

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PRESS RELEASES

PRESIDENCY: THE NETHERLANDS

JANUARY-JUNE 1981

Meetings and press releases April-June 1981

<b>Meeting number</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Date</b>
702 <sup>nd</sup>	General Affairs	10 April 1981
703 <sup>rd</sup>	Development Co-operation	28 April 1981
704 <sup>th</sup>	Agriculture	12 May 1981
705 <sup>th</sup>	Foreign Affairs	18-19 May 1981
706 <sup>th</sup>	Steel	4 June 1981
707 <sup>th</sup>	Employment/Social Affairs	10 June 1981
708 <sup>th</sup>	Environment	11 June 1981
709 <sup>th</sup>	Economics/Finance/Social Affairs	11 June 1981
710 <sup>th</sup>	Economics/Finance	11 June 1981
711 <sup>th</sup>	Agriculture	15 June 1981
712 <sup>th</sup>	No record of a meeting	
713 <sup>th</sup>	Foreign Affairs	22-23 June 1981
714 <sup>th</sup>	Education	20 June 1981
715 <sup>th</sup>	Development Co-operation	22 June 1981
716 <sup>th</sup>	Energy	24 June 1981
717 <sup>th</sup>	Iron and Steel	24 June 1981
718 <sup>th</sup>	Agriculture	30 June 1981

# **COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

702nd meeting of the Council

- General Affairs -

Brussels, 10 April 1981

President: Mr. Van der Klaauw  
Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs  
and  
Mr. Van der Mei  
Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from the Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 4-1981

Table 3 — Council meetings in April

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
702nd Luxembourg 9 and 10.4.1981	General affairs	Mr Van der Mei, Netherlands State Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr Van der Klaauw, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr Thorn, President; Mr Cheysson, Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ACP States.</i> Community position for sixth meeting of ACP-EEC Council of Ministers determined.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Israel.</i> Regulation on conclusion of second additional protocol to EEC-Israel agreement adopted.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <i>Medical research and public health.</i> Agreement with Switzerland on concerted action on recording congenital abnormalities concluded.</li> </ul>

### Israel

2.2.54. On 9 April the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>2</sup> concluding, on behalf of the Community, the second Additional Protocol (signed in March<sup>3</sup>) to the EEC-Israel Agreement.

Bull. EC 4-1981

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.2.49.

### ACP States and OCT

#### ACP-EEC Convention

##### *Institutions*

2.2.55. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its sixth meeting—the first since the second Lomé Convention entered into force<sup>4</sup>—in Luxembourg on 9 and 10 April. The implementation and operation of the new Convention, and a number of specific questions relating to ACP-EEC cooperation, were the main items on a very full agenda, some of which could not be dealt with in detail. The informal discussion on the security of food supplies in the ACP States, for instance, had to be deferred until the Council's next meeting in 1982.

Some progress was achieved on enlargement, however, with the statement by the ACP States of their intent to sign the Protocol on Greece no later than 1 July, subject to agreement on the text of a joint declaration. The Community undertook to extend until 30 June the provisional arrangements for trade between Greece and the ACP States<sup>5</sup> pending the signing of a protocol containing the necessary adjustments and transitional measures.

With regard to the dispute concerning the shortfall in sugar deliveries by four ACP States—a matter raised in Nairobi in May 1980<sup>6</sup>—the Council noted that the Commission's decision to reduce the quotas would take definitive effect, since the ACP States had announced at the meeting that they would not be seeking arbitration. The coun-

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.2.30.

<sup>5</sup> A Council Regulation and a Decision by the Governments of the Member States to this effect were adopted on 28 April; OJ L 118, 30.4.1981.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.54.

PRESS RELEASE

6486/81 (Presse 59)

703rd Council meeting  
- Development Co-operation -  
Luxembourg, 28 April 1981

President: Mr J. de KONING

Minister for Development Co-operation  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Netherlands:

Mr J. de KONING

Minister for Development  
Co-operation

United Kingdom:

Mr Neil MARTEN

Minister of State, Foreign  
and Commonwealth Office

Commission:

Mr Claude CHEYSSON

Member

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NORTH/SOUTH DIALOGUE

On the basis of an introductory statement by Mr CHEYSSON, Member of the Commission, the Council held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the present state of the North/South Dialogue and on the preparation of the Community's basic position. During this exchange of views, it was emphasized, among other things, that the Community should continue to play a constructive role both in the discussions in the UN in New York with a view to launching the global negotiations and in the other international negotiations in the field of the global North/South Dialogue.

As regards the preparation of the Community's basic position, the Council noted that, in accordance with the conclusions of the European Council in Maastricht, the preparatory work was well under way on the basis of the proposals made by the Commission, and that the General Affairs Council meeting on 22 June 1981 would be examining this file. The Development Co-operation Council, for its part, will hold a further exchange of views on the North/South Dialogue before that General Affairs Council meeting.

HUNGER IN THE WORLD

In the light, in particular, of the European Parliament's debates on hunger in the world, and on the basis of a report from the Permanent Representatives Committee, the Council held a detailed exchange of views on the important and serious matter of the world food supply situation, a topic of great concern to all the delegations in view of the persistence of considerable imbalances to the detriment of the developing countries and the alarming developments in the food supply situation in several areas of the world.

Following a detailed discussion, during which it reaffirmed the Community's determination to contribute very actively towards resolving these problems, the Council adopted

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the following Resolution which must furthermore be considered in the context of the important Resolution already adopted by the Development Co-operation Council at its meeting on this subject on 18 November 1980. In addition, the Council agreed to include the problem of hunger in the world on the agenda for its future meetings on development.

"The Council again discussed the world food situation and expressed its very grave concern on the matter. The food-supply situation is characterized by the persistence of major imbalances to the detriment of the poorest developing countries and the worst-off groups of people and by increasingly intolerable rises in both the volume and cost of food imports for most developing countries.

It noted with particular concern the unfavourable trends in the food situation in certain regions of the world, particularly in the African countries party to the Lomé Convention, and hopes that the joint awareness of the seriousness of the problems facing those countries will lead to increased co-operation between the Community and the ACP States concerned in order to overcome a situation which, in addition to its unacceptable human aspects, poses a serious threat to the economic and social development of the latter.

These considerations led the Council to reaffirm its determination that the Community should make a very positive contribution towards solving the problems and it reiterated the guidelines laid down in the Resolutions it adopted on 18 November 1980 defining the Community's overall approach to the fight against hunger in the world and on the use of Community food aid to attain food-security objectives in the developing countries.

After examining the Community's follow-up to this Resolution and to the European Parliament's Resolution on hunger in the world, the Council:

- took note of the decision to extend the Wheat Trade Convention for 2 years. It hopes, nevertheless, that negotiations for a new Convention can be resumed in the near future;
- was pleased that the Food Aid Convention had been extended: this meant that the Community had extended for the next two years its 1980 commitment to increase its cereals-aid commitments to 1,650,000 tonnes for 1980-1981;
- reaffirmed its support for measures which might be developed as part of Community financial and technical aid to assist those countries which so wished to work out and introduce national food strategies. It reaffirmed its intention to use food aid together with other Community aid instruments to help achieve the conditions necessary to realize recipients' plans for greater food and agricultural production;
- took note of the Commission proposals indicating the place which the topic of agriculture and food should occupy in the North/South discussions and expressed the hope that the current work in the Council on these proposals might lead as soon as possible to a common position on the various aspects of this subject."

FOOD AID

The Council examined the Commission proposals concerning the Community's food aid programmes in 1981. These proposals provide, as regards the Community, for the grant of 927,663 tonnes of cereals, 150,000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butteroil, to be allocated among the developing countries on the basis of various criteria such as basic nutritional requirements, economic development and external finance. As in the case of the previous programmes, part of the aid will be channelled to the beneficiaries through international agencies, particularly non-governmental organizations.

During this discussion, it was stressed that food aid should not be an end in itself, but that the Community's aim should primarily be to provide assistance for the drawing up of food supply strategies in those countries which wanted this assistance. At the request of various delegations, Mr CHEYSSON also explained the Commission's ideas on certain problems of implementation such as quality control, multiannual programming and storage.

The formal decisions on these programmes will be taken as soon as possible by the Council in the light of the Opinion expected from the European Parliament.

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The Council held a discussion on the draft framework Regulation on food aid policy and food aid management, following which it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine certain outstanding difficulties of an institutional nature, in order to arrive at a common position by the Council meeting on 22 June 1981. It should be noted that this common position will have to be forwarded to the European Parliament, which has requested the opening of the conciliation procedure on this Regulation.

#### PARIS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Following its discussions on preparations for the Paris Conference on the least developed countries, the Council stressed that, in the context of its development co-operation policy, the specific problems of the least developed countries have always been of particular concern to the Community, and that accordingly it attaches great importance to the Paris Conference on account of the nature and significance of the questions to be discussed.

It agreed that the Community as such should participate in the Conference, alongside the Member States, and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to work on this matter to enable the Community to play a constructive role at the Conference, and to report to the Development Co-operation Council in good time.

It noted that the Commission intends to submit proposals to this effect.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION WITH AND AID TO THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

At the end of its discussions on the assessment of Community co-operation with and aid to developing countries, the Council adopted the following Resolution:

"The Community's co-operation with developing countries is both an important aspect of its activities and a practical effort to contribute towards solving the problems of the third world.

The Community undertakes this co-operation in various legal forms and by various procedures:

- by contractual policies (such as the Lomé Convention or the Agreements with Mediterranean countries);
- by regional or bilateral co-operation agreements (agreements with ASEAN or with other countries);
- by unilateral assistance (such as financial and technical aid to non-associated countries, food aid programmes, the generalized preferences scheme and emergency aid).

The main types of Community financial aid are grants and loans. Loans are either special loans or loans from the European Investment Bank's own resources (with interest rate subsidies where appropriate). The sources of finance are the European Development Fund (contributions from the Member States), the Community budget and the European Investment Bank.

Records, reports and assessments of the various types of Community aid are drawn up both by Community bodies and by joint bodies:

- reports by the Commission and the European Investment Bank under the Lomé Convention and reports by the Committee set up under Article 108 of that Convention;
- report on aid to the Maghreb and Mashreq countries;
- progress report on aid to non-associated countries;
- sectoral assessment studies drawn up by the Commission;
- report by the Commission to the Development Assistance Committee;
- annual report by the Court of Auditors of the European Communities.

This great diversity means that it is difficult to obtain an overall picture of Community aid.

Such an overall picture is essential, however, to assess the extent to which aid effectively fulfils the Community's objectives.

These records and reports are studied by different bodies, but have not so far been used to make an overall and systematic assessment of the effectiveness of Community aid.

The Council of Ministers responsible for Development Co-operation accordingly agrees to undertake such an overall assesment periodically on the basis of the abovementioned reports and studies. This assesment should result in a Resolution containing a number of recommendations on the future implementation of Community aid. This Resolution would be forwarded to the European Parliament for information.

The Commission will take account of the Council's willingness to undertake such an assesment when it draws up its annual report on Community development policy."

