

PRESS RELEASE

6165/92 (Presse 66)

1572nd Council meeting  
- DEVELOPMENT/ENVIRONMENT -  
Brussels, 5 May 1992

President: Mr Carlos BORREGO,  
Minister for the Environment  
and Natural Resources of the  
Portuguese Republic

and

Mr José Manuel DURÃO BARROSO  
State Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs and Co-operation



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

Belgium:

Mrs Laurette ONKELINX

Minister for the Environment

Mr Erik DERYCKE

State Secretary for Development  
Co-operation

Denmark:

Mr Per Stig MØLLER

Minister for the Environment

Mr Henrik WØHLK

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Klaus TÖPFER

Federal Minister for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Reactor Safety

Mr Hans-Peter REPNIK

Parliamentary State Secretary,  
Federal Ministry of Economic  
Co-operation

Greece:

Mr Achilleas KARAMANLIS

Minister for the Environment,  
Regional Planning and Public Works

Mr Georges PAPASTAMKOS

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Spain:

Mr Vincente ALBERO

State Secretary for the Environment

France:

Mrs Ségolène ROYAL

Minister for the Environment

Mr Marcel DEBARGE

Minister with special  
responsibility for Co-operation and  
Development

Ireland:

Mr Michael SMITH

Minister for the Environment

Mr Brendan DALY

Minister of State at the Department  
of Foreign Affairs

Italy:

Mr Ivo BUTINI

State Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Alex BODRY

Minister for the  
Environment

Netherlands:

Mr J.G.M. ALDERS

Minister for Housing,  
Planning and the  
Environment

Mr Jan PRONK

Minister for Development  
Co-operation

Portugal:

Mr Carlos BORREGO

Minister for the  
Environment and Natural  
Resources

Mrs José Manuel DURÃO BARROSO

State Secretary for the  
Environment

Mrs Teresa GOUVEIA

State Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs and Co-operation

United Kingdom:

Mrs Lynda CHALKER

Minister for Overseas  
Development

Mr Michael HOWARD

Secretary of State for the  
Environment

Mr Davie MACLEAN

Minister for the  
Environment and Countryside

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Manuel MARIN  
Mr Carlo RIPA DI MEANA

Vice-President  
Member

PREPARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE  
ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT  
(UNCED/RIO DE JANEIRO, 3-14 JUNE 1992)

The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council adopted the following conclusions:

"GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

1. The Joint Development/Environment Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States within the Council welcome the progress achieved during the IVth session of the UNCED Preparatory Committee (New York, 2nd March - 3rd April 1992), in particular on the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development and on the "Agenda 21" action programme. Some of the main elements for an agreement at UNCED to promote sustainable development on a global scale are now in place.
2. The European Community and its Member States reaffirm their full commitment to contribute to a successful outcome of the Rio Conference, as well as to play a leading role to this end. Ministers welcome the decision taken by the UN General Assembly to accord the European Community full participant status at the UNCED. This decision will enable the Community to play an enhanced role at the Conference itself, and as appropriate to subscribe to its outputs and to implement them.

The European Community and its Member States also reaffirm their strong support for the conclusion of effective Conventions on Climate Change and on Biological Diversity to be signed in Rio and continue to believe that a positive and constructive outcome is essential for safeguarding the quality of life for future generations of mankind.

3. To this end, the European Community and its Member States consider it is necessary to adapt and strengthen, in the light of the results of the IVth session of the PrepCom, specific elements of the Community's strategy as agreed at the December 1991 Environment Council, particularly as regards some of the outstanding issues to be examined at Rio.

#### RIO DECLARATION AND AGENDA 21

4. The European Community and its Member States welcome and support the draft Rio Declaration on Environment and Development resulting from the IVth PrepCom in New York. This Declaration which is of great political importance will serve as a basis for the establishment of a new and equitable global partnership through the creation of new levels of cooperation among States, key sectors of societies and peoples.

They consider that the draft text as such, which integrates the various interests and concerns of developing and industrialised countries, constitutes a broadly satisfactory outcome which should not be jeopardised.

5. The European Community and its Member States regard the Agenda 21 action programme as one of the key outputs of the Rio Conference. Agenda 21 should reflect a global consensus, backed by the highest political commitment, on the changes needed at the local, national, regional and international levels to ensure sustainable development into the next century. It should be a dynamic, rolling programme involving UN Agencies, Governments, regional organisations, and also the full participation of citizens and representatives of major groups in society, including non-governmental organisations, industry, trade unions, women and youth.

In the outcome of the United Nations Conference on

Environment and Development there should be provision for effective review and monitoring of Agenda 21 including its financing.

#### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

6. The outcome of the IVth session of the PrepCom shows in clear terms that this is one of the areas on which the discussions will have to focus at Rio. A real effort is needed to reach a consensus on this issue which is crucial not only for success at UNCED but also for the finalisation of the negotiations on Climate Change and Biodiversity.
7. In its conclusions of 12 December 1991 on the UNCED, the Environment Council recognised that industrialised and developing countries have a common but differentiated responsibility with respect to the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in general. The European Community and its Member States accordingly believe that increased external funding is needed to help developing countries implement Agenda 21 and the new global conventions to be agreed upon at Rio. Such funding should be provided by developed countries and other countries in a position to do so through a variety of sources and channels.
8. The European Community and its Member States are ready to participate in the following commitments as part of a balanced package of resource-related decisions underwritten by all countries at Rio.

New and additional funding is an essential requirement for sustainable development in all countries of the world and for an evolving partnership among them, in particular between both developed and developing countries, towards this goal.

Funding should be provided by developed countries and other countries in a position to do so through a variety of sources and channels.

Additional external funding for sustainable development

9. The Community and its Member States are continuing to examine in depth the question of ODA.
10. Funding for Agenda 21 and other outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development should be provided in a way which maximizes the availability of additional funding, and which makes use in the most effective manner of all available funding sources and mechanisms, which include, among others :
  - (a) The multilateral development banks and funds :
    - (i) considerable resources are provided through the International Development Association (IDA) to finance sustainable development, including in the areas of poverty reduction, health, education, water, land degradation, forests and human settlements. The European Community and its Member States recognise the need to reach agreement by the end of 1992 on a Tenth Replenishment of IDA, preferably at a level substantially above that of IDA-9. Consideration should be given to a special "Earth Increment" to the Tenth Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA-10).
    - (ii) the now existing regional development banks and funds should initiate work plans in order to ensure, through replenishment , where appropriate, an increased and more effective role by the provision of financial resources on various degrees of concessionality for the implementation of Agenda 21.
  - (b) Relevant specialised agencies and other United Nations bodies.
  - (c) Multilateral institutions for capacity-building and technical cooperation.

The financial and other assistance to developing countries in the field of technology transfer and cooperation and national capacity-building should be substantially increased. Necessary financial resources should be provided to UNDP to use its network of field offices and its broad mandate and experience in the field of technical cooperation for facilitating capacity-building at the country level, making full use of the expertise of



specialised agencies, other United Nations bodies, within their respective competences, in particular UNEP, as well as the World Bank, and regional development banks.

