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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

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PRESS RELEASE

8954/88 (Presse 163)

1272nd Council meeting

- Energy -

Brussels, 8 November 1988

President: Mr Anastassios PEPONIS,
Minister for Industry, Energy and
Technology of the Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mr Elie DEWORME State Secretary for Energy

Denmark:

Mr Jakob Esper LARSEN Ambassador, Permanent Representative

Germany:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN Federal Minister for Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mr Anastassios PEPONIS Minister for Industry, Energy and
Technology

Spain:

Mr Claudio ARANZADI Minister for Industry and Energy

France:

Mr Philippe LOUET Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Ireland:

Mr Michael SMITH Minister of State at the Department
of Energy

Italy:

Mr Ivo BUTINI State Secretary,
Ministry of Industry, Trade and
Craft Trades

Luxembourg:

Mr Marcel SCHLECHTER Minister for Energy

Netherlands:

Mr P.C. NIEMAN

Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Portugal:

Mr Nuno Manuel Franco
RIBEIRO DA SILVA

State Secretary for Energy

United Kingdom:

The Baroness HOOPER

Secretary of State for Energy

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Nicolas MOSAR

Member

INTERNAL ENERGY MARKET - COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS

The Council had a detailed discussion on establishing the internal energy market. The starting point for the discussion was the Commission document entitled "The Internal Energy Market" ⁽¹⁾ and work done at the Council as a follow-up to the Council meeting on 9 June 1988.

As it had already done at its meeting on 9 June 1988 and at the informal meeting of the Energy Ministers in Athens on 24 September 1988, the Council stressed the importance of the Commission working document and it was noted that that document represented a major contribution to the attainment of an internal energy market. The Council also agreed with the overall approach proposed by the Commission, which advocates making parallel progress in the different spheres of action in order to establish the internal energy market.

In the light of its discussions, the Council arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The internal energy market should contribute to establishing the large market of 1992 and to strengthening the achievements of the Community energy policy. It should also help to strengthen the competitiveness of the European economy and the development of the Community.

⁽¹⁾ COM(88) 238 final.

2. The creation of an internal energy market:

- should have beneficial consequences for consumers in the Community and for the competitiveness of its industries;
- should also be an important factor in the Community's security of energy supplies;
- should pave the way for increased trade in energy between Member States;
- should enhance solidarity between the Member States;
- should improve the ability of undertakings to adapt and develop.

3. The achievement of a satisfactory balance between energy and the environment - in accordance with the Single Act - must constitute a major goal of the Community's work, and the Council accordingly welcomed the Commission's intention of considering this field in greater detail and of preparing a coherent programme as soon as possible.

4. The internal energy market also depends on the development of efficient energy infrastructures. In efforts to achieve this development, account must be taken of the objective of economic and social cohesion as defined in the Single Act, as well as of the specific characteristics of various regions, notably those at the periphery of the Community. Efforts in that direction must be supported by available Community financing instruments.

5. The development and dissemination of new energy technologies is of capital importance in reducing the Community's energy dependence. Stress was again laid on the importance of the programmes already under way, on which an evaluation report was shortly expected from the Commission.

6. Bearing in mind the scale of the work which is to be carried through, the Council expressed its determination at its forthcoming meetings on energy questions to pay particular attention to these matters, including those which did not come exclusively within the energy sector but were of major importance to it.

7. Finally, the Council took note of the information provided by the Commission on the continuation of work and in particular the Commission's intention of working out a plan of action as soon as possible and submitting a progress report before the end of 1989 as well as specific reports and proposals on individual sectors ⁽¹⁾. The Commission was also requested to brief the Council regularly on progress with regard to the internal energy market.

⁽¹⁾ A list of the topics covered is set out on the following page.

The information submitted by the Commission comprises the following main points:

- end of 1988 - beginning of 1989: proposals on the transparency of energy prices for major consumers of gas and electricity;
- mid-1989: systematic overall report on energy and the environment;
- during 1989:
 - = action to remove barriers to transfrontier trade in electricity;
 - = report on the advantage of common carrier systems for increasing trade in gas and electricity;
- end of 1989:
 - = report on the problems involved in energy infrastructures;
 - = overall report on progress with regard to the internal energy market.