COMMUNITY AID TO REFUGEES

The Council held an initial exchange of views which opened with a statement by Mr CHEYSSON, Member of the Commission, who, in the light of the outcome of the recent discussions of the United Nations Conference on Assistance to African Refugees, laid particular emphasis on the inadequacy of the instruments and means available to the international community for dealing with refugee rehabilitation.

The delegations expressed their reactions and the Council noted that the Commission intended to submit a communication on this subject shortly, with particular reference to the comments made during today's exchange of views.

DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING

The Development Co-operation Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to work out an appropriate date for the Council's next meeting so that it could be held before the meeting of the General Affairs Council on 22 June. At its next meeting, the Development Co-operation Council will, among other things, hold a further exchange of views on the North/South Dialogue and prepare for the Nairobi Conference on new and renewable sources of energy (Nairobi, 10-21 August 1981) and the Paris Conference on the least-developed countries (Paris, 1-12 September 1981).

28.IV.81

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Relations with the ACP States and the OCT

In the context of its relations with the ACP States and the OCT the Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Decision adopting the rules of procedure of the Article 22 Committee, provided for in the second ACP-EEC Convention, set up under the auspices of the European Investment Bank and dealing with industrial co-operation and financial and technical co-operation.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation regarding the application of Decision No 2/81 of the ACP-EEC Customs Co-operation Committee derogating from the definition of the concept of "originating products" to take into account the special situation of Mauritius with regard to the export to the Community of 1,000 tonnes of canned tuna during a period ending on 29 January 1982.

Finally, the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC, pending the negotiation and signature by the Community and the ACP States of an adapting and transitional Protocol, adopted measures extending until 30 June 1981 the time limit of the provisional arrangements applicable to trade between the Hellenic Republic and the ACP States.

Aid to shipbuilding

The Council adopted the fifth Directive on aid to shipbuilding.

As the continuing crisis in this sector entails serious consequences which make it impossible to abolish aid in the immediate future, this Directive is aimed - like the fourth Directive of April 1978, from which it takes over - at providing a framework for aid in order to continue reorganizing and increasing the efficiency of the Community shipbuilding industry.

To this end, and in accordance with the OECD Council Resolution of 30 January 1980, it discourages aid aimed at increasing capacity. Only under certain conditions does it allow aid for rescuing an undertaking, aid designed to cope with the social or regional consequences of restructuring, and aid intended to meet the crisis.

The Directive applies until 31 December 1982.

Relations with Yugoslavia

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation on the conclusion of an EEC/Yugoslavia Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters and the corrigendum to Annex A to the Interim Agreement between the EEC and Yugoslavia on trade and trade co-operation.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision on the conclusion of a voluntary restraint agreement with Yugoslavia in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector.

Commercial policy

The Council, on the one hand, and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the ECSC, on the other hand, adopted in the official languages of the Communities two Decisions concerning negotiations under Article XXIV(6) of the GATT (following Greece's accession to the Communities).

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision on the conclusion of voluntary restraint agreements with Austria, Iceland, Poland and Romania in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector.

Emergency aid for Lebanon

The Council agreed to the Community making an amount of 300,000 ECU, charged against Article 950 of the 1981 budget, available to the International Committee of the Red Cross as a contribution to the emergency programme for Lebanon. The ICRC's emergency programme, which involves 1,300,000 ECU for the period April-August 1981, was worked out following the considerable worsening of the situation in the eastern and southern regions of Lebanon, especially the Zahle region, and is intended to cover the population's urgent food and medical requirements.

Food aid for El Salvador

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 1311/80 and 1313/80 on the supply of skimmed-milk powder and milk fats respectively to certain developing countries and specialized bodies under the food aid programmes. The effect of this amendment is to re-allocate the direct food aid earmarked for El Salvador in the form of 700 t of skimmed-milk powder and 200t of butteroil to the Catholic Relief Service and to the International Committee of the Red Cross, humanitarian bodies operating in that country which are able to distribute these foodstuffs equitably to the whole population affected.

Emergency food aid for China

Further to the decision of principle of 17 March 1981 to grant food aid to the People's Republic of China, the Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation allocating 2,000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder as emergency food aid. This is in addition to the allocation of 8,000 tonnes of colza oil decided on previously.

Agricultural policy

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a series of Regulations resulting from the fixing of agricultural prices for 1981/1982 and related measures, namely the Regulations:

- establishing a system of aid for bee-keeping in respect of the 1981/1982, 1982/1983 and 1983/1984 marketing years;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 2511/69 in respect of lemons and Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 in respect of lemons and preventive withdrawals of apples and pears;
- fixing certain prices and other amounts applicable in the fruit and vegetable sector for the 1981/1982 marketing year;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables;
- limiting the production aid granted in respect of certain products processed from fruit and vegetables;
- laying down general rules for applying the minimum price for table wine;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals;
- laying down general rules for granting adjusted refunds in the case of cereals exported in the form of certain spirituous beverages and the criteria for fixing the amount of such refunds and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3035/80 concerning certain products not covered by Annex II to the Treaty;
- fixing, for the period 1 November 1981 to 31 October 1982, the basic price and the standard quality for slaughtered pigs;
- determining the Community scale for the classification of carcasses of adult bovine animals;
- on the grant of a premium for the birth of calves in Italy;
- continuing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the premium for the slaughter of certain adult bovine animals provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 870/77.

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28.IV.81

Other decisions

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision concerning the conclusion of the OECD Understanding on export credits for ships and laying down arrangements for its application.

The Council gave the assent requested by the Commission under Article 55(2)(c) of the ECSC Treaty to a research programme in the field of mining engineering and a research programme in the field of product beneficiation in the mining industry.

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision amending Decision 78/264/Euratom adopting a programme of research and development: uranium exploration and extraction.

The Council also gave the consultation requested by the Commission under Article 6(1) of Commission Decision 528/76/ECSC on the matter of whether the financial aid awarded by the Member States to the coal industry in 1980 was compatible with the provisions of the Decision in question.

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PRESS RELEASE

6841/81 (Presse 62)

704th meeting of the Council

- Agriculture -

Brussels, 12 May 1981

President

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Netherlands:

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture

United Kingdom:

Mr Peter WALKER

Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Mr Alick BUCHANAN-SMITH

Minister of State,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Commission:

Mr Poul DALSAER

Member

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PRICES OF ACP AND INDIAN SUGAR

After an exchange of views the Council adopted the negotiating briefs to be given to the Commission for fixing the prices of ACP and Indian sugar for the period from July 1981 to June 1982.

CLARIFICATION OF VARIOUS DECISIONS TAKEN WHEN FIXING THE  
1980/1981 AGRICULTURAL PRICES

During an exchange of views - which served to clarify the implications of various conclusions drawn when fixing the 1980/1981 agricultural prices - the Council confirmed its decisions of 2 April 1981 on cereals, tobacco, sugar and sheepmeat.

TOBACCO

The Council agreed to the Regulation amending, as a result of the accession of Greece, Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 fixing the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies and the percentage of Community tobacco production above which the market management procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 applies.

It will be remembered that in Regulation (EEC) No 1580/79 the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies above which market management measures apply were fixed respectively at 20% of the production of one variety and a quantity equal to 15% of the average production in the 1976, 1977 and 1978 crop years. The level of Community production above which the market management measures in Article 13 apply was fixed at 120% of average production over the three previous crop years for all varieties.

The amendments approved by the Council involve applying to Greek varieties the same parameters as are applied in the other Member States of the Community under Regulation (EEC) No 1580/79, i.e. 20% of production, a quantity calculated on the basis of 15% of production in the 1978, 1979 and 1980 crop years and a level equal to 120% of production over three years.

They also involve updating the quantities for non-Greek varieties by calculating them on the basis of average production over the 1978, 1979 and 1980 crop years.

RESTRUCTURING OF THE SYSTEM FOR AGRICULTURAL SURVEYS IN ITALY

The Council favourably received the proposal for a Decision on the restructuring of the system for agricultural surveys in Italy.

This proposal would introduce a new system based on the establishment, at the level of the Italian regions or even lower, of a body of specially trained staff to collect data at farm level. It would enable Italian agricultural statistics to be better integrated into the European system.

The new system would yield certain advantages in the area of farm structure statistics, and would be particularly useful for the formulation of an agricultural structures policy with particular reference to the Mediterranean countries.

Following its exchange of views, the Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to make a more detailed study of the question of the Community's contribution to the overall expenditure of 43.4 MEUA which is considered necessary to implement the project for the period 1982-1987, and to report back to the Council at the earliest opportunity so that it can take a decision on the question.

SUBSTANCES WITH A HORMONAL ACTION

Following the policy decision taken by the Council on 30 September 1980, the Commission submitted proposals designed to restrict and monitor the administration to animals, as growth stimulants, of substances with a hormonal or thyrostatic action.

The Council held a detailed discussion on the basis of work carried out in the meantime by the preparatory bodies. Delegations stressed their concern with regard to the protection of human health, the implications of a ban on international trade and effective checks.

The Council made significant progress on the subject, the aim of which is a ban on hormonal substances.

It reached certain agreements of principle, which will be finalized by the Permanent Representatives Committee in the near future in the light of the Council's discussions and policy decisions and it agreed to act on the whole matter at its next meeting in Luxembourg on 15 and 16 June 1981.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS

The Council took note of statements on the following matters, together with replies where appropriate by the Commission and other delegations, or procedural decisions:

- = questions regarding new isoglucose undertakings (Italian and Greek delegations);
- = export policy for dairy products: butter-mix (Belgian delegation);
- = sale of agricultural products aboard ship (Commission);
- = price of natural gas in the Netherlands (German delegation);
- = imports into the Community of cereal substitutes (French delegation);
- = sales of butter to social institutions (Belgian delegation);
- = determination of the level of aid for processed fruit and vegetables in the 1980/1981 marketing year (Italian delegation);
- = situation as regards the beef and veal and pigmeat markets in Denmark (Danish delegation);
- = intervention arrangements for cereals (French delegation).

SUPPLY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO POLAND

SUPPLEMENTARY DECISION

On 7 May, the Council decided by written procedure to extend to Poland a number of additional options to purchase the following products and quantities (tentative figures) at favourable prices and on the same terms as those laid down in its Decision of 1 April 1981 (see Press Release 5890/81):

Compound feedingstuffs	200,000 tonnes
Rice	25,000 tonnes
or	
(pearled barley	12,000 tonnes)
(flour	13,000 tonnes)
Oats	30,000 tonnes
Rolled oats/barley	5,000 tonnes

It will be recalled that on 16 December 1980 (see Press Release 12416/80, the Council decided on an initial set of low-price purchase options to reflect the conclusions of the European Council in Luxembourg on 1 and 2 December 1980.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Agricultural decisions

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities,

- the Decisions
  - = amending the 6th Decision 80/817/EEC on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed-producing crops;
  - = amending the 6th Decision 80/818/EEC on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries;
- the Directive establishing measures necessary for the implementation of Directive 77/489/EEC on the protection of animals during international transport;
- the Regulation derogating from Regulation (EEC) No 456/80 for the 1980/1981 wine year in respect of the date when applicants for an abandonment premium must have carried out grubbing of vines;
- the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1883/78 laying down the general rules for the financing of interventions by the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guarantee Section;
- the Decision making common wheat of breadmaking quality held by the Italian intervention agency available to the Italian authorities.

