

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PRESS RELEASES

PRESIDENCY: LUXEMBOURG

JULY-DECEMBER 1985

Meetings and press releases November 1985

Meeting number	Subject	Date
1037 th	Fisheries	4 November 1985
1038 th	Development Co-operation	4 November 1985
1039 th	Energy	11 November 1985
1040 th	Transport	14 November 1985
1041 st	EEC/Central America	11 November 1985
1042 nd	Economics/Finance	18 November 1985
1043 rd	Agriculture	18-19 November 1985
1044 th	Foreign Affairs	25-26 November 1985
1045 th	Budget	26-27 November 1985
1046 th	Environment	28-29 November 1985

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

10090/85 (Presse 157)

1037th meeting of the Council

- Fisheries -

Brussels, 4 November 1985

President: Mr René STEICHEN
State Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture
and Viticulture
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Léon VAN DEN MOORTEL

Secretary-General,
Ministry of Agriculture

Denmark:

Mr Henning GROVE

Minister for Fisheries

Germany:

Mr Wolfgang von GELDERN

Parliamentary State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Food,
Agriculture and Forestry

Greece:

Mr George MARAITIS

Deputy Minister for Agriculture

France:

Mr Guy LENGAGNE

State Secretary attached to the
Minister for Transport, with
responsibility for Maritime Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Patrick O'TOOLE

Minister for Fisheries

Italy:

Mr Paolo GALLI

Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr René STEICHEN

State Secretary,
Ministry for Agriculture and
Viticulture

Netherlands:

Mr A. PLOEG

State Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and
Fisheries

United Kingdom:

Mr John GUMMER

State Secretary,
Ministry for Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food

Lord GRAY

Minister of State for Scotland

Commission:

Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

The following also took part as observers:

Spain:

Mr Carlos ROMERO

Minister for Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food

Portugal:

Mr Carlos PIMENTA

State Secretary,
Ministry of the Sea

COMPENSATORY INDEMNITIES IN RESPECT OF SARDINES

The Portuguese delegation reiterated its concern at the problems which could arise in conjunction with compensatory indemnities in respect of sardines.

The Commission said it was willing to find an equitable solution to any such problems, and the Council adopted the Regulation laying down general rules on the granting, during the period of the move towards alignment of sardine prices as defined by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal, of compensatory indemnities for sardine producers in the Community as constituted before 1 January 1986.

This Regulation takes into account, on the one hand, the effects of alterations in the conditions of competition on the income of the producers concerned and, on the other hand, the necessity of compensating for the price difference between the dominant productions of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic without introducing elements distorting the conditions of competition between processors in the enlarged Community.

The Regulation will apply from 1 March 1986.

CONSERVATION MEASURES

The Council noted that the conditions were not fulfilled for reaching agreement either on the conservation proposal as regards an increase in the percentage of by-catches of white fish in Norway pout fishing or on the possible amendments to Regulation No 1/85 on 1985 TACs and quotas (monkfish/megrim and European plaice).

It agreed to resume its discussion of these matters at its next meeting scheduled for December, it being understood that the preparatory work would continue in the meanwhile.

COMMON MARKETING STANDARDS

The Council adopted the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 104/76 laying down common marketing standards for shrimps of the genus "Crangon crangon". This new Regulation lays down, in particular, common marketing standards for edible crabs and Norway lobsters (fresh, chilled or boiled in water) eligible for a storage premium in the Community of Twelve.

The Council also evolved a common position on the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 103/76 laying down marketing standards for new species which are to be included in the common organization of the market following enlargement.

It agreed to accede to the Spanish delegation's request to open the consultation procedure concerning the latter Regulation.

FLAT-RATE AMOUNTS OF HAKE, HORSE MACKEREL AND BLUE WHITING ALLOCATED TO SPAIN FOR 1986

The Council examined the proposal for a Regulation fixing the flat-rate quantities of hake, horse mackerel and blue whiting allocated to Spain for 1986. It noted that there were still differences of views, particularly as regards the apportionment between Divisions VI, VII and VIII (EC zone) of the fishing possibilities allocated to Spain. It therefore instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its work on the subject with a view to preparing for the discussions at the Council's meeting in December.

CONTROL MEASURES

The Council held a policy debate on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2057/82 establishing certain control measures for fishing activities by vessels of the Member States. This proposal is intended to make enforcement of conservation measures more effective in the light of experience gained since the implementation of the common fisheries policy.

The Council agreed to request the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its examination of this proposal in the light of delegations' comments and the explanations provided by the Commission and to report back to it as soon as possible.

FISHERIES RELATIONS WITH CERTAIN THIRD COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Council took note of an oral report from the Commission representative concerning relations between the Community and certain third countries, in particular Gambia, the Faroe Islands, Norway and Sweden.

The Council emphasized the importance for the Community of the problem of the adoption of the agreements concluded by Spain and Portugal with third countries. The adoption of these agreements would, in fact, involve the restructuring of all the Community's fisheries agreements with third countries.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Agriculture

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision authorizing the Commission to take part in the negotiation of a new International Olive Oil Agreement.

The Council also signified its agreement to a Decision authorizing the Community to take part in the proceedings of the FAO Conference on the preparation of an International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.

PRESS RELEASE

10091/85 (Presse 158)

1038th meeting of the Council

- Development Co-operation -

Brussels, 4 November 1985

President: M. Robert GOEBBELS,

State Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and Co-operation

of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr François-Xavier DE DONNEA State Secretary,
Development Co-operation

Denmark:

Mr Knud-Erik TYGESEN State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Volkmar KOHLER State Secretary,
Federal Ministry for
Development Co-operation

Greece:

Mr Yiannos KRANIDIOTIS Executive Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

France:

Mr Christian NUCCI Minister attached to the
Minister for Foreign Relations,
responsible for Co-operation
and Development

Ireland:

Mr James O'KEEFFE Minister of State,
Department of Foreign Affairs

Italy:

Mr Francesco FORTE State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Robert GOEBBELS

State Secretary, Ministry of
Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

Netherlands:

Mrs E.M. SCHOO

Minister for Development
Co-operation

United Kingdom

Mr Timothy RAISON

Minister for Overseas Development

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Commission

Mr Lorenzo NATALI

Vice-President

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The following also took part as observers:

Spain:

Mr Luis YANEZ

State Secretary,
International Co-operation

Portugal:

Mr Eduardo AMBAR

State Secretary for Co-operation,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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FAMINE IN AFRICA

- Stock-taking and medium and long-term measures

The Council examined the communication from the Commission, to which it renewed its thanks for the vigorous action it was pursuing with the Member States in the campaign to combat famine and develop food security in Africa.

It took note, in the framework of this communication, of the stock-taking and the analysis of the way in which the Dublin Plan was being implemented; the Plan had involved aid from the Community and the Member States totalling more than 430 MECU, enabling, in particular, 1 237 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent to be supplied. The Council noted the difficulties encountered, the means implemented to overcome them, and the practical experience to be gained from the - largely satisfactory - implementation of the Plan.

The Council welcomed the Commission communication as regards the Plan to restore and revitalize the African countries most affected by drought.

While instructing the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine rapidly the details of the procedural arrangements, the Council agreed to the guidelines contained in this Plan.

Consequently, the Council requested the Commission to:

- . pinpoint for each country the specific measures to be adopted, particularly with humanitarian aims, and combine them in a comprehensive programme;
- . arrange co-ordination on this basis between the Commission itself and the Member States with a view to establishing the funding to be provided by each party;
- . submit, in the light of this co-ordination, the Community section of the programme to the Community's decision-taking bodies at an early date.

The Council also called on the Commission to take the necessary measures to ensure that the existence of carry-over stocks and surplus areas is taken into account in food aid deliveries in order to avoid disrupting local markets and discouraging local production.

The Council furthermore noted the Commission's intention of submitting a communication to it before the end of the year, together with proposals for the development of food strategies and for environmental protection, particularly desertification control. It recalled that the European Council in Milan had stressed the importance it attached to all European aid, Community and bilateral, giving priority to that type of action. It noted the views expressed on this matter within the Council, pending receipt of the communication promised by the Commission.

As regards Community aid, the Council pointed out that the third Lomé Convention provides for various measures to support the ACP States' efforts to combat drought and desertification, and expressed its appreciation of the Commission's efforts to ensure that this priority is taken into account in the dialogue with the recipient countries during the programming of the sixth EDF.

- Food aid reserve

On the basis of the instructions received from the European Council in Milan, the Council examined the Commission proposal to set up a special reserve allocation which would enable a volume of 500 000 tonnes of cereal equivalent to be mobilized, in addition to the normal food aid programme, in order to meet sudden famines.

The Council of Ministers for Development considered it necessary, without prejudice to the development and outcome of the budgetary procedure, to set up an additional food aid reserve for 1986. This reserve should be used if the means existing within the normal food aid programme prove insufficient to meet the crisis situations which could occur in Africa.

DEVELOPMENT AID AND THE SITUATION OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The COUNCIL :

- aware of the fact that women have an important function in the process of developing their countries;
- confirms the conclusion which it adopted in this connection on 8 November 1982;
- points out that the Third Lomé Convention specifically provides for the role of women to be taken into account in development co-operation; in this context, and in order to improve the economic and social situation of women, considers that in its dialogue with the competent authorities the Community should highlight the potential advantages of better integration of women;
- has noted the results of the UN World Conference on the Status of Women;
- has noted the Commission report on the implementation of the abovementioned conclusions, the outcome of the meetings of experts convened by the Commission and the comments made by Vice-President NATALI;
- notes that the manual for preparing and appraising project dossiers has been revised by the Commission to take account of the role of women;
- emphasizes the need to consult women on the implementation of projects funded by the Community;

- confirms that there should be a study of the relevant social sphere and context when preparing, monitoring and evaluating projects;
- reaffirms the importance of the role of women in development and states that it must be taken into account in all cases in the pre-programming, programming and examination of projects and in their funding by the community; to that end there is room for specific measures to increase the contribution of women to development;
- would like to see a considerable increase in the number of women working in the sphere of technical assistance;
- hopes that the contacts which the Commission has established with women's organizations in the developing countries particularly in the form of regional seminars, will be stepped up. Contacts with women's associations at village level should also be sought;
- requests the Commission to make every effort henceforth to include a breakdown by sex in the available statistics on projects submitted for Community funding;
- requests the Commission to continue its activities designed to promote, in line with the above conclusions, more concrete participation of women in development programmes and projects and intends to discuss the matter again at its next meeting, if possible on the basis of an initial report from the Commission and information from the Member States on their experience in this field.

CO-ORDINATION OF CO-OPERATION POLICIES AND OPERATIONS

Having taken note of the Commission's report on the implementation of the Council Resolution of 5 June 1984 on the co-ordination of co-operation policies and operations within the Community,

the COUNCIL:

- expresses its satisfaction at the results obtained which have brought aid co-ordination within the Community to a hitherto unprecedented level as regards reciprocal information, on-the-spot co-ordination and support for sectoral policies;
- notes the relation between highly developed co-ordination between the principal donors, centred on co-operation with the recipient countries, and the awareness of an increasing number of these countries of the need to undertake reforms and adapt their development policies on the basis of priority objectives;
- notes that this strengthened co-ordination within the Community has an even greater influence in that it coincides with the imminent entry into force of the third ACP-EEC Lomé Convention and forms part of the dialogue on the search for ways and means of continually improving the effectiveness of the instruments of such co-operation which was agreed between the Contracting Parties to that Convention and is particularly reflected in the current programming exercise.

