

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PRESS RELEASES

PRESIDENCY: SPAIN

JANUARY-JUNE 1989

Meetings and press releases June 1989

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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

7429/89 (Presse 120)

1324th Council meeting

- Industry -

Luxembourg, 21 June 1989

President: Mr Claudio ARANZADI

Minister for Industry and Energy  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium

Mr Willy CLAES Minister for Economic Affairs

Denmark

Mr Nils WILHJELM Minister for Industry

Germany

Mr Dieter von WUERZEN State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs

Greece

Mr Constantinos LYBEROPOULOS Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Spain

Mr Claudio ARANZADI Minister for Industry and Energy

Mr Fernando PANIZO ARCOS Deputy Minister for Industry and Energy

France

Mr Roger FAUROUX Minister for Industry and Town and Country Planning

Ireland

Mr John H.F. CAMPBELL Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Italy

Mr Pietro CALAMIA

Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Luxembourg

Mr Johny LAHURE

State Secretary for Economic Affairs

Netherlands

Mr R.W. DE KORTE

Minister for Economic Affairs

Portugal

Mr Luís Fernando de MIRA AMARAL

Minister for Industry and Energy

United Kingdom

Mr Alan CLARK

Minister of State, Department of Trade  
and Industry (Minister of Trade)Commission

Mr Martin BANGEMANN

Vice-President

Sir Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

Mr Filippo Maria PANDOLFI

Vice-President

Mr António CARDOSO E CUNHA

Member

SUPPORT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Continuing its policy in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises, initiated by the 1986 and 1987 Resolutions, the Council adopted a Decision relating to the improvement of the business environment, in particular for SMEs, in the Community.

Pending the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee, the Council also reached a political consensus in favour of a draft Recommendation relating to the implementation of a policy of administrative simplification in favour of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Member States.

The programme adopted today, to cover the period 1990-1993, is designed with the aim of encouraging the creation and development of enterprises, to implement the following measures at Community level:

- removal of undue administrative, financial and legal constraints which check the development and creation of enterprises and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises;
- information and assistance to enterprises, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, on Community policies, regulations and activities and those of each Member State which concern or are likely to concern them;
- encouragement of co-operation and partnership between enterprises, and in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, from different regions of the Community.

These measures are to be implemented at Member State level and subsidiarily through Community action. The Commission will be assisted in preparing Community measures by a Committee of Member States' representatives, of type II(b) under the Decision on committee procedures.

For the period 1990 to 1993, the initial amount necessary is estimated at ECU 110 million. Another estimated ECU 25 million could be deemed necessary for expenditure over the same period, should the Council so decide after a review of the programme. The Council's decision would in that event be adopted on the same basis as the present Decision.

The main activities to be financed are as follows:

1. Removal of undue administrative, financial and legal constraints

(assessment of the impact on business of existing and proposed legislation, consultation with Member States on national procedures)

2. Information and assistance to enterprises:

- Information:

Classic forms of information (publications, seminars, conferences) and development of the Euro-Info-Centres

- Assistance:

Management development in SMEs, promotion of access of SMEs to financial markets (including seed capital projects), promotion of access of SMEs to Community programmes and to Structural Funds

3. Encouragement of business co-operation and partnership:

Development of BC-Net, Europartenariat; promotion of transnational subcontracting, pilot and demonstration projects to promote transnational co-operation and promotion of access of SMEs to third-country markets

4. Evaluation and policy development

(including improvement of statistics on SMEs, studies of the impact of the large common market on SMEs; policy development and preparation of new projects - including special conditions and measures for very small enterprises, e.g. craft industries - evaluation of existing projects)

AID TO THE ITALIAN PUBLIC STEEL SECTOR

The Council heard a statement by Vice-President BRITTAN introducing the Commission's request for assent to the amendments which it proposed making to its Decision of 23 December 1988 concerning aid to the Italian public steel sector.

In the ensuing discussion, delegations had a chance to give their initial reactions to the amendments.

However, the Council found that it was unable to take a final decision today as the Italian delegation was not in a position to participate in one. The Council therefore decided to take a final decision at a meeting in July, the date of which would be set by the French Presidency.

HIGH-DEFINITION TELEVISION

The Council took note of an oral statement by Vice-President PANDOLFI on recent HDTV developments, with particular reference to promotion of the European standard, on which the Commission had recently held talks, notably with the US authorities.

In the ensuing discussion, the importance of the matter for the Community's technological and industrial development was once again highlighted. In this connection attention was drawn to the opportunities for promoting the European standard following the interest shown by President GORBACHEV during his recent visit to the Federal Republic of Germany.

At the same time Vice-President PANDOLFI also informed Ministers of the setting-up of the JESSI programme launched under EUREKA - for 1989-96 - with the aim of enabling European industry to achieve substantial production of future generations of intelligent microchips. Mr PANDOLFI announced that the Commission intended to participate in the programme financially via the Community's ESPRIT programme. He also pointed to the relationship between this programme and the development of HDTV, particularly in the field of microprocessors.

TEXTILES

The Council took note of an oral report by Vice-President BANGEMANN on progress regarding the various aspects (commercial, industrial, aid and structural) of the textiles sector.

The ensuing discussion served to reiterate the Community's commitment to the objective of integrating the textiles sector in the GATT framework, under the conditions laid down by the Council on 24 April 1989, and the need for appropriate positive industrial-policy measures for the sector;

With this in mind, the Council noted that the Commission would compile factual data enabling it to submit proposals at a later date.

COMMUNITY MINING INDUSTRY

Having examined the proposals put forward by the Commission in its memorandum of 2 June on the Community mining industry, the Council adopted the following Resolution on the development of the Community mining industry:

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the EEC Treaty,

Recognizing that the mining industry is of significant economic, social and commercial importance and can make an appreciable contribution to the provision of Community supplies by its activities both within the Community and in third countries;

Considering that the mining sector must, like other sectors, be integrated into the plan for the completion of the internal market in 1993 by strengthening its production structures through improvements in competitiveness;

Noting that development of the mining sector is bound to have a positive effect on an entire industrial network including a considerable mining equipment and services sector upstream and all of the processing industries downstream;

Believing that the Community mining industry must be developed under normal conditions of competition and with a firm Community commitment to liberalization

of access to resources worldwide;

Welcomes the memorandum on the mining industry submitted by the Commission and recognizes the need for a common approach by the Community and in particular for co-ordination of national and Community measures and budgetary instruments assigned to industrial development;

Calls on the Commission, in consultation with the Member States, to continue without delay with preparation of the specific measures contained in the action envisaged in the memorandum, having regard to the relevant Community provisions;

Emphasizes that in carrying out specific measures priority should be given to the following points:

1. on R&D, any adjustment of current programmes such as the framework programmes must follow from an examination of national efforts, rigorous analysis of actual requirements and identification of the most appropriate Community action;

2. the Structural Funds' existing allocations and the EIB's loans could, if necessary, provide as far as possible the necessary assistance for the development of mining projects of Community scope, including exploration projects;
3. with the completion of the internal market in prospect, a study should be made by the Member States and the Commission with the aim of eliminating administrative and/or fiscal obstacles and improving the socio-economic framework for the sector;
4. particular attention should be paid to examining training and education requirements in the field of geology and mining engineering, with combined action possibly being sought between Member States and also with major mining third countries.

AID TO SHIPBUILDING

The Council took note of the Commission report on the implementation in 1987-1988 of the Sixth Council Directive on aid to shipbuilding.

Following an introductory statement by Vice-President BRITTAN, the Council held a discussion on matters arising from the report.

EFTA COUNTRIES: FACILITATION OF INSPECTIONS IN THE CARRIAGE OF GOODS

The Council adopted a Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland on the facilitation of physical inspections and administrative facilities in respect of the carriage of goods.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSNuclear matters

At its meeting on 26 September 1988, the Council adopted conclusions on the technological problems of nuclear safety.

At the present meeting, it again adopted conclusions in response to a communication from the Commission on assurance of safety of nuclear power plants, which described the safety objectives and methods of fulfilling them used in the Community for the design and operation of light water reactors and liquid metal fast breeder reactors.

In connection with the September 1988 conclusions, which provided for the extension of the Commission's work to all types of nuclear power plants, the Council in particular stressed the importance of ensuring international awareness and understanding of methods used to assure and verify the safety of nuclear installations; noting that technological progress was a cornerstone of nuclear safety. Also recognizing the importance of continuous critical review of all the elements contributing to such safety, it encouraged the Commission to play an active role in all these areas at Community and international level.

Internal market

The Council formally adopted its common positions on the:

- twelfth Directive on company law concerning single-member private limited companies (see press release 7324/89 (Presse 112), p. 9);
- Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment (PPE) (see press release 7324/89 (presse 112), p. 10).

Environment

The Council formally adopted Directives:

- on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry (see press release 7087/89 (Presse 102), p. 15);
- amending Directive 80/779/EEC on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates (see press release 7087/89 (Presse 102), p. 13);
- on the reduction of air pollution from existing municipal waste-incineration plants (see press release 7087/89 (Presse 102)).

The Council also formally adopted the Resolution on the greenhouse effect and the Community (see press release 7087/89 (Presse 102), p. 4).

Transport

The Council formally adopted the Directive amending Directives:

- 74/561/EEC on admission to the occupation of road haulage operator in national and international transport operations;
- 74/562/EEC on admission to the occupation of road passenger transport operator in national and international transport operations;
- 77/796/EEC aiming at the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications for goods haulage operators and road passenger transport operators, including measures intended to encourage these operators effectively to exercise their right to freedom of establishment.

(see press release 5383/89 (Presse 39))

Consumer credit

The Council formally adopted its common position on the Directive amending Directive 87/102/EEC for the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning consumer credit (see press release 6882/89 (Presse 97), p. 4).

Education

The Council and the Ministers, meeting within the Council, took note of the following reports:

- first report, drawn up by the Education Committee, on the implementation of the Resolution of 3 June 1985 on equal opportunities for girls and boys, in education;
- second annual report by the Commission on the implementation of the COMMETT programme (1988);
- second annual report by the Commission on the implementation of the ERASMUS programme (1988).

Commercial policy and customs union

The Council formally adopted Regulations:

- increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota opened for 1989 for ferro-chromium containing more than 6% by weight of carbon (from 300 000 to 450 000 tonnes);
- opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for:
  - = magnetrons with a power output of less than 1 000 W, for the manufacture of microwave ovens - 600 000 items at zero duty;
  - = 1,3: 2,4-Di-O-Benzylidene-D-Glucitol, with a purity of 96% or more by weight - 10 tonnes at zero duty;

- opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain kinds of tert-butyl-hydroperoxide and cellulose acetate-butyrate.

#### ECSC

The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, formally adopted the:

- Decision on certain measures to be applied, in respect of State-trading countries, to trade in iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty;
- Decision amending the Decision of 21 December 1988 on the opening of a zero-duty tariff quota for flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel for the Federal Republic of Germany (increased from 1 500 to 3 000 tonnes);
- Decision on the opening of a zero-duty tariff quota for flat-rolled products of silicon-electrical steel for the Benelux countries (300 tonnes from 1 July to 31 December 1989).

#### Appointments

Acting on proposals from Member States' Governments, the Council appointed the following as members of the Advisory Committee of the Euratom Supply Agency:

#### BELGIUM

Mr Pierre GOLDSCHMIDT  
Mr Jean MORELLE  
Mr Théo VAN RENTERGEM

#### IRELAND

Mr Martin BRENNAN

## DENMARK

Mr Anton BECK  
Mr Terkel NIELSEN

## GERMANY

Reg-Dir. Dr Rolf-Peter RANDL  
Mr Maximilian METZGER  
Mr Franz BESCHORNER  
Mr Karl FRANK  
Dr Horst KESSE  
Dipl.-Ing. Wolfgang SCHOBER

## GREECE

Mr K. PAPASTERGIOU  
Mr S. SYNETOS  
Mr G. HATZIYIANNIS

## SPAIN

Mr Luis DEL VAL HERNANDEZ  
Mr José Antonio RUIZ LÓPEZ-RUA  
Mr Fernando PASTOR RIDRUEJO  
Mr Javier PINEDO CABEZUDO  
Mr Gonzalo RAMOS PUIG

## FRANCE

Mr Jean-Claude BERAULT  
Mr Louis-Francis DURRET  
Mr Etienne CHEVENIER  
Mr Jean-Luc ROUSSEAU  
Mr Jean BEAUFRERE  
Mr Guy COSTE

## ITALY

Mr Paolo VENDITTI  
Mr Giovanni CUTTICA  
Mr Stefano REYNAUD  
Mr Marcello PALANDRI  
Mr Nunzio SECOLO  
Mr Paolo VALENTINI

## NETHERLANDS

Mr C.J. JOSEPH  
Mr J.J. DE JONG  
Mr H.M. VAN MARLE

## PORTUGAL

Mr José FOGAÇA MONIZ BETTENCOURT  
Mr Henrique Joao CARREIRA PICH  
Mr Hélio José XAVIER VIEIRA

## UNITED KINGDOM

Mr P.H. AGRELL  
Mr D. ASTON  
Mr R.D. MARSH  
Mr M. TOWNSEND  
Mr Peter DANIELS  
Mr Edward HANNINGTON

28.VI.89

Acting on a proposal from the Spanish Government, the Council also appointed Mr José GARCIA MORALES member of the Economic and Social Committee to replace the late Mr Manuel MARTIN ALMENDRO for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 20 September 1990.

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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

6881/89 (Presse 96)

1325th Council meeting  
- Agriculture -  
Brussels, 29 and 30 May 1989

President:

Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA

Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium

Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER                      State Secretary for European Affairs and  
Agriculture

Denmark

Mr Laurits TOERNAES                      Minister for Agriculture

Germany

Mr Ignaz KIECHLE                      Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and  
Forestry

Mr Walter KITTEL                      State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and  
Forestry

Greece

Mr Elias LYMBEROPOULOS                      Deputy Permanent Representative

Spain

Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA                      Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Mr Vicente ALBERO                      President of the Fund for the Regulation of  
Agricultural Products and Prices  
(FORPPA)

France

Mr Henri NALLET                      Minister for Agriculture

Ireland

Mr Michael O'KENNEDY                      Minister for Agriculture and Food

Mr Liam AYLWARD                      Minister of State at the Department of Energy,  
with special responsibility for Forestry.