- (d) Bilateral assistance programmes which should be strengthened in order to promote sustainable development.
- (e) Debt relief :

all creditors in the Paris Club should promptly choose the concessional options within the agreement of December 1991 to provide debt relief for the poorest, heavily indebted countries that are pursuing structural adjustment; the European Community and its Member States support the continued examination by the Paris Club creditors of the special situation of some lower middle income countries on a case-by-case basis.

11. Innovative ways and means of generating additional new public and private financial resources and other incentives to promote sustainable development should be explored, in particular :

- (a) Various forms of debt relief, apart from official or Paris Club debt, including greater use of debt swaps.
- (b) The use of economic and fiscal incentives and mechanisms, particularly in developed countries, such as taxes or charges.
- (c) The feasibility of tradeable permits.
- (d) New schemes for fund raising and voluntary contributions through private channels including non-governmental organisations. In this respect, the setting-up of a mechanism funded by voluntary contributions from the private sector, and from Governments to supplement them, should be actively considered. Such an instrument would allow close coordination and joint funding, through the participation of firms and non-governmental organisations, in the planning, the financing and the realisation of environmental actions and operations linked to national or local development projects.
- (e) Reallocating resources at present committed to military purposes.
- (f) Private funding :

mobilisation of higher levels of private funding in support of sustainable development, inter alia, by foreign direct investment and technology transfers through joint ventures and other modalities.

12. A supportive international economic climate conducive to sustained economic growth and development is important, particularly for developing countries, in order to achieve sustainability.
13. As part of an evolving partnership, external funding should effectively complement the recipient countries' efforts to make additional domestic financial resources available for sustainable development. With more appropriate policies, incentives and regulations in place, including a reassessment of public expenditure priorities and of the domestic tax-raising capacity, there is reason to be confident that additional domestic financial resources for sustainable development can be mobilised.

New and additional funding for action to combat global environmental problems

14. New and additional financial resources are needed to assist developing countries to deal with global environmental externalities and in particular to respect the obligations undertaken by their participation in international conventions. The discussions in New York have fully confirmed that this should be a basic element of a fair and constructive partnership for the protection of the global environment.
15. The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities fully subscribe to the results of the April 1992 GEF Participants meeting, as contained in the communique and revised paper entitled "The GEF : beyond the pilot phase". More in particular they agree that :
  - (a) The GEF should serve as the appropriate multilateral mechanism to provide new and additional financial resources on grant or concessional terms to cover the agreed incremental costs for achieving agreed global environmental benefits.

- (b) The GEF should finance activities which benefit the global environment. It should continue to support its current four focal areas. Land degradation issues, primarily desertification and deforestation, as they relate to the focal areas of the Facility, would be eligible for financing. The GEF would also be available to function as the funding mechanism for agreed global environmental conventions, should the Parties to those conventions so desire.
- (c) The GEF should fund programmes and projects which are country driven and consistent with national priorities designed to support sustainable development.
- (d) The GEF must be transparent and accountable to contributors and beneficiaries alike. It should provide access and disbursement in particular to developing countries, under agreed criteria.
- (e) The GEF should have universal membership and a decision making process which would guarantee both a fair representation of the interests of developing countries, as well as give due weight to the funding efforts of donor countries.
- (f) The GEF should operate as a single fund and raise resources through a single replenishment process.
- (g) Direct links should be established between the Conferences of the Parties to these Conventions and the adjusted governing structure of the GEF on the basis of mutually agreed division of responsibilities. Also the minimum level of funds for activities under the Conventions should be determined through negotiations between the signatories to the Convention and the GEF.
- (h) Predictability in the flow of funds should be ensured by contributions from developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, taking into account the importance of equitable burden sharing.
- (i) The GEF should have sufficient flexibility to introduce modifications as the need arises.

The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities which are members of the GEF are therefore committed to providing developing countries with such new and additional financial resources within the framework of the commitments defined within the Conventions under negotiation. They urge other industrialised countries, and other countries in a position to do so, to do likewise.

**TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION**

16. The European Community and its Member States welcome the progress achieved so far which represents an important step forward in the discussion on technology cooperation and transfer and is, in general, satisfactory. Efforts towards a successful outcome at Rio, taking into account the specific needs of developing countries and of other interested partners, should be intensified.
17. The European Community and its Member States are furthermore committed to cooperate, in particular with developing countries, to develop environmentally sound technologies and to promote, facilitate, and finance as appropriate, the access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how, in particular to developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights as well as the special needs of developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21.

In this respect, they are already developing practical measures, for example for the purchase of patents and licences on commercial terms for their transfer to developing countries as part of aid packages. In the light of the outcome of the Earth Summit and Global Forum events, the European Community and its Member States will cooperate closely with industry and non-governmental organisations to facilitate the transfer of technology and know-how to developing countries.

18. When addressing these issues, the UNCED should build on some elements which have been recently agreed in the UNCTAD framework. In particular, the Rio Conference should recognise that national technology development policies should be introduced and/or enhanced in the context of an appropriate

policy framework which would promote entrepreneurship, develop endogenous scientific and technological capabilities and encourage technology transfer. It is also essential to stimulate technology flows to developing countries through, inter alia, cooperative schemes and inter-enterprise collaboration arrangements. High priority should be given to promoting technology transfer not only from industrialised to developing countries, but also among developing countries themselves.

### INSTITUTIONS

19. The Community and its Member States welcome the consensus reached on the institutional arrangements for the follow-up and implementation of Agenda 21. Such consensus represents a balanced compromise which takes into account both the need to avoid the proliferation of new institutions in the field of environment and the need for coordination between existing institutions and their adaptation to ensure that the actions agreed at Rio de Janeiro are effectively delivered. In this context, the need to further strengthen UNEP and its system of Regional Centres in order to better fulfil the tasks which will be entrusted to it by UNCED is particularly stressed.
20. The same criteria should be applied when addressing the few remaining outstanding issues at Rio. Any new institutional arrangements would support revitalization, clear division of responsibilities and the avoidance of duplication in the UN system and depend to the maximum extent possible upon existing resources. In this context, UNCED should take position on the choice to be made between a Commission on Sustainable Development and the full use of a revitalised ECOSOC.

The Community supports the idea that Governments should report periodically on their work.

21. The Community and its Member States expect that the Conference

will also address in an appropriate way some related legal questions, such as monitoring of and compliance with existing agreements and prevention and settlement of environmental disputes. To this end, as stated in the December 1991 Environment Council conclusions, the enhanced use of existing judicial institutions, and mechanisms as well as the establishment of conciliation or arbitration commissions, should be considered.

#### ATMOSPHERE

22. The Community and its Member States take note of the on-going negotiations on a climate Convention in New York. These negotiations should provide a basis for the conclusion of a Convention in Rio, which could be seen as a step in an on-going process of international commitments to combat climate change.

They reconfirm the conclusions of the Council in Luxembourg on 29 October 1990 and in Brussels on 13 December 1991, and express their full commitment to their implementation by the Community and its Member States. In this context, they note the intention of the Commission of the European Communities to submit in May 1992 proposals for Council decision, including any necessary proposal for Community wide taxation. They feel that the EC position on climate change should be reflected during the Rio Conference. They welcome initiatives leading towards a common position of all countries or regional groupings ready to express themselves.