- notes that there is still room for improvement and in this respect advocates strengthening and extending to all Member States the existing system of regular information exchanges between most of the Member States and the Commission; the information must be systematic and two-way;
- considers in this context that the process would be improved if it included the transmission, whenever possible, of such relevant country-by-country documents as the administrations have in their possession; it could, for example, result in the transmission in good time of data relating to the identification of projects so as to improve co-ordination as much as possible;
- considers that the existing intra-Community system of meetings and exchanges of information in the developing countries concerned must be strengthened; recalls the usefulness, particularly when high-level missions from the Commission or from the Member States visit the countries concerned, of systematic talks with the Commission Delegate and the representatives of the Member States in the field;
- recalls the importance it attaches to the regular reports to be drawn up in the field by representatives of the Commission and the Member States accredited in the developing countries receiving Community aid, in accordance with the indicative outline which it approved on 23 May 1985;
- agrees to return to this important matter of co-ordination once the programming laid down in the Lomé Convention has been concluded in 1986, so that future operations by the Community and the Member States in respect of all developing countries can benefit from the experience acquired.

PROMOTION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' TRADE AND SERVICES

The COUNCIL reaffirms that it attaches great importance, in the context of co-operation with the developing countries, to the initiation or the intensification of efforts on the part of such countries, together with increased Community support, to promote their trade more effectively, and refers to its initial conclusions adopted on 5 June 1984 concerning both guidelines and general principles and a number of specific measures for improving the effectiveness of Community aid in this field.

The COUNCIL takes note of the evaluation of trade promotion programmes financed by the Community carried out since then; examination should be expedited, with particular reference to the experience of the Community and the Member States.

The COUNCIL urges that all the practical arrangements for putting into genuine effect the guidelines worked out thus far be implemented in the framework of the various existing Community instruments for co-operation, due allowance being made for the specific nature of each such instrument.

This will obviously require close co-operation between the Commission and the Member States and contacts with the relevant international agencies if the promotion of trade and services is to serve to best effect the overall development strategies chosen by the recipient countries or groups of countries.

The COUNCIL therefore calls upon the Commission to submit concrete examples of the implementation of action to promote developing countries' trade without delay and, if possible, in time for the next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Relations with third countries in the field of research

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, Decisions on the conclusion of the framework agreements for scientific and technical co-operation between the European Communities and:

- = the Kingdom of Sweden;
- = the Swiss Confederation.

The two agreements will be signed in the near future. Their aim is to establish a framework covering all co-operation with these two countries in the field of research.

Among other things, this co-operation should make it possible to promote discussions on guidelines, priorities and planning for the research policies of these two countries and the Community, on the prospects for and development of co-operation, the forwarding of the resulting information, the co-ordination of programmes and projects carried out by each party, participation in joint programmes and the carrying out of joint operations.

These two agreements are the first in a series of agreements to be concluded with the EFTA countries in line with the Luxembourg declaration of 9 April 1984 aimed at developing inter alia co-operation with the EFTA countries in the area of scientific and technical research and development.

In the same context, the Council adopted two Decisions authorizing the opening of negotiations for framework agreements for scientific and technical co-operation with:

- = Norway;
- = Finland.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision on the conclusion of a Community-COST concertation agreement on a concerted action project in the field of teleinformatics (COST Project 11 ter) between the EEC and Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Lastly, the Council noted the Commission's communication on the renewal of the Co-operation Agreement between Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) and the European Atomic Energy Community on research in the field of nuclear waste management to be concluded by the Commission in pursuance of the third paragraph of Article 101 of the Treaty establishing the EAEC.

Customs Union

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

- opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain polyvinylpyrrolidone falling within subheading ex 39.02 C XIV a) of the Common Customs Tariff (suspension of the CCT duty within a Community tariff quota of 120 tonnes);
- increasing the Community tariff quota opened by Regulation (EEC) No 3193/84 for raw silk (not thrown) falling within subheading 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff (tariff quota increased from 5 100 tonnes to 6 250 tonnes).

UNCTAD

The Council approved a number of conclusions on the Community's participation in the Review Conference on the UNCTAD Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices.

PRESS RELEASE

10237/85 (Presse 167)

1039th meeting of the Council

- Energy -

Brussels, 11 November 1985

President: Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER
Minister for Energy
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Luxembourg:

Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER

Minister for Industry

Netherlands:

Mr F. BOLKESTEIN

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Trade

United Kingdom:

Mr Peter WALKER

Secretary of State
for Energy

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Commission:

Mr Nicolas MOSAR

Member

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The following also attended as observers:

Spain:

Mr Joan MAJO

Minister for Industry

Portugal:

Mr Julio MASCARENHAS

Minister-Counsellor

PROGRAMME OF SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE
HYDROCARBONS SECTOR AND PROGRAMME TO PROMOTE, BY THE
GRANTING OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT, DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS
AND INDUSTRIAL PILOT PROJECTS

At its previous meeting on 20 June 1985 on energy questions, the Council had an opportunity to make clear the importance it attached to the continuation of current projects in these two sectors, via existing programmes, for a further period as a back-up to the Community energy strategy. To this end, the Council also evolved guidelines on several key issues concerning the dossiers concerned.

The discussions carried out enabled the Council to work out a common position on these two dossiers at this meeting.

As regards support for technological development in the hydrocarbons sector, originally implemented in 1973 and designed to improve the Community's security of supply, a programme is now planned to cover the period from 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1989.

As regards demonstration projects and industrial pilot projects, the initial programmes for which were adopted in 1978, the common position provides for a further programme, also for the period from 1 January 1986 to 31 December 1989.

The financial support proposed for this programme for the purpose of stepping up energy saving and reducing oil consumption and imports is intended to promote

- demonstration projects relating to the exploitation of alternative energy sources, to energy saving and to the substitution of hydrocarbons;
- industrial pilot projects and demonstration projects relating to the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels.

SUBSTITUTE FUEL COMPONENTS

The Council signified its agreement to the proposal for a Directive on crude-oil savings through the use of substitute fuel components in petrol.

This Directive, which will be formally adopted as soon as possible, stipulates that Member States are to bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions required to comply with this Directive by 1 January 1988 at the latest.

The agreement reached testifies to the pursuit of a strategy to reduce the Community's dependence on imports of crude oil.

The quantity of crude oil used in the manufacture of petrol for spark-ignition vehicles can be reduced through blending hydrocarbon petrol with substitute fuel components. Moreover, the latter can be produced from raw materials other than crude oil.

The distribution and use of petrol blended with substitute fuel components require no, or only minor, modifications to existing petrol-distribution systems, and no modification to existing vehicles propelled by spark-ignition engines designed to run on petrol.

Finally, the distribution and combustion of blends as defined by the Directive carries no safety, health or environmental risks different from those of petrol currently sold to motorists in the Community.

COMMISSION COMMUNICATION TO THE COUNCIL ON NEW COMMUNITY ENERGY OBJECTIVES

The Council held a full discussion of some key questions relating to these objectives, without prejudice to the Opinion awaited from the European Parliament and that which has just been given by the Economic and Social Committee.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to expedite this work, in order that a draft Resolution might be submitted to the Council at its next meeting on energy.

In order to facilitate subsequent work on this dossier, the President evolved the following guidelines in the light of the discussions:

1. Nature of the objectives

- A. These objectives will be guidelines for Community action and national policies and will provide significant guidance for energy producers and consumers in the Community.
- B. While providing an ambitious reference framework, they must be sufficiently flexible to permit of response to changes which might affect the energy market.

2. Presentation of the objectives

- A. It is acknowledged that as in the past, certain quantified objectives, carefully selected in the light of the sectors to which they are to apply and concerning the Community as such, are useful on the same basis as objectives of a more qualitative nature.
- B. These quantified objectives will be expressed in a fairly flexible manner in terms of orders of magnitude rather than in absolute values so that they can be adjusted to substantial changes on the energy markets.

3. Differentiation of objectives

- A. A distinction will be made between horizontal objectives and sectoral objectives.
- B. With regard to sectoral objectives:
- (a) they will cover:
- more efficient use of energy
 - oil
 - natural gas
 - solid fuels
 - electricity generation
 - new and renewable energies.
- (b) in the course of preparations for the next Council meeting, suggestions made on a number of them at the present Council meeting will be taken into account.

4. Monitoring

- A. The above objectives will constitute the necessary reference points for the Commission in its regular examination of progress achieved in each Member State and at Community level and the problems encountered in the pursuit of these objectives.
- B. In this examination, the Commission will, in the light of the steps taken, have regard to the possibilities and constraints specific to each Member State.
- C. The examination will be carried out in the framework and in accordance with the procedures defined by the Council meeting on 13 November 1984 on energy questions.
- D. It is acknowledged that it is desirable to step up the dialogue between the Commission and each Member State under review at the various stages of examination of national policies; this could be accompanied by suggestions for additional measures and specific recommendations considered appropriate by the Commission.

SOLID FUELS

The Council agreed to hold a meeting early in 1986 to discuss the various aspects of the solid fuel policy, including different ways and means of taking action in this area.

Without prejudice to the forthcoming discussion, the Council considered the following aspects at this meeting:

COAL AND COKE FOR THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY IN THE COMMUNITY

The Council held an exchange of views on the proposal for a Commission Decision (ECSC) on the arrangements for coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community and on the eligible tonnage for 1986.

In this connection it defined its position and noted that the Commission intended to send it, for assent, a fresh proposal for a Decision (ECSC) which took account of the points which had emerged during this discussion, viz. the fixing of the eligible tonnage for 1986 at 8,5 million t.

COMMUNITY RULES FOR STATE AIDS TO THE COAL INDUSTRY

The Council held an initial policy debate on the new Community rules for State aids for the coal industry, which are intended to replace the arrangements currently in force introduced by Decision No 528/76/CECA and expire on 31 December 1985. The Commission has requested the Council's assent on these new rules pursuant to Article 95(1) of the ECSC Treaty.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee, following the guidelines agreed during the debate, to continue intensive discussions on the definition of the new arrangements as soon as possible.

Pending this definition, the Council agreed a common position, subject to possible consultations with the Portuguese delegation, to give its unanimous assent to a second proposal for a Commission Decision (ECSC) on the temporary extension, until 1 July 1986, of the present arrangements applicable to financial assistance for the coal industry.

SOCIAL ASPECTS: COAL

The Council discussed the proposals for Council Decisions concerning contributions to the ECSC from the general budget of the Communities to finance measures connected with the restructuring of the coal industries.

The Council concentrated more particularly on the section of the proposals concerning a transfer for the financial year 1985.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to pursue its discussions on this matter in line with the points made during the debate.

REFINING

The Council again discussed the situation of the refining industry from the twofold aspect of trends in internal structures and imports of oil products.

It noted that progress was being made in other major industrialized countries as regards policies for imports of refined products from countries which had recently started to export.

The Council asked the Commission to continue its close monitoring of the trends in this sector and of the question of imports of oil products from third countries, and to report back as soon as possible.

EURATOM LOANS

The Council examined the proposal, the aim of which is to increase the total amount of Euratom loans which the Commission is empowered to contract for the purpose of contributing to the financing of nuclear power stations. At the close of the discussion the Council considered that from the point of view of energy policy, the increase from 2 000 to 3 000 MECU in EURATOM loans, as proposed by the Commission, was desirable.