PROMOTION OF CO-OPERATION BETWEEN PUBLIC UTILITIES AND AUTO-
PRODUCERS OF ELECTRICITY

On a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a Recommendation based on Article 235 of the EEC Treaty on which the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had been asked to deliver their Opinions.

This Recommendation, which is set out in Annex I, is in keeping with the texts previously adopted by the Council aimed at a greater contribution from new and renewable sources of energy to the Community's energy balance. Its main objective is the establishment, with a view to promoting the auto-production of electricity on the basis of renewable energy sources, waste energy and combined heat and power generation (RWC), of a framework for co-operation between public utilities and all RWC auto-producers. This framework for co-operation is intended to ensure that the conditions concerning the quantity and price of electricity exchanges are agreed in accordance with common principles.

COMMUNITY ENERGY OBJECTIVES

Continuing the work already begun at its meeting on 9 June 1988, the Council examined the Member States' energy policies and their convergence in the light of the 1995 Community energy policy objectives. This examination was the first to be carried out under the Council Resolution of 16 September 1986 laying down the aforementioned objectives.

The conclusions adopted by the Council, which are set out in Annex II, cover both the horizontal problems of the energy sector and the questions relating to the various sectoral objectives. The Council also reaffirmed the usefulness of developing the Community's external relations in the energy sector by virtue of a co-ordinated approach, in particular on the basis of regular consultations between the Member States and the Commission.

THE OIL MARKET AND THE REFINING INDUSTRY IN THE COMMUNITY

The Council held an exchange of views on the Commission communication on recent developments in and the prospects until 1995 for the oil market and the refining industry. In this connection, it examined in particular the unresolved questions relating to the text of recommendations on the subject.

As it was unable to reach agreement on this matter, the Council instructed the Working Party on Energy meeting at Senior Official level to continue the discussions on the draft recommendations to enable it to approve them as soon as possible.

COMMISSION COMMUNICATIONS

The Council took note of two statements by Commissioner MOSAR relating to two recent communications from the Commission, including:

- the 1987 report on actions to assist the mining industry;
- a Community programme for the effective use of electricity.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to take the necessary measures to ensure that these two documents were examined in time for the Council's next meeting on energy questions.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Relations with the EFTA countries

The Council formally adopted the Regulations opening and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for 1989 for:

- table cherries, excluding Morello cherries, originating in Switzerland
- concentrated pear juice originating in Austria
- frozen peas originating in Sweden
- certain fishery products originating in Sweden
- certain oils and fats of marine animals originating in Norway
- fillets of certain cod and of fish of the species *Boreogadus saida*, originating in Norway
- certain prepared or preserved fish, originating in Norway.

Agriculture

The Council adopted the Regulation opening a Community tariff quota for frozen thin skirt of bovine animals falling within subheading 02.06 2991 of the Combined Nomenclature (1988).

The aim of this Regulation is to maintain certain traditional import flows which certain third countries considered to have been called into question by the amendments to the new CCT Combined Nomenclature which classified thin skirt as offal whilst retaining for it the customs duty applicable to meat. This involves an annual Community tariff quota at 4% duty, the volume of which is fixed at 1 500 tonnes.

Social affairs

The Council adopted the Directive amending Directive 82/606/EEC relating to the organization by Member States of surveys on the earnings of permanent and seasonal workers employed in agriculture.

RECOMMENDATION

to promote co-operation between
public utilities and
auto-producers of electricity

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the Opinion of the European Parliament,

Having regard to the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

Whereas, in its Resolution of 16 September 1986 concerning new Community energy policy objectives for 1995 and the convergence of the policies of the Member States, the Council adopted as sectoral objectives improved energy efficiency in all sectors and a greater contribution from new and renewable sources of energy;

Whereas, in accordance with the Resolution of 26 November 1986 on a Community orientation to develop new and renewable energy sources, the Council adopted, on 9 June 1988, Recommendation 88/349/EEC on developing the exploitation of renewable energy sources in the Community;

Whereas on 25 October 1977 the Council adopted Recommendation 77/714/EEC on the creation in the Member States of advisory bodies or committees to promote combined heat and power production and the exploitation of residual heat;

Whereas combined heat and power generation (CHP) and waste energy (combustion of waste and use of residual heat in industry), with their potential for oil substitution and savings of exhaustible primary energy sources, could make an important contribution to the achievement of the Community's 1995 energy policy objectives;