Other decisions

The Council gave its assent, pursuant to Article 55(2)(c) of the ECSC Treaty, with a view to obtaining financial aid for the implementation and execution of an iron and steel research programme.

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Regulation laying down certain interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Sweden.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2133/78 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on kraft liner paper and board originating in the United States of America and the Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on vinyl acetate monomer originating in the United States of America.

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision on the conclusion of a voluntary restraint Agreement with Hungary in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector.

The Council agreed to sign and apply provisionally the 1981 Protocols extending for the 6th time the 1971 Wheat Trade Convention and extending for the first time the 1980 Food Aid Convention for a period of two years.

Finally, the Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation extending to self-employed persons and members of their families Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

Appointments

On a proposal from the Irish Government, the Council appointed Mr Brian FITZPATRICK, Assistant Principal Officer, Department of Labour, full Member of the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers, in place of Mr Patrick HAYDEN, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 16 March 1982.

On a proposal from the Belgian Government, the Council also appointed Mr C. DE NEVE, Conseiller a.i. au Ministère de l'Emploi et du Travail, alternate Member of the Advisory Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers in place of Mr A. DUFUIS, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 14 October 1981.

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PRESS RELEASE

7091/81 (Presse 65)

705th meeting of the Council

- Foreign Affairs -

Brussels, 18 and 19 May 1981

President: Mr C.A. van der KLAUW,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

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

Belgium:

Mr Charles-Ferdinand NOTHOMB            Minister for Foreign Affairs

Denmark:

Mr Otto MØLLER                            State Secretary,  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Otto Graf LAMBSDORFF                    Federal Minister for Economic  
Affairs

Mr Klaus von DOHNANYI                  Minister of State,  
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Greece:

Mr Theocharis RENTIS                    State Secretary,  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

France:

Mr Luc de La BARRE de NANTEUIL        Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative

Ireland:

Mr Brendan DILLON                        Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Edoardo SPERANZA                    State Secretary,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg:

Miss Colette FLESCH                     Minister for Foreign Affairs

Netherlands:

Mr C.A. van der KLAUW

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr D.F. van der MEI

State Secretary,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr K.H. BEYEN

State Secretary,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom:

Sir Ian GILMOUR

Lord Privy Seal

Mr Cecil PARKINSON

Minister of State,  
Department of Trade

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Commission:

Mr Gaston THORN

President

Mr Wilhelm HAFERKAMP

Vice-President

Viscount Etienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

Mr Christopher TUGENDHAT

Vice-President

Mr Claude CHEYSSON

Member

Mr Karl-Heinz NARJES

Member

Mr Michael O'KENNEDY

Member

ACCESSION OF PORTUGAL

The Council prepared the 4th meeting of the Conference at Ministerial level for the accession of Portugal to the European Communities, held on 18 May.

YUGOSLAVIA

The Council resumed its study of the question of the directives for the negotiation of Adjustment Protocols to the EEC/ECSC/Yugoslavia Agreements following Greek accession and agreed to take up this point again at its June meeting.

In the meantime, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to take steps to enable the Council to approve, by the most expeditious procedure, the arrangements to be applied in EEC/Yugoslavia relations from 1 June 1981 (as the autonomous arrangements currently applied expire on 31 May 1981).

EEC/JAPAN RELATIONS: COUNCIL STATEMENT

After discussing this point the Council approved the following statement:

- "1. The Council reaffirmed its statements of 25 November 1980 and 17 February 1981, in which it expressed its **serious concern** at the present state of trade between Japan and the Community and its likely future development. It is of special importance at the current juncture:
  - that the Community should emphasise once more to the Japanese authorities its preoccupations over the level and excessive concentration of Japanese exports in sensitive sectors; and
  - that the Japanese Government should take positive steps to increase imports by Japan of Community products.
  
2. The Council noted that the situation as regards Japanese car exports continued to give rise to concern, in particular the position in certain regions of the Community, especially the Benelux countries. The situation in this sector also had to be viewed in the light of the measures which the Japanese authorities had decided to take vis-à-vis exports to the United States. A response by the Community was called for.

The Community car industry was itself facing a difficult situation. Though the difficulties were different in kind from those in the United States, a major effort of modernization and adaptation to the changing conditions of world trade and competition was already in progress and would be maintained over the next few years.

It was also recalled that, in its statement of 25 November 1980, the Council had declared that, in relation to Japanese exports in sensitive sectors to the Community:

"there needs to be effective moderation designed to produce early and tangible results. This should apply towards the European Community as a whole and not only to certain markets".

3. The Council noted with approval the Commission's intention to discuss with the Japanese authorities a unilateral Japanese undertaking with the following main features:
  - (a) recognition of the continuing efforts of modernization and adaptation to the changing conditions of world trade and competition being made by the European car industry;

(b) an undertaking that there should be no diversion of Japanese passenger cars to the Community in consequence of the measures taken in relation to the United States and a commitment that exports of Japanese passenger cars to the Community should be subject to measures analogous to those decided by Japan vis-à-vis the United States, with special attention being paid to regions of the Community where difficulties in the car sector are particularly marked.

4. The Commission was requested to report back to the June session of the Council on the progress of the discussions envisaged with the Japanese authorities."

EEC/US RELATIONS

The Council heard a statement by Vice-President HAFERKAMP on the outcome of recent contacts with the United States authorities, concerning questions of EEC/US commercial relations and in particular the evolution of American exports of certain textile products to the Community.

The Council invited the Commission to continue to pursue vigorously these matters in its contacts with the US authorities, and to report back to the Council as and when appropriate.

EURATOM-AUSTRALIA NEGOTIATIONS

The Council had before it a Commission communication setting out the results of the negotiations which the Commission had been conducting with the Australian authorities since 1979 for the conclusion of an agreement on the importing of Australian uranium into the Community.

The Permanent Representatives Committee had carried out a prior study of this communication and the Council was able to approve the outcome of the negotiations. It was agreed that formal approval of the conclusion of the Agreement in question would be given in the next few weeks, after the texts had been finalized.

FOOD AID FOR 1981

Further to its discussions on 28 April and the favourable Opinion delivered by the European Parliament on 8 May, the Council adopted a Decision and four Regulations adopting the Community food aid programmes for 1981. These programmes grant the following Community aid: 927,663 tonnes of cereals, 150,000 tonnes of skimmed milk powder and 45,000 tonnes of butteroil. The detailed breakdown by country is given in the following tables.

1981 CEREALS FOOD AID PROGRAMME

<u>Recipient</u>	<u>Quantity (t)</u>	<u>Delivery Terms</u>
Angola	8 000	FOB
Bangladesh	130 000	CIF
Benin	3 000	CIF
Cape Verde	7 000	CIF
Central African Rep.	token entry	
Comoros	3 000	CIF
Djibouti	4 000	CIF
Egypt	135 000	FOB
Ethiopia	20 000	CIF
Gambia	3 000	CIF
Ghana	10 000	FOB
Guinea (Conakry)	10 000	CIF
Guinea-Bissau	7 000	CIF
Guinea (Equatorial)	1 000	CIF
Guyana	1 000	FOB
	token entry	
Honduras	4 000	FOB
Jamaica	1 000	FOB
Jordan	14 000	FOB
Kenya	15 000	FOB
Lesotho	4 000	FAD
Lebanon	10 000	FOB
Madagascar	15 000	FOB
Mali	15 000	FAD
Mauritania	10 000	FOB
Mozambique	25 000	CIF
Nicaragua	10 000	FOB
Pakistan	35 000	FOB
Peru	7 000	FOB
Philippines	5 000	FOB
Rwanda	2 000	FAD
Sao Tome-Principe	1 000	CIF
Senegal	20 000	FOB
Sierra Leone	4 000	CIF
Somalia	30 000	CIF
Sri Lanka	32 000	FOB
Sudan	10 000	FOB
Tanzania	20 000	CIF
Upper Volta	8 000	FAD
Yemen A.R.	10 000	FOB
Yemen (Democratic)	token entry	
Zaire	10 000	CIF
Zambia	15 000	FAD
Other countries	2 000	CIF
WFP (Projects)	55 000	FAD
WFP (IEFR)	30 000	FAD
UNRWA	40 000	FAD
UNHCR	15 000	FAD
CICR	15 000	FAD
LICROSS	2 000	FAD
NGO	18 500	FAD
Reserve	76 153	FAD

227.663

## SKIMMED MILK POWDER FOOD AID PROGRAMME 1981

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)	Arrangements for financing
Angola	500	FOB
Bangladesh	5 000	CIF
Eurundi	100	FAD
Cape Verde	400	CIF
Central African Republic	token entry	-
Comoros	400	CIF
Djibouti	200	CIF
Ecuador	500	FOB
Egypt	10 000	FOB
Ethiopia	2 000	CIF
Ghana	token entry	-
Guinea-Bissau	600	CIF
Guinea-Conakry	450	CIF
Grenada	400	FOB
Equatorial Guinea	token entry	-
Guyana	500	FOB
Haiti	token entry	-
Upper Volta	token entry	-
Honduras	2 000	FOB
India	31 000	CIF
Indonesia	1 350	FOB
Jamaica	1 500	FOB
Jordan	1 500	FOB
Kenya	2 000	FOB
Lesotho	300	FAD
Lebanon	1 100	FOB
Madagascar	token entry	-
Mali	600	FAD
Malta	400	FOB
Mauritania	1 000	CIF
Morocco	1 500	FOB
Mozambique	750	CIF
Nicaragua	2 000	FOB
Niger	250	FAD
Pakistan	750	FOB
Peru	1 000	FOB
Philippines	1 000	FOB
Egypt	10 000	FOB
Rwanda	token entry	-
Sao Tome	token entry	-
Senegal	2 000	FOB
Sierra Leone	token entry	-
Somalia	3 500	CIF
Sri Lanka	token entry	-
Syria	1 200	FOB
Tanzania	2 500	CIF
Chad	token entry	-
Thailand	token entry	-

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)	Arrangements for financing
Togo	250	FOB
Yemen A.R.	500	FOB
Yemen (Democratic)	token entry	-
Zaire	token entry	-
Zambia	1 500	FAD
<b><u>BODIES</u></b>		
CARITAS Germany	-	FAD
ICRC	2 200	FAD
LICROSS	1 800	FAD
UNHCR	token entry	-
NGO	25 000	FAD
UNRWA	1 632	FAD
WFP	30 000	FAD
Reserve	<b>7 318</b>	-
TOTAL	<b><u>150 000</u></b>	

