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Anexo 01: Actitud de Bélgica.

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VERSAILLES ECONOMIC SUMMIT : ATTITUDES TO THE FALKLANDS OF OTHER
SUMMIT COUNTRIES

BELGIUM

1. The Belgian Government has supported Britain firmly since the beginning of the crisis. Mr Tindemans, the Foreign Minister, has been robust in his support both in public and privately. King Baudouin has also expressed to our Ambassador his personal support. At the debate in the UN Security Council on 23 May the Belgian representative made a most helpful contribution. The Belgians were also active in their EC Presidency role in securing the renewal of trade sanctions against Argentina.
2. Belgian press comment has been generally balanced and often positively in support of the British position. However, there have been some dissenting voices in the smaller circulation periodicals and, as time goes on, anxiety is being expressed as to the long-term solution of the problem.

10. EL SALVADOR DELIVERED A LEGALISTIC BUT MODERATE STATEMENT (INDEED, ALL THE CENTRAL AMERICANS, EXCEPT NICARAGUA, HAVE BEEN STRIKINGLY MODERATE). THE SECURITY COUNCIL SHOULD PROMOTE A CEASEFIRE AND THE RESUMPTION OF NEGOTIATIONS. THE SECRETARY-GENERAL COULD HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IF HE HAD BEEN GIVEN MORE TIME QUOTE WHICH ARGENTINA APPEARED TO BE READY TO GIVE HIM UNQUOTE. THE COUNCIL SHOULD THEREFORE GIVE HIM A FORMAL MANDATE TO SECURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF 502.

11. Mlle Dever (Belgium) spoke next (text by facsimile to emergency unit). Her statement was much better than those of either France or the United States. She mentioned the tendency to forget that the Argentine invasion had been the cause of the present situation. Argentina had disregarded SCR 502. There were important principles at stake. The use of force was inadmissible. To reward it would encourage others with territorial ambitions. The reaction of small countries had indicated that this point was well understood. Belgium rejected the novel doctrine that economic sanctions were contrary to Article 41 of the Charter. In taking part in those sanctions Belgium, like its partners, had wanted to demonstrate its disapproval of a Charter violation condemned by a Security Council resolution and above all to support diplomatic efforts to find a negotiated solution.

12. Kamil (Indonesia) congratulated the Secretary-General and called for implementation of SCR 502. The agreement already achieved by the Secretary-General should be built upon. He recalled that in the case of West Irian the Secretary-General had played a role which had brought the war to an end. Although there might be differences in the present case, the West Irian settlement was a precedent that should be kept in mind. The Secretary-General should be mandated to continue his efforts to obtain a ceasefire, implementation of SCR 502 and the establishment of a framework for negotiations under his auspices.

13. Calle y Calle (Peru) made a strongly pro-Argentine statement. If the Security Council had been in existence in 1833 it would have demanded British withdrawal. SCR 502 was partial because it did not cover the de-colonisation aspect. It had not promoted a peaceful settlement. Calle y Calle reviewed Belaunde's efforts: the original call for a truce; the negotiations at the end of April; and the most recent proposals. He succeeded in giving the impression that the failure of Peru's efforts had been due to British insistence that the only solution lay in prior withdrawal by Argentina, i.e. restoration of the status quo, which Argentina could obviously not accept. But the most recent proposals had not been rejected by the UK, so the idea was still alive. Meanwhile, the Council should adopt a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire and giving a new mandate to the Secretary-General.