Whereas the generation of electricity is a common field of application not only for renewable sources of energy but also for waste energy and for CHP (in total hereafter called RWC) and is therefore of crucial importance to the development of this energy supply potential;

Whereas these power generation processes are mainly suited, because of inherent factors, to auto-production outside the public supply system;

Whereas the profitability of RWC auto-production will also depend on the conditions of co-operation with the public utilities as regards sales of surplus electricity, purchases of additional electricity, and the provision of reserve capacity;

Whereas certain existing laws and administrative provisions can constitute an obstacle to the development of RWC auto-production ;

Whereas the price for the auto-producer's electricity sales to the public network should be geared as closely as possible to the costs that can be avoided in the public supply system in order to guarantee appropriate revenue for the auto-producer;

Whereas a framework of appropriate measures should govern co-operation on electricity between auto-producers and public utilities by establishing common principles and hence creating better conditions for the further development of RWC auto-production of electricity in the Community,

HEREBY RECOMMENDS TO THE MEMBER STATES:

1. that, in order to promote auto-production of electricity, based on renewable energy sources, waste energy and combined heat and power (RWC), they should provide a framework for co-operation between public utilities and all RWC auto-producers, under which the conditions concerning the quantity and price of electricity exchanges are agreed in accordance with common principles;
2. that they should facilitate the creation of this framework by the introduction of standard contract criteria:
 - either by voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned, or
 - if necessary, through specific legal or administrative provisions,

and that existing legal or administrative provisions at variance with such criteria should be adapted accordingly. The need for defining specific procedures for resolving disputes about contract conditions should also be examined;

3. that they should ensure within such arrangements or provisions:

a) that the public utilities should be obliged to offer to purchase those quantities of electricity which arise out of RWC auto-production, always provided that the smooth economic operation of existing public generating plants is not thereby jeopardized;

b) that, with regard to quantities, RWC auto-production of electricity is authorized in principle as long as the public interest is not thereby infringed, and that it is impeded neither by legal and administrative provisions nor by conditions imposed by the public utilities;

c) that with regard to prices:

- reimbursement for electricity sales to the public supply network from RWC auto-production should:

. be based primarily on the long-term average costs avoidable by the public utilities in their area of supply;

. correspond at least to the variable costs avoidable by the public utilities, i.e. mainly the savings made in fuel costs,

. guarantee the auto-producer additional reimbursement to the extent that he enables the public supply network to make savings in investment costs in the generation or purchase of electricity. The size of this reimbursement should depend on how regularly the auto-producer's electricity production capacity is available, especially at peak periods;

- reimbursement for the purchase of electricity from the public supply network is determined in such a way that auto-producers are treated in the same way as comparable purchasers who have no means of auto-production,

- the rules regarding this reimbursement are framed so as to be as transparent as possible;

4. that they report to the Commission after 3 years on the progress on co-operation between public utilities and auto-producers of electricity.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1995 COMMUNITY
ENERGY OBJECTIVES

The Council has carried out a detailed examination of Member States' energy policies as regards the situation on the attainment of the Community's energy policy objectives for 1995. That examination was based on the Commission's communication of 19 April 1988 on the review of Member States' energy policies and the Community's energy policy objectives for 1995 for the first time and was in accordance with point 9 of the Council Resolution of 16 September 1986 concerning new Community energy policy objectives for 1995 and convergence of the policies of the Member States .

The Council notes that, in spite of the fall in oil prices and a relaxed situation on the energy market, progress was made in restructuring the energy sector. In a few areas, however, the objectives set for 1995 may not be attained. The Council came to the following detailed conclusions in its examination:

1. The restructuring of the energy sector towards the rational use of energy and the diversification of sources of energy and of supply initiated since the two oil crises has continued in the Community during the last few years but at a slower rate than before. In particular, owing to the continuing long-term

uncertainties on the oil market, the Council reaffirms the need to maintain and if necessary strengthen the policy as defined by the Community on energy objectives for 1995.

The Council calls upon governments, undertakings and consumers, in view of the continuing long-term risks for energy supply and also in the interest of appropriate use of resources with regard to the environment, not to draw any false conclusions from the currently relaxed energy market situation, and to press ahead with the efforts successfully initiated in the past, especially as regards energy savings.