It reserved the final decision on this Commission proposal for the ECO/FIN Council.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Customs union

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas (1986) for:

- rosin, including "brais résineux", falling within subheading 38.08 A of the Common Customs Tariff, viz.: (Benelux: 1 710 tonnes; Denmark: 180 tonnes; Germany: 2 445 tonnes; Greece: 2 tonnes; France: 762 tonnes; Ireland: 50 tonnes; Italy: 303 tonnes; United Kingdom: 2 148 tonnes; reserve: 400 tonnes),
- raw silk (not thrown) falling within heading No 50.02 of the Common Customs Tariff, viz.: (Benelux: 1 tonne; Denmark: 1 tonne; Germany: 200 tonnes; Greece: 2 tonnes; France: 800 tonnes; Ireland: 1 tonne; Italy: 6 000 tonnes; United Kingdom: 200 tonnes; reserve: 435 tonnes),
- yarn, entirely of silk, other than yarn of noil or other waste silk, not put up for retail sale, falling within heading No 50.04 of the Common Customs Tariff, viz.: (Benelux: 1 tonne; Denmark: 1 tonne; Germany: 6 tonnes; Greece: 1 tonne; France: 15 tonnes; Ireland: 1 tonne; Italy: 40 tonnes; United Kingdom: 5 tonnes; reserve: 30 tonnes),
- yarn, spun entirely from waste silk other than noil, not put up for retail sale, falling within subheading 50.05 A of the Common Customs Tariff, viz.: (Benelux: 1 tonne; Denmark: 1 tonne; Germany: 90 tonnes; Greece: 1 tonne; France: 20 tonnes; Ireland: 1 tonne; Italy: 400 tonnes; United Kingdom: 30 tonnes; reserve: 156 tonnes).

GATT

The Council approved the decision to accelerate the implementation of the last tranche of the Tokyo Round tariff reductions (see Press Release 9693 e/85 (Presse 147), p. 7 of 21 and 22 October 1985).

Relations with the EFTA countries

The Council adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Regulations on the application of Decision No 1/85 of the EEC-EFTA countries Joint Committees modifying the amount expressed in ECU in Article 8 of Protocol No 3 concerning the definition of the concept of originating products and methods of administrative co-operation.

The Council also adopted, in the official languages of the Communities, the Decision on the conclusion of the Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European Economic Community and the Swiss Confederation on trade arrangements for soups, sauces and condiments.

Appointment

The Council appointed, on a proposal from the Commission, Mrs Paulette HOFMAN, Confédération Force Ouvrière, full member of the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in place of Mr Bernard MOURGUES, full member, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 17 February 1988.

PRESS RELEASE

10361/85 (Presse 172)

1040th Council meeting

- Transport -

Brussels, 14 November 1985

President: Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER
Minister for Transport
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Luxembourg:

Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER

Minister for Transport

Netherlands:

Mrs N. SMIT-KROES

Minister for Transport and
Public Works

United Kingdom:

Mr Nicholas RIDLEY

Secretary of State for Transport

The Earl of CAITHNESS

Under-Secretary of State for
Transport

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For the Commission:

Mr Stanley CLINTON DAVIS

Member

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° °

The following also attended as observers:

Spain:

Mr Abel CABALLERO

Minister for Communications and
Transport

Portugal:

Mr Luiz GOIS FIGUEIRA

Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

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1986: EUROPEAN ROAD SAFETY YEAR

The Council of the European Communities and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Council, adopted conclusions concerning European Road Safety Year (1986) and future Community road safety measures.

In view of the gravity of the scourge represented by road traffic accidents, the Community also intends to make its contribution to the improvement of road safety, adding its initiatives to those taken both nationally and under the aegis of other public or private international organizations.

The Council approved measures in two main fields: awareness programmes and legislation and research.

The Member States expressed the firm intention of co-operating among themselves and with the Commission to ensure that Road Safety Year was a success in the Community.

Public awareness campaigns

The national awareness and road safety education programmes, the aim of which is to make the public aware of the dangers inherent in road traffic and to appeal to the road users' sense of responsibility will be co-ordinated at Community level. Such co-ordination and the measures envisaged by the Commission will give a Community dimension to Road Safety Year.

Member States have been asked to use a common logo symbol to mark their national campaigns and to launch European Road Safety Year by using, among other things, a common poster featuring the Community slogan:

"Europe 86: priority for road safety".

It is worth noting that the guidelines which Member States are asked to observe include a request that the assistance of the media be enlisted in ensuring that public attention is drawn to the essential requirements of road safety.

The Council, moreover, asked the Commission to contact the manufacturers and importers of motor vehicles and motorized two-wheelers in order to get them to refrain from all types of advertising not in the interest of road safety.

The Commission will also study the possibility of organizing in schools a large-scale European competition on road safety themes.

The Netherlands delegation, which will be responsible for the Presidency of the Council in the first half of 1986, stated its intention of officially launching European Road Safety Year at the informal meeting of Community Ministers for Transport which will be held early in 1986.

Legislation and research

The Council also hoped to be able to reach a decision before the end of 1986 on a series of legislative proposals and research projects designed to have effects extending beyond 1986. The Commission intends to submit the relevant proposals to it at an early date.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN THE ROAD TRANSPORT SECTOR

1. Amendment of legislation

The Council adopted a joint approach to amendment of Regulations Nos 543/69 and 1463/70 concerning certain social legislation relating to road transport and the introduction of recording equipment in road transport.

The amended Regulation No 543/69 introduces a considerable degree of flexibility which is both favourable to transport operations and at the same time promotes opportunities for long-distance drivers to organize their own work. Such flexibility factors include the following:

- the maximum daily driving time is increased from 8 to 9 hours, which may be extended to 10 hours twice in any one week;
- the maximum period of continuous driving is increased from 4 hours to 4 hours 30 minutes;
- the maximum driving time is set at 90 hours over two weeks; the driver must, however, take a weekly rest after a total driving time not exceeding the total length of six consecutive daily driving periods;
- drivers will henceforward be free to take their daily rest in two or three separate parts provided that one of these parts is at least 8 consecutive hours long; this will enable them for example to take a meal and to choose different places for their overnight accommodation;

- carriage of passengers on non-regular services, i.e. basically coach tours, may in future be undertaken by the same driver on 12 consecutive days throughout the year; Member States may extend this derogation to national carriage of passengers on non-regular services.

The Regulation is also an important step towards the improvement of drivers' social protection and road safety. In this connection:

- the minimum daily rest period for drivers engaged in the carriage of passengers is increased from 10 to 11 hours, which may be reduced to 9 hours three times in any one week;
- the minimum weekly rest period is increased from 40 to 45 hours, including a daily rest period;
- the minimum break after a period of continuous driving is increased from 30 to 45 minutes for most transport vehicles whose maximum permissible weight does not exceed 20 tonnes.

The list of categories of vehicles to which national exceptions may be granted was also revised. Member States may, after authorization by the Commission, grant exceptions in respect of transport operations carried out in exceptional circumstances.

Amendments to Regulation No 1463/70 have been made with regard to monitoring compliance with the rules, and the obligation to install and use a tachograph will be extended to include regular international passenger transport apart from some frontier-zone services.

The Council has moreover agreed that, on the basis of the reports to be produced by the Commission, it will periodically examine the implementation of the rules in the light of developments in this field.

2. Improvement of the implementation of the social Regulations in road transport

The Council and the representatives of the Member States, meeting within the Council, have adopted a Resolution to improve the implementation of the social Regulations in road transport.

This Resolution refers to implementation of the checks provided for by the social Regulations, implementation of the Regulations, and information and publicity.

With regard to the checks, it provides in particular for the organization of a system of appropriate and regular annual checks, both at the roadside and at undertakings' headquarters, on a large and representative cross-section of drivers, whether resident or not.

As regards the implementation of the Regulations, measures should be taken to ensure that penalties act as a deterrent, to prosecute effectively non-resident drivers committing infringements, and to collect the fines imposed on such drivers.

Finally, as regards information and publicity, periodical publication of the results of roadside checks and of checks on undertakings should be undertaken by the competent authorities, which will inform the Commission within twelve months of the measures which the Member States have taken to put the Resolution into effect.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMON TRANSPORT POLICY

- Conclusions of the Council on action to be taken in the light of the judgement of the Court

Pursuant to the Treaty, and with a view to the implementation of a common transport policy which complies with the judgment handed down by the Court of Justice and of the conclusions of the Milan European Council, the Council:

- recorded its agreement on the following policy approach proposed by the Presidency:
 1. creation of a free market in transport with no quantitative restrictions by 1992 at the latest;
 2. during the transitional period, progressive adaptation of the bilateral quotas on a non-discriminatory basis, coupled with increases in Community quotas;
 3. elimination of distortion of competition during the transitional period;
- requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on this basis and on the basis of the Commission proposals between now and the Council's next meeting, taking into account the various contributions made by delegations in the Council.

The Permanent Representatives Committee was also requested to take account of the Community Master Plan for transport adopted at this meeting.

COMMUNITY TRANSPORT MASTER PLAN

The Council,

whereas it is necessary to examine transport problems in an overall context with the aim of improving efficiency and profitability in that sector and with a view to consolidation of the internal market, harmonious integration, economic convergence and social progress;

whereas it is desirable to give the various national policies the possibility of referring to a coherent framework which would take account of their mutual interdependence,

adopted conclusions on a general programme defining the framework of the common transport policy.

The principal common transport policy objectives fixed in the Master Plan must be progressively achieved by 31 December 1992, thus contributing to the implementation of the Community's internal market, of which a common transport policy is an essential component;

The Master Plan is made up of four large "project areas" which correspond to the central problems of the common transport policy, namely:

- the planning of infrastructure axes of Community interest along which the large trade flows pass between the Member States;
- border crossing and transit and in particular all the measures and procedures involved in simplifying and gradually eliminating border controls and formalities;

14.XI.85

- the organization of the transport market with regard to inland transport in general, railways, air transport and sea transport;
- internal transport safety. The Council made particular reference to the conclusions adopted on the same day regarding the European Road Safety Year (1986).

WEIGHTS AND DIMENSIONS OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

Council Directive 85/3/EEC of 19 December 1984 on the weights, dimensions and certain other technical characteristics of certain road vehicles lays down that the Council shall specify the weight on the driving axle of a five or six-axle combined vehicle, including the weight on a driving axle which is part of a tandem axle or a tri-axle, before 31 December 1985.

As the Commission had, at the end of October 1985, submitted a communication containing new suggestions for solving this problem, the Council held an exchange of views on the new approach suggested by the Commission.

Following this exchange of views the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to actively pursue its discussions on this matter to enable the Council to take a decision on it at an early date.

AMENDMENT OF THE COMMUNITY QUOTA

The Council adopted a joint position on the Commission's proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

In accordance with the Acts of Accession of Spain and Portugal, this proposal aims in particular at allocating an appropriate number of Community authorizations to these two countries, namely 517 for Spain and 179 for Portugal.

Since the enlargement of the Community will be reflected in expansion of the road haulage market the Council also agreed to additional Community authorizations, which were fixed at 7,5% for the present ten Member States and at 30% for Spain and Portugal.

The Spanish delegation having referred to serious difficulties concerning the joint position arrived at, the President confirmed that the issue qualified for the consultation procedure.

The Portuguese delegation stated that it waived the consultation procedure.

In view of the concern expressed by certain delegations in connection with the methods of calculation applied to calculate their quotas, the Council finally asked the Commission to review in 1986 the rules applied in this field.