1981 BUTTEROIL FOOD AID PROGRAMME

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)	Arrangements for financing
BANGLADESH	3.000	CIF
BURUNDI	50	FAD
CAFE VERDE	250	CIF
COMOROS	100	CIF
DJIBOUTI	100	CIF
EGYPT	2.800	FOB
ETHIOPIA	1.000	CIF
GHANA	200	FOB
GUINEA BISSAU	175	CIF
GUINEA (Conakry)	200	CIF
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	token entry	
GUYANA	100	FOB
GRENADA	30	FOB
HAITI	token entry	
UPPER-VOLTA	token entry	
HONDURAS	600	FOB
INDIA	12.700	CIF
JAMAICA	200	FOB
JORDAN	1.125	FOB
KENYA	500	FOB
LESOTHO	100	FAD
LEBANON	1.000	FOB
MALI	200	FAD
MOROCCO	200	FOB
MAURITIUS	100	FOB
MAURITANIA	1.000	CIF
MOZAMBIQUE	200	CIF
NICARAGUA	200	FOB
PAKISTAN	1.500	FOB
PERU	500	FOB
PHILIPPINES	100	FOB
RWANDA	token entry	
SAO TOME	100	CAF
SENEGAL	200	CIF
SIERRA LEONE	200	CIF
SOMALIA	1.500	CIF
SRI LANKA	token entry	
SYRIA	400	FOB
TANZANIA	400	CIF
CHAD	token entry	
THAILAND	token entry	
TOGO	100	FOB
YEMEN A.R.	token entry	
YEMEN (Democratic)	token entry	
ZAMBIA	500	DD

ICRC	1.000	FAD
LICROSS	500	FAD
UNHCR	token entry	
UNRWA	3.900	FAD
WFP	4.700	FAD
NGO	2.000	FAD
Reserve	1.270	
TOTAL	<u>45.000</u>	

SUPER-SARA PROJECT

The Council approved the continuation of the Super-Sara Project under the multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre for 1980-1983.

The Council had already stated, at the time of its approval of the JRC's programme on 13 March 1980, that it would also give its approval in principle to the implementation of the Super-Sara project, and had fixed the financial appropriation for this project. However, it had at that stage only released 3.31 MEUA needed for the work to be carried out in 1980, reserving its final decision on the remainder pending receipt of further information. In November 1980 the Commission submitted a detailed report on the implementation of the first phase. This report, additional information from the Commission departments and opinions of the Advisory Committees made it possible for the Council bodies to prepare the decision taken today.

The Super-Sara project constitutes a major Community initiative in the field of reactor safety. In the preparation of the project account was taken of the guidelines worked out by the Advisory Committee on Programme Management concerning Reactor Safety and the project was finalized during the first phase in 1980 with the help of a major contribution from the Member States' experts. It involves in particular in-pile tests (within a reactor in operation) on the **behaviour** of nuclear fuels in the event of accidents with loss of coolant through small and medium-sized breaches. Using the Essor reactor of the Euratom Institute at Ispra (Italy), specially adapted, it will be possible to conduct these experiments relating to the loss of coolant in the **primary** circuit and to the damage which may be caused to fuels.

By studying very variable accident situations, the Super-Sara Project should contribute - alongside other programmes in progress - to a better assessment of the consequences of a category of accident which is highly unlikely but about which very little is known. Such an assessment will in all likelihood lead to a development in safety standards and possibly to further research.

The importance of such research work has been shown by certain accidents that have occurred in recent times. This programme is thus also arousing considerable interest outside the Community, e.g. in the United States and other European countries, some of which may make a financial and technical contribution.

Taking account of certain adjustments to the figures adopted in 1980, the cost of this programme for the 1980 to 1983 period will be 54 MEUA.

SECOND PROGRAMME FOR A CONSUMER PROTECTION AND INFORMATION POLICY

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the European Communities, the Resolution on a second programme of the European Economic Community for a consumer protection and information policy.

This programme follows up the preliminary programme adopted by the Council on 14 April 1975 <sup>(1)</sup>. The purpose of this programme is to enable the Community to continue and intensify its measures in this field and to help establish conditions for improved consultation between consumers on the one hand and manufacturers and retailers on the other. It updates the first programme to ensure continuity of the action already undertaken and provides a basis for tackling new tasks for the 1981-86 period. The items appearing in this programme were selected for their Community dimension and the implementation of the programme will reflect this situation, as the best formula for serving consumers' interests lies in a suitable combination of national and Community action.

This programme retains in their entirety the inspiration, objectives and underlying principles of the first programme, including the consumer's five basic rights recognized therein:

- the right to protection of health and safety;
- the right to protection of economic interests;
- the right of redress;
- the right to information and education; and
- the right of representation.

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<sup>(1)</sup> See press release 461/75 (Presse 42) of 14 and 15 April 1975.

Action relating to the quality of goods and services, the conditions on which they are offered and the provision of information about them are particularly important in the present difficult economic climate. Greater attention than in the past will therefore be given in particular to prices and the quality of goods and services.

The second programme also seeks to establish the conditions in which the consumer can become a participant in the preparation and implementation of important economic decisions which concern him first and foremost as a buyer or a user and which very largely determine his individual or collective living conditions. In particular the Community will try to encourage a dialogue and consultations between consumer representatives and producer representatives, distributors and suppliers of public or private services.

Although legislation both at national and Community level are still needed in many cases in order to ensure that the consumer may exercise the fundamental rights listed above and that the market operates properly, the application of certain principles may also be sought by other means such as the establishment of specific agreements between the various parties concerned. The Commission is invited, within the context of the second programme, to facilitate the elaboration and conclusion of such agreements which would have the advantage of giving the consumer additional assurances as regards good trading practices, for example and on an experimental basis, in certain fields of after-sales service and in areas involving aspects of professional ethics.

The implementation of the Second Programme will be ensured in particular by specific projects relating to the following questions:

- the protection of consumers against health and safety hazards:

= harmonization of laws on certain products

(foodstuffs, cosmetics, textiles, toys, pharmaceutical products dangerous substances, tobacco and alcohol, manufactured products);

= monitoring product safety and information on products;

- protection of the economic interest of consumers:

= protection in respect of contracts which have been negotiated away from business premises;

= approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising, liability for defective products and consumer credit;

= consumer protection in the context of commercial services and public and quasi-public services;

- improvement of the legal situation of the consumer:

= assistance - advice - the right of recourse;

- improvement of consumer information and education:

- = guarantee that consumers receive proper information;
- = development of a voluntary labelling system;
- = co-operation as regards comparative testing;
- = a more intensive general information campaign at national and Community level.

- appropriate consultation and representation of consumers during preparation of decisions which concern them:

- = recognition of the role of consumers in the preparation of economic and social decisions which concern them;
- = development of procedures for consultation;
- = regular dialogue with representatives of consumers;
- = more aid to organizations which represent consumers.

TURKEY

In the framework of the implementation of the decisions on substance taken at the Association Council meeting at ministerial level on 30 June and 1 July 1980, the Council adopted the Directives for the negotiation of the text of the Fourth Financial Protocol between the European Economic Community and the Republic of Turkey.

COMMODITIES : INTERNATIONAL COCOA AGREEMENT

In the light of the prospect of other countries participating in the International Cocoa Agreement, the Council discussed the attitude to be adopted as regards the depositing of an instrument of provisional application of the Agreement.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to discuss the matter further.

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MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Decisions concerning agriculture

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities:

- a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals
- a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 950/68 on the Common Customs Tariff (maltodextrines and their syrups and caramelized sugars are transferred to the common organization of the market in cereals);
- a Decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with the ACP States referred to in Protocol No 7 annexed to the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé and with the Republic of India concerning the guaranteed price for cane sugar to apply in the 1981/1982 delivery period;
- a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80 introducing a system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows;
- Regulations
  - = fixing for the 1981 harvest the norm and intervention prices and the premiums granted to purchasers of leaf tobacco, the derived intervention prices for baled tobacco and the reference qualities,
  - = laying down special measures for certain varieties of raw tobacco from the 1981, 1982 and 1983 harvests,
  - = amending as a result of the accession of Greece, Regulation (EEC) No 1469/70 fixing the percentages and quantities of tobacco taken over by the intervention agencies and the percentage of Community tobacco production above which the procedure laid down in Article 13 of Regulation (EEC) No 727/70 applies (rationalization of the market);
- a Regulation on mutual assistance between the competent authorities of the Member States and between the latter and the Commission to ensure the correct application of the law on customs or agricultural matters.

## Research Policy

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision amending Decision 80/138/Euratom adopting a research and training programme (1979-1983) for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of controlled thermo-nuclear fusion (increase in the appropriation for the JET project).

## Relations with EFTA countries

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement on the text in the Greek language of the Agreement between the European Economic Community, the Swiss Confederation and the Republic of Austria on the extension of the application of the rules on Community transit.

The Council for its part adopted the Community common position on the draft Decisions of the EEC/EFTA countries Joint Committees adding to and amending lists A and B annexed to Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of "originating products" and methods of administrative co-operation and on the draft Decisions of the EEC/EFTA countries Joint Committees amending, as regard products sent in small packages to private persons, the provisions of Article 8 of Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of "originating products" and methods of administrative co-operation and on the draft Decisions of the EEC/EFTA countries Joint Committees amending Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of "originating products" and methods of administrative co-operation to take account of the change in the international method of determining "customs value".

### Customs Union

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities Regulations

- = on the tariff treatment of certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft;
- = temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain industrial products.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for processing work in respect of certain textile products under Community outward processing arrangements.

### Environment

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision on the conclusion of the Protocol to the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution of 16 February 1976, concerning co-operation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency and a Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate the accession of the European Economic Community to the Bonn Agreement of 9 June 1969 for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil. The Decisions of principle were taken on 18 and 19 December 1978 (see Press Release 1474/78 (Presse 172) of that date).

Miscellaneous decisions

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulation No 849/81 laying down for 1981 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation suspending the application of ceilings established by Regulation (EEC) No 3517/80 in respect of imports of certain products originating in Malta (cotton yarn, man-made fibres (discontinuous or waste)).

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters concerning the application of paragraph 2 of the Joint Declaration on Protocol No 1 and Articles 8, 9 and 10, annexed to the Interim Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on trade and trade co-operation.

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3520/80 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for apricot pulp falling within subheading ex 20.06 B II c) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Israel (1981).

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision authorizing extension or tacit renewal of certain Trade Agreements concluded between the Member States and third countries.

Appointment

On a proposal from the Danish Government, the Council appointed Mr Erik BALLE, Sekretær, Landsorganisationen i Danmark full member of the Advisory Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers, to replace the late Mr Svend Bache VOGNBJERG (full member) for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 14 October 1981.

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**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

706th meeting of the Council

- Steel -

Luxembourg, 4 June 1981

President: Mr. van Aardenne  
Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
706th Luxembourg 4 June	Steel	Mr van Aardenne, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs	Mr Davignon Mr Richard Mr Andriessen	Assent to application of Article 58 of ECSC Treaty to coils and derivative products. <sup>1</sup>

## 4. Steel: agreement in the Council

1.4.1. Although agreement was reached at the Council meeting on 4 June to extend by one year the application of Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty to Category I steel products (coils), differences nevertheless emerged over the other crisis measures. At a subsequent meeting on 24 June the Council approved<sup>1</sup> a package of measures regarding the immediate and long-term future of the Community's steel industry.