A satisfactory solution of the issue of climate change should be seen as the first step towards the resolution of the other issues, still pending for decision in Rio, in particular on the Convention on Biodiversity, a future forest Convention and the issue of financial resources.

23. Noting that action to tackle climate change will primarily be dealt with in the framework Convention on climate change being

negotiated by the INC, the European Community and its Member States believe that the Agenda 21 chapter on the Protection of the Atmosphere should illustrate areas where countries could take steps to limit greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors.

24. In this context, technology cooperation between developed and developing countries also needs to be strengthened to achieve the transition to sustainable energy development.

The Community intends to launch a special initiative in the field of energy technology cooperation, in close cooperation with existing organisations such as the IEA, OECD and the UN system. To this end, the Commission will present to the Council before the next meeting of the Environment Council on 26 May a communication containing a proposal for the promotion of clean and efficient energy for development, aiming at reinforcing existing Community activities with a view to improving the energy management capacity of developing countries.

#### **FORESTS**

25. The European Community and its Member States note the progress made towards an agreement on the draft statement of principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests and believe that it is vital to resolve the outstanding issues. The Community is committed to work actively with its international partners to complete this statement, so that it can be agreed upon at Rio by the Heads of State and Government. The European Community and its Member States attach great importance to these principles which should be a basis for a future global legally binding instrument.

### DESERTIFICATION

26. The European Community and its Member States recognise the widespread problem of desertification and the consequent need to take action at the global level to combat this threat to sustainable development. They stress the need for improved coordination and a strengthening of cooperation, and consider that the most effective basis for this would be the agreement of a set of action principles at Rio. The Community would also consider in a positive spirit and in the light of these principles the negotiation of a framework convention on desertification.

### BIODIVERSITY

27. The European Community and its Member States welcome the progress made on the chapter on biodiversity in Agenda 21, which forms a useful complement to the future convention. It also attaches particular importance to finding a satisfactory solution to some outstanding issues, notably on access to genetic resources and sharing the benefits of biodiversity.

### BIOTECHNOLOGY

28. The European Community and its Member States welcome the balanced approach towards the environmentally sound management of biotechnology reflected in the relevant draft chapter of Agenda 21. It reaffirms its commitment to the development of internationally agreed principles for safety procedures and risk assessment, as a basis for a legally binding international convention."

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Bruxelles, le 4 mai 1992

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NOTE BIO(92) 113 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

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PREPARATION DU CONSEIL CONJOINT "DEVELOPPEMENT/ENVIRONNEMENT" DU 5 MAI 1992

Les Ministres du Développement et leurs collègues de la protection de l'Environnement se pencheront demain matin sur un projet de conclusions présenté par la Présidence pour la préparation de la Conférence des Nations-Unies sur l'Environnement et le Développement (CNUED - Rio de Janeiro du 3 au 14 juin 1992).

L'organisation de cette Conférence avait été décidée en décembre 1989 par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations-Unies et la Conférence devrait se tenir au niveau des Chefs d'Etat et de Gouvernement.

La Commission a présenté une communication contenant les principes et les orientations sur lesquels devraient être basée la position de la Communauté et de ses Etats membres en vue de la participation de la Communauté à cette Conférence. Cette communication a été accueillie favorablement par le Conseil "Environnement" et celui-ci a défini le 12 décembre 1991 les positions de la Communauté et de ses Etats membres sur les principales questions soumises à la CNUED (voir note BIO(91)402 suite 2 et fin, et note IP(91) 895).

Le Comité préparatoire de la Conférence, lors de sa quatrième et dernière session à New-York (du 2 mars au 3 avril dernier), a poursuivi les travaux de préparation de la Conférence. A la suite de ses travaux, il apparaît notamment que :

- la question des ressources financières constitue la question centrale des débats;
- le programme d'action qui devrait être adopté dit "Agenda 21", compte tenu de son caractère volumineux (700 à 800 pages), ne pourra au mieux que faire l'objet d'un consensus général;
- une déclaration ("déclaration de Rio sur l'Environnement et le Développement") devrait être adoptée, destinée à l'opinion publique et aux médias (constituant le pendant de la déclaration de Stockholm de 1972);

La Communauté et les Etats membres ont participé activement aux travaux et ont joué un rôle de médiateur entre les différents groupes régionaux et les pays de l'OCDE notamment sur les questions financières.

Au niveau de la Communauté, les travaux ont été poursuivis au sein d'un groupe à haut niveau sur les principales questions en suspens, en particulier celles relatives aux ressources financières afin d'élaborer des conclusions à adopter par le Conseil "Développement/Environnement" du 5 mai prochain en vue de les présenter à la Conférence de Rio.

En ce qui concerne plus particulièrement la question des ressources financières des divergences sont apparues en ce qui concerne la mention de l'an 2000 comme date souhaitée pour atteindre l'objectif (fixé déjà depuis longtemps par les Nations-Unies) consistant à accorder 0,7% du PNB des pays industrialisés à l'assistance publique au développement. Certains Etats membres (UK, E, GR) sont contre une mention d'une date (même sous une forme souple : "The year 2000 could be considered as a desirable target date"). D'autres (DK, F, I) insistent pour le maintien de ce texte. La France (qui a presque atteint le taux de 0,7%) souhaite même de préciser qu'il s'agit pour chaque Etat membre individuellement d'atteindre le niveau de 0,7% du PNB.

Pour la Commission le texte des conclusions élaboré par la Présidence n'est pas suffisamment ambitieux pour permettre à la Communauté et à ses Etats membres de continuer à jouer un rôle de leader dans la CNUED.

Amitiés,

C. STATHOPOULOS

Bruxelles, le 6 mai 1992

NOTE BIO(92) 113 (suite 1 et ifn) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

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CONSEIL CONJOINT ENVIRONNEMENT/DEVELOPPEMENT DU 5 MAI 1992

Après huit heures de laborieuses discussions, les Ministres de l'Environnement et leurs collègues du Développement ont approuvé un texte de conclusions que la Présidence avait proposé sur la Conférence de Rio de Janeiro (CNUED).

Ces conclusions contiennent des considérations d'ordre général sur le rôle de la Communauté et de ses Etats membres lors de cette Conférence, ainsi que des chapitres sur la Déclaration de Rio et le Plan d'Action "21", la coopération technologique, les institutions dans le domaine de l'environnement, l'atmosphère, les forêts, la désertification, la biodiversité et la biotechnologie.

Par contre, le chapitre sur les ressources financières n'a pas pu être adopté faute d'un consensus au sein du Conseil.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres réaffirment leur engagement à contribuer pleinement au succès de la Conférence de Rio et à jouer à cette fin un rôle déterminant. Ils réaffirment également qu'ils sont résolument favorables à la conclusion de conventions efficaces sur le changement climatique et la biodiversité. Le projet de Déclaration de Rio sur l'environnement et le développement est accueilli avec satisfaction, le Plan d'Action 21 est considéré comme un des résultats essentiels puisqu'il devrait concrétiser un engagement politique au plus haut niveau, sur les changements requis aux niveaux local, national, régional et international pour assurer un développement durable qui se poursuive au-delà de l'an 2000.