MARITIME TRANSPORT

The Council held an initial detailed discussion on the proposals concerning free access to cargoes in ocean trades and freedom to provide services contained in the Commission's memorandum of 15 March 1985.

In view of the difficult position in which the Member States' fleets found themselves, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to actively pursue examination of the four Commission proposals as a matter of priority with a view to enabling the Council to act on these proposals at its next meeting devoted to maritime transport issues.

AIR TRANSPORT

The Council heard an interim report on four proposals relating to air transport. After a lengthy discussion the Council asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining these proposals with a view to their adoption at an early date.

VEHICLE TAXATION

After a policy debate on the problem of the taxation of commercial vehicles, the Council agreed to instruct the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining the problem in the light of the statements submitted by the various delegations during the discussions.

COMBINED TRANSPORT

Taking into consideration the remarkable developments which have been taking place in combined transport over a period of several years, the Council has repeatedly acknowledged the desirability of adopting new measures to encourage this form of transport. At the present meeting the Council examined a number of special situations particularly suitable for being made the subject of specific measures. Following its exchange of views the Council was in a position to express a favourable view, without prejudice to the Opinion that the European Parliament would deliver in the matter, with regard to one of the measures, the object of which was to extend the scope of combined transport by inland waterway, currently restricted to containers of 20 feet and over, to cover lorries, trailers, semi-trailers (with or without tractors) and swap bodies.

Containers are not the only combined transport technique used between the Member States for inland waterway transport. The Council therefore considered it desirable to provide for an adjustment to Directive 75/130/EEC or the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined transport of goods between Member States, with a view to facilitating better use of the possibilities offered by the various techniques.

With a view to encouraging combined transport the Council and the Commission also agreed to a measure making it possible to facilitate own-account combined transport operations by road.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to proceed to final formulation of the text of the draft Directive.

OTHER TRANSPORT DECISIONS

System for issuing transport authorizations

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Directive amending Directive 65/269/EEC on the standardization of certain rules relating to authorizations for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

The aims of the Regulation and the Directive are to put an end to the difficulties encountered in the use of transport authorizations, established by Community rules, for certain vehicle-trailer combinations. They aim at generalizing the system for issuing authorizations for tractors to include combinations of vehicles.

Relations with Austria in the transport field

In the framework of the negotiations undertaken by the Community and Austria in the transport field since 1981, the Council at its meeting on 24 June 1985 noted with interest the Commission's suggestion that discussions be opened with Austria in the railway and combined transport sectors. At the present meeting the Council recorded its agreement on the framework for the discussions that the Commission would hold with the Austrian authorities on co-operation in these two areas.

In the Council's opinion closer co-operation between the Community and Austria in these areas could cover:

- infrastructure development;
- technical and administrative co-operation in the railway sector;
- commercial management of railways, including tariffs.

The Council recognized that such co-operation could also cover issues such as investment in railway equipment and the simplification of border controls and customs formalities.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

1041st meeting of the Council

- EEC/Central America Ministerial Meeting-

Luxembourg, 11 November 1985

No official press release was available. Texts adopted at meeting are reproduced from
Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 11-1985

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
1041st Luxembourg 11 November	Foreign affairs	Mr Poos	Mr Cheysson	EEC/Central America relations—Draft cooperation agreement: decision to sign ⁴

2 The Community and Central America

Luxembourg ministerial conference

2.1. The second Conference between the European Community and its Member States, Spain and Portugal and the States of Central America and of the Contadora Group on the political dialogue inaugurated in San José, Costa Rica, on 28 and 29 September 1984 and on economic cooperation between the European Community, Spain and Portugal and the States of Central America was held in Luxembourg on 11 and 12 November.

The Conference was the occasion for the signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Community, the countries party to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama); it also resulted in the adoption of three texts: the Final Act, a joint political communiqué and a joint economic communiqué.

Those taking part in the Conference were:

For the European Community

HE Mr Jacques F. Poos
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg
President of the Council

HE Mr Hans van den Broek
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands

HE Sir Geoffrey Howe
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

HE Mr Leo Tindemans
Minister for External Relations of Belgium

HE Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Denmark

HE Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany

HE Mr M.C. Papoulias
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece

HE Mr Roland Dumas
Minister for External Relations of France

HE Mr Jim O'Keefe
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Ireland

HE Mr Giulio Andreotti
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy

Mr Claude Cheysson
Member of the Commission of the European Communities

For Spain

HE Mr Francisco Fernández Ordóñez
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain

The High Representatives of the European Community, Spain and Portugal, and of Central America and Panama have adopted a joint economic communiqué, which is also appended to this Act.

In witness whereof, the undersigned High Representatives of the participating States and of the Community, having regard to the great political significance they attach to the results of the Conference, have appended their signatures to this Final Act.

**Joint political communiqué
on political dialogue and economic
cooperation between the countries
of the European Community,
Spain and Portugal and the countries
of Central America and
of the Contadora Group**

3. The participants in the Luxembourg Conference saw it as a sequel to the historic meeting held in San José, Costa Rica on 28 and 29 September 1984, at which relations between the European Community and Central America were put on a new footing.

The Ministers expressed the hope that the dialogue would help to create a climate of confidence both within Central America and between the twelve-member Community and Central America and thus pave the way for increasingly close and wide-ranging cooperation.

The Ministers welcomed the signing of the inter-regional framework cooperation agreement between Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and Panama on the one hand and the European Economic Community on the other, which underlined the political will of the two regions to lay the foundations for closer cooperation and achieve common goals.

They expressed their conviction that with this agreement economic and trade cooperation and the new structure of relations between the countries of the European Community and those of Central America would be based on equality between sovereign States and mutual respect.

4. The Foreign Ministers recognized that, in view of the cultural and historical heritage existing between Spain and Portugal and Latin America,

the accession of the former to the European Communities can be a major factor in helping to create better understanding and cooperation between Europe and Latin America.

5. The Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their common conviction that the political dialogue and economic cooperation undertaken would help to:

- back up efforts to put an end to violence and instability in the region, particularly the efforts of the States of Central America in the context of the Contadora Group's diplomatic initiative, which had been supported from the outset by the countries of the European Community;
- achieve on the basis of the proposals arising from the Contadora process a negotiated global, political solution for the region originating in the region itself and founded on the principles of independence, non-intervention, self-determination and the inviolability of frontiers;
- bring about the speedy adoption of the Contadora document on peace and cooperation in Central America and so open the way to that lasting global solution for the region which constituted the objective of the points of agreement and commitments contained in the final communiqué of the joint meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the countries of Central America and the Contadora Group held in Panama on 12 and 13 December 1985;
- create a climate of confidence in which the States of Central America could live in peace and foster their mutual cooperation with a view to closer integration and the furtherance of their economic and social development;
- supplement the efforts being made by the countries of Central America to achieve inter-regional cooperation and to help combat the economic imbalances and social injustice which were, in large measure, at the root of political instability;
- reinforce, within a national legal order, democratic principles and institutions and foster national reconciliation in all countries of the region, in the framework of pluralist political and social systems involving all, as a means of terminating the conflicts and tensions besetting the Central American region;
- develop and guarantee in all countries every human right and fundamental freedom, such as respect for individual integrity, freedom of the press, freedom of association and religious freedom, as defined in international agreements and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- establish, within the framework of the Contadora process and in accordance with international law, a reliable system of regional security, encom-

For Portugal

HE Mr Luís Figueira
Head of the Portuguese Mission to the European
Communities

For Central America

HE Dr Carlos José Gutiérrez Gutiérrez
Minister for External Relations and Religion of
Costa Rica

HE Mr Rodolfo Castillo Claramount
Vice-President of the Republic and Minister for
External Relations of El Salvador

HE Mr Fernando Andrade Díaz-Durán
Minister for External Relations of Guatemala

HE Dr Edgardo Paz Bárnica
Minister for External Relations of Honduras

HE Mr Miguel d'Escoto-Brockman
Minister for the Exterior of Nicaragua

For the Contadora Group countries

HE Mr Augusto Ramírez Ocampo
Minister for External Relations of Colombia

HE Mr Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor
Secretary for External Relations of Mexico

HE Mr Jorge Abadía Arias
Minister for External Relations of Panama

HE Mr Germán Nava Carrillo
Deputy Minister for External Relations of Vene-
zuela

*Observer for the Permanent Secretariat of the Gen-
eral Treaty on Central American Economic Inte-
gration*

Mr Raúl Sierra Franco
Secretary-General

Final Act of the Conference

1.2.2 ... The Conference discussed the political and economic situation in Central America and relations between Central America and the European Community.

During the Conference:

1. The High Representatives of the participating countries reaffirmed their commitment to the continuation and development of the political dialogue instituted at the Conference held in San José, Costa Rica, in accordance with the principles set out in the San José Declaration of 29 September 1984.

They are convinced that this political dialogue will contribute to the efforts of the Central American countries—with the support and with the encouragement of the Contadora Group—to find a negotiated, regional, global, peaceful solution in order to put an end to the violence and instability in the area and to foster social justice and economic development and a respect for human rights and democratic liberties.

This peaceful solution must be based on the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter, the OAS Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and on the Contadora Group's 'document of objectives' and draft document on peace and cooperation in Central America dated 12 September 1985, approved by all the States in the area.

It was accordingly agreed that this political dialogue should be institutionalized, in particular by the holding of annual meetings, in principle at ministerial level.

The Contadora Group, which is continuing its efforts to bring about a peaceful solution in Central America, will play a full part in the meetings to be held in the context of the political dialogue between the countries of Central America and those of the European Community.

2. The High Representatives of the European Community on the one hand and of Central America and Panama on the other have signed a cooperation agreement between Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, as parties to the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, and Panama on the one hand and the European Economic Community on the other.

By establishing close, institutionalized cooperation between the two parties, this agreement should help to foster economic integration in the Central American region and to further economic development and social progress in the area in the interests of greater political stability.

3. The High Representatives of the European Community and of its Member States, Spain and Portugal, Central America and the Contadora Group adopted a joint political communiqué which is appended to this Act.

passing effective conditions and policies designed to arrest the arms race in all its forms; establish a system for the control and reduction of armaments and military personnel; eliminate the foreign military presence; and prevent action designed to intimidate and bring about destabilization, such as terrorism, subversion and sabotage;

- implement, in the framework of the Contadora Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America, all political, economic, social and security objectives endorsed by every Central American Government in adopting the 'Contadora document of objectives' on 9 September 1983.

6. The Ministers continued the dialogue started in San José on developments in Central America.

They examined the progress made in the Contadora peace process and noted the firm commitment of the countries in the Contadora Group to continue their efforts to achieve the aims of the document on peace and cooperation in Central America.

In this connection, the Ministers welcomed the decision of the democratic Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay at the Cartagena Conference on 22 and 23 August 1985 to set up machinery to support the efforts of the Contadora Group to achieve peace and cooperation.

The Foreign Ministers reiterated their conviction that the conflicts in Central America could not be resolved by force. They agreed that, in accordance with the principles laid down in the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the OAS, a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America would have to be based in particular on respect for national sovereignty and independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other States and non-recourse to intimidation or force.

The Foreign Ministers of the European Community and of Spain and Portugal reaffirmed their support for the Contadora Group and welcomed the progress made in the Contadora process. They noted with approval that all the interested parties had agreed to continue the negotiations on the basis of the draft Contadora document of 12 September 1985.

The Foreign Ministers of the Central American States and the Contadora Group expressed their satisfaction at the support given by the Governments of the Community Member States for these negotiations.