These measures are threefold in scope:

(i) joint measures (price increases and controls, production and delivery quotas, etc.) to reinvigorate the market;

(ii) a new code of aids based on a strict timetable culminating in the elimination of official aid;

(iii) social measures relating to early retirement and short-time working.

The Council agreement marks a new stage in the crisis plan, set in motion in 1977, which has successively seen the fixing of 'forward programmes', subsequently accompanied by 'guidance prices' and 'minimum prices', followed in October 1980 by the introduction

<sup>1</sup> The delegations signified their agreement subject to confirmation; final agreement was reached after a 'written procedure' which terminated on 3 July.

of 'production quotas' under the state of 'manifest crisis' referred to in Article 58.<sup>1</sup>

This new stage consists, by and large, in a new code of aids superseding the rules in force since 1 February 1980. This is intended to establish a precise link between aids and restructuring (the aids to be accompanied by the stabilization or reduction of production capacity), at the same time providing for the gradual reduction and eventual elimination of these aids.

The latest Council agreement is a broad agreement which, apart from the question of aids, covers market organization (statutory control of certain types of production, supervision extended to stockholders) and the 'social aspects'. The Council authorized a Community contribution to the allocations paid by the Member States under the restructuring programmes in respect of early retirement and short-time working. The Council agreed to make available under the ECSC budget an initial instalment of 50 million ECU to be financed from direct contributions by the Member States. The Commission, in a communication transmitted on 22 June restating the substance of its earlier papers, had calculated the financial requirements as 112 million ECU for 1981 and 100 million ECU for 1982-84; the Commission would make proposals for financing the balance.

In addition, as regards market organization, the Council has now agreed to extend the application of the quota system to concrete reinforcing bars and merchant bars. At the time of the meeting, the assent of the Council in respect of these products had not yet been requested by the Commission.<sup>2</sup>

To sum up, the Council agreement is a political agreement in that the Council, by expressing an opinion on the three aspects of the crisis measures, has demonstrated the solidarity of the Member States and their convergence of views in analysing the difficulties of the steel industry.

1.4.2. Once agreement had been reached, the Commission was able to act rapidly: on 24 June it adopted the Decision establishing a monitoring system and a new system of

production quotas in respect of certain goods,<sup>3</sup> and on 3 July it extended this to include concrete reinforcing bars and merchant bars and issued a number of implementing measures.<sup>4</sup>

### Points covered by the agreement

1.4.3. The main points of the statement issued at the end of the Council meeting are as follows:

#### *Aids to the steel industry*

The Council reached agreement on the draft Commission Decision establishing common rules for aids to the steel industry, a new code on aids which covers both general and specific aids. It will apply until 31 December 1985.

The new code determines the conditions which must be respected by public aids in order to be considered Community aids and therefore compatible with the orderly functioning of the common market. These aids may be put into effect only in accordance with the procedures established by the code.

The general conditions with which the aids must comply stipulate that:

- (i) the beneficiary undertaking or group of undertakings must be engaged in the implementation of a systematic and specific restructuring programme covering the various aspects of restructuring (modernization, reduction in capacity and, where necessary, financial restructuring), which is such as to restore its competitiveness and make it financially viable without aid in normal market conditions;
- (ii) the said restructuring programme must result in an overall reduction in the production capacity of the beneficiary undertaking or group of undertakings and must not increase capacity for the various categories of products for which there is not a growth market;
- (iii) the amount and intensity of the aids granted to steel undertakings must be progressively reduced;
- (iv) the aids in question must not result in competition being distorted and must not affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

The Decision also determines the specific conditions of compatibility for the various types of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1980, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

<sup>2</sup> The assent of the Council and the views of the ECSC Consultative Committee were asked for on 29 June.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 180, 1.7.1981.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 184, 4.7.1981.

aids, i.e. investment aids, aids for closures, aids to continued operation, emergency aids and aids for research and development. It lays down a timetable for the gradual cessation of all these types of aid, the main features of which are as follows:

- (i) all the aids which a Member State intends to grant must be notified to the Commission no later than 30 September 1982, save where exceptions are made. The State concerned may put its proposed measures into effect only with the approval of and subject to any conditions laid down by the Commission;
- (ii) the aids must be authorized by the Commission not later than 1 July 1983 and must not lead to aid payments after 31 December 1985, other than by way of interest rebates or of payments to honour the guarantees on loans disbursed prior to that date;
- (iii) investment aids will follow the abovementioned general timetable;
- (iv) aids for closures will in principle follow the general timetable, but should it not be possible to foresee such aids in programmes notified before 31 December 1982, they may exceptionally be notified to the Commission after this date and be granted after 1 July 1983;
- (v) aids to continued operation: their duration must be limited to a maximum of two years and they must not lead to payment after 31 December 1984; however, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, this duration may be more than two years, without exceeding 31 December 1984;
- (vi) emergency aids to cope with acute social problems in the form of rescue measures for a maximum duration of six months; no emergency aids may be authorized after 31 December 1981;
- (vii) aids for research and development follow the general timetable.

The Decision also stipulates the conditions under which it may be amended subsequently, particularly in the light of any changes in the other Community policies concerning the iron and steel sector.

Furthermore, Article 12 of the code provides for the possibility of amending the deadlines in the aforementioned timetable. It stipulates that if, in the light of market trends and the price level for iron and steel products, the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend the prescribed deadlines, the Commission will request the unanimous assent of the Council.

If the Council has not acted unanimously within a period of two months from the Commission's

request, the assent is given by a qualified majority as provided for in the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Treaty for the purposes of applying Articles 78, 78b and 78d.

Finally, a derogation is provided for, under the same procedure as for the amendment of the deadlines, for special cases of non-specific aids in order to prevent undesirable consequences arising after 1 July 1983 from the application of the code.'

### *Social aspects*

'The Council agreed that the Community could contribute, under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, to the allowances paid by Member States under their steel industry restructuring programme in respect of early retirement (put into effect before the end of 1984) and short-time working (for the period until 30 June 1982).

In order to meet the financing needs which were estimated by the Commission at 112 million EUA in 1981 and 100 million EUA for 1982-84, the Council agreed to make available to the ECSC budget a sum of 50 million EUA to be financed by direct contributions from the Member States in accordance with an *ad hoc* scale already used for a similar measure during 1980. The Ministers also undertook to examine the Commission's additional requests in due course and in accordance with the appropriate arrangements.'

### *Pricing policy and quantitative restrictions*

'In this area the Council, in addition to its assent to the extension for one year of the application of Article 58 to the products in Category I (hot-rolled coils and hot-rolled strip) and to the voluntary agreement for Categories II (reversing-mill plate and wide flats) and III (heavy structural sections), agreed to extend application of the compulsory quantitative restrictions under Article 58 for one year for reinforcing rods and merchant bars also (Categories V and VI).

On the other hand, as regards wire rods (Category IV), the Commission stated that a voluntary agreement between most producers had been arrived at on a trial basis and would apply for the third quarter of 1981. The Council noted that the Commission reserved the possibility of invoking Article 58, if need be, for this category also if the application of the voluntary agreement for these products did not fulfil expectations.

Finally, the Council agreed to a draft Commission Decision extending the measures for monitoring pricing rules to cover distributive undertakings.'

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

707th meeting of the Council

- Employment and Social Affairs -

Luxembourg, 10 June 1981

President: Mr. Albeda  
Netherlands Minister of Social Affairs

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
707th Luxembourg 10 June	Employment and social affairs	Mr Albeda, Netherlands Minister of Social Affairs	Mr Richard	<p><i>Rules governing application of social security schemes to wage earners and their families.</i> Council approved certain changes.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><i>Social Fund aid for employment of young people.</i> Council took note of Commission report.</p> <p><i>Higher rate of intervention for Social Fund operations throughout Greece.</i> Council signified its agreement.</p>
				<p><i>Equal treatment for men and women.</i> Council took note of Commission report on progress by 12 August 1980.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><i>Unemployment.</i> Detailed discussion on basis of Commission's latest communications.</p>

### Migrant workers and their families

2.1.59. On 10 June the Council agreed to a number of amendments to the basic Regulations (Nos 1408/71 and 574/72<sup>1</sup>) on the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 149, 5.7.1981; OJ L 74, 27.3.1972.

application of social security schemes to migrant workers proposed by the Commission<sup>1</sup> in the light of past experience and changes in Member States' legislation.

### Employment

2.1.44. Unemployment, directly or indirectly, was in the forefront of Community concern in June: the Council met twice to discuss the problem—the Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs alone on 10 June, and together with the Ministers of Finance and Economic Affairs the next day.<sup>4</sup>

### Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.60. On 10 June the Council took note of a Commission report on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women<sup>2</sup> and drew the following main conclusions:

'[The Council] recognized the value of such a report, which contained much useful information on the present situation in the Member States as regards implementation of the principle of equal treatment. It considered that application of this principle should be assessed in the context of the Member States' own legal systems and structures.

Recalling Parliament's significant contribution to the consideration of problems affecting women in the European Community, the Council emphasized the considerable efforts made by the Member States to eliminate discrimination between men and women and noted that a satisfactory basis had been laid for future developments.

It further noted that Community action, particularly the Directives adopted by the Council on equal treatment for men and women, had made an effective contribution to the process, which should be continued in order to eliminate such discrimination as still remained and make good any omissions that might become apparent, and expressed the wish that efforts to achieve a more even balance between men and women at different levels of responsibility should be encouraged, particularly in Community bodies.

In conclusion, the Council invited the Member States and the Commission to cooperate actively in bringing about full implementation of the principle of equal treatment in the best possible conditions.'

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

708th meeting of the Council

- Environment -

Luxembourg, 11 June 1981

President: Mr. Ginjaar  
Netherlands Minister of Health and the Environment

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
708th Luxembourg 11 June	Environment	Mr Ginjaar, Netherlands Minister of Health and the Environment	Mr Narjes	<p><i>Major accident hazards in certain industries.</i> Review of last outstanding difficulties to enable decision to be taken as soon as possible.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Prevention of marine oil pollution.</i> Agreement in principle on Community information system.<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment.</i> Exchange of views.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Assessment of environmental impact of certain public and private projects.</i> Exchange of views.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Discharges of mercury.</i> Further discussion.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution.</i> Council decided to conclude.<sup>3</sup></p>

## Environment

### Council meeting

2.1.71. The Council met in Luxembourg on 11 June with Mr Ginjaar, Dutch Minister of Health and the Environment, in the chair to discuss environmental matters. The Council approved two measures put forward by the Commission — one to establish an inventory of ways of combating oil pollution of the sea, the other to make a compendium of the properties of oil.<sup>2</sup> The meeting gave Ministers an opportunity to identify the problems surrounding the two main proposals which were before them (major accident hazards due to certain industrial activities<sup>3</sup> and discharges of mercury into the aquatic environment<sup>4</sup>) and also provided a forum for an initial policy debate on general aspects of the proposal concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private development projects.<sup>5</sup> Lastly, there was an exchange of views on the Commission communication on chlorofluorocarbons.<sup>6</sup> The Council also took note of three statements concerning the reduction of exhaust emissions from motor vehicles, the relationship between environmental protection and the level of employment, and lead pollution.