Italy

Mr Calogero MANNINO

Minister for Agriculture

Luxembourg

Mr Marc FISCHBACH

Minister for Agriculture and Viticulture

Mr René STEICHEN

State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture

Netherlands

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture

Portugal

Mr Alvaro BARRETO

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

United Kingdom

Mr John Mc GREGOR

Minister for Agriculture

Commission

Mr R Mac SHARRY

Member

COMMUNITY STRATEGY AND ACTION PROGRAMME FOR THE FORESTRY SECTOR

The Council adopted a Community forestry action programme for 1989-1992, of which the five priority areas are as follows:

- afforestation of agricultural land
- development and optimal utilization of woodland in rural areas
- cork programme
- protection of forests
- accompanying measures

These objectives will be achieved by applying the following Decision and seven Regulations:

- Regulation A: provides for afforestation aid to be extended to anyone afforesting agricultural land (amendment of Regulation (EEC) No 797/85)
- Regulation B: relates to the scheme to develop and optimally utilize woodlands in rural areas (implementing provisions for Regulation (EEC) No 4256/88)
- Regulation C I: aims to extend the applicaiton of the measures laid down by Article 7(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 to all processed cork products
- Regulation C II: introduces provisional measures to improve the conditions under which forestry products are processed and marketed (inclusion under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77)

- Decision D: sets up a Standing Forestry Committee
- Regulation E: concerns the protection of forests against atmospheric pollution (amendment improving on the measures already introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 3528/86)
- Regulation F: relates to the protection of forests against fire (amending Regulation (EEC) No 3529/86)
- Regulation G: establishes a Forestry Information and Communication system (EFICS).

The measures proposed in this programme will benefit the Community in the short and medium term:

- in the short term, they will lead to increased protection of forests, afforestation of land no longer used for agricultural purposes, revitalization of a particular declining sector and a greater contribution by the forestry sector to the development of rural areas of the Community;
- in the medium term, they will result in a general improvement of the situation in the forestry sector which will allow it to fulfil more efficiently its essential functions for the benefit of the Community.

For the majority of these measures, the Community's financial participation will be provided by the EAGGF Guidance Section.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

The Council agreed to grant a further temporary extension of the provisions in force on the arrangements for importing New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom on special terms.

This extension will apply from 1 to 30 June 1989. Consequently, the quantity admitted for import for the period 1 January to 30 June 1989 on the same terms as previously will be 37 250 tonnes.

SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT

The Council once again held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the Commission proposal on adjustments to the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat and how it related to the proposal on the external aspect of this sector.

After the discussion the Council asked the Commission to revise its proposal on the reform of the arrangements in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector as soon as possible, taking into account, in particular, the comments made by the delegations, so that at its next meeting the Council would be able to resume fruitful discussion of the matter.

TESTING FOR BRUCELLOSIS IN CERTAIN TYPES OF SWINE

The Council adopted the Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards administrative areas and a cessation of serological testing for brucellosis in certain types of swine.

The new Directive aims to reduce, for certain types of swine entering intra-Community trade, the number of serological tests required, because of the decline in the extent of the disease and the changes in production methods.

PURE-BRED BREEDING SHEEP AND GOATS

The Council adopted the Directive laying down the basic rules to enable intra-Community trade in pure-bred breeding sheep and goats to be liberalized.

The aim of the Directive, in the context of the completion of the internal market, is to abolish all barriers to trade in animals of this type from 1 January 1991.

This objective would be achieved in particular by:

- the harmonization of entries in flock books;
- Member States being allowed to require the presentation of certificates established in accordance with a Community procedure.

USE OF PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS CONTAINING CERTAIN ACTIVE SUBSTANCES

The Council adopted the Directive amending Directive 79/117/EEC prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances.

The purpose of the amendment is to confirm the prohibition, from 31 December 1989, of the use of ethylene oxide for dried vegetables, cocoa powder and cake, and tobacco leaves.

Nevertheless, where there are no satisfactory alternative methods of treatment for certain products, the Directive provides for the extension for one year (until 31 December 1990) of the derogations for the treatment of dried herbs and spices, as well as of dried herbs intended to be used as medicinal products.

MARKETING OF SEED POTATOES

The Council adopted a Directive amending Directive 66/403/EEC on the marketing of seed potatoes.

The amendment is designed:

- on the one hand, to extend the scope of the above Directive so that from now on it will apply not only to viruses but also to other harmful organisms;
- on the other hand, to extend the derogations allowing some Member States to import certain varieties of seed potatoes from Canada and Poland.

- MARKETING OF COMPOUND FEEDINGSTUFFS
  
- MAXIMUM LEVELS FOR PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN AND ON CERTAIN PRODUCTS OF PLANT ORIGIN, INCLUDING FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
  
- PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION INTO THE MEMBER STATES OF ORGANISMS HARMFUL TO PLANTS OR PLANT PRODUCTS

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on the matter.

#### EEC-UNITED STATES TRADE RELATIONS

Like the General Affairs Council which met on 22 May 1989, the Agriculture Council, at the specific request of one delegation, looked at the position as regards EEC-United States trade relations, particularly in relation to oilseeds (soya).

Great concern was expressed, and the Council confirmed the need to keep a careful eye on this matter, which is at present under discussion in the GATT. The Commission undertook to keep the Council informed on how the situation developed.

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MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSOther Decisions in the field of the common agricultural policy

The Council formally adopted:

- the Decision amending 7th Decision 85/355/EEC on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops and 7th Decision 85/356/EEC on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries.

This amendment is aimed in particular at granting Uruguay equivalence as to the inspection of certain species.

- the Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.

The amendment extends until 31 December 1991, the time limit for determining the measures necessary for harmonization of the procedures and formalities relating to seed and to the diseases for which it is the vector.

- the Regulation laying down general rules for granting aid for hemp seed.

The rules also relate to the monitoring of the area in the Community in which the seed has been sown and harvested.

Following the agreement of substance reached at its meeting in December 1988, and since a common position was formally adopted last January, the Council, taking into account the European Parliament's Decision under the co-operation procedure, formally adopted the Regulation laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks (see Press Release 10148/88 (Presse 205)).

#### Own resources

The Council formally adopted the Regulations:

- implementing Decision 88/376/EEC/EURATOM on the system of the Communities' own resources
- on the definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from value-added tax.

The adoption of these two Regulations was the last element needed for implementing the reform of the Community's own resources system. In particular, they contain the procedures for application of the 4th resource, those relating to the operation of the monetary reserve and the determination of the VAT base, as well as the procedures for informing the Commission about fraud and irregularities.

Furthermore, during conciliation with the European Parliament on 17 April, the Council, in order to strengthen the role of the Commission in combatting fraud, in accordance with Parliament's wishes, gave the Commission the power to check directly on operations relating to own resources. Finally, the Council agreed that the committees assisting the Commission in the implementation of the two Regulations should be Advisory Committees.

#### Uruguay Round - tropical products

The Council formally adopted the Regulation on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff, designed to apply autonomously the changes in duties which result from the offer made by the Community in the context of the Uruguay Round of negotiations at the Mid-Term Review in Montreal.

The Community made a threefold contribution in this area, consisting of, firstly, a large number of tariff reductions based on the most-favoured-nation principle, secondly, the abolition of a number of quantitative restrictions applied by the Member States to tropical products and, thirdly, a series of concessions to the least developed developing countries.

It is the first of these elements which is covered by the Regulation adopted on this occasion, in accordance with the Ministerial Declaration of Punta del Este which provides for the rapid implementation of the results obtained in the tropical products sector. The Commission is preparing proposals for the two other elements.

It will also be recalled that in December 1988, in the context of the GSP 89, the Council decided on the implementation of certain of the Community offers on tropical products made at the Mid-term Review.

#### Customs Union

The Council formally adopted the Regulations:

- temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of agricultural products
- temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on certain industrial products (microelectronics and related sectors)
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 on the common organization of the market in fishery products and Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the tariff and statistical nomenclature and the Common Customs Tariff.

#### Relations with Sweden

The Council formally adopted the Decision concerning the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of Agreed Minutes between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden on apples and pears, negotiated under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Seville World Fair 1992

The Council agreed that the Commission should take part in the Seville World Fair in 1992, grouped together with the Member States, with an overall budget allocation of MECU 11,7 covering the period up to 1992.

Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice

The Council approved the amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice which had been made necessary by the establishment of a Court of First Instance of the Communities.

ECSC

The Council gave its assent, under the second paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty:

- to the co-financing of the construction of the Rion-Antirion Bridge in the South-West of Greece
- to the co-financing of the construction of the first phase of two lines for the city of Athens underground railway.

Appointment at the General Secretariat of the Council

The Council has appointed Mr Jean-Claude PIRIS to the post of established official, grade A1 in the Legal Service of the Council, with effect from 1 June 1989. From 1 January 1990, Mr PIRIS will hold the office of Legal Advisor (Director-General of the Legal Service) to the Council.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

6882/89 (Presse 97)

1326th Council meeting

- CONSUMER AFFAIRS -

Luxembourg, 1 June 1989

President: Mr Julian GARCIA VARGAS  
Minister for Health and Consumer Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Willy CLAES

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister for Economic Affairs, Planning and Educational Reform

Denmark:

Mr Torben Mailand CHRISTENSEN

Deputy Permanent Representative

Germany:

Mr Christian Otto SCHLECHT

State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr Elias LYMBEROPOULOS

Deputy Permanent Representative

Spain:

Mr Julian GARCIA VARGAS

Minister for Health and Consumer Affairs

Mr Luis FERNANDEZ NORIEGA

Deputy Minister for Health and Consumer Affairs

France:

Mrs Véronique NEIERTZ

State Secretary for Consumer Affairs, attached to the Ministre d'Etat, Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs and the Budget

Ireland:

Mr Denis O'LEARY

Deputy Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI

Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Johnny LAHURE

State Secretary for Economic Affairs  
and Health

Netherlands:

Mr A.J. EVENHUIS

State Secretary for Economic Affairs

Portugal:

Mr MACARIO CORREIA

State Secretary for the Environment and  
Natural Resources

United Kingdom:

Mr Eric FORTH

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,  
Department of Trade and Industry  
(Industry and Consumer Affairs)

Commission:

Mr Karel VAN MIERT

Member

CONSUMER CREDIT

The Council reached unanimous agreement on the substance of a common position on a Directive aimed at supplementing Directive 87/102 on the approximation of laws concerning consumer credit.

The aim of this supplement is to introduce a Community method for calculating the APR in order to provide consumers with more information. The APR, or annual percentage rate of charge, is the rate which equalizes, on an annual basis, the present value of all future or existing commitments (loans, repayments and charges) agreed by the creditor and the borrower. This rate will be calculated in accordance with a mathematical formula annexed to the Directive.

As a transitional measure, Member States which, prior to notification of the Directive, used a formula other than that given in the Annex to the Directive may continue to do so until 31 December 1995. Six months before that date, and on the basis of a Commission report accompanied by a proposal, the Council will be called on to take a Decision on the introduction of a single Community mathematical formula.

The agreement also covers establishment of the principle of including credit cost items in calculating the APR. Only certain items specifically provided for in the Directive may in fact be excluded.

Both the basic Directive and the current amendment apply to loans of amounts of between ECU 200 and 2 000.

The justification for the Directive lies not only in the need to protect consumers, but also in the need for transparency in offers as part of the process of completing the Internal Market in 1992.

FUTURE PRIORITIES FOR RE-LAUNCHING CONSUMER PROTECTION POLICY AND PROMOTING CONSUMERS' INTERESTS

The Council achieved a political consensus on most of the points contained in the draft Resolution on future priorities for re-launching consumer protection policy.

At the end of its discussions, it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to press on with its work in order to enable the Resolution to be adopted rapidly.

ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CONSUMER PRODUCTS

The Council adopted the conclusions set out below having regard to the Commission report on experience gained in the first two years of the demonstration project with a view to introducing a Community system of information on accidents involving consumer products (EHLASS system):

"After studying the abovementioned report, the Council agreed on the demonstration project being continued under conditions which make it possible to ensure the representativeness of the information provided and to take a decision on the possible introduction of a Community system of information on accidents involving consumer products.

The Council notes that the Commission undertakes to submit urgently a proposal for a Decision enabling the Council to adopt as quickly as possible the financial allocation considered necessary for the last two years of the project and an indicative breakdown of the allocation, in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 3 of the Council Decision of 22 April 1986. The proposal should be accompanied by all the necessary background information.

Pending a decision on the proposal, the Council signifies as of now agreement in principle to a financial allocation of ECU 5 million for the last two years of the project, viz. until 1 December 1990, this sum representing the equivalent, pro rata temporis, of the financial allocation adopted for the first three years of the project."

CONSUMER EDUCATION

The Council took note of the submission of the Commission report on consumer education in primary and secondary schools.

This report is in response to the Council Resolution of 9 June 1986 on promoting consumer education during compulsory schooling.

The report stresses the need to accentuate the incorporation of consumer education in education, teacher training and the development of teaching materials.

GENERAL SAFETY OF PRODUCTS

The Council held an initial discussion on a new proposal for a Directive on the approximation of laws concerning the general safety of products. The aim of the proposal is to establish general provisions for product safety without prejudice to sectoral Community rules in force at present or to be proposed in the future.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine this dossier.

OTHER DECISIONSAgricultural policy

The Council formally adopted the Regulations:

- amending Regulations Nos 2240/88 and 2285/88 in respect of the rules for applying the intervention threshold for lemons.

The aim of this proposal is to take into account, for lemons, when establishing any over-run of the intervention threshold fixed for a given marketing year, the quantities withdrawn over a period of twelve consecutive months overlapping with that marketing year.

- providing for the adjustment of the price applicable to table wine delivered for compulsory distillation in Spain.

The aim of this Regulation is to extend to Spain the compulsory distillation price arrangements adopted by the Council in 1988 in the framework of agricultural stabilizers.

Fight against drugs

The Council formally adopted the Decision authorizing the Community to sign the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances adopted in Vienna on 19 December 1988.

This Convention covers in particular traffic in "precursors", i.e. substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and which are also used for legitimate purposes.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7086/89 (Presse 101)

1327th meeting of the Council

- TRANSPORT -

Luxembourg, 5 June 1989

President: Mr José BARRIONUEVO PEÑA

Minister for Transport, Tourism  
and Communications of the Kingdom of Spain

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Presse 101 - G

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Jean-Luc DEHAENE Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Communications and  
Institutional Reforms

Denmark:

Mr Knud OESTERGAARD Minister for Transport

Germany:

Mr Friedrich ZIMMERMANN Federal Minister for Transport

Greece:

Mr A. ROUSSOPOULOS General Secretary,  
Ministry for Transport

Spain:

Mr José BARRIONUEVO PEÑA Minister for Transport, Tourism  
and Communications

Mr Emilio PEREZ TOURINO Under-Secretary, Ministry for  
Transport, Tourism  
and Communications

France:

Mr Michel DELEBARRE Minister for Transport  
and the Sea

Ireland:

Mr Noel McMAHON General Secretary,  
Ministry for Tourism and  
Transport

Italy:

Mr Giorgio SANTUZ Minister for Transport

Luxembourg:

Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER

Minister for Transport,  
Minister for Public Works,  
Minister for EnergyNetherlands:

Mr N. SMIT-KROES

Minister for Transport and  
Public WorksPortugal:

Mr João de OLIVEIRA MARTINS

Minister for Public Works,  
Transport and  
CommunicationsUnited Kingdom:

Mr Paul CHANNON

Minister for Transport

Commission:

Mr Karel VAN MIERT

Member

POSITIVE MEASURES OF SUPPORT FOR THE COMMUNITY FLEET

The Council held an initial exchange of views on a Commission communication concerning measures intended to maintain and develop a competitive and efficient Community shipping industry and ensure the supply of competitive shipping services in the interests of Community trade.