2. The Council notes that the trend towards improvements in the efficient use of energy has weakened over the last few years and that the objective of improving energy intensity by at least 20% by 1995 may not be attained. The Council therefore feels that the further work on the rational use of energy should be monitored even more closely.

The Council wishes to draw attention to the Commission's recent recommendation on the exploitation of additional energy savings potential through financing of energy efficiency investments by third parties. Other actions could prove desirable if the danger of not achieving the energy intensity target were to materialize.

3. The Council shares the Commission's view that, on the basis of the trend which can now be foreseen up to 1995, there are no problems to be feared as regards electricity supply. It would, however, draw attention to the fact that decisions on the necessary increase in production, transport and distribution capacities should be taken in good time before 1995. The Council wishes to point out that a proportion of more than 15% of hydrocarbons in the Community electricity supply would not be consistent with the Community's objectives and that all Member States must contribute to achieving the abovementioned objective having regard to their specific characteristics.

It points out that, even in the event of use of new technologies electricity requirements in the Community will continue to be met primarily by solid fuels, nuclear energy and increasingly by renewable forms of energy including traditional hydroelectric power

4. The Council requests the Commission to examine the modalities of achieving an increase in flexibility and security of supply, and supply at the lowest cost, thanks to a development of trade and a greater opening up of markets, having regard to the energy situation in each Member State.
5. The projections for the use of solid fuels, whose share in energy consumption, according to the energy policy objectives, should increase between now and 1995, are particularly uncertain, not least from the point of view of future electricity consumption. On the basis of present trends, it is quite likely that consumption will decrease or remain constant up to 1995.

The Council considers that this trend is above all a result of the drop in demand and the fall in energy prices since 1986 and that it has reduced the competitiveness of solid fuels, particularly in the Community. In addition, there are problems of acceptance of solid fuels owing to the environmental pollution they cause.

The Council considers that continued efforts must be made to:

- promote the consumption of solid fuels in the Community;
- improve the competitiveness in the Community of production capacities for these fuels;

It notes that the Commission has recently submitted a preliminary report to the Council on the application to date of the Decision establishing Community rules for State aid to the coal industry.

6. The Council stresses the need to continue efforts to search for balanced solutions as regards energy and the environment, by making use of the best available and economically justified technologies and by improving energy efficiency, as well as taking account of the desire to limit distortions of competition in the energy markets by a more co-ordinated approach in environmental affairs in the Community.

The Council notes the intention announced by the Commission of examining the possibility of a programme on energy and the environment.

7. The Council expects that the objective laid down for the Community of limiting the proportion of oil to approximately 40% of energy consumption and less than one third of net imports can be achieved in spite of the fall in oil prices. However, given the uncertainty as to future developments, it regards close and even more continuous and detailed monitoring of the market and of further structural trends as necessary, in particular potential savings in the transport sector.
8. It should be possible, in the Commission's opinion, to attain the objective laid down for the use of gas, viz. to maintain its share in energy consumption up to 1995. The Council sees this as a positive contribution to energy supply.
9. The Council attributes particular importance to new and renewable energy sources, taking account of their economic viability, for future energy supplies, even if, despite the efforts already made in the past, only a small increase in their contribution can be anticipated by 1995. The competitiveness of these forms of energy has suffered as a result of falling prices of traditional energy sources. In this connection, the Council has recently adopted a Recommendation on developing the exploitation of renewable energy sources in the Community.
10. The Council would point out that new and renewable sources of energy, like new energy-saving technologies, are an example of the great importance, as emphasized by the objectives for 1995, of the continued and reasonably diversified promotion of technological innovation through research, development and demonstration.

In this connection, the Council awaits with interest the assessment announced by the Commission of programmes currently under way. It expects that this assessment will show a significant contribution towards achieving the abovementioned objective of promotion.

11. The Council recognizes that the special energy problems of the disadvantaged regions of the Community (interconnections, diversification of supply, development of indigenous resources, etc.) must be addressed having regard to market forces and in such a way as to meet the needs of the market in the context of the energy objectives for 1995 and the objectives of economic and social cohesion of the European Single Act.

The following are of significance in this respect: primarily the considerable increase - between now and 1993 - in the funding of the Structural Funds decided on by the European Council at its meeting on 11 and 12 February 1988; the Community VALOREN programme; the measures provided for under the research and demonstration programmes for energy technology, and the energy planning implemented by the Commission.