La nécessité de transfert de technologies respectueuses de l'environnement est souligné, ainsi que celle d'éviter une prolifération de nouvelles institutions dans le domaine de l'environnement. Quant aux actions à entreprendre pour lutter contre le changement climatique elles seront essentiellement prévues dans la Convention-cadre. Les Ministres ont réaffirmé à cet égard, en attendant les propositions que la Commission devrait adopter lors de sa réunion du 13 mai, les conclusions des Conseils de Luxembourg (29 octobre 1990) et de Bruxelles (18 décembre 1991).

L'importance que la Communauté attache aux principes de la déclaration sur la conservation des forêts a été soulignée, la nécessité d'adopter à Rio une série de principes d'action contre la désertification a été rappelée. L'importance d'une gestion de la biotechnologie respectueuse de l'environnement et le partage des avantages liés à la biodiversité trouvent leur place dans le Plan d'Action 21.

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Le sujet pourtant où il a été impossible de trouver un consensus étaient les ressources financières. Les Ministres n'ont pas pu se mettre d'accord sur un engagement d'atteindre dans des délais précis l'objectif visant à consacrer 0,7% du PNB à l'aide publique au développement. Certains Etats membres (NL, DK, F, B, I, P) voulaient inscrire l'engagement d'atteindre cet objectif d'ici l'an 2000. D'autres (UK, D, E, GR) n'acceptaient pas un délai précis.

A l'issue des travaux du Conseil d'aujourd'hui il ne semblait pas improbable d'avoir, avant la Conférence de Rio, une nouvelle réunion conjointe des Ministres de l'Environnement et du Développement.

Améliés,

C. Stathopoulos

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

6326/92 (Presse 71)

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1573rd Council meeting

- GENERAL AFFAIRS -

- POLITICAL CO-OPERATION -

Brussels, 11 May 1992

President: Mr J. PINHEIRO

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Portuguese Republic

dey/PB/fc

11.V.92

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

Belgium:

Mr Willy CLAES

Deputy Prime Minister,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Denmark:

Mr Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Jorgen ØRSTRØM MØLLER

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mrs Ursula SEILER-ALBRING

Minister of State, Foreign Affairs

Greece

Mr Constantin MITSOTAKIS

Prime Minister,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Georges PAPASTAMKOS

State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Spain:

Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ ORDOÑEZ

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr Carlos WESTENDORP

State Secretary for Relations with the  
European Communities

France:

Mrs Elisabeth GUIGOU

Minister for European Affairs

11.V.92

Ireland:

Mr David ANDREWS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Tom KITT	Minister of State for European Affairs

Italy:

Mr Gianni DE MICHELIS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Vito LATTANZIO	Minister for Foreign Trade

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques F. POOS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
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Netherlands:

Mr Hans VAN DEN BROEK	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Piet DANKERT	State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr João PINHEIRO	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Vitor MARTINS	State Secretary for European Integration

United Kingdom:

Mr Douglas HURD	Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
Mr Tristan GAREL-JONES	Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS	President
Mr F.H.J.J. ANDRIESEN	Vice-President
Mr Abel MATUTES	Member
Mr Peter SCHMIDHUBER	Member

dey/PB/fc

11.V.92

DELORS II PACKAGE

Working on the basis of various Presidency reports drawn up in the light of detailed study and analysis already carried out in the Permanent Representatives Committee, the Council held a further in-depth examination of the Commission communication, focussing in the main on the issue of expenditure.

The President concluded that technical examination of the various aspects of the Commission communication would continue, but that the Council's discussions meant the purely exploratory study phase was now over, and negotiation could begin.

In this connection, the Council worked out a number of guidelines and identified questions worth further scrutiny in line with the Presidency's plans that the European Council in Lisbon should reach political agreement on the issue.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions in the light of the Council's proceedings, and to report back for its June meeting.



11.V.92

#### TREATY ON EUROPEAN UNION

The Council examined the practical consequences that the Treaty on European Union would have for the running of the Council, how the work of the various committees provided for in the Treaties would fit together, and the organization of the General Secretariat, on the basis of a report from the Personal Representatives, to which it gave its approval.

The Council will return to this issue at its next meeting to hear the outcome of talks between the Chairman of the Group of Personal Representatives and the Chairman of the Monetary Committee in order to work out practical suggestions as to how the work of the Monetary Committee and the Permanent Representatives Committee is to fit together, subject to the provisions of the Treaty on European Union.

#### IMMIGRATION POLICY

Working on the basis of an oral statement by President DELORS, and previous communications from the Commission, the Council discussed the state of play on questions relating to immigration and the right of asylum in the light of discussions being held by the Immigration Ministers in the run-up to completion of the Internal Market, especially regarding free movement of persons.

The Council agreed to keep a regular watch on the issue. It will take stock of the situation when preparing for the Lisbon European Council, once the Immigration Ministers have discussed the matter at their meeting in Lisbon on 11 and 12 June 1992.

dey/PB/fc

11.V.92

### URUGUAY ROUND

The Council noted information provided by the Presidency and the Commission on the state of play of negotiations on the Uruguay Round in the light of talks with President BUSH at the Transatlantic Summit on 22 April 1992 and intervening developments.

The Council reiterated its political will to achieve suitable agreement in the near future and expressed the hope that the major partners in the negotiations shared this will.

### RELATIONS WITH THE FORMER USSR

#### (a) Lisbon Conference

The Council took stock of preparations for the Lisbon Conference and found that they were progressing well, both within the Community and with the various partners.

#### (b) Agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre

The Council agreed on the draft agreement establishing an International Science and Technology Centre, on the understanding that, in addition to Russian and English, the agreement was to be drafted in all the other official languages of the Communities, all being equally authentic.

Subject to this reservation, the Council decided to sign the Agreement.

11.V.92

ASSOCIATION AGREEMENTS WITH ROMANIA AND BULGARIA

The Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with Bulgaria and Romania with a view to concluding European Association Agreements and adopted negotiating directives to that end.

COUNCIL STATEMENT ON RESPECT FOR DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE MARKET ECONOMY

The Council adopted the following statement:

"The Council stresses that respect for democratic principles and human rights, as defined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, and the principles of the market economy are essential components of co-operation or association agreements between the Community and its CSCE partners.

The Commission is requested to act accordingly to ensure that agreements to be concluded by the Community contain an appropriate mechanism which is operational in emergencies, including provisions relating to non-fulfilment of obligations.

In the context of a political dialogue with the five countries of Eastern and Central Europe, the Community and its Member States will inform their partners of the importance they attach to the principles referred to above."

dey/PB/hmcg

11.V.92

RELATIONS WITH THE MAGHREB

At their ministerial meeting in Lisbon on 17 February, the Twelve judged it necessary to consider the Community's future relations with Morocco, and also with the Maghreb in general.

The Council received a communication from the Commission in that connection.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the communication and report back at its June meeting, with a view to preparation for the European Council in Lisbon.

EEC-ISRAEL RELATIONS

The Council established the Community's position in preparation for the 10th meeting of the EEC-Israel Co-operation Council, which was held the same day.