The Ministers of the European Community and of Spain and Portugal and those of the Contadora Group stressed the importance of ensuring that the

current negotiations be conducted in a constructive spirit and brought to a successful conclusion, and that constitutional procedures be initiated to permit the early entry into force of the Contadora document on peace and cooperation in Central America, which will require the creation of effective and appropriate implementing and follow-up machinery.

The Foreign Ministers voiced the conviction that it was essential for all countries with links and interests in the region to make an effective contribution towards creating favourable conditions for the conclusion of negotiations, with a view to the endorsement of the document on peace and cooperation in Central America and in order that they should thereafter cooperate in accomplishing the objectives set out in it.

The countries of the European Community, Spain and Portugal reiterate their willingness to support, to the extent that they are able and if so requested, the action of the States with responsibility for implementing the terms of the document on peace and cooperation and in particular to contribute to the implementing and follow-up mechanisms.

The Foreign Ministers also agreed on the utility of implementing the terms of the resolutions adopted by the international bodies of which their respective countries are members and which relate to a peaceful solution of the Central American situation.

7. The Foreign Ministers express their satisfaction that the general elections held in Guatemala on 3 November took place in an orderly, free and peaceful manner, and it is their hope that these elections will represent a major step towards achieving the institutionalization of the democratic system in that country.

8. The Ministers, apprised of the grave act of terrorism which has occurred in Colombia against the Supreme Court of Justice, in which many judges and citizens of that country lost their lives, deplore this outrage against a public authority; they condemn terrorist actions which endanger innocent lives and convey their condolences to the people of Colombia and to President Belisario Betancur, who has set in motion a valid peace process to strengthen political dialogue and democratic activity in that country.

9. The Foreign Ministers acknowledged the importance of the social and cultural dimension in cooperation between the member countries of the Community and the countries of Central America. They were unanimous in their view that in future this aspect of cooperation must be expanded and given greater support, and stressed the value of

programmes such as exchange visits by Members of Parliament and journalists.

10. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community and of Spain and Portugal mentioned the possibility that their governments could support in a suitable way the efforts undertaken to develop and modernize the administration of justice and public administration in Central America in order thereby to make a further contribution to political stability and democracy in that region.

11. They welcomed the support given to the 'Health priorities programme in Central America and Panama' and stressed that their governments intended to play an active part in the forthcoming Conference of Health Ministers in Madrid.

12. Lastly, in the Final Act of the Luxembourg Conference the Foreign Ministers of the countries of the European Community, Spain and Portugal and of the countries of Central America, together with those of the Contadora countries, recorded their intention to institutionalize the political dialogue entered into.

Joint economic communiqué between the European Community, including Spain and Portugal, and the countries of Central America following the conference on political dialogue and economic cooperation between the countries of the European Community, Spain and Portugal, the States of Central America and the Contadora Group

1.2.3. 1. The Community and the countries of the Central American isthmus, together with Spain and Portugal, expressed the hope that the institutional conditions for effective multilateral cooperation could be improved within the framework of the Central American common market thanks to the agreement between the two regions, one of the objectives of which was to strengthen joint institutions and to encourage economic cooperation. This would also apply particularly with a view to the participation of Panama.

They emphasized their determination to help stabilize the Central American region, more particularly by implementing measures to improve that region's socio-economic conditions, the backwardness of which was the basic cause of social instability. In particular, the Community, together

with Spain and Portugal, confirmed their intention to grant priority assistance for regional projects on the basis of the jointly agreed priorities and objectives for the region.

The Community noted the interest displayed by the countries of the Central American isthmus in measures to improve economic relations between the two regions, with particular reference to commodity outlets on European markets, the stabilization of the prices of their export commodities and extension of cooperation between the financial bodies of the two regions.

2. They welcomed the significant economic role being played by the Central American Bank of Economic Intergration, which was helping to strengthen interdependence, economic integration and economic development in the region. The Community proposed to strengthen its cooperation with this institution.

3. The Ministers agreed that maintaining and encouraging the private sector in the context of a mixed economy was also in the interests of cooperation between the two regions.

4. They hoped that increased private investment would play a major role in the development of the key sectors of the economy. In this connection, Ministers stressed the importance of regional investment projects, pointing to the need for agreements to encourage and protect private investment.

5. The Ministers of the countries of the Central American isthmus paid tribute to the assistance given under bilateral and multilateral arrangements by the Community and its Member States and by other countries and non-governmental organizations and made particular reference to the aid provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

6. The Foreign Ministers and the Commission of the European Communities noted that, despite improvements in certain countries, world economic conditions remained unstable and that development prospects continued to be uncertain. They also noted that, for the world economy to operate more harmoniously, international economic cooperation would have to be stepped up. In this regard, they emphasized that North-South relations played a major part and should be improved.

7. The problem of external indebtedness and repayment difficulties facing many developing countries, particularly Latin American countries, continued to be a major cause of concern to those attending the Conference.

The cost of foreign debt servicing often reached alarming proportions, thereby jeopardizing development prospects and political and social stability in the countries in question.

Although, in the wake of the advance of the world economy and of the efforts of debtor and creditor countries some signs of progress have appeared to date, the fact remained that underlying problems still had to be dealt with and that all the parties concerned (countries, banks and multilateral financial bodies) would have to make the necessary efforts to restore financial stability in these countries and to achieve better bases for growth. In this context, it appeared necessary, when seeking lasting solutions, to look beyond the short term when considering the problem of external indebtedness and to take all relevant factors into account.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the European Commission attached great importance to the expansion of world trade as contribution towards world recovery and the revival of the development process and as a means of alleviating the problems of indebtedness. They regarded it as important that efforts to implement the GATT Programme should continue and that international commitments to combat protectionism should be honoured.

They declared their support for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations to start under conditions such that all the parties involved—both developed and developing countries—might derive benefit from them.

The Ministers also took the view that imbalances of monetary and financial origin could not be resolved solely by trade negotiations. Determined, concerted action would be needed to improve the functioning of the international monetary system and to increase the flow of financial and other resources to the developing countries. Results in

the monetary and financial fields should be sought in the appropriate international bodies alongside results in the trade field, so as to facilitate the basic objective of relaunching economic development and social progress.

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission of the European Communities expressed satisfaction at the work undertaken at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and of the World Bank in Seoul, for the purpose of restoring sustained economic growth and mobilizing the necessary public and private financial resources—both bilateral and multilateral—in the framework of a renewed effort to achieve international cooperation.

8. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission of the European Communities stressed in particular the importance of closer relations in the sector of vocational training, both technical and scientific, by means of scholarships and cooperation between higher education establishments in the two regions, as well as in the sector of training and literacy campaigns.

9. The Commission of the European Communities informed the Foreign Ministers that the office for Central America of its Delegation for Latin America had recently been opened in San José, Costa Rica and that this office would also be responsible for relations with organizations concerned with the economic integration of the region.

10. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission of the European Communities agreed to intensify their contact at the seat of the European Community, to strengthen the current dialogue between the Group of Central American States and the Commission of the European Communities and to continue the Commission's assistance to integration bodies in the region.

PRESS RELEASE

10429/85 (Presse 173)

1042nd Council meeting
- Economic and Financial affairs -
Brussels, 18 November 1985
President: Mr Jacques SANTER
Minister for Finance
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Louis WALTNIEL
State Secretary
Ministry of Finance

Denmark:

Mr Anders ANDERSEN
Minister for Economic Affairs

Germany:

Mr Gerhard STOLTENBERG
Federal Minister for Finance
Mr Hans TIETMEYER
State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Finance
Mr Otto SCHLECHT
State Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr Constantin SIMITIS
Minister for Economic Affairs and
Finance

France:

Mr Pierre BEREGOVY
Minister for Economic Affairs,
Finance and the Budget

Ireland:

Mr Alan DUKES
Minister for Finance

Italy:

Mr Domenico SUSI
State Secretary,
Ministry of Finance

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques SANTER
Minister for Finance
Mr Jacques F. POOS
Minister for Economic Affairs
Mr Jean-Claude JUNCKER
Minister responsible to the
Minister for Finance

Netherlands:

Mr H. RUDING

Minister for Finance

United Kingdom:

Mr Nigel LAWSON

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS

President

Lord COCKFIELD

Vice-President

Mr Alois PFEIFFER

Member

The following were also present as observers:

Spain:

Mr Miguel Angel FERNANDEZ ORDONEZ

State-Secretary,
Ministry of Economic Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Luis Octavio ROMA de
ALBUQUERQUE

Deputy Head of Mission

The following also took part in the meeting:

Mr W.F. DUISENBERG

Chairman of the Committee of
Central Bank Governors

Mr R. WEIDES

Chairman of the Co-ordinating Group
for Economic and Financial Policies

Mr Hans TIETMEYER

Chairman of the Monetary Committee

Mr I. BYATT

Chairman of the Economic Policy
Committee

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL

The Council proceeded with preparations for the economic and monetary items likely to be raised at the forthcoming European Council meeting (Luxembourg, 2 and 3 December 1985), i.e. in particular the question of the inclusion of a monetary dimension in the EEC Treaty.

EURATOM LOANS

The Council reached a common approach on raising from 2 000 MECU to 3 000 MECU the total amount of EURATOM loans which the Commission is empowered to contract for the purpose of contributing to the financing of nuclear power stations.

The Council will act finally on this proposal for a Decision after consulting the Spanish and Portuguese delegations.

REMOVAL OF FISCAL BARRIERS

As instructed by the European Council at Milan, the Council on Economic and Financial Affairs discussed in detail, on the basis of the Commission white paper, the fiscal measures needed if the objective of the single Market is to be achieved and the possible timetable for the implementation of the measures.

Following this discussion, the President noted that the Commission had sufficient information to be able to channel the course of its own discussions. The future Presidency (NL) will, together with the Commission, propose an appropriate work programme. The Council agreed to return to certain aspects of the preparations for these discussions at its meeting on 9 December.

COMMUNITY LOAN TO GREECE

The Council agreed to the granting of a Community loan of 1 750 MECU to the Hellenic Republic under Regulation 682/81 on the Community loan mechanism to support the balance of payments of Member States.

The loan is available to the Hellenic Republic in two equal and consecutive instalments:

- the first instalment, on conclusion of the loan transactions;
- the second instalment, within a year of payment of the first instalment and, in any case, not before 1 January 1987, the second instalment being released in the light of the examination of developments in the economic situation of the beneficiary Member State and of the results obtained in implementing the economic recovery programme.

The loan is granted on the basis of the Greek decision to implement an economic recovery programme.

The Commission, in collaboration with the Monetary Committee, will examine at regular intervals developments in the economic situation of Greece and progress in implementing the economic recovery programme.

The formal adoption of the Decision on the granting of this loan will take place as soon as possible after finalization of the text.

UNDERTAKINGS FOR COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT IN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES
(UCITS)

The Council approved (*) two Directives

- on the co-ordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to UCITS;
- on the liberalization of transactions in units issued by UCITS.

The adoption of these two Directives is an important step towards completing the internal market, in particular the European capital market, and thus meets the wishes of those concerned.

The co-ordination involved is intended to establish minimum common rules concerning the authorization, supervision, structure and investment policy of UCITS which fall within the scope of the Directive and concerning the information which they must publish.

This co-ordination will ensure, firstly, the same degree of protection for investors throughout the Community; secondly, it will harmonize the conditions of competition between the UCITS concerned.