After outlining the current worrying situation of the Community fleet, the communication goes on to mention a number of different ways of remedying it. It proposes in particular to establish a Community register of vessels in parallel with those kept by the Member States.

The communication also refers to other complementary areas of action such as research, harmonization of technical standards, the training of seafarers, compliance with international standards on safety at sea and application of the freedom to provide services principle to the shipping industry within the Member States (cabotage).

Finally, the communication includes three proposals for Regulations concerning the establishment of a Community register, defining the concept of a Community shipowner and on cabotage, together with a Recommendation for improving the efficiency of checks on vessels by the port State.

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMPUTERIZED RESERVATION SYSTEMS (CRSs)

The Council agreed on a Regulation establishing a code of conduct for computerized reservation systems (CRSs) used for scheduled air passenger services.

This code will apply to all CRSs operating in the Community, irrespective of the status or nationality of the system vendor, the source of the information used or the location of the central data processing unit. This will ensure that CRSs are used in a non-discriminatory and transparent way and also reinforce undistorted competition between air carriers and between CRSs, thereby protecting the interests of consumers.

Subject to a number of derogations, the Regulation will apply from 1 August 1989. The Council will decide on a revision of the Regulation by 1 January 1993 at the latest, on the basis of a proposal to be submitted by the Commission before 31 March 1992.

In addition, the Council asked the Commission to examine in detail the situation regarding CRSs operated by non-scheduled air services and air freight services and, by 31 December 1990 at the latest, submit any proposal which it felt was necessary to ensure that these systems were covered by arrangements similar to those introduced by this Regulation.

AIR TRAFFIC SYSTEM CAPACITY PROBLEMS

The Council of the European Communities and the Ministers for Transport, meeting within the Council, adopted the following Resolution:

- (a) all Member States are invited to consider acceding, at the earliest opportunity, as Contracting Parties to the "EUROCONTROL" International Convention relating to Co-operation for the Safety of Air Navigation; Member States which are also Contracting Parties to EUROCONTROL will strive within that organization to ensure that, where appropriate, measures are adopted to facilitate the accession of any other Member State to that organization;
- (b) Member States undertake to strive for the Commission's participation, with observer status, in the EUROCONTROL Management Committee;
- (c) Member States will co-operate to establish a single air traffic flow management centre, as decided by the ECAC in Frankfurt on 20 October 1988;
- (d) the development of the EUROCONTROL Central Data Bank should be encouraged and forecast techniques constantly improved;
- (e) the need to make progress within EUROCONTROL in working out a common approach towards air traffic control is highlighted;
- (f) it is very important to revitalize and improve the Co-operation Agreement between the Community and EUROCONTROL; the Commission's participation in

studies and research programmes (e.g. the PHARE Programme) should be encouraged and possible financial contributions considered;

- (g) efforts should be made in the relevant fora to make progress in establishing compatible technical and performance specifications for air traffic control systems and equipment;
- (h) improvement of systems for recruiting and training controllers on common bases is of the greatest importance with a view to achieving mutual recognition of certificates or diplomas and, as far as possible, freedom of movement for air traffic controllers;
- (i) Member States should co-operate within EUROCONTROL to ensure that more airspace is made available for civil traffic and that it is used more flexibly and rationally;
- (j) the creation of crisis management units should be maintained and encouraged as an instrument for finding urgent solutions to specific cases of congestion;
- (k) Member States recognize the desirability of implementing, if appropriate by means of Community legal instruments and within the framework of the powers provided for in the Treaty, the decisions or resolutions adopted in the context of air traffic control by the international organizations involved, with the aim of guaranteeing effective and co-ordinated implementation of the necessary measures to tackle European airspace congestion.

SCHEDULED INTER-REGIONAL AIR SERVICES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO

The Council agreed on a Directive amending Directive 83/416/EEC concerning the authorization of scheduled inter-regional air services for the transport of passengers, mail and cargo.

The amendments made by the Directive will bring the provisions of Directive 83/416/EEC into line with those of the Decision on capacity and market access adopted by the Council in December 1987. However, the Directive lays down that the provisions concerning capacity-sharing in the Decision apply only to services provided by aircraft with more than 70 passenger seats.

The Council will decide on the revision of this amended Directive by 30 June 1990 at the latest.

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF ROAD VEHICLESLength of the derogations granted to Ireland and the United Kingdom

The Council reached agreement on the Directive fixing at 31 December 1998 the date of the expiry of the derogations provided for in Directive 85/3/EEC on the weights and dimensions and certain other technical characteristics of certain road vehicles, as last amended by Directive 89/338/EEC in favour of Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Article 8 of Directive 85/3/EEC grants temporary derogations to Ireland and the United Kingdom as regards the maximum authorized weights. These derogations are as follows:

	<u>UK and IRL</u> (in tonnes)	<u>EEC</u> (in tonnes)
- 5 or 6-axle combined vehicles	38 (1)	40 44 (2)
- drive axle	10,5	11,5
- tri-axles of semi-trailers	22,5	24
- motor vehicles		
= 2-axle	17	18
= 4-axle	30	32
- articulated buses	27	28
- 4-axle combined vehicles	35	36 38 (3)

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(1) articulated vehicles only

(2) ISO containers

(3) articulated vehicles under certain conditions

Length of articulated vehicles

The Council agreed by a qualified majority on a Directive amending Directive 85/3/EEC fixing the load length of semi-trailers and increasing the total length of articulated vehicles so as to ensure that cabs are long enough and standardized coupling mechanisms can be installed.

This Directive is aimed more specifically at:

- increasing the total length of an articulated vehicle from 15,50 m to 16,50 m;
- fixing the load length of the semi-trailer by prescribing a maximum distance of 12 m between the fifth-wheel king-pin and the rear of the semi-trailer;
- fixing the maximum distance, measured horizontally, between the axis of the fifth-wheel king-pin and any point at the front of the semi-trailer as 2,04 m.

The maximum length of semi-trailers will therefore be between 13,57 m and 13,61 m.

The provisions of the Directive are due to be implemented on 1 January 1991.

NATIONAL ROAD HAULAGE SERVICES (CABOTAGE)

On the basis of a compromise proposal from the Presidency, the Council reopened discussion of the draft Regulation laying down the conditions under which non-resident carriers may operate national road haulage services within a Member State.

The discussion specifically enabled a number of essential factors for introducing a cabotage system to be identified and these will have to be examined in greater detail in the coming months with a view to the matter being finally resolved by the end of the year.

CHARGING OF TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS TO HEAVY GOODS VEHICLES

The Council approved guidelines on the harmonization of taxes in the road haulage sector; these would be forwarded to the ECOFIN Council.

MAXIMUM PERMITTED BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

The Council held a brief exchange of views on a proposal for a Directive relating to the maximum permitted blood alcohol concentration for vehicle drivers.

It is proposed to fix a maximum blood alcohol concentration of 0,5 mg per ml for drivers of motor vehicles with two or more wheels.

The President noted that there was not yet a sufficient majority for adopting this proposal.

COMPULSORY USE OF SAFETY BELTS IN VEHICLES OF LESS THAN 3,5 TONNES

The Council briefly discussed a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to compulsory use of safety belts in vehicles of less than 3,5 tonnes.

The aim of the proposal is to make compulsory the wearing of safety belts:

- in the front and rear seats of vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising no more than 9 seats (vehicles in category M1);
- in the front seats of minibuses and lorries of no more than 3,5 tonnes (vehicles in categories M2 and N1).

The President noted that there was not yet a sufficient majority for adopting this proposal.

TREAD DEPTH OF TYRES

The Council agreed by a qualified majority on a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the tread depth of tyres of certain categories of motor vehicles and of their trailers.

The aim of this proposal is to increase road safety by making compulsory a minimum tread depth of 1,6 mm on tyres of vehicles used for the carriage of passengers and comprising no more than 9 seats and of vehicles used for the carriage of goods with a maximum weight not exceeding 3,5 tonnes.

The date of entry into force of the Directive will be 1 January 1992.

#### ROAD HAULAGE STATISTICS

The Council agreed to amend Directive 78/546/EEC on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road, as part of regional statistics.

The amendments cover the following points:

- the competent statistical services of the Member States should communicate to the Commission on a quarterly basis certain statistics which are currently collected on an annual basis;
- the scope of the Directive would be widened to include so-called "third-party" carriage, i.e. the carriage of goods by road, effected by means of motor vehicles registered in a Member State, between two other Member States or between another Member State and a third country;
- the Member States would abolish all formalities at the crossing of frontiers between Member States;
- a certain number of individually named East European third countries would be added to the list of third countries in Annex III to enable a comparison to be made with similar lists covering other forms of transport and to enable the flow of goods to or from East European countries to be better monitored;
- the Member States would receive financial assistance from the Community during the first three years of implementation of the new statistical returns.

EEC/THIRD COUNTRY OF TRANSIT NEGOTIATIONS

The Commission submitted to the Council a report on the progress of the negotiations with the third countries of transit (Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia).

After discussing the matter, the Council adopted a series of conclusions with a view to continuing negotiations with the countries concerned.

COMMUNITY ACTION ON TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Commission representative introduced the communication to the Council - adopted that very day by the Commission - concerning the financing of transport infrastructures.

OTHER DECISION IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

The Council agreed on a statement concerning container standardization in respect of the new generation of containers.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSRelations with the EFTA countries

The Representatives of the ECSC Member States, meeting within the Council, approved the two Additional Protocols to the agreements between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland following the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Republic of Portugal to the Community (the EFTA States are suspending their duties on imports from Spain of goods covered by the ECSC-EFTA Agreements).

The Council adopted the Regulation opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain quality wines (85 000 hl at zero duty) and sparkling wines (2 000 hl at zero duty) originating in Austria for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990.

Fisheries

The Council adopted the Regulation amending Regulation No 3950/88 allocating for 1989 Community catch quotas for cod in Greenland waters (NAFO 1: 16 000 t, of which 12 320 t for Germany and 3 680 t for the United Kingdom; ICES XIV/V: 11 500 t, of which 10 000 t for Germany and 1 500 t for the United Kingdom).

Energy

The Council adopted the Decision on a Community action programme for improving the efficiency of electricity use (see Energy Council Press Release of 11.V.89 - 6371/89 (Presse 73)).

Social Affairs

The Council adopted the Resolution on continuing vocational training (see Labour and Social Affairs Council Press Release of 5.IV.89 - 5754/89 (Presse 54)).

The Council adopted the Decision on the renewal of the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training.

Appointments

The Council decided on the replacement of two full members of the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers.

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

1328th meeting of the Council

- Environment -

Luxembourg, 8-9 June 1989

President: Mr. Sáenz Cosculluela  
Minister for Public Works and Town Planning

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from the Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1989.

## 1328th meeting

2.7.6. Environment (Luxembourg, 8 and 9 June)<sup>1</sup>

*President:* Mr Sáenz Cosculluela, Spanish Minister for Public Works and Town Planning.

*Commission:* Mr Ripa di Meana.

### *Main items:*

Titanium dioxide pollution: agreement on a proposal for a Directive (→ point 2.1.115);

Pollution by small-engined vehicles: substantive agreement on an amendment to a Directive (→ point 2.1.117);

Pollution by existing municipal waste incineration plants: substantive agreement on a proposal for a Directive (→ 2.1.118);

Sulphur dioxide: agreement on an amendment to a Directive (→ point 2.1.119);

Greenhouse effect: agreement on a resolution (→ points 2.1.120 and 3.2.1);

Restricted use of genetically modified organisms: agreement on a proposal for a Directive (→ point 2.1.122).

### *Other business:*

Deliberate release of genetically modified organisms: detailed debate;

Limit values and quality objectives for the emission of certain dangerous substances: examination of a proposal for an amendment to a Directive;

Protection of natural habitats, wild flora and fauna: policy debate;

Nitrate pollution of water: exchange of views;

Protection of the African elephant: President's conclusions;

Tropical forests: President's conclusions.

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<sup>1</sup> Previous meeting: Bull. EC 3-1989, point 2.7.7.

## Titanium dioxide

2.1.115. On a proposal from the Commission,<sup>1</sup> amended for the third time<sup>2</sup> on 8 June in the light of Parliament's opinion,<sup>3</sup> the Council adopted on 21 June a Directive laying down procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry. The Directive's provisions include a ban from 31 December on discharges in water of certain types of treatment waste, a reduction in discharges into the atmosphere of certain types of dust, and quality objectives.

OJ C 138, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.82.  
COM(89) 292 final; earlier amendments: OJ C 167, 27.6.1984; Bull. EC 6-1984, point 2.1.75; OJ C 73, 21.3.1989; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.210.  
OJ C 158, 26.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.144.

## Harmful motor-vehicle emissions

2.1.117. On 9 June the Council reached substantive agreement on an amendment to Council Directive 70/220/EEC of 20 March 1970<sup>5</sup> concerning air pollution caused by motor-vehicle engines of less than 1.4 litres.

The Council accepted in broad outline the Commission proposal,<sup>6</sup> as amended in May<sup>7</sup> to take account of the substantive amendments to the common position of the Council,<sup>8</sup> as proposed by Parliament.<sup>9</sup>

The Council did, however, set the dates of entry into force of compulsory definitive standards for new models and new vehicles entering into service at 1 July 1992 (instead of 1 January 1993) and 31 December 1992 (instead of 1 October 1993) respectively. The values are those proposed by the Commission (for type-approval: 19 g/test for CO and 5 g/test for HC and NO<sub>x</sub>; for control of conformity of production: 22 g/test for CO and 5.8 g/test for HC and NO<sub>x</sub>).

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 76, 6.4.1970; OJ L 81, 14.4.1970.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 56, 27.2.1988; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.103; OJ C 321, 14.12.1988; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.1.166.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 134, 31.5.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.148.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.1.167; Bull. EC 12-1988, point 2.1.214.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 120, 16.5.1989; Bull. EC 4-1989, point 2.1.111.

## Municipal waste

2.1.118. At its meeting of 8 and 9 June the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,<sup>1</sup> adopted Directive 89/369/EEC on the prevention of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants,<sup>2</sup> and agreed to Directive 89/429/EEC on the reduction of air pollution from existing incineration plants, which it adopted on 21 June.<sup>3</sup> In the case of the latter, the Council adopted a six-year deadline for the adaptation of large installations and reformulated the provisions concerning combustion conditions.

## Sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates

2.1.119. On 21 June the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,<sup>4</sup> formally adopted a Directive, on which it had reached agreement on 8 and 9 June, amending Council Directive 80/779/EEC of 15 July 1980, concerning air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates.<sup>5</sup> The Council set a deadline of 24 months (instead of 18) for incorporating the Directive into national law.

## Greenhouse effect

2.1.120. On 21 June the Council formally adopted a resolution on the greenhouse effect,<sup>6</sup> which confirms that the Community will make an active contribution to discussions to prepare the ground for the negotiation of an international agreement on climatic change. The Council also emphasized the need for a prompt review of Community policies which have become incompatible with a strategy for combating the greenhouse effect. It sets out the main areas of an extensive world-wide programme for examining the consequences of the greenhouse effect and the measures to be implemented, and calls for public opinion to be kept fully informed.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 75, 23.3.1988; Bull. EC 2-1988, point 2.1.102.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 163, 14.6.1989.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 203, 15.7.1989.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 254, 30.9.1988; Bull. EC 9-1988, point 2.1.86.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 229, 30.8.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.71.