RELATIONS WITH THE GULF STATES

The Council prepared for the ministerial meeting and for the 3rd EEC-GCC Joint Council, which is to be held in Kuwait on 16 May 1992.

dey/PB/hmcg

11.V.92

PREPARATION FOR THE MINISTERIAL MEETING WITH THE RIO GROUP  
(SANTIAGO, CHILE, 28 AND 29 MAY 1992)

The Council took note of a communication from the Presidency on the progress of preparations for the 2nd ministerial meeting between the Community and the Rio Group under the institutionalized dialogue procedure, to be held in Santiago, Chile, on 28 and 29 May 1992 and was briefed, in this connection, on the Finance Ministers' latest guidelines for EIB action outside the Community.

PREPARATION FOR THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT  
(RIO DE JANEIRO, 1 TO 14 JUNE)

The Council confirmed that it was important to make a success of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro from 1 to 14 June 1992.

The Council confirmed that it was important to make a success of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro from 1 to 14 June 1992.

The Council also heard an oral statement from the Commission on the recommendation it had recently submitted for Community participation in the GEF (Global Environmental Facility). The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to give speedy attention to the recommendation.

dey/PB/hmcg

11.V.92

RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

The Council agreed in principle to finance an import programme for Albania.

It requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to seek agreement on the detailed procedures for financing the programme as a matter of urgency.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

The Twelve adopted the statement in Annex I.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Twelve adopted a statement on the eleventh synthesis report on the code of conduct for Community companies with subsidiaries in South Africa, which is given in Annex II.

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11.V.92

## MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

### Special food aid programme: financial arrangements

The Council agreed on the financial arrangements for implementation of the 1992 special food aid programme in order to respond to the threat of serious famine in the Horn of Africa and certain countries in Southern Africa and to special needs in other regions of the world, amounting to ECU 220 million.

Accordingly, it took a decision on the financial perspective annexed to the Interinstitutional Agreement of 29 June 1988 and drew up draft supplementary and amending budget No 2/92, which will be forwarded to the Parliament once the latter has agreed to the Decision on the financial perspective.

### Signing Co-operation Agreements with Albania and the Baltic States

The Council decided, subject to conclusion, to sign trade and economic and commercial co-operation agreements between the European Economic Community and Albania, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania respectively. The agreements were signed the same day (see press release 6166/92 (Presse 67)).

### Generalized preferences scheme

The Council adopted a Regulation applying additional generalized tariff preferences to certain products originating in countries benefiting from generalized preferences and sold during the Berlin "Partners in Progress" fair.

dey/PB/hmcg

11.V.92

### Telecommunications

Following the co-operation procedure with the European Parliament, the Council formally adopted

- a Directive on the adoption of standards for satellite broadcasting of television signals (High-definition television);
- a Decision on the introduction of a standard international telephone access code in the Community.

The texts adopted are broadly the same as those of the common positions adopted by the Council on 10 February 1992 and 19 December 1991 respectively (see press release 10391/91 (Presse 247)).

### Appointments

The Council

- appointed Mr BRIESCH, member of the Economic and Social Committee, on the proposal of the French Government, to replace Mr François STAEDLIN, for the remainder of his term of office, which runs until 20 September 1994;
- replaced an alternate member of the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Movement for Workers.



## COMMUNICATION A LA PRESSE

P. 56/92

Bruxelles, le 11 mai 1992

## DECLARATION SUR LA BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE

La Communauté et ses Etats membres, suivant avec une grande préoccupation la situation en Bosnie-Herzégovine, réitèrent qu'une solution politique ne pourra être fondée que sur les principes établis lors des pourparlers constitutionnels entre les Serbes, les Croates et les Musulmans, sous l'égide de la Conférence de Paix.

Toutefois, la détérioration persistante de la sécurité rend de plus en plus incertaine la possibilité de progrès dans ces pourparlers et jette un doute sur la viabilité de tout accord susceptible d'être atteint dans ceux-ci.

Bien que toutes les parties aient contribué, chacune à sa manière, à la situation actuelle, la plus grande partie du blâme retombe, de loin, à la fois directement, et indirectement par leur soutien aux forces irrégulières serbes, sur l'Armée nationale (JNA) et les autorités à Belgrade qui exercent le contrôle sur l'armée. Les meurtres et l'expulsion des populations à Bijeljina, Zvornik, Foca et dans d'autres villes et villages, le siège et le bombardement systématique de Sarajévo, l'occupation de l'aéroport de Sarajévo empêchant même le passage en sécurité de l'assistance humanitaire du CICR, sont des actions appelant à une condamnation universelle.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres exigent:

- le retrait complet de l'armée nationale (JNA) et de ses armements du territoire de la Bosnie-Herzégovine ou la dissolution de ces forces et la mise sous surveillance internationale effective de ses armements;
- la réouverture de l'aéroport de Sarajévo dans des conditions de sécurité, permettant la distribution de l'aide humanitaire requise d'urgence.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres demandent également aux autorités à Belgrade de s'engager à:

- respecter l'intégrité de toutes les frontières de toutes les républiques;
- respecter les droits des minorités et des groupes nationaux ou ethniques, y compris le Kosovo et la Voïvodine, en conformité avec le projet de Convention de Lord Carrington;
- promouvoir la conclusion d'un accord sur un statut spécial pour la Krajina, assurant le respect de l'intégrité territoriale de la Croatie;
- coopérer pleinement avec toutes les parties à la Conférence afin de résoudre la question de la succession d'Etat.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres ont par ailleurs décidé de:

- rappeler en consultation leurs Ambassadeurs à Belgrade;
- solliciter la suspension de la délégation de la Yougoslavie à la CSCE dans les affaires actuelles; la situation sera revue le 29 juin;
- poursuivre davantage, au cas où la situation demeurerait inchangée, l'isolation de la délégation yougoslave dans les enceintes internationales, gardant à l'esprit, en particulier, la toute proche réunion ministérielle OCDE;
- demander à la Commission d'examiner les modalités de possibles sanctions économiques.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres demandent au gouvernement de la Bosnie-Herzégovine de coopérer pleinement au retrait ordonné de l'armée nationale (JNA). Ce retrait devra s'accompagner d'une démobilisation progressive des forces de défense territoriales. Ils demandent instamment au gouvernement de la Croatie de faire tout ce qui est dans son pouvoir pour éviter, dans le territoire de la Bosnie-Herzégovine, une incursion des forces militaires et paramilitaires ainsi que le trafic d'armements.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres suivront la situation de près, en particulier en ce qui concerne les exigences formulées à l'égard des autorités à Belgrade. Le non-respect de ce qui précède sera pris en considération dans l'évaluation de la question de la reconnaissance de la nouvelle entité fédérale sur laquelle les avis de Lord Carrington et de la Commission d'Arbitrage ont été demandés.

P. 56/92

Brussels, 11 May 1992

## DECLARATION ON BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

The Community and its member States, following with great concern the situation in Bosnia and Hercegovina, restate that a political solution can only be based on the principles established in the constitutional talks between Serbs, Croats and Muslims sponsored by the Peace Conference.

The consistent deterioration of the security situation, however, renders progress in those talks increasingly uncertain and casts doubts on the viability of any agreement to be reached in them.