The Council requests the Commission to examine, with a view to reporting back, the specific Community and/or national measures which must be taken in this connection.

12. The Council would reaffirm the usefulness of development in the energy sector of the Community's external relations by virtue of a co-ordinated approach, in particular on the basis of regular consultations between Member States and the Commission.

13. The Council stresses that the detailed analysis of Member States' policies and the corresponding conclusions were drawn up by the Commission on the latter's responsibility and in accordance with the Council's conclusions of November 1984. The Council requests the Member States to take account of the conclusions of this examination insofar as they are able in their national energy policies and in the light of the concept of Community solidarity laid down in the energy policy objectives, according to which each Member State should undertake efforts of the same intensity in accordance with their own particular energy policies as well as with their specific possibilities and material constraints.

In this connection, the Council takes note of the report from the General Secretariat of the Council on the detailed discussions held on this question and also of the Member States' objections to which the Commission's conclusions on certain points have given rise.

Préparation du Conseil Energie le 8 novembre 1988
(A. Figueira)

Deux décisions attendues pour deux dossiers déjà discutés au mois de Juin (autoproduction d'électricité et examen des politiques énergétiques des Etats membres); deux points sur lesquels portera l'essentiel des discussions des ministres (marché intérieur de l'énergie et rapport sur l'industrie du raffinage); et deux autres qui seront présentés demain pour la première fois au Conseil (aides à l'industrie houillère et programme pour l'utilisation efficace de l'électricité): voilà une très courte synthèse de ce qu'il y a à attendre du Conseil Energie qui aura lieu demain, le 8 novembre, à 10 heures, à Bruxelles.

La Recommandation du Conseil aux Etats membres portant sur la promotion de la coopération entre les entreprises de distribution publique et les auto-producteurs d'électricité, proposée par la Commission en mai, sera vraisemblablement adoptée lors du Conseil de demain.

Cette proposition s'inscrit dans l'objectif d'une meilleure utilisation des énergies renouvelables. Elle vise la création d'un cadre nouveau pour la coopération entre les auto-producteurs et les entreprises de distribution publique.

Le seul problème qui se posait à son adoption ayant été levé (une question de formulation, résolue par le biais d'une proposition de compromis présentée par le Président), tout amène à croire que l'unanimité se fera sur ce point au sein du Conseil.

La Commission se réjouit de l'adoption prévue de cette proposition qui constitue une première matérialisation concrète des suggestions d'actions avancées lors de la récente Conférence de Saarbrücken sur la commercialisation des énergies renouvelables.

Les experts participant à cette conférence, sponsorisée par la Commission, ont en effet insisté sur la nécessité de mettre en place, dans les Etats membres, des structures tarifaires et des conditions contractuelles qui ne pénalisent pas l'usage des énergies renouvelables; et c'est à cette préoccupation particulière que répond la recommandation que le Conseil devra adopter demain.

Le Conseil devra aussi approuver la Communication que la Commission lui a adressée sur les résultats de l'examen des politiques énergétiques des Etats membres au regard des objectifs énergétiques communautaires de 1995.

C'est en mai dernier que la Commission a pour la première fois présenté un tel examen. Celui-ci avait fait apparaître que parmi

les objectifs sur lesquels le Conseil s'était engagé en septembre 86, deux risquent de ne pas être atteints : la nécessaire amélioration de notre utilisation de l'énergie semble marquer le pas; l'augmentation de la demande finale de combustibles solides n'est pas intervenue.

La première discussion de ce point, lors du dernier Conseil, avait déjà permis de dégager un certain nombre de conclusions, importantes pour l'avenir; mais un dernier obstacle qui restait à résoudre - et qui a finalement été levé grâce au travail du COREPER - avait cependant empêché leur adoption définitive au mois de juin.

Au nom de la Commission, M. Mosar ne manquera pas de rappeler l'importance que prendra, sur les plans interne et externe, cette décision du Conseil, qui confirmera la volonté de la Communauté de maintenir le double cap qu'elle s'est fixé: utiliser plus rationnellement l'énergie dont elle dispose et diversifier de façon accrue son approvisionnement.

Les discussions sur le document de travail présenté par la Commission et portant sur le Marché Intérieur de l'Energie doivent se poursuivre au cours du Conseil de demain.

Rappelons que la Commission a présenté son document en avril et que le Conseil a eu une première discussion lors de sa réunion du mois de juin.

