



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

4164/89 (Presse 5)

1294th Council meeting  
- Agriculture -  
Brussels, 23 and 24 January 1989

President:

M. Carlos ROMERO HERRERA

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

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

Belgium

Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER                      State Secretary for European Affairs  
and Agriculture

Denmark

Mr Laurits TOERNAES                      Minister for Agriculture

Germany

Mr Ignaz KIECHLE                      Federal Minister for Food,  
Agriculture and Forestry

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

Greece

Mr Yannis POTTAKIS                      Minister for Agriculture

Spain

Mr Carlo ROMERO HERRERA                      Minister for Agriculture,  
Fisheries and Food

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

France

Mr Henri NALLET                      Minister for Agriculture

Ireland

Mr Michael O'KENNEDY                      Minister for Agriculture

Italy

Mr Calogero MANNINO

Minister for Agriculture

Luxembourg

Mr Marc FISCHBACH

Minister for Agriculture and Viticulture

Mr René STEICHEN

State Secretary for Agriculture

Netherlands

Mr E. PIERHAGEN

Deputy Director-General,  
Ministry of AgriculturePortugal

Mr Arlindo CUNHA

State Secretary,  
Assistant to the Minister for  
Agriculture, Fisheries and FoodUnited Kingdom

Mr John McGREGOR

Minister for Agriculture

°

° °

Commission

Mr R. MACSHARRY

Member

At this meeting the Council concentrated mainly on the package of proposals on which it had not been possible to reach overall agreement at the December meeting.

The issues involved concerned:

- income support
- beef and veal
- SLOM
- agri-monetary measures
- nut-growing
- arrangements applicable to small producers of cereals.

In the final stage of its discussions, on the basis of an overall compromise proposal from the Presidency which the Commission was able to endorse, the Council reached a political agreement by a qualified majority on a common approach, although it will have to continue its discussions on certain proposals on which the European Parliament has yet to give its Opinion in order to adopt the necessary final decisions.

The outcome of the Council's discussions on this package are set out below:

Agricultural income aid

## Guidelines agreed:

Member States may grant direct income aid to support adjustment efforts by farms which are facing difficulties because of new market conditions and which, owing to their economic and structural situation, are unable to carry through the adjustment process on their own.

## The aid may help to:

- keep income at reasonable levels during adjustment processes affecting farm structure, organization or management;
- soften the effect on income of farms' financial obligations;
- support agricultural income levels where farmers are trying to diversify out of agriculture.

In this way, the above aid may also help to maintain socio-economic equilibrium in a region.

Direct income aid may be granted to farmers on the following conditions:

1. For implementation of the scheme Member States must draw up a framework programme (PAIA) responding to the reform of the agricultural policy and the adaptation of the common market organizations, and laying down detailed rules and defining the socio-economic conditions which may trigger the grant of aid. Under the detailed rules, there must be a link between the amount of aid granted and the prejudicial effects of market adjustment. The aid granted must be degressive and may not be determined on the basis of the prices and/or volume of production. Member States will exclude households from the scope of the programme where farming represents a non-significant part of their revenue. Where the aid is aimed either at reducing the debt burden or improving the management of farms, the amounts of aid concerned may be capitalized. The framework programme will not become operational until it has been approved by the Commission. The Commission will look for conformity of the national programme with the constraints laid down by the Community Regulation, in particular the link between the amount of the aid and the actual prejudice suffered, so as to avoid distortions of competition between producers. When the conditions laid down in the PAIA are met, Member States may trigger the scheme on a national, regional or sectoral basis.