Although all parties have contributed, in their own way, to the present state of affairs, by far the greatest share of the blame falls on the JNA and the authorities in Belgrade which are in control of the army, both directly and indirectly by supporting Serbian irregulars. The killings and expulsion of populations in Bijeljina, Zvornik, Foca and other towns and villages, the siege and systematic shelling of Sarajevo, the holding of Sarajevo airport preventing even the safe passage of humanitarian relief from the ICRC are actions deserving universal condemnation.

The Community and its member States demand:

- the complete withdrawal of the JNA and its armaments from Bosnia and Hercegovina or the disbandment of its forces and the placing of its armaments under effective international monitoring.
- the reopening of Sarajevo airport under conditions of safety, allowing for the urgently needed humanitarian aid to be distributed.

The Community and its member States also request from the authorities in Belgrade to commit themselves to:

- respect for the integrity of all borders of all republics;
- respect for the rights of minorities and national or ethnic groups, including Kosovo and Vojvodina, in accordance with the Carrington Draft Convention;
- promote the conclusion of an agreement on a special status for Krajina ensuring respect of the territorial integrity of Croatia;
- fully cooperate with all parties at the Conference for settling the question of state succession.

The Community and its member States furthermore decided to:

- recall their Ambassadors in Belgrade for consultations;
- demand the suspension of the delegation of Yugoslavia at the CSCE from taking part in the proceedings for the present; the situation will be reviewed on 29 June;
- further pursue, should the situation remain unchanged, the increasing isolation of the Yugoslav delegation in international fora, bearing in mind, in particular, the impending OECD ministerial meeting;
- ask the Commission to study the modalities of possible economic sanctions.

The Community and its member States call upon the government of Bosnia and Hercegovina to cooperate fully in the orderly withdrawal of the JNA. Together with that withdrawal a phased demobilisation of territorial defence forces must take place. They urge the government of Croatia to do all in their power to prevent an incursion into Bosnia and Hercegovina of military and para-military forces as well as the smuggling of weapons.

The Community and its member States will keep the situation under review, in particular as far as the demands to the authorities in Belgrade are concerned. Failure to comply with the above will be taken into account when considering the question of recognition of the new federal entity on which Lord Carrington and the Arbitration Commission have been asked for advice.

**COMMUNICATION A LA PRESSE**

P. 57/92

Bruxelles, le 11 Mai 1992

**DECLARATION SUR LE ONZIEME RAPPORT DE SYNTHESE SUR LE CODE DE  
CONDUITE DES ENTREPRISES COMMUNAUTAIRES AYANT DES FILIALES EN  
AFRIQUE DU SUD**

La Communauté et ses Etats membres ont approuvé le Onzième Rapport de Synthèse sur l'application du Code de Conduite des entreprises communautaires ayant des filiales, des succursales ou une représentation en Afrique du Sud. Ils ont décidé de le transmettre au Parlement Européen et au Comité Economique et Social de la Communauté Européenne.

Le rapport couvre la période allant du 1er juillet 1989 au 30 juin 1990 et analyse les rapports sur l'activité de 241 entreprises employant environ 80.000 salariés noirs. Il tient également compte du rapport annuel des Chefs de Mission à Pretoria sur la mise en oeuvre du Code.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres ont noté avec satisfaction que:

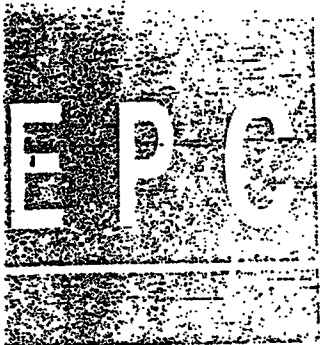
I. Une très large majorité des entreprises européennes ont résolument adopté une politique permettant à leurs travailleurs de choisir librement leurs représentants;

II. Toutes les entreprises appliquent des critères objectifs, sans considération de race, pour fixer les salaires et attribuer les postes vacants;

III. La majorité des entreprises ont aboli la ségrégation;

IV. Conformément à l'objectif d'encouragement des entreprises noires, un nombre de plus en plus important d'entreprises sont membres ou soutiennent des organisations locales créées pour encourager les entrepreneurs noirs.

La Communauté et ses Etats membres sont convaincus que les mesures prises par les entreprises européennes pour abolir la ségrégation sur le lieu de travail ont contribué, de manière substantielle, à favoriser leur politique visant à supprimer l'apartheid par des moyens pacifiques.



# EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION

PRESS RELEASE

Brussels, 11 May 1992

P.57/92

## DECLARATION ON THE ELEVENTH SYNTHESIS REPORT ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT FOR COMMUNITY COMPANIES WITH SUBSIDIARIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Community and its member States approved the eleventh synthesis report on the application of the Code of Conduct for companies from the EC with subsidiaries, branches or representation in South Africa. They decided to forward the report to the European Parliament and to the Economic and Social Committee of the European Community.

The report covers the period from 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990 and analyses reports on the activities of 241 companies with about 80.000 black employees. It also takes into account the annual report by Heads of Mission in Pretoria on the implementation of the Code.

The Community and its member States have noted with satisfaction that:

I. A very large majority of European companies have resolutely adopted a policy of allowing their workforces to choose freely their representatives;

II. Objective non-racial criteria are employed by all companies in determining wages and filling vacancies;

III. The majority of companies have achieved total desegregation;

IV. In line with the objective of encouraging black businesses, an increasing number of companies are members of, or support, local organisations established to promote black entrepreneurs.

The Community and its member States are convinced that the measures taken by the European companies to abolish segregation at the working place have contributed substantially to furthering their policy aimed at achieving the elimination of apartheid by peaceful means.

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BRUXELLES, LE 11 MAI 1992

NOTE B10 (92) 119 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX

CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

CONSEIL AFFAIRES ETRANGERES (O. NETTE)

PROJET II

AU COURS DE LA MATINEE, LE DEBAT AU SEIN DU CONSEIL A PORTE SUR LES PROPOSITIONS DE LA COMMISSION RELATIVES AUX RUBRIQUES 1 ET 2 (PAC ET POLITIQUES STRUCTURELLES) LA DISCUSSION A ETE SERENIE. L'ENSEMBLE DES MINISTRES SOULIGNANT LEUR VOLONTE DE PARVENIR A UN ACCORD CONFORME A L'ESPRIT DE MAASTRICHT. AU TERME DE LA DISCUSSION SUR LA PAC (MAINTIEN DE LA GUIDELINE ET LE RELEVEMENT DE SA BASE EN 1994) LA PRESIDENCE A TIRE DEUX CONCLUSIONS

- IL Y A UNANIMITE POUR CONSIDERER QUE LA GUIDELINE EST UN ELEMENT INDISPENSABLE DE LA DISCIPLINE BUDGETAIRE:

- LA DECISION DEFINITIVE SUR LE VOLET PAC DU PROJET II DEURA ETRE FAITE A LA LUMIERE DES RESULTATS DE LA REFORME AGRICOLE

QUANT A LA POLITIQUE STRUCTURELLE, LA PRESIDENCE A SOULIGNE QU'IL EXISTE AU CONSEIL UN ACCORD GENERAL SUR LES SIX OBJECTIFS ASSIGNES A LA POLITIQUE STRUCTURELLE PAR LA COMMISSION EN REVENCHE, L'EXAMEN DE CETTE RUBRIQUE N'EST PAS ENCORE SUFFISAMMENT AVANCE POUR SE PRONONCER SUR LES CHIFFRES (MONTANT GLOBAL ET REPARTITION ENTRE LES DIFFERENTS OBJECTIFS).