Les travaux du COREPER ont entretemps permis de mettre en évidence l'existence d'une convergence sur un bon nombre de points; un certain nombre de difficultés subsistant cependant.

Pour sa part, M. Mosar rappellera que si la Commission n'est pas opposée à un examen supplémentaire de la problématique générale du marché intérieur de l'énergie, par le Conseil, elle estime néanmoins que ce travail doit se poursuivre au seul niveau des experts. Ceci serait d'ailleurs conforme au souhait exprimé par les ministres en septembre dernier lors de leur réunion informelle à Athènes, de faire du Conseil Energie un organe plus décisionnel.

Aussi, M. Mosar espère-t-il que le Conseil arrivera dès demain à faire connaître à l'ensemble de l'opinion publique communautaire ses conclusions générales sur ce dossier. De telles conclusions constitueraient une manifestation claire de son engagement d'aller de l'avant dans la réalisation du marché intérieur de l'énergie.

La Communication de la Commission sur l'évolution récente et les perspectives jusqu'en 1995 du marché pétrolier et l'industrie du raffinage dans la Communauté sera aussi demain sur la table des Ministres de l'Energie. Ayant été transmis le mois dernier, ce texte figurera donc pour la première fois à l'ordre du jour du Conseil.

Rappelons que, dans ses grandes lignes, ce document de la Commission compte que les efforts accomplis jusqu'à présent commencent à porter leurs fruits - le bilan du raffinage pour la Communauté dans son ensemble présentant le meilleur équilibre enregistré depuis 1980 - mais que cependant, et malgré des améliorations notables, la situation n'est pas encore entièrement satisfaisante : sur le plan communautaire, il conviendrait maintenant de renforcer les complémentarités régionales et la dimension européenne des entreprises.

Deux sujets seront en outre abordés par le Conseil : il s'agira d'un rapport sur les interventions que la Commission a effectuées en 1987 en faveur de l'industrie houillère et de sa proposition d'un programme communautaire d'utilisation efficace de l'électricité. Ces deux documents ayant été transmis très récemment au Conseil, ils n'ont pas encore eu le temps d'être discutés. La Commission les présentera demain aux douze ministres.

Matériel distribué :

IP 675 - ESPRIT - Conférence et exposition 1988

IP 678 - Admission de zones françaises au programme RESIDER

Mémo 140 - Conseil Energie

Eurostat : Sidérurgie - 10/88

Amitiés,


C.D. EHLERMANN - comeur

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NOTE BIO(88) 348 (SUITE ET FIN) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

CONSEIL ENERGIE DU 8 NOVEMBRE 1988
(A. FIGUEIRA)

'UN PAS DECISIF A ETE FRANCHI DANS LE SENS DU MARCHÉ INTERIEUR DE L'ENERGIE. 'VOILA CE QU'A DECLARE M. NIC MOSAR, COMMISSAIRE A L'ENERGIE, A L'ISSUE DU CONSEIL DU 8 NOVEMBRE. LES MINISTRES ONT EN EFFET ADOPTE DES CONCLUSIONS QUI MARQUENT UN ENGAGEMENT FERME DANS LA VOIE QUE LA COMMISSION AVAIT TRACEE. LE CONSEIL A AINSI ADMIS L'APPROCHE GLOBALE DE LA COMMISSION CONTENUE DANS LE DOCUMENT 'LE MARCHÉ INTERIEUR DE L'ENERGIE' QUI PRECONISE DES PROGRES PARALLELES DANS DIFFERENTS CADRES D'ACTION.

RAPPELONS QUE CES CADRES SONT AU NOMBRE DE QUATRE : MISE EN OEUVRE DU LIVRE BLANC DE 1985., APPLICATION RESOLUE DU DROIT COMMUNAUTAIRE., EQUILIBRE ENERGIE-ENVIRONNEMENT., ACTIONS SPECIFIQUES DANS LE DOMAINE DES COUTS, PRIX, TARIFS ET INFRASTRUCTURES.