2.1.72. The Council formally adopted a Decision on the conclusion of the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution<sup>1</sup> at its 11 June meeting.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.73.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 171, 27.6.1981; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.42.

### *Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances*

#### Freshwater and marine pollution

##### *Oil spills at sea*

2.1.73. On 11 June the Council approved in principle the Decision establishing a Community information system for preventing and combating pollution of the sea by oil.

This is the first implementing measure put forward by the Commission under the Council Resolution of 26 June 1978 setting up an action programme of the European Communities on the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea<sup>2</sup> (action prompted by the wrecking of the *Amoco Cadiz*) and is a practical expression of the importance of improving the safety of sea transport and of combating marine oil pollution stressed by the European Council on a number of occasions. The programme calls for the setting up of an information system for preventing and combating pollution of this type. The Commission will be responsible for operating the system, which is designed to enable the Member States to improve the coordination and effectiveness of measures to deal with oil spills at sea; it will give Member States access to an inventory of ways of combating marine oil pollution and to a compendium of data on hydrocarbon properties.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 162, 8.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.61.

*Discharges of mercury  
into the aquatic environment*

2.1.77. At its 11 June meeting the Council continued its discussion of the proposal for a Directive on the limit values and quality objectives for discharges of mercury by the chloralkali electrolysis industry,<sup>4</sup> concentrating on the unresolved questions and in particular the measures applying to new establishments. At the close of the discussion the Council instructed the relevant committees to continue work on this topic.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 169, 6.7.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.59.

**Chemicals**

*Major accident hazards linked  
with certain industrial activities*

2.1.80. On 11 June the Council discussed the difficulties remaining with regard to the proposal for a Directive on the major accident hazards deriving from certain industrial activities, often referred to as the Seveso Directive.<sup>2</sup>

Returning to the theme of its discussions at the meeting of 12 December 1980,<sup>3</sup> the Council stressed the importance it attached to an early decision on this matter. In view of this concern, shared by all the delegations, it instructed the relevant committees to finalize the text—particularly with regard to public awareness and the information and consultation procedure between Member States concerned with transboundary hazards—so that a formal decision may be taken at the earliest opportunity.

*Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)  
in the environment*

2.1.81. The Council Decision of 26 March 1980 on the use of CFCs in aerosol containers<sup>4</sup> represented the first stage of Community legislation in this field.

With a view to continuing the work of framing suitable legislation, the Council discussed the problems of CFCs in the environment on 11 June; basis for the discussion was a Commission communication transmitted on 1 June.<sup>5</sup> At the end of the discussion the Council welcomed the Commission's intention to establish appropriate procedures and machinery for the exchange of scientific, technical, socio-economic and statistical information and to take action to regulate CFC emissions by those sectors of industry manufacturing plastic foams, refrigerants and solvents. The Council called on the Member States to collaborate closely with the Commission in providing it with information so that it may at an early opportunity put forward a proposal for a Decision on the preventive and precautionary measures to be taken by the Member States after 31 December 1981.

*Environmental impact assessment*

2.1.82. At its 11 June meeting the Council discussed the general aspects of the proposal for a Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects.<sup>6</sup> The debate centred on who should bear the responsibility for carrying out the impact studies and informing the public and who should be responsible for the transfrontier effects of a project; agreement was reached on the general guidelines for the future work of the Council.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 169, 9.7.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.85.

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## **COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

709th meeting of the Council

- Economic, Financial and Social Affairs-

Luxembourg, 11 June 1981

President: Mr. van der Stee  
Netherlands Minister of Finance

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

See also the 707<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council.

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
709th Luxembourg 11 June	Economic, financial and social affairs	Mr van der Stee, Netherlands Minister of Finance	Mr Orteli Mr Davignon Mr Richard	<i>Review of economic and social situation.</i> <sup>1</sup>

### **Economic situation**

2.1.3. The economic situation was discussed on a number of occasions in June, within both Community and international bodies. At its meeting on 29 and 30 June the European Council carried out a detailed examination of the situation in the Community. The summary issued by the Presidency is published elsewhere in this issue.<sup>1</sup>

## **COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

710th meeting of the Council

- Economic/Financial Affairs-

Luxembourg, 11 June 1981

President: Mr. van der Stee  
Netherlands Minister of Finance

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

See also the 707<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Council.

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
710th Luxembourg 11 June	Economic and financial affairs	Mr van der Stee, Netherlands Minister of Finance	Mr Ortoli Mr Tugendhat	<p><i>Preparation for European Council.</i></p> <p><i>Export credits.</i> Discussion.</p> <p><i>New Community Instrument.</i> Policy debate.</p> <p><i>Direct insurance other than life insurance.</i> Further discussion.</p> <p><i>Safeguard measures taken by Italian Government.</i> Exchange of views.<sup>5</sup></p>

## Economic and monetary policy

### European Monetary System

#### Operation of the EMS

##### *Italian measures*

2.1.1. On 27 May the Commission was informed of the decision which the Italian authorities has adopted that same day requiring a non-interest-bearing deposit, frozen for 90 days, to be lodged in respect of all foreign currency purchases during the next four months (payments relating to wheat and oil imports and a number of other transactions are exempt).

The Monetary Committee examined the measures at its meeting on 10 June. The Chairman presented the result of its deliberations to the Council on 15 June. At that meeting, the Council took note of the information and explanations given to it and of the procedure which the Commission intends to follow.

2.1.2. On 1 July the Commission transmitted to the Italian authorities a recommendation advocating certain economic policy measures.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the Commission recommends that the Italian Government:

'Urgently takes the necessary measures in order that public finances cease to constitute a permanent threat of disturbance for the short-term administration of the economy. To this end, it recommends:

- (i) that every effort be made to keep net domestic borrowing by the public sector in 1981 within the limit set (LIT 37 500 000 million),
- (ii) that by way of a first step towards the desirable establishment of the unity of the public sector treasury, the provisions which limit the ability of local and regional authorities to hold liquid assets in the banking system be applied strictly,
- (iii) that the practice of the Bank of Italy of buying at the time of issue treasury bonds and certificates not taken up by the banks or by the public be ended. This implies, firstly, that the level of interest rates applicable will henceforth be determined by the market, and secondly, that the treasury should endeavour to avoid too great an

instability in these rates, regularizing as far as possible its calls on the market and consequently the development of its deficit through the year.

Further to these urgent measures, the Commission recommends that the necessary provisions be adopted as quickly as possible to bring about a lasting improvement in public finance. In this context, attention should be focused on those required to guarantee full compliance with constitutional provisions prohibiting approval of new uncovered expenditure, a possible extension of the ability of local authorities to raise taxes, a reduction of the upward pressure on certain charges brought about through automatic mechanisms, an improvement of administration and knowledge of budgetary flows, and the establishment of a single treasury service for the public sector.

The Commission recommends furthermore that the Government of the Italian Republic pay particular attention to the risk that inflationary impulses resulting from the public sector deficit may set in motion a new intensification of the price and cost spiral through the mechanism of variable pay scales and the renewal of a number of important collective agreements. The Commission notes that the present framing of credit policy is in principle relatively strict.

But it considers it a matter of some urgency that the efforts undertaken by the Government of the Italian Republic, in accord with the social partners, to define and implement a policy of voluntary reduction in the rate of increase in nominal incomes reach a satisfactory outcome. The Commission considers that such a policy is essential in order to ensure the competitiveness of the economy and in consequence the stability of the exchange rate and the disappearance of the underlying propensity of exchange markets to anticipate its depreciation...<sup>2</sup>

Finally, the Commission states that it will:

'Follow closely the development of the economic situation in Italy and carefully monitor the application of the measures taken on 27 May 1981. It considers in any event that 1 October, the date on which these holding measures are to terminate, constitutes a maximum time limit and that efforts should be made to shorten this period. It reserves the right to intervene at any time, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, in order that any modification which may be judged necessary may be made with regard to the scope and duration of the measures.'<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 189, 11.7.1981.

<sup>2</sup> Only the Italian text is authentic.

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

711th meeting of the Council

- Agriculture -

Luxembourg, 15 June 1981

President: Mr. Braks  
Netherlands Minister of Agriculture

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
711th Luxembourg 15 June	Agriculture	Mr Braks, Netherlands Minister of Agriculture	Mr Thorn Mr Tugendhat	<i>Cereals, sugar and isoglucose, sheepmeat.</i> Further to prices agreement of 2 April, Council examined cereals (co-responsibility), sugar and isoglucose and sheepmeat (clawback system). <sup>6</sup> <i>Hormones.</i> Further discussion. <sup>6</sup>

### Council meetings

2.1.84. The Council held two meetings on agriculture—on 15 and 30 June—but failed to make any significant progress on the outstanding issues: sheepmeat (clawback),<sup>2</sup> cotton and hormones in stock-farming.

However, on 30 June it adopted the new rules for the common organization of the market in sugar and a number of provisions dealing with prices and related measures and the structural policy.

No record of a 712<sup>th</sup> meeting.

## **COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

713th meeting of the Council

- Foreign Affairs -

Luxembourg, 22-23 June 1981

President: Mr. van der Klaauw  
Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
713th Luxembourg 22 and 23 June	Foreign affairs	Mr van der Klaauw, Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr Thorn Mr Haferkamp Mr Natali Mr Davignon Mr Narjes Mr O'Kennedy Mr Pisani	<p><i>Preparation for European Council. North-South Dialogue.</i> Commission report approved.<sup>7</sup></p> <p><i>International Cocoa Agreement.</i> Exchange of views on Community stance at UN Conference (29 and 30 June).<sup>8</sup></p> <p><i>Renewal of Mediterranean Financial Protocols.</i> Exchange of views.</p> <p><i>Uniform passport.</i> Resolution by Representatives of Governments of Member States.<sup>9</sup></p> <p><i>Relations with Japan.</i> Detailed exchange of views.</p> <p><i>Sixth International Tin Agreement.</i> Exchange of views on negotiations under way.</p> <p><i>Multifibre Arrangement.</i> Initial discussion on directives to be given to Commission.</p> <p><i>Accession negotiations with Portugal.</i> Deliberations on position to be taken on customs union.</p>

### North-South relations

2.2.14. In the light of the deliberations of the Development Ministers, the general Council meeting on 23 June saw an exhaustive exchange of views on questions concerning the North-South Dialogue. The Council stressed the need for a common approach to the forthcoming series of international meetings: the Western Economic Summit in Ottawa, the Nairobi Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the Paris Conference on the Least-Developed Countries. The Council considered that the Community should seek to contribute towards the vital task of making each of these meetings a success.