2. Farmers who have adequate financial resources, despite market adjustments, will not be included in the scheme. Thus, a farm will not be eligible for aid if the overall income (agricultural and non-agricultural) of the farmer and members of his family working on the holding is in excess of a given threshold. This threshold will be set by the Member States, bearing in mind existing national provisions for similar measures and the implementation framework specified (flat-rate aid, aid established on an individual basis, allowance for the debt burden, etc.); under no circumstances may it exceed 70% of the national gross domestic product or 90% of regional GDP per member of the working population.
3. Where a flat-rate level of aid has been set for a country, region or sector, Member States may vary the amount to be paid to individuals according to objective criteria pertaining to the farm (UAA, standard gross margin, etc.).
4. Where the level of aid has been set on an individual basis, by means of accounting data, the concept of net income may be used, particularly where Member States are using the scheme to reduce the debt burden.
5. The maximum aid will be set as a proportion of national or regional income but may not exceed a ceiling which will be set at an absolute figure for all the Member States. That figure will be 2 500 ECU per MWU.
6. The measure will be transitional. PAIAs may be submitted within a period of four years from adoption of the Regulation. Aid may not be granted to a given recipient for more than a maximum of 5 years.
7. The maximum amount will be 1 000 ECU per MWU. Only main-occupation farmers will be eligible, for a maximum of 2 MWU per holding.
8. The eligible amount of aid will be reduced gradually by 15% per year.
9. The rate of the Community contribution to co-financing of the aid will be 70% of the eligible amount in all the less developed regions (objective No 1 of the reform of the funds). It will be 25% in all other regions; an intermediate rate could be established for certain areas classified as regions 5b.
10. In conformity with the conclusions of the European Council of 11/15 February 1988 in Brussels, a special budget line is created for revenue aids and its ceiling is fixed at 300 million ECU in 1992.
11. The third paragraph of Article 93(2) of the Treaty will continue to apply.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to finalize the Regulation on the basis of the abovementioned guidelines so that it could be formally adopted at a forthcoming meeting.

BEEF AND VEAL (REFORM OF THE SCHEME)

The main points of the approach agreed are as follows

As regards buying-in, it was decided that as from 3 April 1989 purchases will be made by tender, with a ceiling of 220 000 tonnes on quantities bought per year for the entire Community. The Council will review this maximum quantity of 220 000 tonnes before 1 April 1991 in the light of experience and market prospects.

Purchases by tender will be triggered when:

- the Community market price is less than 88% of the intervention price
- the market price in the Member State is less than 84% of the intervention price.

In the event of an abnormal market situation, the Commission can resort to public intervention buying of additional quantities. This safety net operates as follow



- if, in at least three Member States or regions, as defined in the common organization of the market, which account for at least 55% of male bovine animal production, the market price of the carcasses of these animals falls below 80% of the intervention price, the Commission will trigger the intervention scheme for the Member States concerned and all offers of 80% or less of the intervention price will be accepted,
- if the average Community price falls below 78% of the intervention price for a particular category, the Commission will trigger the intervention scheme and all offers of less than 80% of the intervention price will be accepted.

With respect to the various premium schemes, it was decided that:

- the calving premium
  - the variable slaughter premium
- will not be renewed.

However, the following will be maintained:

- the suckler cow premium. The amount of this premium has been increased from 25 to 40 ECU per cow. Member States may grant an additional national premium of 25 ECU per cow. In the case of Greece, Ireland and Northern Ireland 20 ECU of the additional premium will be financed by the EAGGF.

- the special premium for male bovine animals. This is 40 ECU per animal with a ceiling of 90 head and is granted only once in the life of an animal over 9 months old. A Member State may fix a minimum age of 12 months. This premium may be paid either to the farm or at the time of slaughter, although it must in any event ultimately benefit the producer. In the event of the premium being paid at the time of slaughter, sample checks will be carried out. The operation of the option involving payment at the time of slaughter will be reviewed before 1 April 1991.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE MILK QUOTA SCHEME (SLOM) AND RELATED MEASURES

Continuing its discussions in the quest for a solution to the problem of the allocation of SLOM quotas following the judgment by the Court of Justice, the Council reached a consensus on the basis of the following points:

1. The right of a SLOM producer is unconditional but limited.
2. SLOM producers constitute a sui generis category which should be defined in a new Article 3a.
3. The quota will be allocated from an increase in the Community reserve limited to 600 000 tonnes. This quantity will be distributed to eligible producers through the medium of national reserves without, however, any obligation to allocate under the SLOM arrangements from existing national reserves.