<sup>6</sup> The full text of this resolution is given in point 3.2.1; OJ C 183, 20.7.1989.

## Biotechnology

2.1.122. At the meeting of 8 and 9 June the Council reached an agreement on the proposal for a Directive on the contained use of genetically modified organisms,<sup>9</sup> which provides for a stricter procedure than that proposed by the Commission and an amendment of the legal basis from Article 100a to Article 130s of the Treaty; this amendment will require fresh consultations with Parliament.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 198, 28.7.1988; Bull. EC 3-1988, point 2.1.125.

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<sup>1</sup> Previous opinion: OJ C 158, 26.6.1989; Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.1.151; opinion of the Economic and Social Committee: OJ C 23, 30.1.1989; Bull. EC 11-1988, point 2.1.173.

## 2. The greenhouse effect

3.2.1. On 9 June the Council adopted the following resolution:

'The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft resolution submitted by the Commission,

Whereas the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community provides for the development and implementation of action by the Community on the environment;

Whereas the available scientific data, in particular results from Community environmental research programmes, show that the composition of the atmosphere is being significantly modified by human activities and according to the available climatic models this could bring about, by the greenhouse effect, climatic modifications having a serious impact on the environment, on human beings and their activities;

Whereas it is therefore urgent to examine possibilities for action aiming at preventing or reducing the risks involved in the greenhouse effect;

Whereas the European Council held at Rhodes in December 1988 underlined the need for an effective international response to global problems such as the greenhouse effect;

Whereas in the framework of recent international conferences, in particular those held in Toronto in June 1988, in London and The Hague in March 1989 and in Nairobi in May 1989, a very broad consensus has been reached on the need for urgent consideration of measures to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases;

Whereas, given the complexity of the greenhouse effect and the many and far-reaching implications both of the greenhouse effect and of possible measures to prevent or to mitigate its consequences, a careful prior examination of policy options is required;

Whereas it is important that the Community and its Member States should make an effective contribution to the drawing-up of policy decisions within the appropriate international forums,

1. Underlines the global dimension of the greenhouse effect and the need for the Community and the Member States to play their full part in the definition and implementation of a global response to the problem. Such a response should be made without further delay, irrespective of remaining uncertainties on some scientific aspects of the greenhouse effect;

2. Considers that the conclusion of an international agreement on climate change is necessary; welcomes the preparatory work presently under way in the framework of the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization;

Confirms that the Community and the Member States must make an important contribution to the preparation of such an agreement;

3. Confirms that, in accordance with the conclusions of the Council of 2 March 1989, the Community will participate actively in the revision by 1990 of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer with the aim of eliminating production and consumption of CFCs regulated by that Protocol by the end of the century; furthermore, declares that present levels of consumption and production of these CFCs, both within the Community and worldwide, should be reduced by at least 85% as soon as possible; notes that action must also be taken regarding other substances which are relevant to the greenhouse effect including CFCs which are not covered by the Montreal Protocol;

4. Declares that afforestation and measures to improve vegetation cover within the Community should be intensified and that the Community should play its full part in international efforts to arrest the destruction of the tropical rain forests and the process of desertification;

5. Invites the Commission to reconsider, as soon as possible, existing Community policies and guidelines which may no longer be appropriate in the light of the need to combat the greenhouse effect; declares that the Community and its Member States should take proper account in future policy decisions of the problem of potential climatic change linked to the greenhouse effect; invites the Commission and Member States to take urgent action to increase energy savings; to improve energy efficiency; to promote the development and use of energy sources, such as non-fossil fuels, which will not contribute to the greenhouse effect; and to give high priority to the development and introduction in the Member States of innovative, commercially viable technologies in these fields. In this context due account must be taken of safety aspects, security of supply, environmental impact, public health and economic considerations;

6. Invites the Commission urgently to consider action within the framework of Community aid programmes for developing countries aiming at reconciling their development requirements with constraints stemming from the greenhouse effect, and helping them, when needed, to adapt to the

potentially unavoidable impact of the greenhouse effect;

7. Stresses the importance and urgency of intensifying national and Community research efforts and studies so as better to understand the greenhouse effect and assess its potential environmental and socioeconomic impact;

8. Welcomes the initiative of the Commission to launch a substantial policy-options study programme; considers that the main areas of such a programme should be:

(i) identification and technical assessment of measures and technologies which can help reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, in particular CO<sub>2</sub>, or other measures, including afforestation and prevention of forest fires, which can otherwise combat the greenhouse effect,

(ii) analysis of environmental, economic, industrial, energy, social, agricultural and institutional implications of possible measures and technologies,

(iii) evaluation of likely benefits of different policy options by use of a decision analysis framework,

(iv) identifying measures, such as further coastal protection, necessary to adapt to new situations

which the decision analysis exercise demonstrates are likely to arise as an unavoidable result of the greenhouse effect and drawing up, where necessary, Community policies to implement such measures;

9. Invites the Commission, in executing the work programme, to take full account of other relevant activities on related subjects both inside the Community and worldwide, particularly the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; urges Member States to cooperate actively with the Commission in the execution of the programme and to coordinate their relevant activities within that framework;

10. Invites the Commission and the Member States to ensure that public opinion is fully informed about the greenhouse effect, and the action necessary to combat it, in particular, the need for effort on a worldwide scale and involving the contribution of every citizen;

11. Invites the Commission to submit a report by the end of 1990 at the latest, including proposals for concrete action in the areas referred to above, in particular for measures relating to the problem of CO<sub>2</sub>, with a view to making an effective contribution to the wider international debate.'

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

1329th meeting of the Council

- General Affairs -

Brussels, 3 June 1989

President: Mr. Francisco Fernández Ordóñez  
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Spain

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from the Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1989.

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### 1329th meeting

2.7.7. General Affairs (Brussels, 3 June)<sup>1</sup>

*President:* Mr Fernández Ordóñez, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

*Commission:* Mr Marín.

*Item discussed:*

Third ACP-EEC Ministerial Negotiating Conference: preparation (→ point 2.2.31).

### **Renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention**

2.2.31. The third ACP-EEC Ministerial Negotiating Conference was held in Brussels from 3 to 5 June. It was chaired by

Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara, Prime Minister of Fiji, and Mr Luis Yáñez-Barnuevo, Spanish Secretary of State for International Cooperation and President of the Council. The Commission was represented by Mr Marín.

The progress made since the Ministerial Conference in Brazzaville in February<sup>1</sup> meant Ministers were able to approve formally a series of texts to be included in the new Convention. The Community's new proposals, notably on structural adjustment and toxic waste, and its opening moves on ACP-EEC trade arrangements<sup>2</sup> were well received by the ACP States.

However, no progress was made on other important subjects such as commodities, Stabex and Sysmin. In addition, neither side was able to present a position on the accession of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1989, point 2.2.26.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1989, point 2.2.36.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7189/89 (Presse 109)

1330th Council meeting

- LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS -

Luxembourg, 12 June 1989

President: Mr Manuel CHAVES GONZALEZ

Minister for Labour and Social Security  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium

Mr Luc VAN DEN BRANDE Minister for Labour and Employment

Denmark

Mr Henning DYREMOSE Minister for Labour

Germany

Mr Norbert BLOM Federal Minister for Labour and Social Affairs

Mr Wolfgang VOGT Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for Labour and Social Affairs

Greece

Ms Chrissoula HARISSIOU Special Secretary for Employment, Ministry of Labour

Spain

Mr Manuel CHAVES GONZALEZ Minister for Labour and Social Security

Ms Matilde FERNANDEZ Minister for Social Affairs

Mr Alvaro ESPINA Secretary-General for Employment

France

Mr Jean-Pierre SOISSON Minister for Labour, Employment and Vocational Training

Mr Claude EVIN Minister for Solidarity and for Health and Social Security

Ireland

Mr Michael KEEGAN Secretary of the Department of Labour

Italy

Mr Rino FORMICA Minister for Labour and Social Security

Luxembourg

Mr Benny BERG Minister for Social Security

Mr Jean-Claude JUNCKER Minister for Labour

Netherlands

Mr J. DE KONING Minister for Social Affairs  
and Employment

Portugal

Mr José Albino da SILVA PENEDA Minister for Labour and Social Security

United Kingdom

Mr Norman FOWLER Secretary of State for Employment

Mr John COPE Minister of State for Employment

Mr Peter LLOYD Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,  
Department of Social Security

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Commission

Ms Vasso PAPANDEOU Member

NEW FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE

The Council adopted the Directive on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work.

The Directive constitutes the cornerstone of the new Community policy on the safety and health of workers at work, based on Article 118a of the Treaty and, as that Article prescribes, it contains minimum requirements.

The Directive lays down general principles concerning the prevention of occupational risks, and the training, information, consultation and balanced participation of workers and general principles for their implementation.

These provisions will provide the framework for all the individual directives on the protection of the safety and health of workers at work, such as those on the workplace, machines and personal protection equipment on which the Council adopted a common position on 5 April 1989.

COMMUNITY CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SOCIAL RIGHTS

The Council held a policy debate on the preliminary draft Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights submitted by the Commission.

The Council discussed the general approach adopted by the Commission and the different points of the Charter.

The President concluded that he would forward the draft conclusions in Annex I to the European Council in Madrid (26 and 27 June 1989). These draft conclusions were endorsed by ten delegations; one delegation opposed them and another was unable to adopt a position at that stage.

COMBATING POVERTY

The Council agreed to a Decision establishing a medium-term Community Action Programme concerning the economic and social integration of the economically and socially less privileged groups in society.

This third programme continues and expands the Community's action to combat poverty, begun in the two previous programmes of 1975 and 1984.

Among other things, it provides for pilot projects and innovatory measures, aimed at integrating the economically and socially less privileged groups in society.

It is to last 5 years (1.7.1989 - 30.6.1994) and has been allocated ECU 55 million.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE COMMUNITY

The Council adopted the conclusions on the employment of disabled people in the Community (see Annex II).

SOCIAL ASPECT OF THE RENAVAL PROGRAMME

The Council re-examined the proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a specific Community programme of accompanying social measures to assist workers in the shipbuilding industry who are made redundant or threatened with redundancy.

After its discussion, the Council agreed to return to this item at a future meeting.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN IN MATTERS OF SOCIAL SECURITY

The Council examined the proposal for a Directive completing the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in statutory and occupational social security schemes.

After its examination, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on this item.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS- FAMILY BENEFITS

The Council continued its discussions on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 1408/71 and 574/72 and was informed of some new suggestions by the French delegation.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its proceedings, bearing in mind those suggestions, with a view to reaching an agreement at the earliest opportunity.

- VARIOUS AMENDMENTS

The Council approved the Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 1408/71 and 574/72.

The purpose of the Regulation is to adapt Community legislation to certain newly-arisen situations in the Member States.

- NON-CONTRIBUTORY BENEFITS

The Council examined the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.

It asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on this item.

SHARING OF FAMILY AND PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

On the basis of a draft Presidency Resolution, the Council discussed the question of the sharing of family and professional responsibilities, which is an important factor in achieving equal treatment between men and women.

The Resolution was endorsed by eleven delegations.

ORAL REPORT BY THE PRESIDENCY ON PROGRESS IN CERTAIN SOCIAL POLICY FIELDS

The Council heard an oral report by Ms FERNANDEZ on progress in certain social policy fields, in particular:

- equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security;
- the burden of proof, with regard to equal treatment for men and women;
- sharing of family and professional responsibilities;
- the aged population.

ILO: SAFETY IN THE USE OF CHEMICALS AT WORK

The Council held a political debate on the way in which the Community and the Member States should be represented in the ILO, in view of the tripartite structure of that organization.

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DRAFT COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS (1)

The Council held an in-depth discussion of the preliminary draft Community Charter of Fundamental Social Rights submitted by the Commission at the meeting.

The Council feels that the Commission's preliminary draft incorporates the essentials of the Economic and Social Committee's Opinion of 22 February 1989 and the European Parliament's Resolution of 15 March 1989 and is an important contribution to the process of establishing the social area.

The Council declares that in setting up the single European market social aspects should be given the same importance as economic aspects and they should therefore be developed in a balanced way.

The Council hopes that as the discussions progress the social partners will participate in the examination of fundamental social rights and that the broadest possible consensus will be achieved.

The Council states that the European social area must be based on a list of sufficiently precise and legally binding rights while respecting the principle of subsidiarity and promoting the social dialogue.

The Council feels that the Commission's preliminary draft contains not only a statement of rights, which must be defined with the greatest precision, and compliance with which must be ensured through the adoption of compulsory rules in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties, but also a set of objectives which must be pursued in establishing the European social area and developed through an action programme and common policies without prejudice, on either side to the role of relations based on agreement as recognized in the Single Act.

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(1) These draft conclusions were endorsed by the delegations; one delegation was opposed to them and another was unable to adopt a position at that stage.

The Council considers that the fundamental social rights should be adopted as soon as possible in the form of a Solemn Declaration of Heads of State and Government.

The Council urges the Commission to act immediately to prepare rules on fundamental rights and to draw up the action programme with a view to achieving the social objectives in accordance with the Conclusions of the European Councils in Hanover and Rhodes. The Council also agrees to begin examining the proposals already submitted by the Commission in order to take a decision on them.

The Council notes that without prejudice to any modifications that may be made, there is a general consensus on the fundamental rights set out in the preliminary draft Charter, which constitute the social identity of the Community.

These conclusions will be submitted to the President of the European Council.

PRESS RELEASE

7190/89 (Presse 110)

1331st Council meeting

- General Affairs -

Luxembourg, 12 June 1989

President: Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ ORDOÑEZ

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Leo TINDEMANS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER	State Secretary for European Affairs

Denmark:

Mr Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Jørgen ØRSTRØM MØLLER	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mrs Irmgard ADAM-SCHWAETZER	Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Greece:

Mr Y. KRANIDIOTIS	Executive Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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Spain:

Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ ORDÓÑEZ	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Pedro SOLBES MIRA	State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities
Mr Apolonio RUIZ LIGERO	State Secretary for Trade

France

Mr Roland Dumas

Minister of State,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mrs Edith CRESSON

Minister for European Affairs

Ireland

Mr John H.F. CAMPBELL

Ambassador,  
Permanent RepresentativeItaly:

Mr Giovanni MANZOLINI

State Secretary  
for Foreign AffairsLuxembourg:

Mr Jacques F. POOS

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Netherlands:

B.J.M. Baron van VOORST tot VOORST

State Secretary,  
Ministry of Foreign AffairsPortugal

Mr Joao de DEUS PINHEIRO

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Vitor MARTINS

State Secretary for European  
Integration

United Kingdom:

Sir Geoffrey HOWE

Secretary of State for Foreign  
and Commonwealth Affairs

Mrs Lynda CHALKER

Minister of State, Foreign  
and Commonwealth Office

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o

Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS

President

Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

Mr Manuel MARIN

Vice-President

Mr Abel MATUTES

Member

COUNCIL STATEMENT ON THE OCCASION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

The Council,

Whereas the European Parliament is shortly to be reconstituted for the third time by direct universal suffrage;

Whereas the new Parliament which will result from the elections on 15 to 18 June will operate throughout the final stage of completion of the internal market, to which it will be required to make an important contribution;

- expresses satisfaction, together with the outgoing European Parliament, at the work which has been accomplished, which received considerable impetus following the European Parliament's new responsibilities arising from the Single Act, which it has fully assumed;
- emphasizes the indispensable role the European Parliament plays in the process of European unification;
- reaffirms the need to associate the European Parliament more closely with its decisions at this stage of the full attainment of the Internal Market and the approach to European Union based on the general principle of improved inter-institutional co-operation;
- welcomes the fact that the European Parliament will be elected for the third time by the citizens of the European Community by direct universal suffrage, which testifies to the democratic values which the European Community shares with all its Member States;

- appeals to the citizens of the European Community to take part in the elections for the new European Parliament, and in this way to give concrete expression to their desire to contribute to the enterprise of European unification through their directly elected representatives.

