

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

PRESS RELEASES

PRESIDENCY: GREECE

JULY-DECEMBER 1988

Meetings and press releases November 1988

Meeting number	Subject	Date
1270 th	Interior/Civil Protection	4 November 1988
1271 st	Economics/Finance	7 November 1988
1272 nd	Energy	8 November 1988
1273 rd	Agriculture	14-15 November 1988
1274 th	Research	17 November 1988
1275 th	Internal Market	18 November 1988
1276 th	General Affairs	21-22 November 1988
1277 th	Budget	22 November 1988
1278 th	Education	23 November 1988
1279 th	Development Co-operation	23 November 1988
1280 th	Environment	24-25 November 1988
1281 st	Fisheries	28 November 1988

PRESS RELEASE

8880/88 (Presse 160)

1270th meeting of the Council
and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States
meeting within the Council
(Ministers for the Interior/Civil Protection)

Brussels, 4 November 1988

President: Mr Apostolos TSOCHATZOPOULOS

Minister for the Interior of the
Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium

Mr Louis TOBBACK	Minister for the Interior, for Modernization of the Public Utilities and for National Scientific and Cultural Institutions
Mr Balder POSTHUMA	Minister Plenipotentiary

Denmark

Mr Thor PEDERSEN	Minister for the Interior and for Nordic Co-operation
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Germany

Mr Carl-Dieter SPRANGER	Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister for the Interior
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Greece

Mr Apostolos TSOCHATZOPOULOS	Minister for the Interior of the Hellenic Republic
Mr Kimon KOULOURIS	State Secretary for the Interior

Spain

Mrs Pilar BRAVO	Director-General for Civil Protection
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France

Mr Gérard RENON	State Secretary with responsibility for the prevention of major technological and natural risks
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Ireland

Mr Dennis O'LEARY	Deputy Permanent Representative
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Italy

Mr Vito LATTANZIO

Minister for Civil Protection

Luxembourg

Mr Jean SPAUTZ

Minister for the Interior; Minister for
Family Affairs, Housing and Social
Solidarity

Netherlands

Mrs D.I.J.W. de GRAAFF-NAUTA

State Secretary for the Interior

Portugal

Mr José Antonio da SILVEIRA GODINHO

Minister for Internal Administration.

United Kingdom

The Earl FERRERS

Minister of State, Home Office

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o

Commission

Mr RIPA di MEANA

Member

The Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council approved the following Resolution on the new developments in Community co-operation on civil protection:

THE COUNCIL AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBER STATES
MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Recalling the resolution of 25 June 1987 on the introduction of Community co-operation on civil protection;

Having taken note of the Commission communication on the new developments in Community co-operation on civil protection;

Having regard to the initial results obtained from implementation of the above Resolution and the application of the initial measures decided;

Convinced that to continue this action and introduce new initiatives at Community level for a whole series of sectors linked with protection of people and property, and with assistance and solidarity in the event of serious crises, or natural or man-made disasters, would do more to advance a people's Europe;

Convinced that the action taken in response to the Resolution of 25 June 1987 has seen the start of more rational and co-ordinated handling of crisis situations arising from disasters which can be on a scale beyond the response capacity of the Member State concerned;

Convinced that new initiatives and appropriate measures in this field would also promote the co-ordination and integration of present knowledge and of existing scientific and technical resources and facilities, with more effective mobilization of human resources;

Emphasizing that the new measures do not interfere with States' handling or preparation of emergency plans for dealing with disasters;

Whereas a number of risks, including nuclear risks, continue to be subject to specific procedures applying to them;

Whereas it is desirable by way of more effective protection to introduce an emergency telephone number as called for in the guidelines set out by the Telecommunications Council on 11 June 1988;

Whereas the possibilities offered by recent developments in telecommunications should be exploited for civil protection purposes;

Convinced of the need to conduct extensive civil protection information campaigns;

1. TAKE NOTE of the work done by the Commission, in liaison with the Member States, on the inventory of data banks concerning civil protection and their systems;
2. AGREE to encourage a better exchange of the information contained in the data bank existing in the Member States;

3. TAKE NOTE of the Commission's intention of assessing in co-operation with national experts, within the next 12 months at most. Member States' needs with particular reference to the feasibility of a system for interconnecting data banks as described in its communication. If appropriate, subject to further referral to the Council, a pilot scheme concerning the organization of a common response to needs might be launched;
4. CALL UPON the Commission to take steps to compile - before 1990 - a multilingual glossary on civil protection terminology, the need for which is recognized not only from the technical angle (data banks) but also to ease technical communication between rescue teams called to help in emergencies beyond their frontiers;
5. STRESS the desirability of a standard Europe-wide additional emergency telephone number which will in particular enable the public in an emergency to call the relevant national emergency services, and which should be introduced gradually in the Member States;
6. HEREBY DECIDE that it is necessary to improve the transmission of the information needed to prevent and contend with disasters by promoting the use of advanced information and telecommunications systems and, in particular, aerospace resources. For this purpose, they support the Commission proposal to compile before the end of 1989, together with national experts, an inventory of requirements and an analysis of ways of satisfying them and to draw from the simulation exercises planned for 1989 practical lessons as regards the most promising communication systems, including the use of satellites;

7. SUPPORT the Commission's intention of launching a study on the feasibility and cost of an initial Community 12-month campaign (May 1990 - April 1991) to increase and develop information and education in civil protection. The results of this study, including the financing of any campaign, and any proposal for action that the Commission deems it appropriate to submit, will be communicated to the Council before 1 May 1989;

8. CALL UPON the Commission to prepare a survey, within six months, of all the protection measures taken by the various Commission departments to combat fire and disaster risks and to ensure civil protection.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISION

Research

The Council adopted the Decision on a Community Action in the field of Information Technology and Telecommunications applied to Health Care - Advanced Informatics in Medicine (AIM) - Exploratory Action.

The action, which was adopted for a maximum period of 24 months starting on 1 June 1988, with a Community financial contribution of 20 MECU, is designed to make available to citizens and health services, at minimum cost and minimum delay, improvements in health care, thereby contributing to social and economic objectives.

The action is designed to promote development of a European infrastructure and framework within which existing developments and new advances can be brought to health care by co-operation between public and private activities at national and international levels.

The action consists of the development of a common conceptual framework for co-operation, prenormative work and technology exploration and the investigation of the non-technological factors as required for the objective of concerting European efforts in improving health care by means of the application of information technology and telecommunications to this field.

The action is intended to provide cost effective advances in the care of the individual citizen and in the development, planning and management of health care services. In work relating to patient information, the action will place priority on the development of safe and reliable methods for the protection of medical records, in particular against loss, data corruption or unauthorized disclosure.

