - Ms. M. Banotti
 - Mr. P. Cooney
 - Mr. J. Cushnahan
- ✓ Liberal (LDR) Group:
 - Mr. P. Cox
 - Mr. T. J. Maher
- ✓ Socialist Group:
 - Mr. B. Desmond
- ✓ Left Unity Group:
 - Mr. P. de Rossa
- ✓ Rainbow Group:
 - Mr. N. Blaney

Note

Mr. P. Lally has
 suggested that
 (1) Mr. J. Nicholson MEP
 and
 (2) Mr. J. P. Cassidy
 be invited

Other MEPs (including N. Ireland) for possible inclusion

- ✓ Mr. John Hume, MEP (Socialist Group)
- Mr. J. Nicholson, MEP (EPP Group) (?)
- [Rev. I. Paisley MEP] (Independent) (?)
- ~~Mr. C. de la Malene, MEP, leader of the EDA Group (French)~~
- ~~Mr. E. Klepsch, MEP, leader of the EPP group~~
- ~~Mr. J. P. Cot, MEP, leader of the Socialist Group (French)~~
- ~~Mr. V. Giscard d'Estaing, leader of the Liberal Group (French).~~

Political Group Officials

- ~~Mr. Tom Earlie, Secretary-General, EDA Group~~
- ~~Mr. Michael McGreal, Principal Administrator, EDA Group~~
- ~~Mr. Enda McKay, Administrator, Socialist Group~~
- ~~Mr. Roger Chadwick, Administrator, Liberal Group~~
- ~~Mr. Bob Fitzhenry, Administrator, EPP Group~~

- ✓ Ambassador J. Campbell, Permanent Representative to the EC
- ✓ Mr. John Healy
- ✓ Mr. P. J. Mara
- ~~Mr. Liam Cahill~~

Total number: 34 ^{22 + Tavisack}

It may be preferable to limit the number to a smaller total - say, 25.



Monsieur Daniel HOFFFEL
Président du Conseil Général du Bas-Rhin
Sénateur du Bas-Rhin
et Madame Marie-Claude HOFFFEL



Madame Catherine TRAUTMANN
Maire de la Ville de Strasbourg
Députée au Parlement Européen
et Monsieur Jacques TRAUTMANN

*Alors que le Premier Ministre
et Madame Charles HAUGHEY*

de leur faire l'honneur d'assister à la soirée champêtre qu'ils donneront à Hoerdt
(Restaurants «A la Chorue» et «Le Pigeonnier» Rue de la République)
le mercredi 16 mai 1990 à 20 heures 30
à l'occasion de la **Session du Parlement Européen.**

Des autocars partiront du
Palais de l'Europe à 20 h.

R.S.V.P.
Tél. 88 37 50 05/06 ou 07

INVITATION PERSONNELLE

URGENT
9/5/90



IRELAND
1990

TO : Minister's office

FOR : P. S. M

FROM : F. Cogan
PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND
TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
AVENUE GALILEE 5
1030 BRUSSELS

TEL : (...322) 218 06 05

FAX : (...322) 218 13 47 (All Sections)
219 42 66 (All Sections)
219 43 36 (Agriculture, Finance, Environment,
Marine, Revenue)
218 46 19 (Industry & Commerce, Education, Health)
219 43 61 (Press)
230 22 88 (Delegation Rooms, Charlemagne)

N° OF PAGES 7 + 1 FOLLOW(S)

Please note the change of number for the
fax in our Charlemagne Delegation Rooms.
The new number is 230 22 88.



URGENT
09/12/92

TO : *Director's Office*

FOR : *9.2.92*

FROM : *A. Logan*

PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF IRELAND
TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
AVENUE GALILEE 2
1030 BRUSSELS

on 16/12/92

TEL : (...322) 218 06 05
Director's Office

FAX : (...322) 218 13 47 (All sections)

219 42 66 (All sections)

219 43 36 (Agriculture, Finance, Environment)

Marine, Revenue)

218 46 19 (Industry & Commerce, Education, Health)

219 43 61 (Press)

210 22 88 (Delegation Rooms, Conferences)

No. of pages *4 + 1* follow(s)

Please note the change of number for the fax in our Christmas Delegation Rooms. The new number is 210 22 88.

Subject: Lunch arrangement for Taoiseach on 16 May

1. I have been in touch with the Cabinet of Mr. Baron, President of the Parliament, to indicate that it is now most unlikely that the Taoiseach will be hosting the large Presidency lunch on 16th.
2. I was informed by Puerto, Dep. Chef de Cabinet, contrary to what I had been told a few days ago by another member of the Cabinet, that Mr. Baron would, in fact, wish to invite the Taoiseach (plus the Minister for Foreign Affairs and M.O.S. Geoghegan-Quinn) to a small, restricted lunch in the Parliament, if the Taoiseach has decided not to go ahead with the large lunch (as I understand is the case). There would be three or four (no more) on the Parliament side, including Baron.
3. It occurs to me also that since we have also heard that Mr. Lothar de Maiziere, newly-elected P.M. of the GDR will be present in Strasbourg he may also be invited. Kohl, according to present indications (which are not final) is likely to arrive later so would probably not be present. Baron's Cabinet have not, however mentioned to me either de Maiziere or Kohl, in relation to lunch.
4. Grateful if you could confirm as soon as possible whether the Taoiseach would prefer this alternative or would prefer to proceed with the lunch for Irish MEPs, etc. as indicated in my FAX of yesterday's date.

*lunch with Baron ?
dinner with M.E.P. ?*

Dinner

Wed
on 16 May ?

the
Hilton Hotel Strasbourg

time

H.E. Mr John Campbell

Mr John Healy

Mr J. J. Han

Subjunctive
Tune
380
369
BMC

Preliminary Draft
Guest List for Taoiseach's ^{dinner} Lunch in Strasbourg
16 May 1990
at 18.30

3rd venue
proposed; any
10 measures for
Parliament
Should
these be
included

Suggested Venue: Hilton Hotel, Av. Herrenschmidt, Strasbourg

- The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. G. Collins, T.D. ✓
- The Minister of State for European Affairs, Mrs. Geoghegan-Quinn T.D. ✓
- Commissioner Ray McSharry. ✓

3

→ B. McCarthy

MR Jim Nicholson? ✓ MEP
MR IAN Paisley ✓ MEP

Irish MEPs

- EDA Group:
- Mr. P. Lalor ✓ MEP
 - Mr. N. Andrews ✓
 - Mr. G. Fitzgerald ✓
 - Mr. J. Fitzsimons ✓
 - Mr. M. Killilea ✓ "
 - Mr. P. Lane ✓

- EPP Group:
- Mr. J. McCartin ✓
 - Ms. M. Banotti ✓
 - Mr. P. Cooney ✓ "
 - Mr. J. Cushman ✓

- Liberal (LDR) Group:
- Mr. P. Cox ✓
 - Mr. T. J. Maher ✓ "

- Socialist Group:
- Mr. B. Desmond ✓

- Left Unity Group:
- Mr. P. de Rossa ✓

- Rainbow Group:
- Mr. N. Blaney ✓

Room!
BARTHOLOMI A

15 ✓

3 Ministers / incl. Commissioners
15 MEPs
1 J. Turner ✓ MEP
4 officials (Carron) ✓ (Hogan) ✓ (Padden) ✓ (Gardner) ✓
24 (incl. Tamm) ✓ (W. Kelly) ✓ (P. Mearns) ✓

18.30 Departure for Strasbourg Airport

Tag

1. Taoiseach
2. Eudhra + E. Parliament

P. Keenan
15/5/90.

END of file