These two aspects are intended to ensure that once a UCIT has been authorized by the authorities of the Member State of origin, it may freely market its units throughout the Community without having to request the authorization of the authority in the country of marketing.

(*) subject to consultation of the Spanish and Portuguese delegations.

Thus, this Directive is an example of applying the principle of supervision by the country of origin.

The Directive concerns undertakings which, by issuing units bring together the capital of a number of investors and place this collected capital in accordance with precise criteria of risk-spreading. These investments are made exclusively in shares, debt securities or other instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange or dealt in on any other market which operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public. These securities must be transferable and their prices must be determined with precision either at all times or at agreed intervals. In principle, these undertakings ensure that no matter how small savers' investments might be, they will be diversified and the aim will be to select and update more strictly than could be achieved by the individual saver.

The technique used, which enables small and inexperienced savers to be approached, implies that a greater degree of protection is needed for them. Economic circles will have an effective instrument on a European scale for promoting risk capital which will give a significant boost to investment and innovation.

However, the scope of the Directive does not cover all UCITS, and a number of them will continue to exist and operate as before, subject only to non-harmonized national rules, as they follow an investment policy which is at variance with the rules laid down by the Directive. If it proves necessary, they will be co-ordinated at a later stage.

The Directive liberalizing transactions in units issued by these undertakings will make it possible to abolish existing restrictions on the free movement of UCITS units, once laws and structures have been harmonized.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REPORT 1985/1986

The Council agreed to continue examining the Annual Economic Report 1985/1986 at its meeting on 9 December in the light of the Opinions of the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee with a view to adopting it following that examination.

PRESS RELEASE

10430/85 (Presse 174)

1043rd meeting of the Council

- Agriculture -

Brussels, 18/19 November 1985

President: Mr Marc FISCHBACH,
Minister for Agriculture
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER State Secretary for European
Affairs and Agriculture

Denmark:

Mr Niels Anker KOFOED Minister for Agriculture

Germany:

Mr Ignaz KIECHLE Federal Minister for Food,
Agriculture and Forestry

Mr Walther FLORIAN State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Food,
Agriculture and Forestry

Greece:

Mr Yiannis POTTAKIS Minister for Agriculture

France:

Mr Henri NALLET Minister for Agriculture

Ireland:

Mr Austin DEASY Minister for Agriculture

Italy:

Mr Filippo Maria PANDOLFI Minister for Agriculture
Mrs Paola CAVIGLIASSO State Secretary,
Ministry of Health

Luxembourg:

Mr Marc FISCHBACH Minister for Agriculture and
Viticulture

Mr René STEICHEN State Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture and
Viticulture

Netherlands:

Mr Gerrit BRAKS Minister for Agriculture

United Kingdom:

Mr Michael JOPLING

Minister for Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food

Mr John GUMMER

State Secretary,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food

Commission:

Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESSEN

Vice-President

The following also attended as observers:

Spain:

Mr Carlos ROMERO HERRERA

Minister for Agriculture

Portugal:

Mr VARELA

Director General,
Minister of Agriculture

PRICES OF CEREALS AND OF COLZA/RAPE SEED

As agreed at its meeting on 25-26 July 1985 the Council again considered all the questions concerning the prices of cereals and of colza/rape seed.

It was obliged to conclude that the situation had not changed since its last meeting and that no new factor likely to lead to an agreement had emerged. Accordingly it agreed to keep this item on the agenda for its next meeting.

PERSPECTIVES FOR THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (GREEN PAPER - CEREALS MEMORANDUM)

In the context of its discussion of the perspectives for the common agricultural policy the Council took note of the Commission's submission of its memorandum on the adaptation of the common organization of the markets in cereals and of Ministers' initial reactions.

Directors-General will meet at the Commission to give their reactions to the memorandum so that the Commission can draw the appropriate conclusions for the submission of its formal proposals.

WINE SECTOR

The consultation procedure requested by Spain and Portugal was completed on 4 November and the Council, as agreed, resumed its discussion of the matter on the basis of the common guidelines previously arrived at.

Having concluded its discussions, the Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulations on

- oenological practices and quality policy ⁽¹⁾ and
- the description and presentation of sparkling wines.

The rules on oenological practices take account of the requirements of both production and consumption, and of the need to ensure appropriate checks and prevent any fraudulent practice.

From the wine year in progress producers will also be able to increase and reduce the acidity of their wines within the framework of a provision designed to prevent abuse.

As regards the use of sulphur dioxide in wines, from the next wine year (1 September 1986) the Council will impose a reduction of 15 mg/l in the maximum content.

As regards the description of sparkling wines the Regulation is in particular intended to give consumers correct information and distinguishes between compulsory and optional disclosures.

Compulsory disclosures are those which enable the consumer to identify in general terms the category to which a given product belongs.

(¹) The Regulation amending Regulation 337/79 was adopted by a qualified majority.

In the case of the optional disclosures, the decision whether to make them or not is left to producers provided, of course, that such disclosures are strictly correct. Special rules have, however, been laid down for certain of the most important optional disclosures.

In this connection special mention should be made of the expression "méthode champenoise", the use of which will henceforth be forbidden; in order to avoid too abrupt a transition to the new rules, however, there is provision for a transitional period of eight years during which the expression may still be used. Originally, that period was to have lasted six years, but the Council extended it in order to take account of the concern expressed by Spain on that count.

SUGAR SECTOR

In the light of the proceedings on the proposal for new sugar rules to apply within the Community from 1 July 1986 the Council resumed its discussion of the fundamental aspects of those rules.

The essential question is to decide how to share the cost of financing the rules between the producers of A sugar and B sugar.

In that connection the Special Committee on Agriculture submitted to the Council a number of possible solutions which the Council examined with the greatest attention.

Having concluded its discussions the Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue examining the dossier on the basis of the Commission's new ideas, to be submitted to the Council for its meeting on 9-10 December 1985.

SUGAR USED IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The Council took note of the interim report submitted by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Agriculture on progress made on the proposal concerning the grant of production refunds for sugar used in the chemical industry.

It instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its proceedings on this matter and to report back to it at its meeting on 9-10 December.

STARCH SECTOR

The Council took note of the interim report on this matter submitted by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Agriculture.

It confirmed the guidelines already defined at Special Committee on Agriculture level as regards, in particular, the principle objectives pursued by the Commission, namely the improvement of the competitive position of the Community starch-using industry in relation to its competitors from non-member countries and the creation of a single refund.

Having concluded its discussion the Council invited the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its proceedings with despatch in order to be able to submit a general report to the Council for its meeting on 9-10 December.

SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT

In conclusion to its discussions the Council developed a common approach to the proposals for Regulations extending from the 1986 marketing year a premium equal to 80% of the existing premium for sheepmeat producers.

- to goat producers in the following regions:

= mountain areas as defined in Article 3(3) of Directive 75/268/EEC provided that, in accordance with the Management Committee procedure, it was established that the production of these areas satisfied two criteria (1), as well as

- . in Greece: the whole country,
- . in Italy : Lazio, Abruzzi, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia,
- . in France: Corsica,
- . in the case of Spain and Portugal, the Council would undertake to determine before 1 March 1986 the areas in which the premium could be paid.

- to the producers of ewes of the Herdwick mountain breed bred in the Lake District (1).

The Council will formally adopt these texts when the procedures for the consultation of the acceding States have been completed.

(1) The United Kingdom delegation opposed this limitation.

BEEF AND VEAL SECTOR

After discussing the allocation to the Member States of the quota of frozen meat to be imported under preferential conditions, the Council established that agreement was not possible at this stage.

It decided to resume examination of this dossier at its next meeting and invited the Commission to submit its reports on "meat for processing" and on "livestock intended for fattening" at an early date.

LAYING HENS KEPT IN BATTERY CAGES

The Council continued its examination of the essential points of this dossier.

As some progress had been made, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its proceedings in order to eliminate the last outstanding problems and enable it to record agreement on this matter at its next meeting.

PLANT HEALTH/VETERINARY HARMONIZATION

Organisms harmful to plants or plant products

The Council discussed the proposal for a Directive on protective measures against the introduction of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and made progress towards agreement.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining the matter and report back to it at its next meeting.

Hormones

The Council took note of the new Commission proposal which took account of the Opinion delivered by the European Parliament, namely the prohibition of the administration of certain hormonal substances for purposes of fattening and the authorization, under certain conditions, of the administration of three natural substances (oestradiol 17B, testosterone and progesterone) for therapeutic treatment only.

Having completed its discussion, the Council instructed the appropriate bodies to continue their proceedings and to report back to it for its meeting on 9 and 10 December next.

Procedure for continuing discussions

In the context of the 1985 programme of action to bring about the internal market, the Commission drew the Council's attention to the situation of dossiers in the veterinary and plant health sectors which were the subject for 1985 of the programmes to bring about the internal market.

The President stressed that a major effort was being made to complete examination of the outstanding dossiers.

In that connection, he pointed out that important decisions concerning the veterinary sector had been taken in 1985, in particular those concerning heat-treated milk, microbiological controls, the medical examination of employees and swine fever; nor should the foot-and-mouth disease Directive, adopted as an "A" item, be forgotten.

OTHER DECISIONS

Miscellaneous agricultural decision

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Directive introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease. The Directive defines minimum Community measures to combat outbreaks of foot-and-mouth, whatever the type of virus involved. It does not affect preventive vaccination policies implemented by the Member States.

The Directive is part of the 1985 programme of action to bring about the internal market and is a first step in the continuing process of harmonization in this area. The Member States have until 1 January 1987 to comply with it.

Customs Union

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulations temporarily suspending autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of products:

- fishery products;
- products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft.

Relations with the Mediterranean countries

The Representatives of the governments of the Member States of the ECSC meeting within the Council agreed on a Decision on ECSC products originating in Yugoslavia.

The Council also adopted a second series of Regulations on quotas, ceilings and arrangements for imports of products originating in various Mediterranean countries (1986): Malta (textiles products), Cyprus (salad beet, sweet peppers, dried grapes, wine of fresh grapes, liqueur wines and textile products), Yugoslavia (Sljivovica plum spirit and Prilep tobacco) and Morocco (sardines).

PRESS RELEASE

10707/85 (Presse 179)

1044th meeting of the Council

- Foreign Affairs -

Brussels: 25-26 November 1985

President: Mr Jacques F. POOS

Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Leo TINDEMANS	Minister for External Relations
Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER	State Secretary for European Affairs and Agriculture

Denmark:

Mr Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Knud-Erik TYGESEN	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany

Mr Lutz STAVENHAGEN	Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr Jürgen RUHFUS	State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Greece:

Mr Théodoros PANGALOS	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
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France:

Mr Roland DUMAS	Minister for Foreign Relations
Mrs Catherine LALUMIERE	State Secretary attached to the Minister for Foreign Relations, with responsibility for European Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Peter BARRY	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Jim O'KEEFFE	Minister of State, Department of Foreign Affairs

Italy:

Mr Giulio ANDREOTTI	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Mario FIORET	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques F. POOS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
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Netherlands:

Mr H. VAN DEN BROEK	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr W.F. VAN EEKELEN	State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom:

Sir Geoffrey HOWE	Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Mr Paul CHANNON	Minister for Trade

Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS	President
Mr Karl-Heinz NARJES	Vice-President
Mr Claude CHEYSSON	Member
Mr Willy DE CLERCQ	Member
Mr Carlo RIPA DI MEANA	Member

The following also participated as observers:

Spain:

Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ-ORDONEZ	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Pedro SOLBES	State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities

Portugal:

Mr Pedro PIRES DE MIRANDA	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Victor MARTINS	State Secretary for European Affairs

PREPARATION FOR THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEETING

The Council prepared the matters - other than those prepared by the Conference of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States - likely to be raised at the meeting of the European Council on 2 and 3 December in Luxembourg.