Commercial policy

The Council adopted:

- the Regulation extending for a maximum of two months as from 9 November 1988 the provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of serial impact fully formed character printers (daisy-wheel printers) originating in Japan;

This extension is necessary because the examination of the facts with a view to a decision on definitive measures has not yet been completed.

- Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for
 - = certain hand-made products (1989)
 - = certain hand-woven fabrics, pile and chenille (1989).

Environment

The Council adopted the Decision authorizing the Commission, on behalf of the Community, to negotiate, within the framework of the UNEP, a comprehensive convention on the control of transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes.

Consumer protection

The Council formally adopted the Resolution on the improvement of consumer involvement in standardization. (See Press Release - Internal Market/Consumer Protection Council on 7 June 1988 - 6635/88 (Presse 78)).

Public works contracts

The Council formally adopted the common position on the Directive amending Directive 71/305/EEC concerning the co-ordination of the procedures for the award of public works contracts. (See Press Release - Internal Market Council on 14 October 1988 - 8674/88 (Presse 151)).



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

8953/88 (Presse 162)

1271st Council meeting
- Economic and Financial Affairs -
Brussels, 7 November 1988

President: Mr Panayotis ROUMELIOTIS,
Minister for Economic Affairs
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mr Philippe MAYSTADT Minister for Finance

Denmark:

Mr Niels HELVEG PETERSEN Minister for Economic Affairs

Germany:

Mr Hans TIETMEYER State Secretary, Federal Ministry of Finance

Greece:

Mr Panayotis ROUMELIOTIS Minister for Economic Affairs

Spain:

Mr Carlos SOLCHAGA CATALAN Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance

Mr Pedro PEREZ State Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs

France:

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

Ireland:

Mr Ray McSHARRY Minister for Finance

Italy:

Mr Giuliano AMATO Minister for the Treasury

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques POOS Minister for Economic Affairs and the Self-Employed

Netherlands:

Mr O.C.R. RUDING

Minister for Finance

Portugal:

Mr Miguel CADILHE

Minister for Finance

United Kingdom:

Mr Peter LILLEY

Economic Secretary to the Treasury

Commission:

Lord COCKFIELD

Vice-President

Mr Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

Mr Peter M. SCHMIDHUBER

Member

Mr Abel MATUTES

Member

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE COMMUNITY

On the basis of an introductory statement by Mr SCHMIDHUBER, Member of the Commission, setting out the main aspects of the draft 1988-1989 annual economic report, the Council held an exchange of views on the economic situation in the Community in preparation for the discussions of the Heads of State and Government on this subject at the meeting of the European Council in Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988.

At its meeting on 12 December 1988, the Council will examine the annual economic report with a view to fixing the economic policy guidelines to be pursued by each Member State in 1989.

OWN FUNDS OF CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The Council examined a report from the Permanent Representatives Committee submitting a series of still unresolved problems in the preparation of a common position on the proposal for a Directive on own funds of credit institutions.

The main problems were those concerning the treatment, in the revaluation reserves Directive, of funds for general banking risks, of the deduction of holdings in other credit and financial institutions, of the commitments of members of credit institutions set up as co-operative societies and of the joint and several liabilities of borrowers of funds.

Having found solutions to most of the questions put to it, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize discussions on the aspects still outstanding so that the Council might adopt a common position on this issue at its meeting scheduled for 12 December 1988.

SECOND DIRECTIVE ON THE TAKING-UP AND PURSUIT OF BANKING ACTIVITIES

After noting the progress made in discussions on this proposal for a Directive, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its examination of the subject and submit a further report to the Council so that it may discuss this issue at its meeting on 12 December 1988.

PROSPECTUS TO BE PUBLISHED WHEN TRANSFERABLE SECURITIES ARE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC

The Council examined a series of key questions still unresolved in connection with the proposal for a Directive on the prospectus to be published when transferable securities are offered for subscription or sale to the public. In particular, these questions concerned the treatment of Euro-issues, the mutual recognition of prospectuses, certain aspects of their contents and the recognition of prospectuses drawn up by issuers from third countries.

After discussions that led to a certain harmonization of positions, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to expedite discussions in this field so that the Council may return to the matter at its next meeting, on 12 December 1988.

FINANCING OF MAJOR INFRASTRUCTURES OF EUROPEAN INTEREST

The Council held a policy debate on the proposal for a Decision on the financing of major infrastructures of European interest. At the end of the discussion, the President noted that a majority of the delegations was in favour of the proposal as contained in the compromise worked out by the Presidency and the Commission after the informal discussions of the Ministers at the meeting in Elounda, Crete, in September.

The President invited the delegations which had entered reservations to re-examine their positions at this stage and to inform the Permanent Representatives Committee whether or not they could agree to the Presidency's compromise solution.

DEFINITIVE UNIFORM ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE COLLECTION OF OWN RESOURCES ACCRUING FROM VAT

On the basis of a proposal for an overall compromise from the Presidency, the Council examined the points still outstanding in connection with the proposal for a Regulation on the definitive uniform arrangements for the collection of own resources accruing from VAT.

After a discussion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to resolve the final remaining difficulties so that the Council could formulate a common position on this issue as soon as possible.

AID FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE REGION OF KALAMATA

The Council adopted a Decision on exceptional Community aid for the reconstruction of the areas stricken by the earthquakes of September 1986 in the region of Kalamata, Greece.

In accordance with the Decision, applicable as from 1 January 1989, the final recipients of the loans granted by the European Investment Bank from its own resources for investments carried out in the devastated areas may qualify for an interest subsidy to be charged to the general budget of the Communities up to a maximum of 100 MECU in principal.

The Commission would grant these subsidies, at a fixed rate of 3% per annum for a maximum period of 12 years, on the basis of the projects submitted by the Greek authorities.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Approximation of laws

Further to the agreement in principle reached at its "Internal Market" meeting on 14 October 1988, the Council formally adopted the common position to be forwarded to the European Parliament, in accordance with the co-operation procedure provided for in the Single Act, with a view to the adoption of a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility. (See Press Release No 8674/88 Presse 151 of 14.X.88.)

Fisheries decisions

The Council formally adopted the following Regulations, on which agreement in principle had already been reached at the meeting on 19 and 20 October 1988 (see Press Release No 8558/88 Presse 148):

- partially suspending customs duties on prepared or preserved sardines applicable by the Community of Ten to imports from Spain and Portugal;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 2241/87 establishing certain control measures for fishing activities.