#### PREPARATION FOR THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL IN MADRID

The President informed the Council of the topics which the Presidency intended the European Council to discuss in Madrid on 26 and 27 June 1989.

The Presidency singled out two priorities, viz., Economic and Monetary Union and the Community's social dimension. The discussions would also deal with topical questions relating to political co-operation, the debt problems faced by medium-income countries, and environmental problems - including the Commission's suggestion for a European environmental agency. Lastly, questions would be raised relating to completion of the internal market, co-operation on films and television, frontier checks, research, a people's Europe and the Community's foreign relations.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

The Council adopted directives enabling the Commission to open negotiations with the USSR for a trade and commercial and economic co-operation agreement.

The decision marks a new and very important phase in the development of the Community's relations with East European countries. The negotiating brief takes account of wishes expressed by the USSR, providing for the possibility of wide-ranging co-operation which would develop gradually on the basis of common interest and mutual benefit.

At the same time, the Council adopted negotiating directives for a specific agreement with the USSR on textiles and clothing.

EEC-ALGERIA RELATIONS

The Council prepared the Community position for the 2nd meeting of the EEC-Algeria Co-operation Council, which was held late in the afternoon of the same day.

EURO-ARAB UNIVERSITY

Commissioner MATUTES gave the Council a progress report, briefing it on the Commission's talks on setting up a Euro-Arab university, an idea put forward by the European Parliament in 1984.

The Commission would keep the Council informed of developments.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Pending the European Parliament's Opinion, the Council held an initial discussion on the two draft Decisions on the French overseas departments, one relating to a specific action programme (POSEIDOM) and the other relating to the dock dues arrangements in the departments.

Concluding the discussion, the President found that there was broad consensus on the principle of a specific programme for the overseas departments and a good chance of reaching agreement on detailed procedures.

This being the case, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue discussions, taking account of the Presidency's compromise suggestions, so that the Council could reach final agreement in the autumn, when the European Parliament's Opinion was available.

FISHERIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH GREENLAND

The Council took note of a statement by the Danish Minister on the importance which Denmark attached to the current negotiations with Greenland for a second fisheries protocol, and of information from the Commission indicating that the negotiations could be concluded in the near future.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSCustoms union

The Council adopted a Regulation totally suspending certain customs duties applicable by the Community of Ten to imports from Spain and Portugal.

The Council also adopted a Decision totally suspending customs duties applicable by the Community of Ten to imports from Spain of products covered by the ECSC Treaty, with effect from the same date.

The Regulation is designed to anticipate the dismantling of customs duties on a series of industrial and fisheries products from Spain and Portugal in order to speed up the process of integrating the new Member States into the customs union and thus improve their balance of trade situation (specific arrangements for partial suspension of duties on tinned sardines were already decided on in 1988).

Trade policy

The Council adopted a Decision authorizing the extension or tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries (2nd quarter of 1989).

Relations with Malta

Having received the European Parliament's assent, the Council adopted a Decision concerning the conclusion of the Protocol on financial and technical co-operation between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Malta signed on 20 March 1989 (see press release CEE-M 607/89 (Presse 52) of 20.3.89).

As the contracting parties are expected to notify completion of the necessary procedures within the next few days, this 3rd EEC-Malta Financial Protocol will be able to enter into force on 1 August 1989.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7324/89 (Presse 112)

1332nd Council meeting

- Internal Market -

Brussels, 14 June 1989

President: Mr Pedro SOLBES

State Secretary for Relations  
with the European Communities  
of the Kingdom of Spain



Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI

Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Robert GOEBBELS

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs,  
Foreign Trade and Co-operation,  
State Secretary for Small and Medium-  
sized Businesses and the  
Self-employedNetherlands:

B.J.M. Baron van VOORST tot VOORST

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Vitor A.M. da COSTA MARTINS

State Secretary for European  
IntegrationUnited Kingdom:

Mr Francis MAUDE

Under-Secretary of State,  
Department of Trade and  
IndustryCommission:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN

Vice-President

Sir Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

Mr Jean DONDELINGER

Member

Mrs Christiane SCRIVENER

Member

SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES

The Council adopted the Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on 516 chemical and allied products.

The Regulation is in response to the needs of user industries and covers production goods for which Community output is non-existent or insufficient.

TERMS OF PAYMENT OF A CUSTOMS DEBT

The Council adopted the Regulation on the entry in the accounts and terms of payment of the amounts of the import duties or export duties resulting from a customs debt.

The Regulation introduces Community rules for inclusion in the accounts (entry in the accounts books by the authorities) of amounts of customs duties, and also transforms into a Regulation the existing Directive on deferred payment of customs duties (introduced as Directive 69/76/EEC, amended and extended by Directive 78/453/EEC).

TEMPORARY IMPORTATION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORT

The Council adopted the Regulation on the temporary importation of means of transport.

The Regulation, based on Article 113 of the EEC Treaty, is designed to harmonize at Community level the temporary importation of means of transport into the customs territory of the Community. It supplements Regulation No 3599/82 of 21 December 1982 on temporary importation arrangements, which introduced general arrangements not covering means of transport. The arrangements for the temporary importation of means of transport are designed to permit the importation, under certain conditions and free of all import duties, of means of transport which it is intended will stay temporarily in the customs territory of the Community and then be re-exported (Article 1 of the proposal). The "means of transport" covered by the proposal are means of road, rail, air, lake or river transport, and pallets and containers.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

The Council adopted the Directive extending the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products and laying down special provisions for medicinal products derived from human blood or plasma.

The Directive provides in particular for the introduction of a strict system of production control and stringent testing to ensure the quality, safety and efficacy of these medicinal products before they are placed on the market, in order to prevent in particular the transmission of infectious diseases such as AIDS and hepatitis.

In addition, the Directive will encourage the voluntary, unpaid donation of blood and human plasma with a view to self-sufficiency in the supply of human blood throughout the Community.

MEANS OF REDRESS IN PUBLIC SUPPLY AND PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

The Council reached a substantive agreement on a common position on the Directive on the co-ordination of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of rules on procedures for the award of public supply and public works contracts.

The proposal is designed to facilitate compliance with Community rules on public contracts, with a view to the opening-up of public procurement to Community competition.

The Directive provides that contractors and suppliers must have access to effective remedies that make it possible at any stage of the contract award procedure to take action against infringements of Community rules on public procurement committed by a contracting authority.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACTS

The Council adopted the Directive amending Directive 71/305/EEC concerning the co-ordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts.

Public contracts are of increasing importance within the European economy and, accordingly, this agreement represents a major step towards the completion of the internal market in 1992.

The Directive will make the procedures for awarding public works contracts more transparent, by giving entrepreneurs a chance to compete in all Member States on an equal footing.

Compared to the 1971 Directive, the new text extends the scope of the Directive to private undertakings for infrastructure works which are directly subsidized by more than 50% and to concessions for the execution of public works. The threshold above which public contracts will be covered by the provisions of the Directive has been set at ECU 5 000 000.

Advertising rules have been extended. The Directive specifies, inter alia, that prior notice of the essential characteristics of forthcoming contracts must appear in the OJ of the European Communities so that undertakings can prepare their tenders properly. It also specifies that notice of contracts awarded is to be published.

The Directive also provides, for the first time, that public authorities must refer to European standards and technical specifications agreed at European level, which have to be met by the undertakings performing contracts.

Member States will have one year to implement the Directive. However, this period will be extended until 1 March 1992 in the case of Spain, Greece and Portugal.

SINGLE-MEMBER PRIVATE LIMITED-LIABILITY COMPANIES

The Council agreed on a common position regarding a twelfth Directive on company law concerning single-member private limited-liability companies.

The aim of the proposal is to encourage the setting-up and development of small and medium-sized businesses in the Community by the introduction at Community level of single-member private limited-liability companies, or single-member undertakings with limited liability.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

The Council agreed in substance to a common position on the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to personal protective equipment.

The Directive is designed to lay down the conditions for the placing on the market and free movement within the Community of PPE and the basic safety requirements which it must satisfy in order to ensure the health protection and safety of users.

This is the sixth Directive based on the Resolution of 3 May 1985 on a new approach to technical harmonization.

TV WITHOUT FRONTIERS

The Council discussed the draft Directive on broadcasting (TV without frontiers).

The President noted that some delegations wanted further time for thought before being able to state a final position on the Directive in the Council's second reading.

It should be pointed out that the common position was adopted on 13 April 1989 and that the European Parliament took its decision on the common position on 24 May 1989.

DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES AND PREPARATIONS

The Council arrived at a consensus on a common position regarding the amendment of Directive 76/769/EEC on restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations. The purpose of the amendment is to introduce regulatory committee procedure III(a) under the Decision of 13 July 1987.

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET

Vice-President BANGEMANN gave an oral report on progress in the completion of the internal market.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSOther internal market decisionsApproximation of legislation

The Council adopted a common position on the Directive amending Directive 80/181/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement. This Directive provides for the provisional inclusion of the "Troy ounce" in the list in Chapter 2, enabling those Member States which have long used that unit of measurement to continue to do so until a date to be set by them.

The Council formally adopted the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery (common position adopted on 21 December 1988, see press release 10463/88 (Presse 219)).

Foodstuffs and wine

The Council formally adopted Directives:

- amending for the fifth time Directive 74/329/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs (common position adopted on 6 March 1989, see press release 5214/89 (Presse 32));
- amending for the third time Directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and certain similar products (common position adopted on 18 November 1988, see press release 9344/88 (Presse 174));

- on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs (common position adopted on 21 December 1988, see press release 10463/88 (Presse 219));
- on the official inspection of foodstuffs (common position adopted on 23 January 1989, see press release 4164/89 (Presse 5));
- amending Directive 79/112/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer (common position adopted on 21 December 1988, see press release 10463/88 (Presse 219)).

It adopted the common position on the Directive amending Directive 75/106/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to nominal volumes for still wines, for which the basic Directive provides for complete harmonization as from 1 January 1989.

#### Amendments to Directives on the medical and allied professions

The Council unanimously adopted a common position on certain amendments to be made to the Directives on doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons and midwives.

The purpose of the new Directive is to bring the existing Directives up to date, particularly as regards developments in specializations and changes in the titles of the qualifications in question.

In addition, the Council adopted by a qualified majority a common position on a second proposal for a Directive amending Community provisions on nurses responsible for general care.

This Directive is basically designed to set the compulsory proportion of the minimum total duration of training (3 years or 4 600 hours to be devoted to clinical training (at least one half) and to theoretical training (at least one third). Member States may treat the remaining sixth as they wish.

#### Commercial policy

The Council adopted the Regulation on a Community tariff quota for apricot pulp originating in Turkey from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 for a volume of 90 tonnes at zero duty (in packages of 4,5 kg or more).

#### Customs union

The Council adopted a common position on the Regulation on the security to be given to ensure payment of a customs debt (see press release 6341/89 (Presse 71) of 3 May 1989).

Research

The Council adopted a common position regarding a research and training programme for the EAEC in the field of remote handling in hazardous or disordered nuclear environments (1989-1993 - TELEMEN), which will be sent to the European Parliament under the conciliation procedure.

The programme, to cover the period up to 31 December 1993, will have a budget of ECU 19 million.

Its objective will be to realize advanced tele-operators that respond to the ultimate needs of the nuclear industry in order to reinforce the scientific and technological base used for the design of nuclear remote handling equipment: safety and profitability of man and plant employed in all parts of the nuclear industry, from mining through reactor operation to reprocessing and decommissioning. The programme concerns the contribution that tele-operators can make to nuclear safety in the areas of accident management where the environment may have changed unpredictably and decommissioning, including prevention, inspection and maintenance.

In particular, TELEMEN will help the nuclear industry to comply with the requirements that workers be exposed to the minimum practicable amount of radiation, always remaining within relevant limits, without compromising inspection, maintenance and repair operations.

Appointment

On a proposal from the French Government, the Council appointed Mr Albert MERCIER member of the Economic and Social Committee in place of Mr Jean-Pierre DELHOMENIE, who had resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 20 September 1990.

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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7428/89 (Presse 119)

1333rd Council meeting

- Economic and Financial Affairs -

Luxembourg, 19 June 1989

President:

Mr Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALAN,

Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Philippe MAYSTADT Minister for Finance

Denmark:

Mr Jens THOMSEN State Secretary,  
Ministry of Finance

Germany:

Mr Hans TIETMEYER State Secretary, Federal Ministry  
of Finance

Greece:

Mr C. LYBEROPOULOS Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative

Spain:

Mr Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALAN Minister for Economic Affairs and  
Finance

Mr Pedro PEREZ State Secretary, Ministry of Economic  
Affairs

France:

Mr Pierre BEREGOVY Ministre d'Etat, Minister for Economic  
and Financial Affairs and the Budget

Ireland:

Mr Albert REYNOLDS Minister for Finance

Italy:

Mr Giuliano AMATO Minister for the Treasury

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques POOS Minister for Economic Affairs and  
the Self-Employed

Netherlands:

Mr O.C.R. RUDING

Minister for Finance

Mr H.E. KONING

State Secretary for Finance

Portugal:

Mr Miguel CADILHE

Minister for Finance

United Kingdom:

Mr Peter LILLEY

Economic Secretary, Treasury

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Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS

President

Sir Leon BRITTAN

Vice-President

Mr Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

Mr Peter SCHMIDHUBER

Member

Mrs Christiane SCRIVENER

Member

o

o

o

Also present:

Mr Dmetrios J. CHALIKIAS

Chairman of the Committee of  
Governors of the Central Banks

Mr Mario SARCINELLI

Chairman of the Monetary Committee

ENTRY OF THE PESETA INTO THE EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM- PRESS RELEASE ISSUED AFTER THE MEETING OF THE MONETARY COMMITTEEON FRIDAY 16 JUNE 1989

Following a decision by the Spanish government to join the Exchange Rate Mechanism of the European Monetary System, Ministers and Central Bank Governors of the Member States of the European Community have decided by mutual agreement, in a common procedure involving the Commission and after consultation of the Monetary Committee, on the terms on which the peseta will participate as of 19 June 1989.