### Cocoa

2.2.17. After numerous difficulties, the Council adopted a Decision on 30 June enabling the Community to deposit its instrument of provisional application of the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement.

### Tin

#### *Negotiations for the Sixth International Tin Agreement*

2.2.18. The United Nations Conference on the Sixth International Tin Agreement closed on 26 June with the adoption of the definitive text of the next Agreement. During the four sessions of the Conference, totalling 14 weeks of negotiations, the Community and its Member States took an active part in the preparation of a new Agreement structurally designed to ensure a better balance of rights and obligations for all participants — producers and consumers alike.

The Agreement will be open for signature by governments from 1 August 1981 to 30 April 1982. Its entry into force, which is scheduled for 1 July 1982, would make it possible not only to pursue and strengthen cooperation between the Community and the ASEAN countries, the principal tin producers, but would also be a significant factor in the context of the North-South Dialogue. The entry into force, and subsequent viability, of the Agreement will depend to a large extent on the participation of the Community, the world's principal importer of tin.

*Special rights of citizens  
and passport union*

2.1.17. At the Council meeting held on 22 and 23 June the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted a resolution providing for the introduction of a uniform passport in the several Member States.<sup>2</sup> Member States are to alter the appearance of their respective national passports by 31 December 1984 so that all of them will have in common a uniform format, their colour (lilac), and particulars on the cover in the following order: 'European Community', name of issuing State, symbol of issuing State. As regards the languages used page 1 is to bear the words 'European Community', 'issuing State' and 'passport' in all the Community languages. Particulars of the passport-holder, on the other hand, are to be shown in the official language(s) of the issuing State and in French and English in all cases.

The text of the resolution, published in Official Journal C 241, 19.September 1981, is available on AEI-EU as a separate document.

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

714th meeting of the Council

- Council and Ministers of Education meeting within Council -

Luxembourg, 20 June 1981

President: Mr. Pais  
Netherlands Minister of Education

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
714th Luxembourg 20 June	Education	Mr Pais, Netherlands Minister of Education	Mr Richard	<p><i>Following items considered:</i></p> <p>(i) Education and training policies in context of employment situation.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>(ii) Impact of population changes on education systems.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>(iii) Academic recognition of qualifications and periods of study.<sup>10</sup></p>

### Education and vocational training

2.1.50. The Council and the Ministers of Education met in Luxembourg on 22 June with Mr Pais, Dutch Minister of Education and Science, in the chair. This was the sixth such meeting.<sup>7</sup> The main effect of the meeting was to resume work in areas where there are no problems of jurisdiction and to determine the action to be taken at Community level.

The meeting was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the Education Committee, held on 16 June.

At the close of the Council meeting, the President drew the following main conclusions:

Fourteenth General Report, point 519.

#### Summary of points made by the President at the meeting of the Council and the Minister of Education meeting within the Council, in the light of which the Commission is requested to put forward its ideas on future activity in this field

The Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council concentrated on the main challenges facing the education and training systems in the Community—that is to say, how these systems should respond to employment problems in the 1980s at a time of rapid economic, social and technological change, and to the fall in the number of pupils and students following the almost universal drop in the birth rate since the early 1960s in a period of diminishing financial resources.

#### *Education and training in relation to the employment situation in the European Community*

The Council and the Ministers of Education expressed satisfaction at the conclusions of the joint Council meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs, Finance and Social Affairs on 11 June 1981. They stressed the contribution education and training systems could make to strategies designed to promote growth and economic and social development while alleviating the serious social tension caused by unemployment. They stressed the urgent need to eliminate the inbuilt rigidities of education systems and search for an integrated approach to education, training and employment policies through closer cooperation not only with those responsible for employment, but also with parents, the two sides of industry and local employment offices...

The Council and the Ministers of Education expressed serious concern regarding the continued rise in unemployment among young people. Once again they stressed their undertaking to give all young people an opportunity to become familiar with the working world during their education and basic training. Special attention should be given to measures on behalf of girls, women and migrant workers' children.

1. While appreciating that a broad education and basic training is a fundamental individual right, they also agreed that the utmost priority should be given to increasing opportunities for continuing education and training. The expansion of training leave and the possibility of alternating education with on-the-job experience would make a vital contribution to ensuring equal access to the opportunities offered by society and to increasing the flexibility and mobility of the labour market. ...

The Council and the Ministers of Education decided to devote increased attention to a comparison of their policies and invited the Commission, in close cooperation with the Education Committee, to work out a suitable procedure for comparing experience and making recommendations in the following year on the following matters:

- (i) methods to facilitate intensified cooperation and coordination between authorities responsible for education and other authorities with a view to promoting consistent policies in education, social affairs and economic affairs in the short and long term;

ii) ways of increasing education and training opportunities for adults by exploiting the potential provided by the new information technologies and by extending access to (paid) training leave or other methods whereby adults could acquire a new skill.

They expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the Community pilot project programme aimed at ensuring the transition of young people from school to working life, and they requested the Commission, in liaison with the Education Committee, to submit recommendations at the end of 1981 on ways of deriving the greatest practical advantage from this programme in all the Member States. ...

In view of the need to develop collective ministerial responsibility for the abovementioned policy matters, the Council and the Ministers of Education emphasized their interest in the possibility of taking concerted action at Community level with Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs.'

### *Impact of demographic changes on education systems in the European Community*

2.1.51. '1. The Ministers of Education meeting within the Council took note of the fact that in all the Member States except two, the drop in the birth rate would lead to a considerable decline in the number of pupils and students over the next five years.

2. They emphasized that it was their firm resolve to prevent any resultant decline in educational standards and as far as possible to seize the opportunity to improve them. They appreciated that the ways in which the Member States would take advantage of the situation would vary since the decline in pupil numbers was far from uniform either in extent or in timing.

3. They focused their attention in particular on the following points:

(i) changes in school population, in particular changes in composition (e.g. relative rise in the number of immigrant children);

(ii) implications for the teaching profession as regards initial and continuing training (bearing in mind the need for more extensive knowledge of the working world) and as regards status and working conditions in view of changes in the age structure;

(iii) the implications of rationalization measures on the size of institutions, renewal of school equipment, the teacher/pupil ratio, particularly in less-populated areas;

(iv) the varied financial impact of the successive stages of the population decline, depending on the level and type of education.

4. They instructed the Education Committee to determine procedures for making a further investigation of these points, with particular emphasis on the Eurydice network.

5. They believed it would be useful to organize symposia in the Member States to promote the exchange of views and experience on these topics by all those concerned.'

### *Mutual recognition of diplomas and certificates and periods of study*

2.1.52. 'The Council and the Ministers of Education continued their close examination of the problems associated with the mutual recognition of diplomas and certificates and periods of study; discussion was based on a report prepared by the Education Committee.

They requested the Committee to continue its work in the light of the day's discussions, and bearing in mind the President's suggestions, and to make another report so that they could discuss the subject again at the next meeting, to be held in the first half of 1982.'

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

715th meeting of the Council

- Development Cooperation -

Luxembourg, 22 June 1981

President: Mr. de Koning  
Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
715th Luxembourg 22 June	Development cooperation	Mr de Koning, Netherlands Minister for Development Cooperation	Mr Pisani	<i>North-South Dialogue.</i> Exchange of views. <sup>11</sup> Preparation for Paris Conference on Least-Developed Countries. Policy debate. <sup>11</sup> <i>Investment in developing countries.</i> Joint conclusions. <sup>11</sup>

## Development

### Council meeting

2.2.13. The Council held a meeting on development cooperation in Luxembourg on 22 June which was principally devoted to questions concerning the North-South Dialogue<sup>1</sup> and preparations for the Paris Conference on the Least-Developed Countries.

The Council also agreed on common conclusions with regard to the promotion of investment in the developing countries.<sup>2</sup>

### Investment in the developing countries

2.2.22. At its 22 June meeting the Council adopted the following conclusions with regard to investment in the developing countries:

The general objective of non-discrimination must be taken into account when bilateral agreements on the protection of investments are negotiated under clauses contained in Community agreements. The bases to be adopted for guarding against discrimination may depend largely on the specific interests of the States concerned and on the present or foreseeable situation at any given time, particularly as the content of the relevant agreements is sometimes very varied.

In this context, the Council deems it desirable for Member States to be able to exchange information among themselves and hold discussions with each other and with the Commission in order to identify problems of common interest. By this means it would also be possible to obtain a general view on problems likely to arise in relation to the promotion and protection of investments.

The Council accordingly agrees to provide that a Member State wishing to conclude an agreement on investment protection and promotion in the context of Community provisions on relations with developing countries may communicate its intention to the other Member States through the General Secretariat of the Council.

This information having been conveyed, an exchange of views within the Council's subordinate bodies may take place at the request of any Member State, concentrating mainly on the respective advantages of the existing agreements, to ensure optimal protection in the interest of the Member State making the request and the other Member States which may be concerned.

Once any Member State has begun negotiations which have been the subject of such an exchange of information, it shall communicate to the other Member States through the General Secretariat of the Council any further information it considers they should have.

At the end of these negotiations, it shall by the same means communicate the initialled text of the agreement reached as a result of the negotiations.

Each Member State shall inform its partners of any investment-protection agreement negotiated under clauses obtained in Community agreements.<sup>3</sup>

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

716th meeting of the Council

- Energy -

Luxembourg, 24 June 1981

President: Mr. van Aardenne  
Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 6-1981

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
716th Luxembourg 24 June	Energy	Mr van Aardenne, Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs	Mr Davignon	<i>Oil stocks when supplies are short.</i> Further discussion. <sup>12</sup> <i>Investments in energy sector.</i> Exchange of views. <sup>12</sup> <i>Energy prices.</i> Brief exchange of views. <sup>12</sup> <i>Substitution of coal for oil.</i> Brief exchange of views. <sup>12</sup>

## Energy

### Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

#### Council meeting

2.1.129. On 24 June the Council met in Luxembourg to hold a brief exchange of views on a number of questions relating to energy policy: mutual aid in respect of oil stocks when supplies are short, energy prices, substitution of coal for oil and, most important, investments in the energy sector and the role that they can play in economic recovery and industrial revival.

2.1.130. On the last of these points in particular, the press release issued after the meeting stated that:

'The Council emphasized the importance of a coordinated investment effort to reduce the Community's vulnerability in the energy sector and, in particular, to reshape demand.

While recognizing the inflationary effect which over-rapid investment might have, the Council nevertheless felt that high priority should be given to investment in the energy sector, accompanied by a suitable prices policy.

The Council noted that the Commission was to continue its sectoral analysis of the Member States' policies and of their effect (i) on the energy sector in general and (ii) on the rational use of energy and the diversification of energy sources in particular. This analysis would serve as a basis for Commission proposals aiming at tightening up the coordination of national financial support measures and providing facilities for financial contributions by the Community.'