The Council also formally adopted the following Regulations, on which agreement had already been reached at the Council meeting on 23 and 24 June 1988 (see Press Release No 7007/88 Presse 96), and the first of which had been the subject of the conciliation procedure with the European Parliament on 19 and 20 October 1988:

- amending Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 on the common organization of the market in fishery products and amending Regulation (EEC) No 2658/87 on the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclature and on the Common Customs Tariff;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 2203/82 laying down general rules for the granting of a carry-over premium for certain fishery products.

The Council also adopted Regulations

- amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 3978/87 allocating for 1988 certain catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing in the Norwegian exclusive economic zone and the fishing zone around Jan Mayen;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 3979/87 laying down, for 1988, certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Norway;
- amending Regulation (EEC) No 3977/87 fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1988 and certain conditions under which they may be fished (cod in the Channel).

Social affairs

The Council adopted the Regulation on the organization of a labour force sample survey in the spring of 1989.

PRESS RELEASE

8954/88 (Presse 163)

1272nd Council meeting

- Energy -

Brussels, 8 November 1988

President: Mr Anastassios PEONIS,
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 PEONIS 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

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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.

PRESS RELEASE

9341/88 (Presse 171)

1273rd Council meeting
- Agriculture -
Luxembourg, 14 and 15 November 1988

President: Mr Yannis POTTAKIS
Minister for Agriculture
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Greece:

Mr Yannis POTTAKIS Minister for Agriculture

Mr Dimitri PITSIORIS State Secretary for Agriculture

Spain:

Mr Carlo ROMERO HERRERA Minister for Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food

France:

Mr Henri NALLET Minister for Agriculture

Ireland:

Mr Michael O'KENNEDY Minister for Agriculture

Italy:

Mr Calogero MANNINO

Minister for Agriculture

Luxembourg:

Mr René STEICHEN

State Secretary for Agriculture

Netherlands:

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture

Portugal:

Mr Arlindo CUNHA

State Secretary,
Assistant to the Minister for
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

United Kingdom:

Mr John McGREGOR

Minister for Agriculture

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESEN

Vice-President

MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GATT: AGRICULTURE PART

At the close of an exchange of views on the preparation of the Conference to be held in Montreal in December on the multilateral negotiations under GATT, the Council adopted the following recommendation on the agriculture part of these negotiations which is to be addressed to the General Affairs Council:

"The Council has noted the Commission communication and the statement by Vice-President Andriessen. Having discussed the matter, the Council has reached the following conclusions:

The mid-term review to be conducted in Montreal at the beginning of December is important for the continuation of negotiations but is only an intermediate stage on the way to completion of the negotiations in 1990. Although recognizing that the agricultural sector plays an important role in the negotiations, the Council would point out that the Punta del Este Declaration enshrines the principle of the global nature of the negotiations.

The Council would also point out that the Community in spite of the diversity of its agricultural structures has taken major steps to adapt the CAP. These steps have already had a favourable effect on world prices. There is, therefore, every reason for the Community to play an active part during the mid-term review.

More specifically, the Council is insistent that the Community remain faithful to the Declaration adopted at Punta del Este and to its proposal, as well as to the various positions adopted at Geneva. The Community should therefore continue to distinguish between the short term and the long term.

The short term should involve a freeze on support, measured in accordance with the Community proposal, and a reduction to be defined. This approach would enable the adjustments to the CAP in recent years to be capitalized internationally. With regard to the long term, the Council confirms the Community's position that this should encompass a reduction of support significantly affecting international trade in agricultural products, together with the adjustment of protection, a strengthening of the GATT rules and the minimizing of the adverse effect of the health and plant health regulations on trade in agricultural products.

Such measures are in any case conditional on balanced commitments by all parties to the GATT negotiations.

Throughout the negotiations, the Community has taken into account the interests of developing countries, whether net exporters or net importers. The Community will need to continue this approach in the future.

The Council therefore agrees on the prospects outlined in the memorandum on agriculture contained in the Communication to the Council, while leaving the Commission some room for manoeuvre in Montreal. The Community will thus be able to speak with one voice, which is vital for the success of the meeting.

ACCELERATION OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CERTAIN REGIONS OF GREECE

The Council examined for the first time a Commission proposal - on which a European Parliament Opinion is pending - concerning the amendment of the Regulation on the agricultural development programme in certain regions of Greece, with a view to making implementation of this measure more satisfactory.

This examination enabled the Council to establish points of agreement inter alia on the extension (until 31 December 1989) of the duration of the measure and on a dual rate of increase in the Community's financial contribution.

The Council will take a definitive decision on the subject once it has received the European Parliament's Opinion.

AIDS TO AGRICULTURAL INCOME

The Council resumed its deliberations on the main aspects of this proposal and instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its work on the basis of the guidelines worked out during the discussion.

ADJUSTMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF MILK QUOTAS (SLOM) AND RELATED MEASURES

The Council continued its discussions with a view to solving the problem of the allocation of "SLOM" quotas following the Judgment of the Court of Justice.

It turned its particular attention to different questions still outstanding and managed to reach a broad consensus of opinion on a number of issues.

Since some of the technical aspects still required further examination, the Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to study these questions in depth and to report back to it in time for its December meeting.

REFORM IN THE BEEF AND VEAL SECTOR

The Council held a preliminary exchange of views on the proposals defining the rules governing intervention and premiums in the beef and veal sector as from 1 January 1989.

Delegations were aware of the need to remedy certain abuses arising in the operation of the common organization of the market mechanisms but differed in their approach to the question of how this should be achieved.

They differed in particular at this stage on the wisdom of introducing a maximum limit on the amount of intervention buying, on the applicability of a system of buying-in by tendering in this sector and finally on the abolition of certain special premium schemes for producers of beef and veal.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its discussions in preparation for the Council meeting in December.

SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT SECTOR

The Council examined for the first time the proposal on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat. This proposal supplements the measures already taken concerning agricultural stabilizers in this area.

The Council concentrated at this stage on the following aspects of this particularly complex dossier on which different approaches emerged:

- the proposed grouping together of the 7 existing regions into 4, then 3 regions
- the arrangements for calculating loss of income and the amount of the premium (productivity coefficient)
- the gradual phasing-out of the variable premium system
- the maximum guaranteed quantities
- links with the external aspect.

At the close of its debate, the Council invited the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its examination in preparation for the Council's discussions in December.

VOLUNTARY RESTRAINT AGREEMENTS WITH CERTAIN THIRD COUNTRIES IN THE SHEEPMEAT AND GOATMEAT SECTOR

The Council gave instructions to the Commission authorizing it to open negotiations with the third countries with which the Community had concluded a voluntary restraint agreement in the sheepmeat and goatmeat sector with a view to making adjustments to it; these instructions were based on the conclusions of the European Council held on 11 and 12 February 1988.