4. The following criteria will be applied to determine which producers are entitled to a quota:
- (a) maintenance after 31 December 1983 of the obligation not to market milk except that, in the case of a Member State where it is not part of the normal pattern to produce a significant proportion of milk in the autumn and winter months, the date of 1 October 1983 may be used;
  - (b) compliance with the commitments associated with total or partial collection of the premium under Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77;
  - (c) request submitted within a period of three months from the publication of the Regulation;
  - (d) the producer is not yet in possession of a quota unless it had been obtained by renting, inheritance, purchase or other similar transfer of a holding or by temporary transfer under Article 5c(1a) of Regulation No 804/68; producers who have received quotas under the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of Regulation No 857/84 are also eligible for an allocation, which will be reduced by the amount of the quota received under the provisions of these Articles;
  - (e) the producer can prove to the satisfaction of the national authorities that his holding is capable of producing the total quantity of milk requested.
5. The quota allocated will be 60% of the quantity for which entitlement to the premium was maintained.

6. SLOM producers are not subject to the additional levy for quantities produced prior to the allocation of the SLOM quota which do not exceed that quota. Amounts already collected will be refunded from the EAGGF budget up to the level of the quota allocated.

7. The SLOM quota is granted under the following conditions:

(a) the quota is granted ad personam until the end of the eighth period at least until that date, it may not be disposed of either temporarily or definitively, in whole or in part; it may, however, be transferred by inheritance or transfer operations similar to inheritance. In the event of the sale or letting of the holding or of definitive, total and spontaneous cessation of production, the quota will be returned to the Community reserve. It will not be eligible for any abandonment premium;

(b) the quota is granted:

- provisionally, on the basis of eligibility of the request;
- definitively, after a period of two years if the producer can prove to the satisfaction of the national authorities that he has become an active producer, at the level of at least 80% of his quota allocation. This level will be assessed taking account of developments in the rhythm of production on the producer's holding, seasonal conditions, and any exceptional circumstances.

8. The Commission will distribute the quotas in proportion to the applications which fulfil the criteria set out in paragraph 4 to the satisfaction of the Commission. If total applications fall short of, or exceed, the increase in the Community reserve, the Commission will make an appropriate proposal consistent with paragraph 5.
  
9. The Commission proposals on the price of butter and on the co-responsibility levy are approved with effect from 1 April 1989. The amendment to Article 4a is accepted for the first two years during which the quota system was applicable in each Member State.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to finalize the Regulations relating to these measures so that they could be formally approved at a forthcoming meeting.

AGRI-MONETARY MEASURES

The Council agreed on the proposal for an adjustment in the green rates in Greece, leading to a reduction in the negative real monetary gap of 6 points from 30 January 1989, in the light of the especially large monetary gaps in Greece.

This measure falls within the context of the decisions on the 1988-1989 price package, which provided for appropriate action to be taken for Greece in order to maintain the movement initiated in its favour when these decisions were taken.

o

o o

The Council agreed to abolish negative MCAs for pigmeat in Ireland from 30 January 1989 by making a minimum devaluation in the green rate for the Irish pound applied in this sector in addition to the dismantling of the monetary gap decided on in July 1988.

o

o o

When decisions were taken on prices for the 1988-1989 marketing year, it was agreed that in the beef and veal sector dismantling of the negative real monetary gaps would be decided when the reform of the common organization of the markets was definitively adopted.

This reform was agreed in principle and the Council decided that the monetary gaps in this sector <sup>(1)</sup> should be dismantled as from 27 February 1989 when the reform will be definitely adopted.

---

(1) 0,5 point B/L/E/UK  
1,0 point DK  
1,5 point F  
1,5 point IRL  
2,5 points I



NUT-GROWING

At this stage the Council adopted a favourable attitude on a series of measures aimed at increasing the competitiveness of these products. In addition to the aid provided for by Regulation No 1035/72, additional encouragement would be given to the formation of producers' organizations and their role in production and marketing would be strengthened. For this purpose, aid, the cost of which would be partly borne by the EAGGF, would be granted for:

- the formation of groups for two years,
- the initial creation of a revolving fund,
- varietal conversion and marketing modernization,
- promotion measures.