The Ministers, the Governors and the Commission warmly welcome the participation of the peseta in the Exchange Rate Mechanism. They interpret today's decision as a commitment to co-operate closely in securing convergence of economic achievements within the Community. It also represents an important stage in the process of bringing all Community currencies fully into the Community's present monetary arrangements.

Based on the ecu central rate of 133,804 pesetas, the bilateral central rates of the peseta, rounded to two decimal places will be:

German mark	65,00
Dutch guilder	57,69
Belgian francs (100)	315,14
Luxembourg francs (100)	315,14
Danish krone	17,04
French franc	19,38
Italian lire (1000)	90,19
Irish pound	174,13

Fluctuation margins of 6% will be observed around these central rates for a transitional period. All other central rates and intervention rates within the European Monetary System remain unchanged. The decision on the peseta's participation has no agri-monetary consequences.

The precise new central rates and compulsory intervention points vis-à-vis the other currencies in the exchange rate mechanism will be communicated by the central banks in time for the opening of foreign exchange markets on 19 June 1989.

The Ministers and Governors agreed to review the issue of the currencies currently availing themselves of wide fluctuation margins with a view to having such margins reduced as soon as economic conditions permit.

COMPOSITION OF THE ECU - COUNCIL STATEMENT

In accordance with the provisions adopted in the Resolution of the European Council of 5 December 1978 on the establishment of the European Monetary System and in particular Article 2.3 thereof which calls for a periodic re-examination of the composition of the ecu, the Council, after having reviewed the development of the weights of the currencies that make it up, has decided, upon a proposal from the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee and the Board of Governors of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund, to revise the composition of the ecu.

The Spanish and Portuguese governments have taken this opportunity to request the inclusion in the ecu of the peseta and of the escudo respectively, in application of the provisions of the Accession Treaties. The Council has agreed to this request and notes that as of 21 September all the currencies of the Community will thus be included in the basket. The Council further notes that these two countries will continue to follow policies oriented to the stability of their currencies and that they will take any technical measures in the areas of the money and the exchange markets necessary to ensure that the markets function smoothly after these currencies join the ecu. The Council welcomes these decisions and underlines that the presence of the peseta and the escudo in the ecu fits into the framework of a medium-term policy of greater convergence of economic developments among Community member countries.

In order to enable the markets to adapt to the new composition of the ecu, the Council has decided to take a decision today which will not have effect until 21 September of this year, the present definition of the ecu remaining in

force until that date. In accordance with the abovementioned Article 2.3 the revision to be implemented takes account of the underlying economic criteria. Attention has also been paid to minimizing the impact of the revision on ecu interest rates.

The amounts of the national currencies of the Member States included in the composition of the ecu will be determined, with effect from 21 September 1989, by using the following weighting coefficients:

DM	30,1
HF1	9,4
BFR	7,6
FLUX	0,3
DKR	2,45
FF	19,0
IRL	1,1
LIT	10,15
UKL	13,0
DRA	0,8
PTA	5,3
ESC	0,8

Pursuant to the present decision, the Commission will determine the amounts of the currencies to be included in the ecu on the basis of these weighting coefficients and of the rates of exchange of the ecu against each of these currencies observed on the markets on 20 September 1989. The amounts thus determined will conform to the provisions of the Resolution of 5 December 1978 and in particular to the rule imposed therein that the value of the ecu be preserved. Furthermore, this revision will have no effect either on the ecu central rates of currencies participating in the exchange rate mechanism or, obviously, on bilateral parities within the E.M.S. Similarly, this decision has no agri-monetary impact.

SECOND DIRECTIVE ON BANKING

The Council reached agreement in principle on the adoption of a common position on the 2nd Directive on the co-ordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions.

This Directive establishes the general framework for the co-ordination of banking laws amplifying the first Directive adopted in 1977 and will have to serve as a basis for the implementation of other more specialized instruments such as the Directive recently adopted (on 17 April 1989) on the own funds of credit institutions, the Directive on a Community solvency ratio (on this subject also, agreement was reached on a common position at this meeting - see pages 8 and 9), and the 1987 Recommendations on large exposures, and that introducing deposit-guarantee schemes. In future, other provisions will be required, where appropriate, to amplify Community rules in this connection concerning liquidity, market, interest-rate and exchange risks, or concerning the reorganization and liquidation of credit institutions.

The aim of this set of measures is to create a homogenous structure for the financial services market by the end of 1992 at the latest, eliminating national disparities in treatment and differences in the conditions of competition as far as possible.

The licence granted by the competent authority of the Member State where the head office of the institution is situated will be recognized throughout the Community and will enable the credit institution concerned to establish itself in the Community and to offer its services there without having to submit to any further licensing procedure. The authorities of the State where the head office is situated will have to supervise the overall solvency of the institution, whatever the range of its operation. However, the institution will not be able to establish its head office in a State on the grounds of expediency alone; it will actually have to operate there. The role of the authorities in the countries where branches are established and services offered, once they are informed of

the arrival of the institutions in question, will be an ancillary one in that they will have to see only that rules of general concern (in the precise meaning of that term given by the Court of Justice), such as the protection of consumers' savings, are observed, and assume their responsibilities in respect of monetary policy.

The Directive lays down a series of conditions which will govern the licensing of banks, such as the provisions prescribing a minimum initial capital of ECU 5 million. However, it also provides for a set of precise adjustments to these rules to assist small undertakings and those already in existence when these standards are adopted, by lowering the limit to ECU 1 million.

The Directive establishes the principle, subject to certain concessions, of a limit on the participating interest that a credit institution may hold in a non-financial undertaking. Thus it lays down a maximum of 15% of own funds as regards participating interest in another undertaking and 60% for this type of interest as a whole.

It also lays down rules regarding information on the acquisition of holdings in the capital of the credit institution itself by natural or legal persons entering, leaving or modifying their position in the body of shareholders.

It establishes opportunities for negotiations with third countries in order to further the principles of freedom and equality of competition, and enables action to be taken to counter certain types of treatment which, de facto or de jure, act to the disadvantage of Community institutions in comparison with institutions originating in countries which continue to practise such discriminatory treatment even though the Community has given a sympathetic welcome to their nationals.

Finally, the Directive lays down strict rules governing the professional secrecy of the authorities whose task it is to apply the Directive and which, in order to carry out their task, have been authorized to pass information to one another for the sole purpose of prudential supervision of the credit institutions concerned.

At the end of the discussions, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize the text in accordance with the guidelines evolved at the meeting, with a view to enabling the Council to approve it as its common position at its next ECOFIN meeting on 10 July, the text then being forwarded to the European Parliament in the context of the co-operation procedure; the objective was the formal adoption of the Directive before the end of the year.

#### SOLVENCY RATIO

The Council reached agreement in substance on a common position with a view to adoption of the Directive on a solvency ratio which is an essential counterpart to the Directive on the own funds of credit institutions adopted on 17 April 1989.

Thus all the essential elements are now present for mutual recognition of the licences issued by national authorities on harmonized bases and for co-ordinated supervision avoiding any distortions in treatment.

The Directive provides for weighting of assets and off-balance-sheet items according to the degree of credit risk and for a ratio of 8% which will lead institutions to reinforce their capital. The Community is continuing its efforts to achieve in the near future an extension of co-ordination to interest-rate and exchange-rate risks, and to other market risks such as those resulting from open positions.

At this meeting, the Council resolved a number of specific problems, such as the treatment to be given to discount houses, which fulfil an institutional function by regulating the liquidity of the United Kingdom banking system. It also laid down certain criteria applicable to liabilities in the property sector.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize the texts so that, at its next meeting on 10 July, it could formally adopt a common position to be forwarded to the European Parliament in the context of the co-operation procedure.

#### INSIDER DEALING

The Council adopted unanimously in substance a common position with a view to adoption of the Directive co-ordinating regulations on insider dealing.

Markets in transferable securities play a central role in a modern market economy by ensuring that economic agents have available to them the sources of finance which they require. It is therefore essential that these markets operate smoothly. To that end, it is necessary to guarantee both that supply and demand are as broad as possible and that all investors are placed on an equal footing.

With this in view, the purpose of the Directive on which a common position has been adopted is to prohibit insider dealing which enables persons having inside information from deriving advantage from it to the detriment of other investors, thus calling into question confidence in equality of opportunity and prejudicing the smooth operation of the market in transferable securities.

The stimulus to establish Community rules in this area arose from the observation that in several Member States there were no provisions prohibiting insider dealing, and that the rules or regulations that did exist differed considerably from one Member State to another.

The text approved by the Council obliges Member States to prohibit "primary insiders" from taking advantage of inside information with full knowledge of the facts by buying or selling transferable securities.

For the purposes of the Directive, inside information is defined as being information which has not been made public of a precise nature relating to one or more issuers of transferable securities which, if it were made public, would be likely to have a significant effect on the price of the transferable security or securities in question.

Within the meaning of the text, a primary insider is any person who:

- by virtue of his membership of the administration, management or supervisory bodies of the issuer,
- by virtue of his holding in the capital of the issuer, or
- because he has access to such information by virtue of his employment, profession or duties,

possesses inside information.

The Directive prohibits a primary insider from disclosing inside information to any third party who would thereby become a secondary insider. Furthermore, a secondary insider is thereby prohibited from taking advantage of the inside information received.

The text also stipulates that Member States shall introduce penalties which have a deterrent effect sufficient to ensure compliance with the prohibitions. Finally, it is laid down that the competent authorities of the Member States shall co-operate with one another to identify and penalize insider dealing which, by its nature, often takes place across national borders.

The Member States also have the option to adopt provisions more stringent or extensive than those laid down by the Directive.

The Member States are to take the measures necessary to comply with the Directive by 1 June 1992.

#### ABOLITION OF FISCAL FRONTIERS

The Council took stock of the progress made on "Abolition of fiscal frontiers", and instructed an ad hoc Working Party to examine in more detail the Commission's new approach; the ad hoc Working Party would also examine in more detail the contributions already submitted by some delegations or possibly to be submitted in future.

The ad hoc Working Party would be chaired by the French Director-General for Taxation Matters and would begin its work in early July; it would report back to the Permanent Representatives Committee before the Ecofin Council meeting on 9 October 1989.

FISCAL MEASURES TO ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNDERTAKINGS IN DIFFERENT MEMBER STATES

The Council held an exchange of views on a Presidency overall compromise concerning the proposals for Directives on parent companies and their subsidiaries and on mergers, divisions and contributions of assets, and the draft Convention on arbitration procedure.

At the end of the discussion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its examination of this dossier.

18th VAT DIRECTIVE

The Council approved the 18th VAT Directive in substance. Under that Directive, a number of temporary derogations from the 6th VAT Directive (77/338/EEC) will be abolished as from 1 January, 1990, 1991, 1992 and 1993 respectively. These are both derogations from the obligation to tax and derogations from provisions laying down non-taxation as the rule.

With respect to the other derogations still existing under the 6th Directive, the Council, on the basis of a report from the Commission, will review the situation before 1 January 1991 and, acting on a Commission proposal, will decide whether they should be abolished, having regard to any distortions of competition which have resulted from applying them or which might arise from measures to complete the Internal Market.

FRAUD AND IRREGULARITIES AT THE EXPENSE OF THE COMMUNITY BUDGET

When the statement by the Council and the Commission on the campaign against fraud was adopted on 13 March, the Council stated its intention of returning to this matter; it did so at this meeting at the request of the United Kingdom delegation.

With a view to the discussion, the Commission had forwarded to the Council a note on the action it had taken in the meantime in the fight against fraud, defining and updating the plan of action whose broad outlines had been put before the Council in March.

The discussion enabled Ministers to emphasize once again the importance they attached to this matter and to give a firm stimulus to the work being carried out by the Council's bodies on the Commission proposals that were already on the table and at the same time to invite the Commission to submit other relevant proposals as soon as possible.

The Council noted the recent adoption of the Regulation on own resources which strengthens supervisory powers and, today, the adoption of the joint guideline on the new Financial Regulation (see page 16) which lays down that each financial memorandum accompanying a legislative proposal must refer to the measures envisaged to prevent fraud.

The Council also emphasized the importance of co-operation between the authorities of the Member States and the Commission, and welcomed the positive work of the Committee for the co-ordination of action against fraud.

AMENDMENT OF THE FINANCIAL REGULATION

After a detailed discussion, the Council reached agreement on a text amending the Financial Regulation. This is the last component of the reform of Community finances decided on by the European Council in Brussels in February 1988.

The Council instructed the Presidency to finalize the draft joint guideline, which it will adopt formally at an early meeting.

This joint guideline will then be the subject of conciliation with the European Parliament.

The text resulting from the Council's discussions includes new provisions, aimed essentially at rationalizing the presentation, management and conditions for implementing the general budget, emphasizing in particular the principles of sound financial management, including the concept of cost-effectiveness in expenditure policy.

Other amendments concern the spheres of technological research and development (TRD) and external aid.

In general, the adoption of this programme, in conciliation with the European Parliament, will represent the completion of the financial reform of the Communities and the modernization of the budget regulations.

STATISTICAL PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The Council adopted:

- a Resolution on the implementation of a plan of priority actions in the field of statistical information:

Statistical Programme of the European Communities (1989-1992);

- a Decision establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programme of the European Communities.

The purpose of the 1989-1992 statistical programme is to provide a comprehensive and coherent framework that will satisfy Community requirements with regard to statistical information by ensuring the approximation of methods and a common basis for concepts, definitions and standards while taking account of the specific nature of each national statistical system.

The programme also aims to meet the needs in the statistical field arising from the creation of the internal market as provided for in the Single European Act.

The programme organizes co-operation between the Commission and the various authorities in the Member States with a view to its implementation at national level.

Action to be undertaken in implementation of the programme must be financed by the Community from appropriations included in the financial perspective 1988 to 1992 contained in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988.

The Resolution lays down that the Statistical Programme Committee created by the Decision referred to above must play an essential role in the implementation of the 1989-1992 statistical programme and in the preparation of future statistical programmes.

The Committee is to assist the Commission in the general co-ordination of the Multiannual Statistical Programmes, in order to ensure that the actions to be undertaken are consistent with those decided upon in the national statistical programmes.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSAnti-dumping

The Council formally adopted Regulations:

- terminating the review of the anti-dumping measures concerning imports of fibre building board (hardboard) originating in Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Soviet Union.