LE PRESIDENT DELORS, INTERVENANT A DEUX REPRISSES, AU TERME DES TOURS DE TABLE, A SOULIGNE QUE

- LA COMMISSION, EN ADOPTANT LE PROJET II, AURAIT PAPPATEMENT PRIS EN COMPTE LES CONTRAINTES BUDGETAIRES PESANT SUR LES ETATS-MEMBRES IL A RAPPELE QUE LA

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PLAFOND DES DEPENSES . FACILITERAIT LA NEGOCIATION . IL N'Y A PAS INSTRUMENT DE DISCIPLINE BUDGETAIRE . UN CERTAIN RELEVEMENT DU CONCLUSIONS DU COREPER . L'ACCORD INTERINSTITUTIONNEL EST UN BON PRESIDENCE INDIGUANT QUE LE CONSEIL S'EN TIENDRAIT AUX SUR LES DEUX DERNIERES QUESTIONS, AUCUN DEBAT N'A EU LIEU, LA

INTERINSTITUTIONNEL, SYSTEME DE RESSOURCES PROPRES. AUTRES POINTS POLITIQUES INTERNES, POLITIQUE EXTERNE, ACCORD L'APRES-MIDI, LE CONSEIL A PASSE EN REVUE PLUS BRIEVEMENT LES

IMPORTANCE ALORS RECONNUE PAR LE CONSEIL EUROPEEN L'APPROFONDISSEMENT DE LA POLITIQUE DE COHESION, LES MOINS PROSPERES Y AVAIENT MIS A MAASTRICHT SUR ETANT DONNE L'IMPORTANCE QUE NOTAMMENT LES QUATRE PAYS L'ECOUTE DE MAASTRICHT EN ETABLISSANT LE PAQUET II, DE MAASTRICHT. LA COMMISSION AURA CEPENDANT ETE A PROPOSITIONS DE LA COMMISSION N'ETAIENT PAS LA FACTURE SCIENTIFIQUE. LE PRESIDENT A SOULIGNE QUE LES MACRO OU MICROECONOMIQUE SOIT POSSIBLE EN TOUTE RIGUEUR ENCORE TROP BREVE - 3 ANNEES - POUR QU'UNE EVALUATION POLITIQUES STRUCTURELLES, LA PERIODE D'EVALUATION ETANT DISPARITES REGIONALES ET LE MONTANT AFFECTE AUX MATHEMATIQUEMENT EXACTE. DU RAPPORT ENTRE LA REDUCTION DES N'ETAIT PAS POSSIBLE DE DONNER UNE EVALUATION DISPARITES REGIONALES. LE PRESIDENT A SOULIGNE QU'IL QUE LES FONDS STRUCTURELS ONT CONTRIBUE A REDUIRE LES EN MATIERE DE POLITIQUES STRUCTURELLES, IL EST INDENIABLE

LA GUIDELINE, SI LES CIRCONSTANCES LE PERMETTENT. AGRICOLE (QUI PEUVENT SE SITUER NETTEMENT EN DESSOUS DE

DE DEPENSES - ET LES DEPENSES EFFECTIVES DU BUDGET PROJET II QUI PREND COMME BASE LA GUIDELINE - PLAFOND DANS CE CONTEXTE, IL A INSISTE SUR LA DIFFERENCE ENTRE LE MAINTIEN DES (PRIX MONDIAUX, TAUX DE CHANGE ETC.). L'AUTRE EN FONCTION DES FACTEURS QUE LA COMMUNAUTE NE BUDGET FEOGA QUI PEUVENT FORTEMENT VARIER D'UNE ANNEE A MINISTRES SUR LE CARACTERE ALTERNATIF DES CHIFFRES DU LA REUNIFICATION ALLEMANDE. IL A ATTIRE L'ATTENTION DES DE 1,5 MILLIARDS EN 1994 POUR TENIR COMPTE NOTAMMENT DE DE RECONQUERIR LA GUIDELINE ACTUELLE EN AUGMENTANT SA BASE EN MATIERE AGRICOLE, LA COMMISSION PROPOSAIT SIMPLEMENT

NIVEAU NATIONAL, ASSUMES AU NIVEAU COMMUNAUTAIRE, DEURONT L'ETRE AU MONTANT DE NOUVEAUX ENGAGEMENTS QUI, A DEFAUT D'ETRE AUTRES POLITIQUES STRUCTURELLES, ET A 11 MILLIARDS LE L'AUGMENTATION POUR LA POLITIQUE DE COHESION ET LES PROSPERES. LE PRESIDENT A CHIFFRE A 9 MILLIARDS (SUR 20) POLITIQUES DE CONVERGENCE DANS LES QUATRE PAYS LES MOINS

COMMUNAUTE DEURA POURANT CONTRIBUER A LA REUSSITE DES

D'ACCORD SUR LES AVANTAGES ET LES INCONVENIENTS D'UNE SEME  
RESSOURCES QUI POURRAIT PRENDRE LA FORME D'UN IMPOT.

POUR CE QUI EST DE LA POLITIQUE EXTERNE, TOUTES LES DELEGATIONS  
ONT ADOPTE LES CONCLUSIONS DU PREMIER INTERVENANT AFFIRMANT QUE  
LA PROPOSITION DE LA COMMISSION FAISAIT OBJET D'UN CONSENSUS DE  
PRINCIPLE, A CHARGE POUR LE COREPER D'APPROFONDIR LE TRAVAIL.

QUANT AUX POLITIQUES INTERNES, CE SONT SURTOUT LA RECHERCHE ET  
LES RESEAUX TRANS-EUROPEENS QUI ONT ETE EVOCUES SANS QU'UNE  
UNANIMITE SOIT REUNIE. PLUSIEURS DELEGATIONS SOUHAITENT DES  
COMMENTAIRE D'INFORMATION SUR L'ORIENTATION FUTURE DE LA  
POLITIQUE RDT. UNE MAJORITE DES DELEGATIONS ACCEPTE UNE  
AUGMENTATION DES MOYENS FINANCIERS POUR LES RESEAUX SANS QUE L'ON  
AIT ABORDE EN DETAIL L'IMPORTANCE DE LA HAUSSE A PREVOIR. IL  
N'EXISTE PAS DE DIVERGENCES SUBSTANTIELLES SUR LE SORT DES AUTRES  
POLITIQUES INTERNES.

DANS SON INTERVENTION, LE PRESIDENT DELORS A RAPPELE LES  
PREOCCUPATIONS DE LA COMMISSION EN MATIERE DE RDT : COMPETITIVITE  
INQUIETANTE DE L'INDUSTRIE EUROPEENNE PAR RAPPORT A SES  
CONCURRENTS AMERICAINS ET JAPONAIS, TROP LENTE INTEGRATION DES  
RESULTATS DE LA RECHERCHE DANS LES BIENS ET SERVICES OFFERTS SUR  
LE MARCHÉ. ILORS QUE LES RESULTATS SCIENTIFIQUES EUX-MEMES  
SUPPORTENT TOUT A FAIT LA COMPARAISON AVEC LES ETATS-UNIS), TROP  
PEU DE COOPERATION ENTRE ENTREPRISES EUROPEENNES.