The Commission was also authorized to negotiate similar provisions with supplier countries so far unable to enter into an undertaking on voluntary restraint.

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER

The Council examined the proposal for the continuation for a further four years of imports of New Zealand butter into the United Kingdom on special terms, by reducing annual imports but also by reducing the special levy applicable to these imports.

It was not possible at this stage to reach a decision on this matter.

The Council agreed to resume discussion of the subject at its December meeting after inviting the Special Committee on Agriculture to take stock of the situation in the meantime.

DISPOSAL OF ALCOHOL

The Council examined the proposal for a Regulation laying down general rules on the disposal of alcohol held by intervention agencies and obtained from compulsory distillation.

It instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its discussions on the subject.

STRUCTURAL FUNDS

The Council took stock of the progress made on the implementing Regulations for the reform of the structural funds following the last Permanent Representatives Committee meeting on 10 November.

In this connection, it discussed the agricultural section of this dossier concentrating on the problems arising:

- re the EAGGF Regulation
 - = in connection with the review of Regulation No 355/77 concerning measures for the marketing and processing of agricultural products
 - = relating to eligible action under the heading of objectives 1 and 5b
- with regard to the Regulation co-ordinating the criteria governing the selection of rural areas (objective 5b).

The results of the Agriculture Council's deliberations will be forwarded by the Presidency to the Permanent Representatives Committee and to the General Affairs Council to enable the latter to take a decision on the dossier at its meeting on 21 and 22 November.

- HEALTH PROBLEMS AFFECTING INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE IN MEAT PRODUCTS

- HEALTH PROBLEMS AFFECTING THE PRODUCTION, PLACING ON THE MARKET OF THE COMMUNITY AND IMPORTATION FROM THIRD COUNTRIES OF MINCED MEAT AND MEAT IN PIECES OF LESS THAN 100 GRAMMES

- ZOOTECNICAL STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO BREEDING ANIMALS OF THE PORCINE SPECIES

These three questions have been referred to the Permanent Representatives Committee for further examination.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Other agricultural decisions

The Council formally adopted the regulations:

- amending Regulation No 2194/85 adopting general rules concerning special measures for soya beans.

The purpose of this amendment is to extend until 31 December 1992 the possibility of using other methods which produce results equivalent to those of the single Community method of taking samples of beans for the purposes of analysis.

- amending Regulation No 43/81 establishing the list of representative markets for pigmeat in the Community.

The purpose of this amendment is to up-date the list of representative markets for establishing price quotations for pig carcasses in the Community.

- amending Regulation No 987/68 laying down general rules for granting aid for skimmed milk processed into casein or caseinates.

This amendment includes a provision allowing the Commission to take such measures as might be appropriate in preventing the use of casein or caseinates benefiting from aid as a raw material in the manufacture of certain milk products in a way inconsistent with the aims of the rules laid down.

14/15.XI.88

- amending Regulation No 2915/79 determining the groups of products and the special provisions for calculating levies on milk and milk products.

This technical amendment is intended to take account of the new way of packing cheeses of sheep's milk or buffalo milk from Turkey (plastic packing instead of sheepskin or goatskin bottles).

- amending Regulation No 4088/87 fixing conditions for the application of preferential customs duties on imports of certain flowers originating in Cyprus, Israel and Jordan.

The purpose of this amendment is to extend to products originating in Morocco the conditions laid down in the above Regulation for the application of preferential customs duties.

- opening and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for cut flowers and flower buds, fresh, originating in Morocco (a volume of 300 tonnes with a quota duty of 10.6% from 1.11.1988 to 31.12.1988, of 8,5% from 1.1.1989 to 31.5.1989 and of 12% from 1.6.1989 to 31.10.1989).

The Council also formally adopted the Directive amending Directive 77/93/EEC on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products. This proposal is chiefly designed to adapt certain provisions of the Directive in question to the developments which have taken place since its adoption, particularly with regard to wood and wood products and the inspection of imports of plant products.

The Council also formally adopted decisions:

- amending Decision 81/956/EEC on the equivalence of seed potatoes produced in third countries.

This amendment aims at extending until 30 June 1990 the validity of the above decision, declaring that seed potatoes harvested and officially controlled in Austria and Switzerland afford the same assurances as seed potatoes harvested and controlled within the Community.

- amending Decision 78/476/EEC on the equivalence of checks on practices for the maintenance of varieties carried out in third countries.

This amendment aims in particular at extending until 30 June 1992 the equivalence of checks granted to certain non-member countries.

- amending the 7th Decision 85/355/EEC on the equivalence of field inspections carried out in third countries on seed producing crops and the 7th Decision 85/356/EEC on the equivalence of seed produced in third countries.

The main purpose of this amendment is to extend the equivalence of inspections granted to certain third countries until 30 June 1989 for Australia and Norway and until 30 June 1990 for the other countries.

Relations with the ACP sugar-producing States and the Republic of India

The Council, acting on a recommendation from the Commission, authorized the latter to negotiate agreements on the guaranteed prices applicable to cane sugar from the ACP States referred to in the "sugar" Protocol annexed to the Third ACP-EEC Convention on the one hand and in the Agreement between the EEC and the Republic of India on the other for the 1988/1989 delivery period.

Commercial policy

The Council formally adopted the decision repealing Decision 87/104/EEC accepting an undertaking given in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of paint, distemper, varnish and similar brushes originating in the People's Republic of China, and terminating the enquiry.

The decision to repeal was prompted by the Commission noting that exports by the Chinese manufacturer to the Community largely exceeded the figures agreed to in the undertaking and that under these circumstances the decision should be repealed to enable the situation to be reviewed.

Relations with Austria

The Council authorized the Commission to negotiate an agreement with Austria on trade in eggs and poultry.

New International Coffee Agreement

The Council adopted the conclusions concerning the participation of the Community and its Member States in the negotiations for a new International Coffee Agreement.

Appointment

The Council appointed Mr J.J. SCHALKX member of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community in place of Mr H.W.J. PEPPERKAMP, member, who has resigned, for the duration of the latter's term of office which runs until 17 April 1990.

PRESS RELEASE

9343/88 (Presse 173)

1274th meeting of the Council

- Research -

Brussels, 17 November 1988

President: Anastassios PEONIS

Minister for Industry, Energy
and Technology
of the Hellenic Republic

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Italy:

Mr Antonio RUBERTI

Minister for Scientific Research and
Universities

Luxembourg:

Mr Fernand BODEN

Minister for Education and Youth

Netherlands:

Mr P.C. NIEMAN

Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Portugal:

Mr Luis VALENTE DE OLIVEIRA

Minister for Planning and Territorial
Administration

Mr José SUCENA PAIVA

State Secretary for Science and
Technology

United Kingdom:

Mr Tony NEWTON

Minister of Trade and Industry

o

o

o

Commission:

Mr Karl-Heinz NARJES

Vice-President

COHESION IN THE RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY SECTORS

At the Presidency's instigation, the Council held a general exchange of views on the question of cohesion in the research and technology sectors.