L'ENGAGEMENT ETANT PRIS, LA COMMISSION DOIT MAINTENANT PRESENTER SES PROPOSITIONS CONCRETES SUR LES DOSSIERS PRIORITAIRES, SELON LE CALENDRIER SUIVANT :

- FIN 1988-DEBUT 1989 : PROPOSITIONS SUR LA TRANSPARENCE DES PRIX DE L'ENERGIE AUX GROS CONSOMMATEURS DE GAZ ET D'ELECTRICITE .,
- MI-1989 : RAPPORT COHERENT D'ENSEMBLE SUR LE THEME DE L'ENERGIE ET DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT .,
- COURANT 1989 :
- = ACTIONS RELATIVES A LA SUPPRESSION DES OBSTACLES AUX ECHANGES TRANSFRONTIERES D'ELECTRICITE .,
- = RAPPORT SUR L'INTERET DU TRANSPORT POUR COMPTE DE TIERS EN VUE D'ACCROITRE LES ECHANGES DE GAZ ET D'ELECTRICITE.,
- FIN 1989 :
- = RAPPORT SUR LES PROBLEMES LIES AUX INFRASTRUCTURES ENERGETIQUES.,
- = RAPPORT D'ENSEMBLE SUR L'ETAT D'AVANCEMENT DU DOSSIER MARCHÉ INTERIEUR DE L'ENERGIE.

OUTRE LA QUESTION CENTRALE DU MARCHÉ INTERIEUR DE L'ENERGIE, PLUSIEURS AUTRES DOSSIERS ONT PU ABOUTIR AVEC SUCCES LORS DU CONSEIL ENERGIE DU 8 NOVEMBRE. LES MINISTRES ONT AINSI TIRE DES CONCLUSIONS IMPORTANTES SUR LE RAPPORT DE LA COMMISSION SUR LA MISE EN OEUVRE PAR LES ETATS MEMBRES DES OBJECTIFS ENERGETIQUES A L'HORIZON DE 1995. DEVANT LA PRESSE, M. MOSAR A DECLARE QUE 'CES CONCLUSIONS CONSTITUENT UN SIGNAL QUE NOUS ADRESSONS A L'OPINION PUBLIQUE. UN SIGNAL QUI CONFIRME NOTRE VOLONTE COMMUNE DE MAINTENIR LE CAP QUE NOUS NOUS SOMMES FIXE : UTILISATION PLUS

RATIONNELLE DE L'ENERGIE ET DIVERSIFICATION
ACCRUE DE NOTRE APPROVISIONNEMENT.'

DANS LE MEME SENS, M. MOSAR S'EST FELICITE DE L'ADOPTION, PAR LE
CONSEIL, D'UNE RECOMMANDATION AUX ETATS MEMBRES CONCERNANT
L'ACCES DES AUTO-PRODUCTEURS D'ELECTRICITE AUX RESEAUX PUBLICS DE
DISTRIBUTION. CETTE RECOMMANDATION QUI S'INSERE DANS UNE SERIE
DE PROPOSITIONS QUE LA COMMISSION A PRESENTEES AFIN D'AMELIORER
LES CONDITIONS DE DEVELOPPEMENT ET D'EXPLOITATION DES ENERGIES
RENOUVELABLES, 'EST LA PREMIERE CONCRETISATION DES SUGGESTIONS
D'ACTION RETENUES LORS DE LA RECENTE CONFERENCE DE SARREBRUECK
SUR LA COMMERCIALISATION JES ENERGIES RENOUVELABLES', A DECLARE
M. MOSAR.

LE DERNIER DOSSIER DISCUTE PAR LES MINISTRES HIER CONCERNAIT
L'ANALYSE DE LA COMMISSION SUR LA SITUATION DE L'INDUSTRIE DU
RAFFINAGE. LE CONSEIL A, LA AUSSI, PU DEGAGER UN LARGE ACCORD
SUR LES RECOMMANDATIONS QUE LA COMMISSION LUI AVAIT PRESENTEES.
UN SEUL POINT EST RESTE EN SUSPENS : IL S'AGIT DE L'INFLUENCE DES
NORMES DE PROTECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT SUR LES COUTS DE
PRODUCTION, POINT QUI A FINALEMENT ETE RENVOYE AU COREPER POUR
FINALISATION.

MATERIEL DIFFUSE AU RENDEZ-VOUS DE MIDI (9.11.1988)

IP 660 - AIDE D'URGENCE EN FAVEUR DES PHILIPPINES

MEMO 141 - CONSEIL ENERGIE DU 8 NOVEMBRE 1988

AMITIES,

C.D. EHLERMANN

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