Pursuant to this Regulation:

- = the definitive anti-dumping duties currently in force concerning imports of fibre building board (hardboard) originating in Czechoslovakia and Poland shall lapse;
- = the definitive anti-dumping duty currently in force concerning imports of fibre building board (hardboard) originating in the USSR shall be repealed;
- imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of VHS video cassettes - CN code ex 85 23 13 00 - originating in the Republic of Korea and Hong Kong, collecting definitively the provisional duty and terminating the anti-dumping proceeding with regard to the imports of video tape reels originating in the Republic of Korea.
- = The rate of the duty, applicable to the net free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, is set out as follows:

(a) 3,8% for the video tape in cassettes originating in the Republic of Korea, with the exception of imports of video cassettes which are manufactured and sold for export to the Community by the following companies. Such imports shall be subject to the rate of duty mentioned hereunder:

Goldstar Co	2,9%
Kolon Industries Inc	2,0%
Saehan Media Co	1,9%;

(b) 21,9% for the video tape in cassettes originating in Hong Kong, with the exception of imports of video cassettes which are manufactured and sold for export to the Community by the following company as such imports shall be subject to the rate of duty mentioned hereunder:

Magnetic Enterprise	15,8%
Swire Magnetics Ltd	4,9%
ACME	9,3%
Casin Ltd	9,3%
Yee Keung Industrial Co Ltd	9,3%;

= the duty specified in paragraph 2(b) shall not apply to video tape in cassettes manufactured and sold for export to the Community by Swilynn Ltd and Wing Shing Cassette Ltd, Hong Kong.

= the anti-dumping proceeding concerning Swilynn Ltd is hereby terminated;

= the duty specified in Article 1 shall not apply to video tape in cassettes other than those falling under VHS standards.

Customs Union

The Council adopted a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 802/68 on the common definition of the concept of origin of goods (introduction of a tolerance in the size of certificates of origin to allow for the computerized issue of such certificates, which involves the use of continuous stationery).

Food aid

The Council adopted the extension for a year - until 30 June 1990 - of the following three Regulations:

- No 3972/86 on food-aid policy and food-aid management;
- No 2507/88 on the implementation of storage programmes and early-warning systems;
- No 2508/88 on the implementation of co-financing operations for the purchase of food products or seeds by international bodies or non-governmental organizations.

Relations with the EFTA countries

The Council adopted a Regulation on the application of Decision 1/89 of the EEC-EFTA Joint Committee on the Simplification of Formalities amending Annex II to the convention on the simplification of formalities in trade in goods and the application of decision 1/89 of the EEC-EFTA Joint Committee on Common Transit amending Appendices I, II and III to the convention of 20 May 1987 on a common transit procedure.

Relations with Iceland

The Council adopted two Decisions concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the EEC, and the approval, for the purposes of conclusion by the Commission on behalf of the EAEC, of the Framework Agreement for Scientific and Technical Co-operation between the European Communities and the Republic of Iceland.

ATA Convention

The Council adopted a Decision on Community participation in the negotiation of an amendment to the Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet with a view to incorporating in it a customs union clause.

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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7472/89 (Presse 123)

1334th Council meeting  
- Agriculture -  
Luxembourg, 19 and 20 June 1989

President: Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA  
Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food  
of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium

Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER                      State Secretary for European Affairs  
and Agriculture

Denmark

Mr Laurits TOERNAES                      Minister for Agriculture

Germany

Mr Ignaz KIECHLE                      Federal Minister for Food,  
Agriculture and Forestry

Mr Walter KITTEL                      State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and  
Forestry

Greece

Mr Elias LYMBEROPOULOS                      Deputy Permanent Representative

Spain

Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA                      Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Mr Vicente ALBERO                      President of the Fund for the Regulation  
of Agricultural Products and Prices  
(FORPPA)

France

Mr Henri NALLET                      Minister for Agriculture

Ireland

Mr Michael O'KENNEDY                      Minister for Agriculture and Food

Italy

Mr Calogero MANNINO

Minister for Agriculture

Luxembourg

Mr Marc FISCHBACH

Minister for Agriculture and Viticulture

Mr René STEICHEN

State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture

Netherlands

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture

Portugal

Mr Alvaro BARRETO

Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

United Kingdom

Mr John McGREGOR

Minister of Agriculture

Commission

Mr R. MACSHARRY

Member

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

The Council agreed to extend once more on a temporary basis the provisions in force concerning the arrangements relating to the import of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom on special terms.

This extension will apply from 1 July to 31 July 1989. The quantity which may be imported during the period 1 January to 31 July 1989 on the same terms as before will accordingly be 43 458 tonnes.

SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT

The Council held another detailed discussion on the problems connected with the reform of the common organization of the markets in sheepmeat and goatmeat. It took as its basis a non-paper which had already been carefully examined by the Special Committee on Agriculture and which defined the main characteristics of a transition period, pending final arrangements to be implemented at a later stage on the basis of a Commission report.

The delegations acknowledged the importance of the document submitted, and several of them felt that it could provide a basis for discussion in further proceedings. However, they only adopted preliminary, provisional stances, reserving the right to adopt positions at a later stage in the discussions once they were in possession of all the elements of the negotiations.

In conclusion the Council agreed to continue its discussions on this dossier - in conjunction with the proposal concerning the external aspect of this sector - at its July meeting. It therefore instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to prepare that debate on the basis of the guidelines emerging from the present meeting, concentrating its efforts on the technical questions on which the Commission was to supply clarification.

FREEZING POINT OF MILK

The Council adopted a Directive establishing the detailed procedures for carrying out checks to ensure that the freezing point of untreated milk is complied with.

Determining the freezing point is an indirect method of detecting the addition of water.

However, it has been established that the natural freezing point of milk can vary considerably as a result of differences in factors such as the breed of cow, diet, climate, availability of drinking water, the milking interval, the lactation stage, and even different methods of analysis.

As a result of such variation in the freezing point of milk a significant proportion of Community production could have been excluded from intra-Community trade in heat-treated milk even though no water had been added.

The Directive therefore sets out to solve this problem by specifying the procedure for carrying out checks during milk collection. This will offer the best guarantee both for preventing disruptions in intra-Community trade and for protecting consumers.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION AND THE PLACING ON THE  
MARKET OF EGG PRODUCTS

The Council adopted a Directive laying down the health standards to be observed in the production and marketing of egg products intended both for direct human consumption and for the manufacture of foodstuffs.

As egg products are very vulnerable to deterioration and contamination, it is important that they should be manufactured, processed, handled, packed, stored and transported in a similar way in all the Member States, in accordance with certain requirements which ensure that the product is not harmful to human health.

To that end provision is made, inter alia, for the approval of establishments and for rules governing checks.

These measures will permit removal of the barriers to trade constituted by the different national standards and contribute to the completion of the internal market.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Other Decisions in the field of the common agricultural policy

Cereals

The Council formally adopted the Regulations:

- amending Regulation No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals;
- setting general rules on the production aid for high-quality flint maize;
- fixing the production aid for sowings in the 1988/1989 marketing year of certain varieties of high-quality flint maize.

Following the agreement in principle which the Council reached when setting the 1988/1989 farm prices, these Regulations provide for the introduction of an aid scheme for the production of high-quality flint maize for the manufacture of groats and meal (gritz). The aid, planned to cover a three-year period, should enable that crop to be launched in the most suitable areas of the Community.

- amending Regulation No 1418/76 on the common organization of the market in rice.

The purpose of this Regulation is to amend the existing arrangements for imports of milled rice into Réunion and the amount of subsidies for consignments of Community origin. This amendment should promote the development of the Réunion rice industry.

Hops

The Council formally adopted the Regulations:

- laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1988 harvest.

The aid is

= 330 Ecus/ha for aromatic varieties

= 390 Ecus/ha for bitter varieties

= 390 Ecus/ha for the other varieties.

- amending Regulation No 1981/82 drawing up the list of Community regions in which production aid for hops is granted only to recognized producer groups.

The amendment is designed to enable Irish producers to receive aid directly, in view of the fact that Ireland no longer has any recognized producer groups.

- amending Regulation No 2997/87 laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1986 harvest and providing for special measures for certain regions of production.

The purpose of this amendment, in accordance with the Council's conclusions concerning the fixing of farm prices for 1989/1990, is to extend the scope for granting special conversion aid.

Wine

The Council formally adopted the Regulations amending:

- Regulation No 823/87 laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specified regions.

The provisions of this Regulation apply to all quality wines p.s.r., including sparkling, semi-sparkling and liqueur wines except for certain specific provisions expressly indicated. The amendments adopted are aimed in particular at simplifying the provisions in force concerning the conditions governing the production and presentation of those wines.

- Regulation No 358/79 on sparkling wines produced in the Community as defined in point 15 of Annex I to Regulation No 822/87.

The aim is to lay down complementary rules to those which already exist for the production and marketing of sparkling wines, including the aromatic types.

- Regulation No 3309/85 laying down general rules for the description and presentation of sparkling wines and aerated sparkling wines.

The provisions in question are designed to harmonize Regulation No 3309/85 currently in force with Regulation No 823/87 following the amendment made to the latter and to lay down conditions for use of the terms "Winzersekt" and "crémant" to describe certain specific wines.

The Council also formally adopted the Regulation amending Regulation No 339/79 defining certain products falling within headings Nos 20.07, 22.04 and 22.05 of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in third countries.

The purpose of this amendment is, in the interests of harmonization, to align the definition of rectified concentrated must originating in third countries on the definition which is to be applied henceforth to Community products.

The Council also formally adopted the Regulations:

- laying down general rules for distillation operations involving wine and the by-products of wine-making.

This Regulation is designed to achieve a legislative consolidation of the rules in force and will supersede the various Regulations which are being consolidated.

- laying down general rules on controls in the wine sector.

The object of this Regulation is to lay down rules to improve controls in the wine sector, in particular by setting up a specialized Community structure for the purpose.

Other agricultural sectors

The Council formally adopted the Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas (for the period from 1.7.1989 to 30.6.1990, at 4% duty) of:

- 42 600 head of heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds falling within subheadings ex 01.02 90 10, 01.02 90 31 and 01.02 90 33 of the Combined Nomenclature (1989);
- 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds falling within subheadings ex 01.02 90 10, 01.02 90 31, 01.02 90 33 and 01.02 90 35 of the Combined Nomenclature (1989).

The Council also formally adopted the Regulation amending Regulation No 2036/82 adopting general rules concerning specific measures for peas, field beans and sweet lupins. The amendment is designed to simplify checks by providing for the approval of the "first buyer", a redefinition of eligible products and the introduction of a security for the import of peas, field beans and sweet lupins

The Council formally adopted the Decision recognizing certain further areas of the Community as either officially swine fever free or swine fever free.

Areas to be added to the list of areas which are officially swine fever free are certain parts of Belgium and of the Federal Republic of Germany and all the regions of Spain. These are areas in which vaccination has not been authorized for at least twelve months and where no cases of classical swine fever have been detected for the same period.

19/20.VI.89

This recognition as being officially swine fever free permits the areas named in the Council Decision to export without restriction to the other States or areas which are officially swine fever free.

In addition, certain parts of Belgium and Greece are recognized as swine fever free (no cases of swine fever have been detected there for over a year).

Fisheries policy

The Council adopted a Regulation allocating the 1989 cod quota for Norwegian waters (ICES I, II) as follows:

France 990 tonnes

Federal Republic of Germany 1 260 tonnes

United Kingdom 5 020 tonnes

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7427/89 (Presse 118)

1335th meeting of the Council

- Research -

Luxembourg, 20 June 1989

President: Mr Javier SOLANA MADARIAGA  
Minister for Education and  
Science of the Kingdom of Spain

The Governments of the Member States and the Commission of the European Communities were represented as follows:

Belgium:

Mr Pierre CHEVALIER                      State Secretary for Science Policy, attached to  
the Minister for Science Policy

Denmark:

Mr Esper LARSEN                              Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Germany:

Mr Heinz RIESENHUBER                      Federal Minister for Research and Technology

Greece:

Mr G. PAPTODOROU                              Secretary-General,  
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Technology

Spain:

Mr Javier SOLANA MADARIAGA              Minister for Education and Science

Mr Juan Manuel ROJO ALAMINOS              State Secretary for the Universities and Research

France:

Mr Hubert CURIEN                              Minister for Research and Technology

Ireland:

Mr John H.F. CAMPBELL                      Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Antonio RUBERTI                    Minister for Scientific Research and  
Technology

Luxembourg:

Mr Fernand BODEN                    Minister for Education

Netherlands:

Mr R.W. de KORTE                    Deputy Prime Minister,  
Minister for Economic Affairs

Portugal:

Mr José Pedro SUCENA PAIVA        State Secretary for Science and Technology

United Kingdom:

Mr Tony NEWTON                    Minister for Trade and Industry

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Commission:

Mr Filippo Maria PANDOLFI        Vice-President

FUTURE FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME FOR COMMUNITY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Council held a wide-ranging policy debate on the basis of the Commission communication of 13 June 1989 entitled "a framework for Community RTD actions in the 90's" and with reference to the mid-term review of the 87-91 framework programme, drawn up at the Commission's request by five eminent scientists.

Vice-President PANDOLFI, introducing these two documents, outlined the Commission's basic ideas for a future framework programme for RTD in the 90's.

During the discussion, all the delegations were able to put their points of view and to stress the points which they considered essential in framing future Community policy in this area.

Concluding the discussion, the President on behalf of the Council, thanked the Commission for the information it had provided, thereby enabling a most fruitful discussion to be held.

The President noted a convergence of views on the basic ideas put forward by the Commission regarding a new framework programme.

The Council requested the Commission to submit specific proposals for such a programme as soon as possible, with due regard for the Community's budgetary rules - particularly the provisions of the interinstitutional agreement - and bearing in mind the review referred to above and the positions expressed by the members of the Council at the meeting.

ADOPTION OF SIX SPECIFIC COMMUNITY R&D PROGRAMMES

The Council adopted the Decisions relating to six Community R&D Programmes on which it had adopted common positions on 14 March <sup>(1)</sup> and on which the European Parliament had delivered its Opinions during the second reading under the co-operation procedure:

- EUROTRA - completion of a machine translation system of advanced design
- FLAIR - food science and technology - 1989-93
- VALUE - dissemination and utilization of results from scientific and technological research - 1989-92
- MAST - marine science and technology - 1989-92
- MONITOR - strategic analysis, forecasting and evaluation in matters of research and technology - 1988-92
- DOSES - statistical expert systems - 1989-92

With the adoption of these six programmes and the radiation protection programme (see following point) and the approval of the three common positions on STEP/EPOCH, BRIDGE and RAW MATERIALS (see p. 8 of this press release), the Council has initially completed the implementation of the research activities provided for in the 1987-91 framework programme. It can thus turn its full attention to defining research activities for the 90's, a task already begun in its policy debate on the future framework programme.

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(1) For details, see Press Release 5384/89 (Presse 40).

EURATOM PROGRAMME - RADIATION PROTECTION

The Council adopted the specific multiannual research and training programme for the EAEC in the field of radiation protection, which will cover a period of two years from 1 January 1990 and will be allocated a budget of ECU 21,2 million, of which ECU 7,4 million will be for activities concerning human exposure to radiation and radioactivity, ECU 7,4 million for activities concerning the consequences of radiation exposure to man (assessment, prevention and treatment) and ECU 6,4 million for activities concerning the risks and management of radiation exposure.