SMALL PRODUCERS OF CEREALS

As regards the general rules applicable to small producers, the Council agreed basically to maintain the rules in force for the 1988/1989 marketing year for three marketing years.

As regards, in particular, the definition of small producers, the Council thought it should be for the Member States to decide which farmers are to be so considered. In this context the Member States will take account in particular of the area given over to the cultivation of cereals and/or the utilized agricultural area and/or the amount cereals contribute to the earnings of the holdings.

This Regulation will be formally adopted at a forthcoming Council meeting once the texts have been finalized.

The 220 MECU making up the total amount of aid intended for small producers as compensation for the co-responsibility levy will be apportioned between Member States by the Commission under the Management Committee procedure in the light of sales by producers marketing a maximum of 25 tonnes.

o

o

o

OTHER ITEMS ON THE AGENDASPECIFIC MEASURE FOR CERTAIN GRAIN LEGUMES

The Council discussed the proposal for a specific measure for certain grain legumes, on which the European Parliament's Opinion is awaited.

The Council was favourably disposed to the introduction of a system of aid per hectare for the products in question which would make it possible to take account of the particular difficulties encountered by the producers in question.

The Council, which will take a decision on this proposal once the European Parliament had delivered its Opinion, in the meantime instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to prepare a text in keeping with this approach.

GENERAL RULES FOR THE IMPORT OF WINES, GRAPE JUICE AND GRAPE MUST

The Council agreed to the proposal extending until 31 July 1989 the derogations on imports into the Community of vine products from which the United States benefit with regard to the presentation of certificates of origin and conformity as well as analysis reports.

The aim of this extension is to contribute to the smooth progress of the consultations taking place with the United States on certain commercial aspects in the wine sector, including better protection of the geographical names used to describe Community wines.

EXCEPTIONAL EMERGENCY MEASURE FOR THE LESS-FAVOURED AREAS OF PORTUGAL

The Council examined the proposal (on which it is awaiting the European Parliament's Opinion) introducing a special emergency measure as a result of the exceptionally adverse climatic conditions in Portugal in the first half of 1988. Under this measure, the Community will make a financial contribution of 20 MECU to agricultural holdings in the less-favoured areas of Portugal in the form of an addition to the compensatory allowances to be paid in 1989.

The Council, which was favourably disposed to this proposal, will resume its examination of the matter as soon as it has received the European Parliament's Opinion and will then formally adopt the Regulation.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND RELATED MEASURES (1989-1990)

The Council heard an introductory statement by Mr MAC SHARRY, Member of the Commission, on the proposals on agricultural prices and on certain related measures for the marketing year 1989-1990.

The Council will commence its examination of these proposals at its next meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Other agricultural decisions

Following the substantive agreement reached at its Internal Market meeting on 22 December 1988, the Council formally adopted a common position on a Council Directive on the official control of foodstuffs.

Further to the substantive agreement reached at its Agriculture meeting in December 1988, the Council formally adopted a common position with a view to the adoption of a Council Regulation laying down general rules on the definition, description and presentation of spirit drinks.

The Council also formally adopted Regulations:

- amending Regulation No 1581/86 laying down general rules for intervention on the market in cereals as regards the conditions under which products may be sold for supply as Community food aid;
- extending until 31 December 1989 Regulation No 3310/75 on agriculture in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Bruxelles, le 20 Janvier 1989

NOTE BIO (89)23 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. aux membres du Service du Porte-Parole

433

PREPARATION DU CONSEIL AGRICOLE (B. JULIEN)

La 1294ème session du Conseil agricole se tiendra à Bruxelles à partir du lundi 23 Janvier à 15h et mardi 24 Janvier. Le Commissaire Macsharry a annoncé que dans la perspective de ce Conseil il rencontrerait durant le week-end M. Carlos Romero, Président en exercice du Conseil "Agriculture", pour discuter avec lui du programme de ce Conseil. Les principaux éléments à l'agenda de cette réunion seront les suivants :