To this end, it had before it a Presidency note on the contribution which science and technology could make towards reducing the gap between regions of the Community and achieving economic and social cohesion.

During detailed discussion, delegations generally welcomed the Presidency's move to set in motion a dialogue within the Council and stated the views underlying their individual approach to this major issue.

At the close of the discussion, the Presidency felt that it would be useful if the Commission assessed the impact of R&D programmes currently in hand under the framework programme on economic and social cohesion, so as to enable the Council to discuss the matter further at a forthcoming meeting under the Spanish Presidency.

THE COMMUNITY AND SPACE

The Council heard a statement by Vice-Presidency NARJES introducing the Commission communication entitled "The Community and Space: a coherent approach" and, in particular, the action lines proposed by the Commission to guide the development of Community activities in this sector.

The Council held a preliminary policy debate on the Commission initiative, during which it was recognized that the communication required thorough examination. In this connection, particular emphasis was placed on the complementarity of the Community's potential effort in this area and activities already being deployed within other European organizations, in particular the European Space Agency (ESA).

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the communication further.

STATE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EUROPE

The Council heard an introductory statement by Vice-President NARJES on the main thrust of the first report just submitted by the Commission on the state of science and technology in Europe.

The Council will begin examining this communication at a forthcoming meeting.

COMMON POSITIONS ON THREE SPECIFIC R&D PROGRAMMES

The Council adopted common positions on the following three programmes:

- Experimental Community plan to support and facilitate access to large-scale scientific facilities of European interest (1989-1992)
- First multiannual programme (1988-1993) for biotechnology-based agro-industrial R&D development - ECLAIR
- Stimulation plan for economic science (1989-1992) - SPES

which will be forwarded to the European Parliament under the co-operation procedure.

Access to large-scale facilities

Under this plan, which has been allocated a 4-year 30 MECU budget (and a staff of 3), the Community will provide financial support to facilitate access to large-scale scientific facilities situated in the European Community and thereby promote their exploitation. It aims, inter alia, to help improve competitiveness in the field of research and at the same time to strengthen economic and social cohesion.

The Commission will be responsible for implementing the plan, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee composed of representatives of the Member States.

The objectives and implementing procedure of the plan are as follows:

The plan takes the form of a number of temporary financial support measures, aimed at encouraging access to large-scale scientific and technical installations within the Community. It is of potential benefit to all researchers in the exact and natural sciences who are nationals of one of the Community Member States.

1. OBJECTIVES

The precise objectives of the plan take the following form:

- to encourage access by researchers who are nationals of Community Member States to major scientific and technical installations within the Community to which they would not normally enjoy access;
- to increase training opportunities available to European researchers so as to enable them to make better use of major scientific and technical installations;
- to develop the use of large-scale scientific and technical facilities within the Community, where necessary by adaptation and/or the addition of special features.

2. POTENTIAL BENEFICIARIES

Community financial support may be made available to:

- any organization within the Community which possesses major scientific and technical equipment or an installation of interest to the exact and natural sciences;
- any researcher or engineer who is a national of one of the Community Member States and is currently working in a public or private sector laboratory in one of the Member States. All fields of the exact and natural sciences are eligible.

3. PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS

3.1 Call for proposals and selection procedure

- (a) The Commission will publish a call for preliminary proposals from organizations or groups of organizations within the Community having one or more major scientific and technical installations with experimental and/or test facilities which could be made available to scientists or research workers who have hitherto been unable to use them.

The Commission will also ensure that scientists and research workers who could potentially benefit under the plan from access to the facilities in question are informed of the possibilities likely to become available.

The preliminary proposals received from those responsible for the large-scale facilities should be accompanied by a written statement of interest expressed by potential new users.

- (b) The Commission will draw up a draft preselection list of preliminary proposals to be retained. The Committee referred to in Article 3 will be informed of the proposals received and will give an opinion on the draft preselection list according to the procedure set out in Article 3(3). The Commission will then establish a preselection list of facilities which will be published in the Official Journal.
- (c) On the basis of the preselection list, the Commission will ask for "joint proposals" from the installations and potential users concerned. The Commission may, if necessary, assist in the organization of meetings between those responsible for the installations and potential users (financing of joint meetings, etc.).
- (d) The Commission will submit the list of joint proposals received to the Committee, which shall, in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 3(3), give an opinion on the operations with a view to financial support from the plan. The Commission will then proceed to the final selection of the operations to benefit from Community support.

3.2. Choice of installations to receive Community support

Criteria of selection

The assessment of the value of Community support will be based upon an evaluation of the proposal put forward, on the basis of the following criteria:

(a) Quality of the facility:

- specific characteristics
- originality or uniqueness
- up-to-dateness
- range of experiments or tests possible
- backup and technical support available.

(b) Interest shown by potential users:

- Priority will be given to researchers from Member States other than that in which the major installation is situated.

(c) Cost/benefit ratio of Community support:

- the number and quality of opportunities made available at the facility in return for Community support.

(d) Value to the Community:

- importance of the facility in respect of the Community's overall scientific and technical potential;
- value of the experimental opportunities made available in terms of achieving the Community's scientific and technical objectives (potential links with sectoral R&D objectives);
- value of the facility in terms of strengthening the scientific and technical potential of certain countries or regions of the EEC.

3.3. Mechanisms for giving Community support to selected installations

The Commission will conclude an agreement with the recipient organization or institution which will set out:

- the level of Community funding;
- the uses to which it may be put, including a quantification of the opportunities for access to visiting scientists;
- the obligations imposed upon the recipient organization.

The obligations imposed on the recipient organization include, inter alia:

- enabling the use of the equipment and installations forming the subject of the agreement at no extra charge by researchers not belonging to the recipient organization or institution, this being for a fixed period of time over the year;
- ensuring access by visiting scientists to the scientific and technical back-up services on site.

The contracts will also specify:

- the payment from Community funds to visiting scientists and research workers of all eligible expenditure covered by the plan;
- the methods by which the results arising from research carried out under the agreement are to be protected, disseminated and exploited.

Finally, the Commission will, in co-operation with the installations concerned, take all appropriate measures to ensure the best possible implementation of the operations selected (programming, availability of machine time, etc.).