MEDITERRANEAN POLICY OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

On the basis of an overall compromise proposal from the Presidency, the Council agreed to the negotiating directives enabling the Commission to open negotiations with the Mediterranean countries with a view to adapting the Co-operation and Association Agreements following enlargement.

These directives follow on from the Council statement of 30 March 1985 in which the Council stated, inter alia, the Community's intention of doing all in its power on the one hand to ensure that traditional trade patterns were maintained and on the other to take initiatives to reduce the agri-food shortfall in the Mediterranean countries and diversify their production. The negotiating directives approved by the Council contain an agricultural section, an industrial section and a co-operation section.

As to Cyprus, the directives are also aimed at opening negotiations with that country in order to determine the content of the second stage of the Association Agreement, leading eventually to the full achievement of a customs union.

At the close of its discussions, the Council noted that the agreement reached would enable the Commission without delay to open negotiations with the Mediterranean countries in order to define future relations with them, these relations being of particular importance for the enlarged Community.

COMMUNITY GENERALIZED PREFERENCES SCHEME (GSP) FOR 1986

In the light of the Opinion of the European Parliament and without prejudice to the consultations with the ACP States which will take place in the next few days, and subject to the consultation procedure with Spain and Portugal, the Council established a common position on the Community's generalized preferences scheme for 1986. The legal texts will subsequently be adopted and published in December.

This scheme will include a number of new features compared with the scheme for 1985. These may be summarized as follows:

As regards the industrial sector, the Council agreed to allow for greater differentiation in the advantages granted under the scheme. Thus, for some products the quotas allocated to four very competitive countries will be reduced and the benefits withdrawn will be reallocated to other supplier countries whose need of the scheme is greater. More generally, the amounts of the preferential limits will be updated.

As to the agricultural sector, the Council decided to continue with a case-by-case approach, introducing a number of new products into the scheme and improving the preferential margins for other products.

With regard to textile products, the Council agreed to an increase in the individual ceilings of the same volume as for 1984 and 1985, although it decided that some of the ceilings currently allocated would cease to be allocated in 1986.

For ECSC steel products in 1986 the status quo will be maintained.

Lastly, the 1986 GSP system provides for the participation of Spain and Portugal as from 1 March 1986. To allow for this, the preferential limits granted to beneficiary countries for agricultural, industrial and textile products will be increased.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

Steel

The Council noted a number of clarifications from the Commission further to the latter's contacts with the United States authorities on certain problems relating to the arrangements on steel negotiated by the Commission with the United States; these clarifications concerned inter alia the intention of the United States regarding the import into the United States of steel semi-products which are not covered by the arrangement negotiated by the Commission but continue to be subject to the consultation procedure between the two parties.

After the exchange of views that followed, the Council noted that nine delegations were now able to agree to the arrangements negotiated by the Commission but that one delegation was unable to state a position at this stage. The Council agreed that a final decision had to be taken by the end of the week.

Citrus fruits - tinned fruit

The Council also considered the problems arising in relations with the United States as regards citrus fruits and more particularly tinned fruit. It asked the Commission to continue its talks with the United States authorities with the aim of finding an acceptable solution at an early date.

RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

The Council noted an oral report by Commissioner DE CLERQ on the discussions recently held by a Commission delegation with the Japanese authorities on the problem of the Community's trade imbalance with Japan; the Council also noted the Commission's intention of submitting proposals in the near future concerning the attitude to be taken towards Japan.

RELATIONS WITH THE EFTA COUNTRIES

The Council noted an oral report by the Commission on progress in the negotiations with the EFTA countries on the adaptation of the free trade agreements following the accession of Spain and Portugal.

TIN MARKET CRISIS

The Council considered the problems arising in connection with the tin market crisis; it stressed the need for the Community and the Member States to adopt a common position on these problems and asked the Commission to submit proposals to this end as soon as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Relations with the ACP States

The Council adopted a Decision on the opening of negotiations with the ACP States with a view to the adaptation of the Third ACP-EEC Convention to take account of the accession of Spain and Portugal to the EEC and the ECSC.

Customs union

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of industrial products.

Energy

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) No 1893/79 and (EEC) No 2592/79 concerning registration for crude oil imports into the Community (renewing the registration system for three years).

Research

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Decision concerning the conclusion of a Community-COST concertation agreement on a concerted action project in the field of artificial intelligence and pattern recognition (COST 13) between the EEC and Austria, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Fisheries

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 103/76 laying down common marketing standards for certain fresh or chilled fish.

Agriculture

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1696/71 on the common organization of the market in hops.

This amendment allows the extra possibility of enabling producers' groups - whose main purpose is to improve hop production and adapt it to market requirements - also to use the aid granted to them to adopt measures aimed at switching to different varieties and re-organizing plantations.

ECSC

The Council gave its assent under Article 54, second paragraph, of the ECSC Treaty to the financing of a programme for restructuring and modernizing the wire-drawing plant and facilities for the manufacture of products from drawn wire (nails, fully-galvanized wire, etc.) at the Marnaval, Commercy and Périgueux works of the firm of TREFILUNION, Paris.

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PRESS RELEASE

10708/85 (Presse 180)

1045th meeting of the Council

- Budget -

Brussels, 26 and 27 November 1985

President: M. Jean-Claude JUNCKER,
Minister for the Budget
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER

State Secretary, European Affairs and
Agriculture

Denmark:

Mr Knud-Erik TYGESEN

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Hans TIETMEYER

State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Finance

Greece:

Mr Yannis PAPANTONIOY

State Secretary,
Ministry of the National Economy

France:

Mr Henri EMMANUELLI

State Secretary with responsibility
for the Budget

Ireland:

Mr Jim O'KEEFFE

Minister of State,
Department of Foreign Affairs

Italy:

Mr Carlo FRACANZANI

State Secretary,
Ministry of the Treasury

Luxembourg:

Mr Jean-Claude JUNCKER

Minister for the Budget

Netherlands:

Mr W.F. van EEKELEN

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

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United Kingdom:

Mr Peter BROOKE

Minister of State to the Treasury

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Commission:

Mr Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

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The following also attended as observers:

Spain:

Mr José BORRELL

State Secretary,
Ministry of Finance

Portugal:

Mr Rui CARP

State Secretary for the Budget

MEETING BETWEEN A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION AND THE COUNCIL

After an initial examination of the draft budget as amended by the European Parliament and accompanied by that institution's proposals for modifications, the Council met a European Parliament delegation led by Mr Pierre PFLIMLIN, President of the European Parliament, consisting of Mr Jean-Pierre COT, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Richie RYAN, 1st Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Sir James SCOTT HOPKINS, 2nd Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Efthimios CHRISTODOULOU, Rapporteur on Section III, Mr Heinrich AIGNER, Chairman of the Committee on Budgetary Control, and Mr Jean-Claude PASTY, Mr Olivier D'ORMESSON, Mr Jens-Peter BONDE, Mr Horst LANGES, Mrs Christiane SCRIVENER and Mr VAN DER VRING, Members of the Committee on Budgets.

The two branches of the budgetary authority welcomed the opportunity afforded by this meeting to have a frank and open exchange of views on the specific problems arising in connection with the establishment of the 1986 budget. This dialogue enabled the representatives of the two institutions to narrow the gap between the positions, particularly as regards enlargement and the "cost of the past", adopted by each of them during their respective first readings of the budget.

The Council then held a detailed discussion with a view to acting on the European Parliament's amendments and proposals for modifications, in particular in the light of the concern expressed by that Institution's delegation.

In its second reading of the 1986 draft budget the Council decided, in comparison with its initial reading, to increase payment appropriations by 894,92 MECU and commitment appropriations by 695,77 MECU. These increases cover in particular increased allocations to the Regional and Social Funds to take account of the accession of Spain and Portugal and the "cost of the past" problem.

The ERDF and Social Fund amounts are as follows:

	<u>Draft (1st reading)</u>		<u>Draft (2nd reading)</u>	
	in MECU		in MECU	
	<u>c/a</u>	<u>p/a</u>	<u>c/a</u>	<u>p/a</u>
<u>ERDF</u>	2 705	1 668	3 098	2 063
<u>ESF</u>	2 183	1 447	2 290	1 773

Moreover, in the context of the enlargement of the Community, the Council "asked the Commission to submit in 1986 a preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget to the budgetary authority, as necessary, aimed at attaining the objectives set by the Commission when it proposed a reserve of 250 MECU (in CE) in the 1986 preliminary draft budget".

As for other NCE, the Council accepted the European Parliament's amendments for up to 100 MECU in p/a and 122 MECU in c/a intended in particular for the IMPs, the research sector, food aid, aid to the developing countries of Latin America and Asia, aid for the private agricultural sector in Poland, the positive action programme in South Africa, etc.

In the case of food aid, the Council agreed to the setting up of an emergency reserve; for that purpose, it increased the nominal appropriation proposed by the European Parliament by entering a further 5 MECU for both p/a and c/a.

As for the increase in NCE in the 1986 draft budget compared with 1985, the Council agreed to propose that the European Parliament adopt new commitment and payment rates, namely 14,63% for c/a and 20,5% for p/a. The global rate of increase for all expenditure following the Council's second reading is 14,96% for p/a and 13,17% for c/a.

The table given below compares the results of the various stages of the budgetary procedure.

in MECU

Summary of changes in appropriation totals in the course of
the budgetary procedure for the 1986 financial year

	1	2	3	4	5
	85 Budget (published)	P.D.B.	Draft budget (1st reading)	D.B. (1st reading)	Draft budget (2nd reading)
COMMITMENTS					
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>30 616</u>	<u>36 359</u>	<u>33 952,3</u>	<u>36 195,5</u>	<u>34 648,05</u>
- Compulsory expenditure	22 321,4	25 812,4	25 174	25 642,2	25 247,9
- Non-compulsory expenditure	8 294,6	10 546,6	8 778,3	10 553,3	9 395,3
PAYMENTS					
<u>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>28 433,1</u>	<u>35 050,6</u>	<u>31 791,1</u>	<u>34 060,6</u>	<u>32 686,01</u>
- Compulsory expenditure	22 300,1	26 029	25 257,7	25 741,4	25 331,6
- Non-compulsory expenditure	6 133	9 021,6	6 533,4	8 319,2	7 354,4

PRESS RELEASE

10709/85 (Presse 181)

1046th Council meeting

- Environment -

Brussels, 28 and 29 November 1985

President: Mr Robert KRIEPS
Minister for the Environment
of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

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

Belgium:

Mr Marc LEPOIVRE Deputy Permanent Representative

Denmark:

Mr Christian CHRISTENSEN Minister for the Environment and Nordic Affairs

Mr Mogens BUNDEGAARD-NIELSEN State Secretary,
Ministry of the Environment

Germany:

Mr Franz KROPPESTEDT State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of the Interior

Greece:

Mr Evangelos KOULOUMBIS Minister for Public Works, Regional
Planning and the Environment

France:

Mrs Huguette BOUCHARDEAU Minister for the Environment

Ireland:

Mr Liam KAVANAGH Minister for the Environment

Italy:

Mr Valerio ZANONE Minister for Ecology

Luxembourg:

Mr Robert KRIEPS Minister for the Environment

Netherlands:

Mr P. WINSEMIUS Minister for Housing, Regional Planning
and the Environment

United Kingdom:

Mr William WALDEGRAVE

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,
Department of the Environment

Commission:

Mr Stanley CLINTON-DAVIS

Member

The following also attended as observers:

Spain:

Mr J.-L. SAENZ-COSCULLUELA

Minister for Public Works and
Town Planning

Portugal:

Mr Carlos PIMENTA

State Secretary for the Environment
and Natural Resources

LIMIT VALUES AND QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR DISCHARGES OF CERTAIN DANGEROUS
SUBSTANCES INTO THE AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

1. The council reached a large measure of agreement on the limit values and quality objectives for the 4 substances proposed by the Commission. However, one delegation reserved its position on the inclusion of two of the substances (chloroform and carbon tetrachloride) in the proposed Directive pending further scientific examination in the light of the criteria for List 1 substances as defined in the parent Directive (76/464/EEC).
2. In these circumstances, and pending receipt of the Opinion of the European Parliament, the Council invited the Commission to reconvene the Scientific Advisory Committee in order to re-appraise the evidence for these substances.
3. The Council will take its final decision at its next meeting on the Environment in the light of the opinions of both the Scientific Committee and the European Parliament.