- le paquet de décembre. La Présidence et la Commission pensent qu'une solution pourra être trouvée lors du Conseil du 23 Janvier. A cet effet, un groupe à haut niveau a siégé le 19 Janvier à Bruxelles pour régler certains des aspects techniques du dossier;
- le contexte de la proposition de prix 89/90 (voir note bio (88) 399) qui sera présenté par M. Macsharry au Conseil dans la mesure où le paquet de décembre a été adopté;
- le programme de travail du Conseil pour les six prochains mois.

Les divers points du paquet de décembre ont été réinscrits à l'ordre du jour du Conseil. Il s'agit de la réforme de l'organisation commune des marchés dans le secteur de la viande bovine, des propositions concernant les fruits à coque, des règles générales du régime applicable aux petits producteurs, des questions agri-monétaires, du SLOM, du régime d'aides transitoires au revenu agricole. La réunion des directeurs généraux de l'agriculture a permis de réaliser des progrès sur la majorité des dossiers en suspens et notamment sur celui de l'aide au revenu. Dans ces conditions l'adoption du paquet est envisageable lors de ce Conseil.

Outre les éléments mentionnés ci-dessus, les points suivants figurent à l'ordre du jour du Conseil :

- mesures spécifiques en faveur de certaines légumineuses à grains,
- proposition de règlement établissant les règles pour l'importation de vin, de jus et de moûts de raisin,
- extensification de la production,
- action exceptionnelle d'urgence en faveur des zones défavorisées au Portugal.

Certains des aspects extérieurs des propositions faites au Conseil durant l'année 1988 (beurre et mouton de Nouvelle-Zélande) ne seront vraisemblablement repris que par le prochain Conseil agricole du mois de février, ces dossiers devant encore approfondis.

Amitiés,  
C.D. Ehlermann.

PO 37/11



Bruxelles, le 24 Janvier 1989.

**NOTE BIO (89) 23 (suite 1) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. aux Membres du Service du Porte-Parole**

**CONSEIL AGRICOLE (B. Julien)**

Le premier Conseil "Agriculture" de l'année 1989, de la Présidence espagnole et du Commissaire à l'agriculture et au développement rural M. Macsharry, n'aura pas failli à la tradition. La première partie qui a débuté lundi à 15h s'est terminée mardi à 5h du matin. Néanmoins cette séance s'est conclue par l'adoption du "vieux paquet" de décembre 1988.

Les 6 points à l'ordre du jour qui constituaient ce paquet (voir note BIO (89) 23) ont été approuvés. Les débats ont essentiellement porté sur trois des points, les aides au revenu, la réforme de l'OCM viande bovine, le SLOM. Pour ces trois points, quelques modifications ont été introduites par rapport à l'esquisse du compromis de décembre. Ces modifications devraient générer des économies par rapport au système antérieur.

L'adoption de ce paquet permettra de renforcer l'intervention dans le secteur de la viande bovine et de lui faire jouer le rôle de filet protecteur, elle permettra aussi une simplification du régime de primes dans ce même secteur. Un pas important aura été fait dans la voie de l'encadrement des aides au revenu. L'adoption du régime SLOM permettra d'appliquer l'arrêt de la Cour de Justice. Tels sont les résultats essentiels de cette séance, il ne faut néanmoins pas oublier les trois autres points qui figuraient dans ce paquet et auxquels la Commission a apporté très peu de modifications par rapport au texte soumis au Conseil au mois de décembre.