3.4. Implementation report

At the end of each year of Community support, the beneficiary organization or institute will make a report to the Commission upon the use to which the funds awarded to them were put, and the results arising from the use which outside researchers made of the facilities made available to them in the context of the agreement signed with the Commission.

First ECLAIR programme

This programme has an 80 MECU budget (and a staff of 13). Through financial support for research contracts, co-ordination activities and training/mobility grants, the programme aims to involve in the research effort in this area industrial or agricultural undertakings, research institutions, universities or combinations of them, established in the Community whose existing competitive capabilities might otherwise remain scattered.

The Commission will be responsible for implementing the programme, with the assistance of an Advisory Committee composed of representatives from the Member States.

This first multiannual action programme has the following features:

AIMS

The objective of the programme proposed is to promote in Europe the useful application of recent developments in the life sciences and biotechnology. This shall be achieved by a programme of precompetitive research and technical development projects and co-ordination activities, based on close collaboration between agriculture and industrial activities, and supported by training/mobility grants. The programme will contribute in the medium and longer terms to enhancing Europe's competitiveness in the economic activities which will be based on these developments and to strengthening economic and social cohesion in the Community.

The programme shall avoid adverse effects on public health and the environment, and the creation of problems in respect of the protection and enhancement of nature.

The principle objectives of this programme are enumerated below:

- (i) research, adaptation and development of agricultural products destined for industrial use, as well as the research and promotion of new industrial techniques for processing and transforming agricultural raw materials with a view to obtaining, under economically viable conditions, industrial products which respond to the needs of the market;
- (ii) research and development of industrial inputs in agriculture, such as pesticides, fertilizers and of eradication and disease control systems less harmful or better adapted to the environment; the reduction and elimination of by-products of processing by recovering resources and reducing waste.

CONTENT

The programme shall be pursued through the measures set out below:

1. EVALUATION TRIALS AND PRODUCTION OF NEW SPECIES OR ORGANISMS

This sector shall consist of test trials at appropriate scale and under various conditions of novel or modified species or organisms (plants, livestock, others) in order to test performance, pest resistance, input requirements, and aspects relevant to suitability for industrial processing, animal nutrition and market acceptability of the organism, its constituents, and the products derived from them with special emphasis on the use of new biotechnological methods in the identification, characterization, selection, modification, propagation, cultivation or other aspects of developing and appraising the candidate organisms.

2. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

This sector shall consist of:

- 2.1. more precise and effective inputs to agriculture through research and development work, based on the use of life sciences and biotechnology, aiming at the creation of products and services for use in agriculture, offering advantages in terms of precision, cost-effectiveness, enhanced plant or animal performance, suitability for subsequent product processing and/or marketing, and avoiding possible undesirable side effects;
- 2.2. more precise and effective extraction, transformation and production processes through research and development work on methods to increase the use and value of agricultural produce, by extraction, transformation or other processes, in industry or elsewhere, which by biotechnological or other means make greater or more valuable use of the intrinsic properties of these materials.

3. INTEGRATED APPROACHES

This sector shall consist of:

- 3.1. the improved utilization of the entire crop by the development, through trial systems, of systems for harvesting the whole crop, its preservation and fractionation into constituents appropriate for subsequent applications; such trial system(s) to be of adequate scale to provide a basis for economic appraisals, and the significant participation of industrial and agricultural interests. Priority will be given to projects using advanced biotechnology;

- 3.2. studies and development projects for the integrated use of new technologies which shall focus on the joint exploitation of progress in biological knowledge and techniques in conjunction with new-technology-based agricultural systems.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of the projects shall be through cost-shared research and development actions and co-ordination activities. Training/mobility grants shall be included to facilitate the assembly of relevant skills at appropriate locations for the work of the projects, and to promote effective diffusion of the knowledge resulting from them. The programme shall also include the organization of meetings, consultation of experts, studies on related topics, and diffusion of information on the progress and results of the projects to all appropriate groups.

Each proposal shall include an environmental impact statement, indicating the possible effects of the project on man, fauna, flora, soils, water, air and on the interactions between these different factors. This statement must also include an undertaking to respect existing national safety regulations.

The contracts entered into by the Commission shall regulate the rights and obligations of each party, including the methods of disseminating, protecting and exploiting research results.

Stimulation of economic science - SPES

This programme, which will have a 6 MECU budget - and a staff of 2 - supplements, as regards economic science, the Community effort to stimulate the use of human R&D resources in the exact and natural sciences undertaken under the second SCIENCE programme.

The Commission will be responsible for implementing the programme. In so doing, it will be authorized to negotiate agreements with international organizations, with COST countries or with other European countries having concluded framework agreements on scientific and technical co-operation.

The objectives and contents of the programme may be summarized as follows:

1. The programme consists of a range of activities which have as their aim the establishment of a network of co-operation and interchange between economists of the highest professional quality at Community level.

The purpose of these activities is to:

- stimulate the mobility of Community economists and co-operation on joint research projects or networks by researchers of the Community member countries;
- improve training by encouraging doctoral students and researchers of the Community member countries to continue with their work in Community universities or research centres other than those of their country of origin;
- encourage young economists to return to the Community if they have been working for some time in centres of excellence of non-Community countries, and
- favour or support the exchange of knowledge and information between researchers in economic science of Community member countries.

2. The programme shall be implemented by support for the following actions:

- scholarships, research grants, grants for multinational networks or research projects, and
- subsidies for high-level training courses, organized in collaboration with the scientific communities concerned, and facilitating the realization of surveys and studies as well as access to data banks.

3. Consideration shall be given to applications for financial support made by individuals or institutions which satisfy each of the following criteria:

- (a) scientific excellence;
- (b) the multinational European aspects (transnational co-operation or activity outside the country of origin);
- (c) the European interest of the substance of the research, either in terms of its general scientific value or its applied analytical content.

Where scientific and technical quality is comparable, particular attention will be given to projects likely to reduce scientific and technical development disparities between Member States and thereby to contribute to economic and social cohesion within the European Community.