The aims of the programme are the following:

The Radiation Protection programme (1990-1991) represents a part of the Community research needs in the field of radiation protection for the period 1990-1994, outlined in the Commission's communication (COM(88) 789 final) and aims, by means of a co-operative European research effort, to provide:

- the scientific basis for the continued updating of the "Basic Safety Standards for the Health Protection of the General Public and Workers against Dangers of Ionizing Radiation" and the stimulus for the continued development of radiation protection philosophy and concepts in all Member States, taking into account relative experience in Member States;
- the scientific knowledge needed to assess the carcinogenic and genetic risks to workers and the general public from exposure to low doses and low dose rates of different kinds of radiation arising from natural radiation, medical diagnostic radiology and the nuclear industry;
- the methods to assess risks from radiation accidents as well as the rationales and techniques for the implementation of countermeasures;

- the information necessary to develop radiation protection concepts and practices in response to demands created, for example, by innovative applications of radiation in medicine and industry;
- the objective scientific background to help the relevant national authorities reach rational decisions on the operation of the nuclear industry, on the development of environmental criteria for radioactivity, on the management of rare emergency situations, and on the objective information to be given to the public about the risks and benefits of nuclear applications;
- the incentive and the support for co-operation between scientists and research institutions from the different Member States, and the advanced training necessary to maintain competence in the Community, including improved and comprehensive training of young scientists in the field of radiation protection;
- efficient use and appropriate documentation of the knowledge acquired under this and previous Community radiation protection programmes which could contribute to a better common understanding of the scientific issues and lead to improved information to the general public on these matters.

The extent to which the programme attains the above objectives will be evaluated by independent experts in accordance with the Community plan of action relating to the evaluation of Community research and development activities.

SPECIFIC COMMUNITY R&D PROGRAMMES (STEP-EPOCH, BRIDGE, RAW MATERIALS)

The Council established common positions on the three programmes in question, which will be forwarded to the European Parliament under the co-operation procedure.

STEP-EPOCH

This double programme, which will be the subject of a single Decision, will cover a period of 4 years and will have a total budget of ECU 115 million, including a staff complement of 28 persons, allocated as follows:

STEP - Science and Technology for Environmental Protection: ECU 75 million and 19 staff,

EPOCH - European Programme on Climatology and Natural Hazards: ECU 40 million and 9 staff.

The objectives of the two programmes are the following:

Environmental issues in one form or another, whether air pollution, water quality or the greenhouse effect, pervade almost every aspect of human life. This is reflected in the objectives outlined below which are shared by the two programmes. STEP (Science and Technology for Environmental Protection) and EPOCH (European Programme on Climatology and Natural Hazards).

The criteria against which the programmes should be evaluated should reflect these objectives and the wider objectives of the Framework Programme.

1. An important objective of the two programmes is the provision of scientific and technical support for the environmental policy of the community, and for other relevant community policies such as energy, agriculture, industry, aid to developing countries, both for the solution of short term policy questions and for the medium and long-term formulation of preventive and anticipatory policies.

Taking into account the general goals of the separate research areas of the programmes, the evaluation criteria should consist of the following:

- the scientific and technical progress made, contributing to the solution of short term policy questions;
  - the advances in the understanding of environmental processes as a basis for the medium and long-term formulation of preventive and anticipatory policies;
  - the contribution to the definition of norms and standards.
2. A further objective is the continued improvement of the productivity of the overall research effort in the Community, the reduction of overlaps and the identification of gaps, through the co-ordination of the national R&D programmes in the field of environmental research;

The co-ordination of national R & D programmes will be evaluated by criteria such as:

- the added value due to co-ordination which was not obtainable in one national programme alone;
  - the division of research tasks between national programmes as a result of co-ordination.
3. A central objective of the programmes would be to assess the extent to which they have encouraged overall scientific excellence in the field of environmental research and how far attainment of that objective contributed to:
- the strengthening of the economic and social cohesion of the Community;
  - the strengthening of industrial competitiveness within the Community.

The indicative allocation of funds is as follows:

STEP

RESEARCH AREA 1: Environment and human health

5%

RESEARCH AREA 2: assesement of risks associated with chemicals

10%

RESEARCH AREA 3: atmospheric processes and air quality

20%

RESEARCH AREA 4: water quality

5%

RESEARCH AREA 5: soil and groundwater protection

8%

RESEARCH AREA 6: ecosystem research

12%

RESEARCH AREA 7: protection and conservation of the European  
cultural heritage

8%

RESEARCH AREA 8: technologies for environmental protection

12%

RESEARCH AREA 9: major technological hazards and fire safety

20%

EPOCH

RESEARCH AREA 1: past climates and climate change  
15%

RESEARCH AREA 2: climate processes and models  
30%

RESEARCH AREA 3: climatic impacts and climate-related hazards  
40%

RESEARCH AREA 4: seismic hazard  
15%

BRIDGE

This programme in the field of biotechnology will cover a period of 4 years from 1 January 1990, with a budget of ECU 100 million, including a staff complement of 28 persons.

The breakdown for the different actions under the programme is as follows:

## ACTION 1: Research and training

- Research contracts	ECU 76,5 million
including	
= pre-normative research	ECU 15,5 million

(safety assessments associated with the release of genetically engineered organisms, in vitro evaluation of the toxicity and pharmacological activity of molecules)

= cellular biology ECU 27,0 million

(physiology and molecular genetics of industrial microorganisms, basic biology of plants and associated organisms, biotechnology of animal cells)

= enabling technologies ECU 27,0 million

(protein design/molecular modelling, biotransformation, gene mapping, genome sequencing, novel cloning methods)

= information infrastructure ECU 7,0 million

(culture collections, processing and analyses of bio(techno)logical data)

= training activities ECU 12,0 million

= COST activities ECU 2,0 million

(marine primary biomass, in vitro cultures for the purification and propagation of plants, methods for early detection and identification of plant diseases, vesicular-arbuscular (VA) mycorrhizae, development of vaccines against coccidiosis)

ACTION II : Concertation ECU 9,5 million

#### RAW MATERIALS AND RECYCLING

This programme will cover a period of 3 years from 1 January 1990 with a budget of ECU 45 million, including a staff complement of 17 persons.

The content of the programme and the budget breakdown are as follows (in million of ecus):

A. PRIMARY RAW MATERIALS

21

1. EXPLORATION

7

1.1. Ore genesis

1.2. Geochemical methods

1.3. Geophysical methods

1.4. Remote sensing and multidata correlation

1.5. Drilling technology

2. MINING TECHNOLOGY

7

2.1. Development of new mining methods and improvement of  
existing ones

2.2. Rock fracturing

2.3. Support systems

2.4. Load and transportation systems

2.5. Modelling and simulations in mining operations

2.6. Specific equipment for small-size mines

3. <u>MINERAL PROCESSING AND EXTRACTIVE METALLURGY</u>	7
3.1. Process innovation and process intensification	
3.2. Processing of high purity metals and multielement compounds	
3.3. Industrial minerals	
3.4. Treatment of metallurgical residues and tailings	
3.5. Modelling, simulation and automatic control in mineral processing and extractive metallurgy	
B. <u>RECYCLING OF NON-FERROUS AND STRATEGIC METALS</u>	6
1. Characterization and classification of secondary materials and physical separation and concentration	2
2. Advanced pyrometallurgical processes	1
3. Advanced hydrometallurgical processes	2
4. Refining technologies and instrumentation on control of the processes	1
C. <u>RENEWABLE RAW MATERIALS: FORESTRY AND WOOD PRODUCTS (including Cork)</u>	12
1. <u>FOREST RESOURCES</u>	4
1.1. Tree improvement	
1.2. Planning and management	
1.3. Forest protection	
2. <u>WOOD AND CORK TECHNOLOGIES</u>	4
2.1. Quality assessment	
2.2. Processing technology	
3. <u>PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURING</u>	4
3.1. Improvement in pulping and bleaching	
3.2. Improvement of paper manufacture and coating	

D. <u>RECYCLING OF WASTE</u>	6
1. <u>SAMPLING, ANALYSIS AND CLASSIFICATION OF WASTE; WASTE STATISTICS</u>	1
1.1. Household and urban waste	
1.2. Industrial waste	
1.3. Emissions and residues from waste processing	
2. <u>RECYCLING TECHNOLOGIES</u>	4
2.1. Separation and recovery	
2.2. Upgrading and use of reclaimed products	
2.3. Production of chemicals	
2.4. Prevention of emissions from recycling processes	
2.5. Upgrading of lignocellulosic waste (COST Project 84)	
2.6. Composting	
3. <u>ENERGY PRODUCTION FROM WASTE</u>	1
3.1. Production and combustion of refuse derived fuels (RDF)	
3.2. Pyrolysis and gasification	
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TOTAL	45
	—

COST AND THE EUROPEAN TECHNOLOGY COMMUNITY

The Council adopted the Resolution concerning co-operation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST) and the European Communities, the text of which is given below:

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Commission's communication entitled "COST and the European Technology Community" submitted to the Council on 18 April 1988,

Having regard to the general resolution on scientific and technical research and development projects adopted by the Conference of European Research Ministers on 22/23 November 1971,

Having regard to the approval by the Council of the four categories of co-operation within the COST framework,

Having regard to the conclusions of the Committee of Senior Officials on the future role of COST adopted on 23 and 24 June 1986,

Whereas the response by the President of the Council in his letter of 19 November 1986 relating to the conclusions of the COST Senior Officials on the future role of COST stressed its important complementary role in relation to other forms of Community scientific and technical (S & T) activity and its valuable role in the promotion of co-operation in research and development (R & D) projects both between Member States and with other non-Community countries;

Whereas a report reviewing COST co-operation since its beginnings has pointed to the increasing numbers of projects carried out within the COST framework and has, in addition, underlined the strategic and organizational challenge facing COST;

Whereas the COST Senior Officials Committee has examined the communication of the Commission on COST and has set out its views in its Chairman's letter, dated 16 January 1989, addressed to the President of the Council;

Whereas practical initiatives have been taken within the COST framework in recent times in relation to new areas for research, increased publicity and the setting up of more efficient decision-making processes;

REAFFIRMS its view that COST is an important means for promoting European co-operation in the field of scientific and technical research and recognizes the specific advantages of COST, in terms of its flexibility and informality, the possibilities it affords for optional participation in its activities, its responsiveness to scientists' needs, and its economic efficiency;

URGES the Commission to take into account the complementary role that COST can play in respect of Community R & D policy, in particular when considering any future proposals for the revision of the Framework Programme;

WELCOMES both the positive attitude towards COST in the Commission's communication and the Commission's intention to continue and to strengthen its support for the technical and administrative secretariats of COST projects, which is an essential component of the future success of COST;

RECOGNIZES that certain practical measures may be necessary to improve the functioning of COST and to meet the challenge of the changing context of international R & D co-operation;

ENDORSES and approves, therefore, the views expressed by the COST Senior Officials in relation to the simplification and redefinition of the categories of COST actions. These comprise two categories - A & B - as follows:

- concerted action projects forming an integral part of a Community R & D programme, which are open on a multilateral basis to COST third state participation (Category A),
- concerted action projects, not forming part of a Community programme, proposed either by COST States or by the Commission. Individual COST States and the Commission may participate in these projects (Category B);

INVITES the COST Senior Officials Committee and the Commission to pursue its examination of:

- new areas for scientific and technical research appropriate for the COST framework,
- specific improvements to the functioning of COST, in particular the administration and management of projects;

RECOGNIZES the need for increased efforts to be made at the national level to publicize COST, thus ensuring that the scientific community and national policy-makers are better informed of COST activities;

RECOGNIZES the advantages of opening COST category B projects to participation for non-COST States, in particular from other European States on a case by case basis where there is a clear scientific justification and where the benefits are mutual;

INVITES all COST States and the Commission to give full support to the future development of the COST framework of S & T co-operation.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7471/89 (Presse 122)

1336th Council meeting

- FISHERIES -

Luxembourg, 21 June 1989

President: Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA

Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food of the  
Kingdom of Spain



Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Thierry STOLL Deputy Permanent Representative

Netherlands:

Mr Gerrit BRAKS Minister for Agriculture and Fisheries

Portugal:

Mr Manuel OLIVEIRA GODINHO State Secretary for Fisheries

United Kingdom:

Mr Donald THOMPSON State Secretary at the Ministry of  
Agriculture

Lord SANDERSON Minister of State, Scottish Office

Commission:

Mr Manuel MARIN Vice-President

STANDARDS FOR PRESERVED SARDINES

The Council adopted unanimously a Regulation laying down common marketing standards for preserved sardines.

The Regulation follows an undertaking given by the Commission at the Fisheries Council meeting on 19 October 1988 to propose appropriate measures, as part of a global and consistent approach to the problems facing the sardine sector in the Community, in the context of the existing structural rules.

It is designed to make Community production of preserved sardines more profitable by improving product quality and setting common marketing standards for finished products intended for human consumption and marketed in the Community. With a view to ensuring market transparency to assist Community sardine production and for the consumer's benefit, it includes a prohibition on the marketing in the Community as preserved sardines of products prepared from fish other than sardines (*Sardina pilchardus* Walbaum) as well as of products which do not contain more than a minimum amount of fish.

This proposal is the first in a series of proposals designed to harmonize marketing standards for a number of fishery products, which the Commission intends to submit in the relatively near future with an eye to completion of the single market.

MONITORING OF FISHING ACTIVITIES

The Council held an in-depth discussion of a proposal for a Decision on a Community financial contribution towards expenditure incurred by Member States for the purpose of ensuring compliance with the Community system for the conservation and management of fishing resources. Following its discussion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its proceedings with a view to adoption of the Decision at the Council meeting on 27 November 1989.

PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF FISHERY AND AQUACULTURE PRODUCTS

The Council held an initial exchange of views on a recent proposal for a Regulation on the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed.

As a result of the reform of the Structural Funds, Regulation No 355/77 on the processing of agricultural and fishery products will be repealed on 31 December 1989. Accordingly, the purpose of this proposal is to implement a special Regulation on the improvement of the conditions under which fishery and aquaculture products are processed and marketed which takes account both of the objectives of the reform of the Structural Funds, in particular of the concentration of the measures implemented in certain regions of the Community, and of the specific nature of the fisheries sector, and in particular of the link to be established with Regulation No 4028/86 on Community measures for improving and adapting structures in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to begin proceedings on the matter so that the Regulation could be adopted before the end of the year.

TACs FOR HORSE MACKEREL AND ANCHOVY

Mr MARIN, Vice-President, gave an oral report on the situation of horse mackerel stocks in zones VIII a, b, d and e and anchovy stocks in zone VIII.

The report cited scientific opinions which did not recommend an increase in catches in those zones.

ANCHOVY IN THE CHANNEL

Mr MARIN, Vice-President, announced that the Scientific and Technical Fisheries Committee was shortly to be consulted on the possibility of using a mesh size which would enable anchovy to be fished in the Channel.

The Vice-President said the Commission was prepared to put forward possible measures consistent with the Committee's opinion.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THIRD COUNTRIES

The Council held an exchange of views on the basis of a Commission report on the progress of negotiations on fisheries with the USSR and Greenland.

OTHER BUSINESSTECHNICAL CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Council took note of the Commission's intention of proposing without delay that the maximum beam length permitted within twelve-mile coastal zones be increased from eight to nine meters; the definition of length which is to enter into force on 1 July 1989 will not be amended.

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