## Specific problems

### Oil and gas

2.1.131. Also on 24 June the Council continued the discussion which it had begun in March on the prospects for mutual aid in respect of oil stocks at times of market tension.<sup>1</sup> The talks concentrated mainly on the procedure for setting a system of this type in motion, on the choice of suitable measures and on the question how far Community solidarity would be matched by similar solidarity with other major consumers. In conclusion, the Council invited the Commission to continue to discuss with the oil companies the role that they could play in such a system and to submit specific proposals without delay.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

7630/81 (Presse 84)

717th meeting of the Council

- Iron and Steel -

Luxembourg, 24 June 1981

President: Mr G.M.V. van AARDENNE,  
Minister for Economic Affairs  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

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 Erling JENSEN Minister for Industry

Germany:

Otto Count LAMBSDORF Federal Minister for Economic Affairs

Dieter von WURZEN State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr Stephanos MANOS Minister for Industry and Energy

France:

Mr Pierre DREYFUS Minister for Industry

Ireland:

Mr Brendan DILLON Ambassador,  
Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Filippo PANDOLFI Minister for Industry

Luxembourg:

Miss Colette FLESCH Minister for Economic Affairs

Netherlands:

Mr G.M.V. van AARDENNE Minister for Economic Affairs

United Kingdom:

Mr Norman TEBBIT

Minister of State,  
Department of Industry

Commission:

Vicomte Etienne DAVIGNON

Vice-President

Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESEN

Member

Mr Ivor RICHARD

Member

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STEEL POLICY

The Council reached an overall political agreement on the three aspects of the steel policy, namely: aids to the steel industry, pricing policy and quantitative restrictions (Article 58) and social aspects. However, delegations signified their agreement ad referendum. The Member States will adopt final positions following a written procedure to be completed by 14.00 on 1 July in order to enable the Commission to proceed with the publication of the necessary texts as soon as possible.

Aids to the steel industry

The Council reached agreement on the draft Commission Decision establishing common rules for aids to the steel industry, a new code on aids which covers both general and specific aids. It will apply until 31 December 1985.

The new code determines the conditions which must be respected by public aids in order to be considered Community aids and therefore compatible with the orderly functioning of the common market. These aids may be put into effect only in accordance with the procedures established by the code.

The general conditions with which the aids must comply stipulate that:

- the beneficiary undertaking or group of undertakings must be engaged in the implementation of a systematic and specific restructuring programme covering the various aspects of restructuring (modernization, reduction in capacity and, where necessary, financial restructuring), which is such as to restore its competitiveness and make it financially viable without aid in normal market conditions;
- the said restructuring programme must result in an overall reduction in the production capacity of the beneficiary undertaking or group of undertakings and must not increase capacity for the various categories of products for which there is not a growth market;
- the amount and intensity of the aids granted to steel undertakings must be progressively reduced;
- the aids in question must not result in competition being distorted and must not affect trading conditions to an extent contrary to the common interest.

The Decision also determines the specific conditions of compatibility for the various types of aids, i.e. investment aids, aids for closures, aids to continued operation, emergency aids and aids for research and development. It lays down a timetable for the gradual cessation of all these types of aid, the main features of which are as follows:

- all the aids which a Member State intends to grant must be notified to the Commission no later than 30 September 1982, save where exceptions are made. The State concerned may put its proposed measures into effect only with the approval of and subject to any conditions laid down by the Commission;
- the aids must be authorized by the Commission not later than 1 July 1983 and must not lead to aid payments after 31 December 1985, other than by way of interest rebates or of payments to honour the guarantees on loans disbursed prior to that date;
- investment aids will follow the abovementioned general timetable;
- aids for closures will in principle follow the general timetable, but should it not be possible to foresee such aids in programmes notified before 31 December 1982, they may exceptionally be notified to the Commission after this date and be granted after 1 July 1983;
- aids to continued operation: their duration must be limited to a maximum of two years and they must not lead to payment after 31 December 1984; however, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, this duration may be more than two years, without exceeding 31 December 1984;
- emergency aids to cope with acute social problems in the form of rescue measures for a maximum duration of six months; no emergency aids may be authorized after 31 December 1981;
- aids for research and development follow the general timetable.

The Decision also stipulates the conditions under which it may be amended subsequently, particularly in the light of any changes in the other Community policies concerning the iron and steel sector.

Furthermore, Article 12 of the code provides for the possibility of amending the deadlines in the aforementioned timetable. It stipulates that if, in the light of market trends and the price level for iron and steel products, the Commission considers that it is necessary to amend the prescribed deadlines, the Commission will request the unanimous assent of the Council.

If the Council has not acted unanimously within a period of two months from the Commission's request, the assent is given by a qualified majority as provided for in the fourth paragraph of Article 28 of the Treaty for the purposes of applying Articles 78, 78b and 78d.

Finally, a derogation is provided for, under the same procedure as for the amendment of the deadlines, for special cases of non-specific aids in order to prevent undesirable consequences arising after 1 July 1983 from the application of the code.

Social aspects

The Council agreed that the Community could contribute, under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, to the allowances paid by Member States under their steel industry restructuring programme in respect of early retirement (put into effect before the end of 1984) and short-time working (for the period until 30.6.1982).

In order to meet the financing needs which were estimated by the Commission at 112 MEUA in 1981 and 100 MEUA for 1982-1984, the Council agreed to make available to the ECSC budget a sum of 50 MEUA to be financed by direct contributions from the Member States in accordance with an ad hoc scale already used for a similar measure during 1980. The Ministers also undertook to examine the Commission's additional requests in due course and in accordance with the appropriate arrangements.

Pricing policy and quantitative restrictions

In this area the Council, in addition to its assent to the extension for one year of the application of Article 58 of the products in category I (hot rolled coils and hot rolled strip) and to the voluntary agreement for categories II (reversing mill plate and wide flat) and III (heavy structural sections), agreed to extend application of the compulsory quantitative restrictions under Article 58 for one year for reinforcing rods and merchant bars also (categories V and VI).

On the other hand, as regards wire rods (category IV), the Commission stated that a voluntary agreement between most producers had been arrived at on a trial basis and would apply for the third quarter of 1981. The Council noted that the Commission reserved the possibility of invoking Article 58, if need be, for this category also if the application of the voluntary agreement for these products did not fulfil expectations.

Finally, the Council agreed to a draft Commission Decision extending the measures for monitoring pricing rules to cover distributive undertakings.

## MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

### Textiles

The Council agreed to the conclusion of the Agreements on trade in textile products with:

- the Arab Republic of Egypt
- the Socialist Republic of Romania
- the Republic of Colombia
- the Republic of India.

### Relations with the ACP States and the OCT

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for rum, arrack and tafia falling within subheading 22.09 C I of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in:

- the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (1981-1982);
- the overseas countries and territories associated with the European Economic Community (1981-1982).

### Morocco

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for 1981-1982 for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Morocco.

### Cyprus

The Council approved the conclusion of two EEC-Cyprus Protocols:

- in view of the accession of Greece
- for 1981.

### Customs Union

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain eels falling within subheading ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff (1 July 1981 to 30 June 1982).

### Agriculture

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation establishing general rules for measures intended to maintain the level of use of butter by certain categories of consumers and industries.

### Taxation

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Directive amending Directive 72/464/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco.

### Pharmaceutical products

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Directive amending Directive 78/25/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the colouring matters which may be added to medicinal products.

### Appointment

On a proposal from the Danish Government, the Council appointed Mrs Beate HERMANN, Fuldmægtig, Arbejdsdirektoratet, as a full member of the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers to replace Mr P. LENZING, full member, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, namely until 16 March 1982.

PRESS RELEASE

7873/81 (Presse 87)

718th meeting of the Council

- Agriculture -

Luxembourg, 30 June 1981

President: Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture  
of the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Netherlands

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture

United Kingdom

Mr Peter WALKER

Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Mr Alick BUCHANAN-SMITH

Minister of State,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

Commission:

Mr Gaston THORN

President

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SHEEPMEAT

The Council held a wide-ranging discussion on the problems which have arisen with regard to the application of the clawback system in the sheepmeat sector.

At the end of its proceedings the Council noted that the Commission would consider this problem at its meeting tomorrow, Wednesday 1 July, in the light of its discussions.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Other agricultural decisions

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities  
- the Regulations

- = on the common organization of the market in sugar
- = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the sugar prices and the standard quality of beet
- = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the derived intervention prices for white sugar, the intervention price for raw sugar, the minimum prices for A and B beet, the threshold prices and the amount of compensation for storage costs
- = laying down the general rules governing the minimum stock arrangements in the sugar sector
- = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the target prices and basic intervention prices for colza and rape seed and sunflower seed
- = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the monthly increases in target and intervention prices for colza and rape seed and sunflower seed
- = amending Regulation No 115/67/EEC with regard to the criteria for determining the world market price for oil seeds
- = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the main intervention centres for colza and rape seed and sunflower seed and the derived intervention prices applicable in these centres
- = amending Regulation (EEC) No 1724/80 adopting general rules concerning special measures for soya beans harvested in 1980
- = amending Regulation (EEC) No 1117/78 on the common organization of the market in dried fodder

- = on a common measure to improve public amenities in certain less-favoured agricultural areas of the Federal Republic of Germany
  - = on an integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland (Outer Hebrides)
  - = on an integrated development programme for the Department of Lozère
  - = on an integrated development programme for the less-favoured areas of Belgium
  - = for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland
  - = on a common measure to improve conditions under which agricultural products in the animal feedingstuffs sector in Northern Ireland are processed and marketed
  - = establishing a common measure for adopting and modernizing the structure of production of beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat in Italy
  - = restricting investment aids in the pig production sector
  - = restricting investment aids in the milk production sector
  - = fixing, for the 1981/1982 marketing year, the activating price for aid for peas and field beans and the minimum price for these products
  - = amending Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and rice
  - = on the opening, allocation and administration of the Community tariff quota of 5,000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain alpine breeds, falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) of the Common Customs Tariff
  - = on measures applicable to imports of preserved mushrooms
- the Directives
- = on the development of agriculture in the French Overseas Departments
  - = amending Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms

- = amending Directive 72/161/EEC concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture
- = amending certain provisions of Directives 73/132/EEC and 78/53/EEC relating to the statistical surveys to be carried out by the Member States on bovine livestock
- = amending for the second time Directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and certain similar products

#### Commercial policy

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3438/80 with respect to exports of lead waste and scrap.

#### Commodities

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision on the notification of the provisional application by the European Economic Community of the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement.

#### Appointments

Acting on proposals by the Netherlands, Italy and the United Kingdom Governments respectively, the Council appointed Mr B. PRONK, Beleidsmedewerker Internationale Zaken van het Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond, Mr Alberto BONIFAZI, Federazione Unitaria CGIL, CISL, UIL, and Mr Robert NIVEN, Department of Employment, as full members of the European Social Fund Committee to replace the late Mr D.H. GRASMAN, full member, and Mr Piero CRAVERI and Mr Ian FAIR, full members who have resigned, for the remainder of the latter's terms of office, which run until 9 November 1982.