IL A ENSUITE ESQUISSE LES ACTIONS QUE PROPOSE LA COMMISSION

- RECHERCHE FONDAMENTALE AXEE SUR 2 OU 3 DOMAINES-CLES
- EFFORT IMPORTANT EN MATIERE DE TECHNOLOGIES GENERIQUES
- ACCROITRE L'IMPLICATION DES PME EN MATIERE DE RDT

IL A SOUTIEN QUE DE TELS EFFORTS POURRAIENT EGALEMENT ETRE  
ENTREPREIS AU NIVEAU NATIONAL, POURTANT SOUS PEINE DE PERDRE LES  
BENEFICES DES EFFETS DE DIMENSION COMMUNAUTAIRES, A SAVOIR  
L'ECONOMIE D'ECHELLE PERMETTANT, DE FAIRE PLUS AVEC MOINS

D'ARGES

POUR CE QUI EST DES RESEAUX, IL A RAPPELE LE ROLE PRIMORDIAL DU  
MARCHÉ. LA COMMUNAUTE N'INTERVENANT QUE DE MANIERE SUBSIDIAIRE  
(FINANCIEMENT DES ETUDES DE FAISABILITE ET BONIFICATION DES TAUX  
D'INTERETS)

AMIT 33

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+++ END OF TEXT +++

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Bruxelles, le 12 mai 1992.

**NOTE BIO (92) 119 (suite 1) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
cc. aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole**

**CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES (N. Wegter)**

**Uruguay Round**

C'est à l'occasion du déjeuner que les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères se sont référés au point précité. En effet, ils n'ont pratiquement pas entamé de débat à ce sujet, le déjeuner ayant en fait permis au Vice-Président Andriessen de faire le point d'une façon générale en ce qui concerne l'état des négociations en cours. Le Vice-Président a mis en évidence qu'il subsiste encore des difficultés majeures, mais en même temps il a souligné que la Commission poursuit ses efforts pour débloquer la situation en vue d'établir un accord politique et global dans un proche avenir. C'est dans ce même contexte que la Commission poursuit des contacts, notamment avec les autorités américaines afin de préparer ainsi le terrain pour l'objectif précité.

**Relations Communauté avec la Bulgarie et la Roumanie.**

Sans qu'un large débat ait été nécessaire, le Conseil a adopté définitivement les propositions de la Commission portant sur les directives de négociation distinctement avec les deux pays tiers concernés visant l'établissement d "Accords Européens" avec ces mêmes pays.

Sur la base des travaux préparatoires, la plupart des difficultés avaient déjà été résolues de sorte qu'il ne restait à trouver qu'une solution aux problèmes éventuellement à prévoir dans le domaine de l'acier.

A ce dernier sujet, une déclaration a été présentée par la Présidence dont le texte vous est transmis ci-dessous à titre de back-ground :

*"Au cours des négociations, la Commission communiquera aux pays concernés l'importance que la Communauté attache à un développement harmonieux des exportations d'acier de ces pays vers la Communauté, de manière à éviter une désorganisation du marché."*

*"Tenant compte de la sensibilité particulière du marché des produits sidérurgiques, la Commission négociera avec la Roumanie/Bulgarie des dispositions applicables pendant une durée égale à la période dérogatoire prévue pour les aides applicables à la restructuration de la sidérurgie en Roumanie/Bulgarie et destinées à assurer que les quantités exportées par la Roumanie/Bulgarie ne perturbe pas les marchés de la Communauté."*

*"Concernant l'application éventuelle de mesures de sauvegarde en application de l'accord, soit en raison d'une violation des règles de concurrence, soit pour d'autres raisons, des solutions quantitatives appropriées seront envisagées et, le cas échéant, adoptées, dans le respect des obligations multilatérales ou internationales des parties."*

*Ces mesures seront prises conformément aux procédures prévues pour l'application de la clause de sauvegarde y compris dans le cas nécessitant des mesures immédiates."*

C'est ce même texte qui finalement a été approuvé par toutes les délégations, ce qui a ensuite permis à la Présidence de constater que les conditions sont maintenant remplies pour permettre à la Commission d'entamer des négociations formelles distinctement avec les deux pays concernés pour établir des "Accords Européens", c'est-à-dire des accords d'association ayant un caractère spécifique, et sur la base de l'article 238 du Traité.

Ainsi une nouvelle étape a été franchie vers l'établissement d'un nouveau voisinage de la Communauté avec les différents PECO, des relations qui ne devraient pas seulement porter sur des aspects économiques et commerciaux, mais qui devraient également couvrir des dispositions visant un dialogue politique adéquat. Ainsi, une contribution concrète sera donnée à la nouvelle architecture de l'Europe sans que cette même contribution ne préjuge déjà l'évolution future des relations entre les différentes parties, y compris l'éventualité d'une adhésion des mêmes pays à la Communauté.

Nous vous rappelons que des "Accords Européens" ont déjà été conclus avec les pays de Visegrad, à savoir la Pologne, la Tchécoslovaquie et la Hongrie et que ceux-ci devraient être mis en vigueur à partir du 1er janvier 1993 après que la procédure de ratification soit terminée.

#### Relations CE/Albanie

Le Vice-Président Andriessen a profité de l'occasion du Conseil pour attirer l'attention des Ministres sur la situation extrêmement délicate qui se présente actuellement en Albanie, notamment sur le plan économique. Faisant allusion au fait que la Communauté vient de signer le même jour un accord commercial et de coopération économique avec l'Albanie, M. Andriessen a mis en évidence la nécessité pour la Communauté de faire part de sa détermination d'entamer des initiatives concrètes et tangibles pour rencontrer les difficultés dramatiques avec lesquelles l'Albanie est actuellement confrontée.

La Présidence a réitéré cette position en rappelant que les Ministres des Affaires Etrangères, à l'occasion de leur réunion informelle à Guimares, ont déjà confirmé leur intention d'agir d'une façon concrète en faveur de l'Albanie. Dans ce sens, le "signal politique" voulu a déjà été donné, il ne reste plus maintenant qu'à discuter les modalités pour mettre en pratique les intentions annoncées. C'est la raison pour laquelle la Présidence a chargé le Coreper d'examiner ce dossier en vue de trouver une solution adéquate.

MATERIEL DIFFUSE AU COURS DU RENDEZ-VOUS DE MIDI DU 12 MAI 1992.

MATERIEL

- IP 320 - Aide alimentaire d'urgence en faveur du Cambodge
  - IP 351 - TVA et transport de passagers dans la Cté après 1992
  - IP 376 - Aide humanitaire de 30 mecu en faveur des réfugiés en ex-Yougoslavie
  - IP 377 - Menace US de sanctions commerciales contre la Cté : titre VII du US Trade Act
  - IP 378 - Intervention de M. Mac Sharry au PE sur les prix agricoles + texte de l'intervention
- Eurostat: Energie et Industrie, 14/92

Amitiés,

 C. Stathopoulos.