4. Topics of research are, inter alia:

- (i) the Community's internal market programme and issues of microeconomic analysis, including industrial organization and the economics of regulatory policies (e.g. standards);
 - (ii) European integration economics, including issues of intra-European regional North-South relations;
 - (iii) the determinants of economic growth in Western Europe, including dynamic factors, such as advanced technology and innovation, and constraints, such as environmental concerns;
 - (iv) systematic issues in the monetary areas and macroeconomic and fiscal policy co-ordination;
 - (v) problems of trade policy and the role of Western Europe in the international division of labour;
 - (vi) employment, health and social policy issues, which have quite different characteristics in Western Europe, compared to the United States or Japan, and
 - (vii) methodological and modelling problems relevant to the abovementioned subjects or otherwise of fundamental interest, the setting up of statistical concepts and adequate technical, social and economic indicators, as well as more precise economic models.
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COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

9344/88 (Presse 174)

1275th Council meeting
- Internal Market -
Brussels, 18 November 1988

President: Mrs Vasso PAPANDEOU
Deputy Minister for Trade
of the Hellenic Republic

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 Hans DUBORG State Secretary, Ministry of
Industry

Germany:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN Federal Minister for economic
Affairs

Mr Otto SCHLECHT State Secretary, Federal Ministry
of Economic Affairs

Greece:

Mrs Vasso PAPANDEOU Deputy Minister for Trade

Spain:

Mr Pedro SOLBES State Secretary for Relations with
the European Communities

France:

Mrs Edith CRESSON Minister for European Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Seamus BRENNAN Minister of State at the Department
of Industry and Commerce

Italy:

Mr Antonio LA PERGOLA Minister with responsibility for
Community Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Robert GOEBBELS State Secretary for Foreign Affairs,
Foreign Trade and Co-operation

Netherlands:

Mr B.J.M. Baron van VOORST
tot VOORST

State Secretary for Foreign
Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Victor A.M. da COSTA MARTINS

State Secretary for European
Integration

United Kingdom:

Mr Francis MAUDE

Under-Secretary of State,
Department of Trade and Industry

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Commission:

Lord COCKFIELD
Mr Peter SUTHERLAND

Vice-President
Member

DIETETIC FOODS

The Council reached agreement on a common position concerning the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses.

The original Directive 77/94/EEC which currently governs this sector and which provides for the possibility for the Member States to adopt national derogations in the absence of specific Community Directives, will be repealed.

The new Directive lays down general rules governing all foodstuffs intended for particular nutritional uses. It determines the list of groups of foodstuffs for which special provisions will be adopted, viz.:

- infant formulae
- follow-up milk and other follow-up foods
- baby foods
- low-energy and energy-reduced foods intended for weight control
- dietetic foods for special medical purposes
- low sodium foods, including low-sodium or sodium-free dietary salts
- gluten-free foods
- foods intended to meet the expenditure of intense muscular effort, especially for sportsmen
- foods for persons suffering from carbohydrate metabolism disorders (diabetes).

A prior information procedure is laid down in the case of dietetic foods not included in the list in the Directive and the free movement of which is provided for on the entry into force of the Directive. This procedure is not, however, a condition for their being marketed. At the end of a 4-year period the Commission will forward a report on the application of this procedure together, where necessary, with any appropriate proposal.

The Commission is entrusted with the adoption of specific Directives on the foodstuffs listed above, with the exception of the lists of authorized additives, which are to be adopted by the Council in co-operation with the European Parliament.

The Council will formally adopt its common position on this proposal as soon as the text has undergone legal/linguistic finalization in accordance with the usual procedure.

FOODSTUFFS - LABELLING AND ADVERTISING

The Council reached agreement as to the substance of a common position on the Directive amending Directive 79/112/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs.

Essentially the Directive extends the scope of Directive 79/112/EEC to foodstuffs intended for mass caterers. In addition, it aims to abolish all the derogations granted to the Member States hitherto; this will be achieved partly by the provisions of the Directive and partly by a delegation of powers to the Commission to bring about this abolition by means of a simplified procedure.

On the same occasion the Council also settled a number of technical points still outstanding; the question of the indication that the ingredients of foodstuffs have been irradiated was referred back to the Directive announced by the Commission on "irradiation processes".

This Directive will complete the horizontal statutory system provided for by the White Paper and its text constitutes the very basis for the attainment of the single market in foodstuffs as regards the "consumer information" aspect - the "health" aspect being covered by the Directives on materials coming into contact, additives and dietetic foods.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS

The Council took note of the progress of proceedings on the amended proposal for a Directive on the official inspection of foodstuffs and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to expedite its examination so that the Council could adopt a common position at its next Internal Market meeting on 21 December 1988.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE LOT TO WHICH A FOODSTUFF BELONGS

The Council reached agreement on a proposal for a Directive on indications or marks identifying the lot to which a foodstuff belongs.

This Directive is in response to the concern for better information on the identity of products so as to provide the relevant information when foodstuffs are the subject of a dispute or constitute a danger to the health of consumers.

Directive 79/112/EEC on the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the final consumer does not contain any provisions concerning the identification of lots. However, some Member States have adopted national regulations concerning this indication since at international level reference to the manufacturing or packaging lot for pre-packaged foodstuffs will in future be a general requirement.

The Directive provides for exceptions in respect of foodstuffs sold in bulk and certain other products. It also authorizes the marketing of products without any indication of the lot until stocks are used up.

LATERAL PROTECTION OF GOODS VEHICLES

The Council reached agreement on a common position on the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the lateral protection of certain motor vehicles and their trailers.

The aim of this Directive is to provide under Community rules for the installation on the sides of heavy goods vehicles (N2 and N3) of devices to prevent certain road users (pedestrians, cyclists and users of two-wheeled vehicles) being caught under the wheels of such vehicles.

The scheduled date of entry into force is 1 June 1990 for the EEC type-approval of new models and 1 January 1991 for the first entry into service of any vehicle covered by the Directive.

TRADE MARK LAW - COMMUNITY PATENTS

On the basis of an overall compromise proposal from the Presidency, the Council discussed the main questions still outstanding as regards the trade mark proposals, viz. in particular the headquarters of the Community Trade Mark Office and the languages to be used. In this connection it also discussed the question of the conclusion of the Agreement on Community patents.

At the close of the discussion it was noted that there were still differences of opinion.

In the circumstances, the Conference of Member States on the conclusion of the Agreement on Community patents, scheduled for December in Luxembourg, was postponed.

COMPLETION OF THE INTERNAL MARKET

The Council heard an introductory statement by Lord COCKFIELD, Vice-President, outlining the main features of the report, prepared by the Commission under Article 8B of the Single Act, on the progress of the work on completion of the 1992 Internal Market. This report is intended for the European Council to be held on 2 and 3 December in Rhodes.

In his statement Lord COCKFIELD referred both to the areas in which, in the Commission's opinion, progress had been satisfactory and to those in which special efforts had still to be made.

STATUTE FOR THE EUROPEAN COMPANY

The Council discussed in detail the three main questions put by the Commission in its memorandum on the statute for the European company, viz.

- the optional nature of the statute
- the independence of the statute in relation to national laws
- the inclusion of three methods of providing for employee participation.