**1. LES AIDES AU REVENU**

Les Etats membres peuvent octroyer des aides directes au revenu afin d'épauler l'effort d'ajustement des exploitations agricoles fragilisées par les nouvelles conditions du marché. Les Etats membres établissent à cet effet des programmes d'aide au revenu agricole (PARA) qui deviennent définitifs après accord de la Commission. Les Etats membres excluent de l'application du régime les ménages pour lesquels l'activité agricole représente une partie non significative du revenu. Les agriculteurs qui disposent de ressources financières suffisantes sont exclus de la mesure, en l'occurrence lorsque le revenu de l'exploitant et des membres de sa famille travaillant sur l'exploitation dépasse 70% du PIB national ou 90% du PIB régional par actif. L'Etat membre peut différencier le montant de l'aide en fonction d'une série de critères objectifs. Le plafond de l'aide ne peut dépasser le montant absolu de 2.500 Ecu par UTH. Le montant éligible maximum est de 1.000 Ecu par UTH. L'aide communautaire est consentie

pour 5 années, elle est réduite de 15% par an. Le taux de contribution communautaire au co-financement de l'aide est fixé à 70% du montant dans les régions de l'objectif 1 de la réforme des fonds structurels, 25% dans les autres régions. Un taux intermédiaire pourrait être fixé pour les régions 5b. Pour les aides au revenu, un plafond de 300 millions d'Ecu est fixé en 1992.

## 2. REFORME DE L'OCM VIANDE BOVINE

Le régime d'intervention se fera sous forme d'adjudications portant sur la qualité R3 dans la limite d'une quantité maximale de 220.000 tonnes. Toutefois, si le prix de marché communautaire moyen diminue en-dessous de 78% du prix d'intervention pour une catégorie particulière ou si dans trois Etats membres ou régions représentant au moins 55% de la production communautaire le prix de marché descend en-dessous de 80% du prix d'intervention, la Commission déclenche le régime d'intervention et toutes les offres inférieures à 80% du prix d'intervention sont acceptées.

Les différents régimes de prime dans le secteur de la viande bovine sont remplacés par un régime unique (à l'exception de la prime au maintien du troupeau des vaches allaitantes qui subsiste) de prime spéciale en faveur des bovins mâles limitée à 40 Ecu pour 90 têtes de gros bovins par exploitation.

## 3. SLOM

Afin de se conformer à l'arrêt de la Cour, un quota sera attribué sur une augmentation de la réserve communautaire limitée à 600.000 tonnes. Le quota attribué aux producteurs éligibles représentera 60 % de la quantité pour laquelle a été gardé le droit à la prime. Le quota est octroyé

- provisoirement sur la base de l'éligibilité de la demande,
- définitivement à l'issue d'une période de 2 ans si le producteur peut prouver qu'il est devenu un producteur actif et que ses livraisons atteignent au moins 80% du quota qui lui a été attribué. Les quotas ne sont pas transférables.

Les trois autres points du paquet; petits producteurs de céréales, mesures spéciales pour les fruits à coque et ajustements agri-monnaies ont été adoptés dans une version identique à celle qui avait été précédemment introduite par la Commission à l'exception d'une modification des dates d'entrée en vigueur pour les ajustements agri-monnaies concernant la Grèce et la viande de boeuf et de porc en Irlande.

Le paquet a été adopté après un vote au cours duquel le Royaume-Uni s'est opposé en raison notamment du "manque d'équilibre" de la proposition viande bovine (plafonnement du nombre d'animaux éligibles à la prime). L'Irlande s'est également opposée estimant le régime d'intervention dans le domaine de la viande bovine trop restrictif et n'acceptant pas les dates d'entrée en vigueur des démantèlements des écarts monétaires. Les Pays-Bas enfin se sont opposés en raison des coûts d'un tel paquet.

Le Conseil reprendra les travaux aujourd'hui à 11h15 pour traiter les autres points à l'ordre du jour (voir note BIO.23). L'issue heureuse du paquet de décembre laisse entrevoir comme l'avait annoncé M. Macsharry la présentation du paquet prix 89/90 par la Commission.

A SUIVRE

Amitiés.