LIMITATION OF EMISSIONS OF POLLUTANTS INTO THE AIR FROM LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS

The council resumed its discussions on the proposal for a directive on the limitation of emissions of pollutants into the air from large combustion plants.

After a wide-ranging discussion it was forced to conclude that views continued to differ as to how this proposal should be dealt with. It requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue the discussions in the light of the comments made.

AIR POLLUTION BY MOTOR VEHICLES

Following the conclusions reached by the Council in June on the new emission values and the dates for their implementation, the Council reached broad agreement at this meeting on a number of more specific questions which had arisen in connection with the finalization of the text of the new Directive.

However, Denmark maintained its general reservation; moreover, the Greek delegation, without going back on the agreement Greece had given in June, wished to make it clear that its final agreement to the new Directive could be given only in the light of appropriate measures from the Commission and appropriate proposals which it would put to the Council, in line with the political commitment agreed at the June meeting regarding the special pollution problems experienced by Greece.

SULPHUR CONTENT OF CERTAIN LIQUID FUELS (gas oil)

The Council carried out an initial examination of the proposal for a Directive amending Directive 75/716/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels (gas oil). With the aim of combating air pollution, this proposal seeks to reduce the sulphur content of gas oils used mainly for domestic heating and as diesel fuel.

Having concluded its examination, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue discussing the proposal in the light of the Opinion awaited from the European Parliament with a view to reaching an agreement so that the Directive could be adopted as soon as possible.

COMMUNITY INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE CONTROL AND REDUCTION OF POLLUTION
CAUSED BY HYDROCARBONS AND OTHER HARMFUL SUBSTANCES DISCHARGED AT SEA

The Council recorded its agreement to a Decision extending the Community information system on hydrocarbons, introduced in 1981, to other harmful substances.

The information system implemented under the responsibility of the Commission will make available to the competent authorities in the Member States the data required for the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons and other harmful substances discharged at sea in large quantities.

In addition to the measures already introduced for hydrocarbons ⁽¹⁾, the system will in future comprise an inventory, to be compiled gradually by the Commission, of resources for intervention in the event of a discharge at sea of harmful substances other than hydrocarbons. It will be for Member States to collate and forward to the Commission the information available to them which is considered necessary for compiling the inventory.

In addition, the Commission will gradually compile, in the light of experience, a compendium of information concerning the properties and behaviour of harmful substances or groups of harmful substances other than hydrocarbons.

⁽¹⁾ - a list of national and joint plans for combating pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea comprising a brief description of the content of the plans and naming the authorities responsible for them;

- an inventory of resources for combating pollution of the sea by hydrocarbons;
- a compendium of hydrocarbon properties and their behaviour and of methods of treatment and end uses of mixtures of water-hydrocarbon-solid matter recovered from the sea or along the coast.

USE OF SEWAGE SLUDGE IN AGRICULTURE

The Council held an exchange of views on the proposal for a Directive designed to promote the use of certain solid waste in agriculture by stressing the agronomic value of these products, and to lay down the precautionary measures to be taken to ensure that such waste is used correctly in agriculture so as to avoid any risk to man and the environment.

At the end of its discussion the Council stressed the importance it attached to this proposal, notably in the broader context of the relation between the environment and agriculture, and, noting that substantial progress had been made, asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue the discussions to enable it to reach full agreement as soon as possible with a view to the Directive being adopted.

POLLUTION CAUSED BY THE TITANIUM DIOXIDE INDUSTRY

The Council continued its discussions on the amended proposal for a Directive on procedures for harmonizing programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

At the close of its debate the Council noted that delegations' positions had not evolved sufficiently to enable agreement to be reached, and requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to resume its discussions with a view to reaching an overall solution.

ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE

The Council held a preliminary general discussion on the environment and agriculture.

Stressing the importance of this question, the Council called on the Commission to continue its work in this field so as to promote the harmonious development of agriculture and environmental protection.

In addition, it was agreed that the Environment Council would be kept informed of developments concerning this issue. It was also agreed that the Presidency would report to the Agriculture Council on this subject with a view to the Council's discussion scheduled for December.

PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN THE COMMUNITY AGAINST FIRE AND ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council noted the current state of play and the progress made within the Council (Agriculture) on the proposal for a Regulation establishing a Community scheme to provide forests in the Community with increased protection against fire and atmospheric pollution.

The Council noted that some delegations still had difficulties with this proposal, and asked the Commission to continue its talks with the delegations concerned with a view to seeking an overall solution.

PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION YEAR (1987)

Subject to more detailed examination of the measures proposed, the Council welcomed the Commission communication on a programme of action on European Environmental Protection Year (1987).

At the end of the initial exchange of views, the Council asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on this issue and report back at the earliest opportunity, if possible before the end of 1985.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Commercial policy and customs union

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of basic chromium sulphate originating in Yugoslavia.

As the temporary mutual-restraint agreement between Norway and the Community on trade in cheese, signed on 11 April 1983, was due to expire on 31 December 1985, the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with a view to concluding a new agreement between the European Economic Community and Norway on trade in cheese.

Second EEC-Malta Financial Protocol

The Council approved the text of the second EEC-Malta Financial Protocol and decided to sign it; the signing will take place within the next few days.

The Protocol provides for Community participation in the financing of measures to contribute to the social and economic development of Malta up to an overall amount of 29,5 MECU, broken down into 16 MECU in the form of EIB loans from its own resources and 13,5 MECU financed from the Community's budget, of which 3 MECU would take the form of special loans and 10,5 MECU that of grants.

The Protocol will expire five years after the first Financial Protocol, i.e. on 31 October 1988.

ECSC

The Council gave its assent under the first paragraph of Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty on a draft Commission Decision (ECSC) amending Decision No 73/287/ECSC of 15 July 1973 concerning coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community (see the Press Release from the Energy Council on 11.XI.85 - fixing the eligible tonnage for 1986 at 8,5 million t).

Appointments

On a proposal from the Confédération des Syndicats chrétiens de Belgique (Confederation of Christian Trade Unions of Belgium), the Council appointed Mr François CAMMARATA, General Secretary of the Centrale chrétienne des Métallurgistes (Christian Union of Metal-workers), member of the Consultative Committee of the ECSC to replace Mr Jean DOYEN, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 17 February 1987.

Moreover, the Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision appointing members and alternate members of the Advisory Committee on Social Security for Migrant Workers for the period from 28 November 1985 to 27 November 1987:

I. GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

	(a) <u>Members</u>		(b) <u>Alternates</u>
Belgium	Mr F. CASSIERS	Mr R. DE PAUW	Mr Ch. DENEVE
Denmark	Mr A. TRIER	Mr P. VORRE	Mr N.O. ANDERSEN
Germany	Mr H. KAUPPER	Mr A. SCHNEIDER	Mr W. LAST
Greece	Mrs M. KATSACHNIA	Mr N. MANASSIS	Mr P. TSOUKATOS
France	Mr H.L. TELLIER	Mr A. MEURINNE	Miss J. GUIGUEN
Ireland	Mr J. DOWNEY	Mr E. McCUMISKEY	Mr W.C. CONWAY
Italy	Mr A. GALLO	Mr L. CRISTOFANELLI	Mrs F. SELVAGGI
Luxembourg	Mr A. DERATTE	Mr A. THILL	Mr G. SCHROEDER
Netherlands	Mr L. VOOGD	Mr N.G.C. van DONK	Mr A.G. BLOEMHEUVEL
United Kingdom	Miss J.M. RICHARDS	Miss K.E.W. BLUNT	Mr R.F. MILLS

II: REPRESENTATIVES OF EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

	(a) <u>Members</u>		(b) <u>Alternates</u>
Belgium	Mr L. FRANSMAN	Mrs M.-L. STORME	Mrs L. DE KEYSER
Denmark	Mrs H. SIMONSEN	Mrs B. JOHANSEN	Mr P. SKIBELUND
Germany	Mr F. SCHNABEL	Mr B. HEINZEMANN	Mr W. GLAUBITZ
Greece	Mr B. KRITIKOS	Mr D. GANGAS	Mr Ch. NIKOLAKOPOULOS
France	Mr B. CARON	Mrs M.J. BAFFOY	Mr P. de LAMER
Ireland	Mr T.G. HARRINGTON	Mr J. HARTY	Mr A.F. RICE
Italy	Mr C.A. MARZOCCHI	Mr M. MASELLI	Mr V. VALERIANI
Luxembourg	Mr L. RECKINGER	Mr M. SAUBER	Mr R. BEFFOPT
Netherlands	Mr G. VERHEY	Mrs Th.M. SNELDERS	Mr J.H. ZWARTS
United Kingdom	Mr W.G. ASHLEY	Mr M.D. RIDDLES	Mrs S. ANDERSON

III. TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES

	(a) <u>Members</u>		(b) <u>Alternates</u>
Belgium	Mr J.-L. STALPORT	Mr E. LOOF	Mrs A. DE KINDER
Denmark	Mr E. BALLE	Mr E. HEMMINGSEN	Mr P. NIELSEN
Germany	Mr G. FAUPEL	Mr W. KOHNE	Mr R.-D. ASCHENBECK
Greece	Mr J. PAPAMICHAIL	Mr I. PAIDAKAKIS	Mr G. DASSIS
France	Mr J. FABIANI	Mr S. CAPPE	Mr F. BOUILLE
Ireland	Mr P. MERRIGAN	Mr W. WALLACE	Mr P. MURPHY
Italy	Mr G. TOSINI	Mr N. di MEOLA	Mr E. GRECO
Luxembourg	Mr R. PIZZAFERRI	Mr H. DUNKEL	Mr J. MARCUS
Netherlands	Mrs I. KETELAAR	Mr F. PRINS	Mrs M.J.Ph.A. CLERX
United Kingdom	Mr J.F. ECCLES	Mr T.W. MAWER	Mr J. MacGUAGAN

Finally, the Council appointed the following Directors-General of the General Secretariat of the Council with effect from 1 January 1986:

- Mr Jean-Louis DEWOST (as legal adviser)
- Mr Wolfgang PINI
- Mr Ulrich WEINSTOCK.