DISK 2 PAGE 111  
MESSAGE # 185  
RCV LN 1

01/24 0543  
64215EURCOM UW

21877 COMEU B

DE : C.C.E. BRUXELLES - GPP46 - G.P.P.  
A : C.E. WASHINGTON - WASHINGTON  
REF: 11:43 24-01-89 000133605 - 000133641

/TELEXANNY  
CORRIGENDUM : NOTE BID (89) 23 (SUITE 1) :  
1ER PARAGRAPHE, DEUXIEME LIGNE : LIRE : PRESIDENCE ESPAGNOLE AU  
LIEU DE PRESIDENCE GRECQUE

+++ END OF TEXT +++

000405

64215EURCOM UW

21877 COMEU B \*  
DURATION 119 SECS LISTED 2058 ???01-01-00  
PAGE 114 IS NEXT

H.D.	
D.H.D.	
INFO.	
TRADE	
AGRI.	70
LEGAL	ALL
FIN & DEV.	
SCI & ENE.	
SUP. AG.	
ADM.	
C.F.	

Bruxelles, le 24 Janvier 1989

NOTE BIO(89)23 (SUITE ET FIN) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. aux membres du Service du Porte-Parole

---

CONSEIL AGRICOLE (B. JULIEN)

Après l'accord survenu cette nuit sur le paquet de décembre, le Conseil Agriculture a repris ses travaux ce matin à 11h pour les terminer à 17h.

Les points à l'ordre du jour en suspens ont été passés en revue :

- Légumineuses à graines.

Le projet de règlement prévoyant un régime d'aide pour des productions de pois chiches, lentilles et vesces a été commenté par les diverses délégations. Cette mesure est présentée pour tenir compte de l'effet de la jachère jaune. Certaines délégations ont marqué leur accord ou ont même souhaité que le régime proposé soit élargi à d'autres légumineuses. D'autres délégations ont au contraire jugé que ce projet risquait de créer un précédent fâcheux et de nuire à la politique commerciale de la Communauté. Après un tour de table, la Présidence a estimé qu'il y avait les bases d'un accord politique de fond sur la portée de cette mesure destinée à compenser l'effet du set-aside et non pas à stimuler la production. C'est pourquoi, le Président du Conseil a chargé le CSA de préparer la rédaction d'un texte prenant en considération les suggestions des diverses délégations. Ce texte pourrait être soumis au prochain Conseil du mois de février. La délégation danoise a indiqué qu'elle ne partageait pas l'analyse de la Présidence mais qu'elle ne pouvait s'opposer à un débat au CSA.

- Programme d'aide d'urgence aux agriculteurs de certaines régions du Portugal.

La délégation grecque a levé l'opposition qu'elle avait formulé à l'égard du projet d'aide communautaire aux régions les moins favorisées du Portugal affectées par les conditions climatiques exceptionnelles en 1988. Conformément au projet d'accord du 19 décembre 1988, le Conseil a adopté la proposition de versement d'une aide de 20 millions d'ECUS aux agriculteurs situés dans les régions les plus défavorisées du Portugal. Une aide compensatoire remboursée à 100% par le FEOGA sera attribuée en 1989 à cet effet.

- Certification des vins Importés des Etats-Unis

Le Conseil a marqué son accord pour la poursuite des procédures en vigueur pendant sept mois supplémentaires.

- Points divers

+ La délégation hellénique a rappelé à la Commission sa demande antérieure de programme structurel pour les abricots.

+ L'Italie a demandé à la Commission de pouvoir disposer d'une partie des céréales détenues à l'intervention pour les élevages affectés par la sécheresse. La Commission étudiera la requête italienne.

+ Le Ministre français NALLET a fait part de la préoccupation des autorités françaises à l'égard des détournements de trafic de viande porcine susceptibles de résulter de l'embargo américain. Le Commissaire MACSHARRY a indiqué que la Commission suivait avec attention l'évolution du marché porcin dans la Communauté.

- Présentation du paquet prix

Le Conseil s'est terminé par la présentation du paquet prix par le Commissaire MACSHARRY sans intervention à ce stade des délégations nationales. Le Président du Conseil a exprimé le désir que les groupes de travail chargés de préparer l'examen du dossier prix 1989-90 se mettent au travail dans les semaines à venir afin que le paquet prix puisse être adopté dans les délais requis.

Amitiés,



C.D. EHLERMANN