The discussions revealed that a broad majority of delegations was in favour of the guidelines proposed by the Commission, although on the third guideline the majority related only to the principle of including an employee participation arrangement in the future statute for a European company.

In the light of this majority, the Council invited the Commission to submit a formal proposal on this subject.

CONTROL OF CONCENTRATIONS BETWEEN UNDERTAKINGS

The Council resumed its examination of the file on the control of concentrations between undertakings, taking into account the amendments the Commission had made following the European Parliament's proceedings. It had a detailed discussion on the following three fundamental aspects:

- principle of the exclusive application of Community law in the assessment of concentration operations with a Community dimension under the competition rules
- principle of compatibility or incompatibility as a starting point in the assessment of a concentration operation with a Community dimension, the decisive criterion for prohibiting being the creation of a position on the European market which impedes effective competition
- problem of the suspensive effect of the notification of a concentration operation.

At the close of the discussions the President noted that significant progress had been made on the three questions and in particular that there was agreement on the principle of "exclusivity of Community control" subject, however, to certain conditions imposed by several delegations, especially in respect of the determination of thresholds.

On the second question of "compatibility/incompatibility", it was acknowledged that the approach should be based on the concept of "neutrality" as it emerged from the discussion in the light of the explanations given by Mr SUTHERLAND at the meeting.

On the third question, of the "suspensive effect", the discussions served to clarify the positions of the delegations and to pinpoint more precisely the extent of the problem, with a definitive majority emerging in favour of the suspensive effect.

In conclusion, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its discussions on the basis of the guidelines evolved, so that the Council could expedite its deliberations on this file at its next meeting on 21 December with a view to reaching a conclusion.

BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES

The Council had a thorough discussion on a number of key issues arising in connection with the three main chapters of the proposal for a Directive on the co-ordination of the provisions of the Member States concerning the pursuit of broadcasting activities, viz. the quotas reserved for Community works, advertising and the protection of minors.

The discussions served to bring the delegations' positions closer on some of these issues.

At the close of the discussion the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue this examination and to organize it in such a way that the Council could take a decision on this important matter as soon as possible.

APPROXIMATION OF THE LAWS RELATING TO MACHINERY

The Council took note of the progress of work on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to machinery.

Having stressed the importance it attached to this proposal, it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its examination so that the Council could adopt a common position at its next Internal Market meeting on 21 December 1988.

SUSPENSION OF AUTONOMOUS COMMON CUSTOMS TARIFF DUTIES

The Council adopted the Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on a number of industrial products from 1 January 1989 in response to requests by certain Member States.

OTHER DECISIONS CONCERNING THE INTERNAL MARKET

EEC-Switzerland Agreement on direct insurance other than life assurance

The Council agreed in principle on the conclusion of the Agreement between the Community and the Swiss Confederation designed to remove barriers to the freedom of establishment of undertakings in the field of direct non-life insurance.

As some technical amendments need to be made to the text of the Agreement, however, the Council instructed the Commission to negotiate these amendments with the Swiss authorities.

The Council expects the Commission to submit to it a final report on these negotiations in time for the Agreement to be concluded and signed by the Contracting Parties not later than 1 June 1989.

Proprietary medicinal products

The Council adopted common positions on the Directives

- amending Directives 65/65/EEC, 75/318/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products.

The aim of the Directive is

- = to extend the scope of the present regulations to medicinal products hitherto excluded.

= to improve certain provisions both from the point of view of public health in the Community and by introducing certain provisions based on the concern also to protect the consumer of Community medicinal products in non-member countries.

- extending the scope of Directives 65/65/EEC and 75/319/EEC on the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products and laying down additional provisions for immunological medicinal products consisting of vaccines, toxins, serums or allergens.

This Directive aims to supplement Community regulations on medicinal products with provisions peculiar to immunological medicinal products hitherto not included.

Customs union

The Council formally adopted the Regulations temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on

- certain products intended for the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft
- a number of agricultural products.

Fruit Juices

The Council adopted a common position on the Directive amending for the third time Directive 75/726/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning fruit juices and certain similar products.

Under this amendment the Commission is entrusted with the management of the "acquis communautaire" in this sector and certain technical amendments are made to the existing provisions.

(See Press Release No 8674/88 of the Internal Market Council on 14 October 1988).

Jams, jellies and marmalades

The Council formally adopted the Directive amending Directive 79/693/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to fruit jams, jellies and marmalades and chestnut puree.

The aim of the Directive is in particular to entrust the Commission with the management of the "acquis communautaire" in this sector, with the exception of questions concerning additives, for which the Council is still responsible, and to make a number of amendments to Community regulations in the light of experience gained since they were adopted. (See Press Release No 8674/88 of the Internal Market Council on 14 October 1988).



COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT



PRESS RELEASE

9496/88 (Press 179)

1276th Council meeting

- General Affairs -

Brussels, 21 and 22 November 1988

President: Mr Theodoros PANGALOS
Deputy Minister for
Foreign Affairs of the
Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mr Leo TINDEMANS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Paul DE KEERSMAEKER	State Secretary for European Affairs

Denmark:

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

Germany:

Mr Martin BANGEMANN	Federal Minister for Economic Affairs
Mrs Irmgard ADAM-SCHWAETZER	Minister of State, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Greece:

Mr Theodoros PANGALOS	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mrs Vasso PAPANDREOU	Deputy Minister for Trade

Spain:

Mr Francisco FERNANDEZ ORDONEZ	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Pedro SOLBES MIRA	State Secretary for Relations with the European Communities
Mr Luis LIGERO	State Secretary for Trade

France:

Mr Roland DUMAS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mrs Edith CRESSON	Minister for European Affairs
Mr Jean-Marie RAUSCH	Minister for Foreign Trade

Ireland:

Mr Brian LENIHAN	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mrs Maire GEOGHEGAN-QUINN	Minister of State for EEC Matters

Italy:

Mr Renato RUGGIERO	Minister for Foreign Trade
Mr Gianni MANZOLINI	State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques F. POOS	Minister for Foreign Affairs
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Netherlands:

Mr H. VAN DEN BROEK	Minister for Foreign Affairs
Mr Y.M.C.T. van ROOY	Minister for Foreign Trade, State Secretary for Economic Affairs
B.J.M. Baron van VOORST tot VOORST	State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

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

United Kingdom:

Sir Geoffrey HOWE	Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs,
Mr Alan CLARK	Minister of State, Department of Trade and Industry
Mrs Lynda CHALKER	Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

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Commission:

Mr Jacques DELORS	President
Mr Claude CHEYSSON	Member
Mr Willy DE CLERCQ	Member
Mr Grigoris VARFIS	Member

PREPARATION FOR THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL MEETING IN RHODES

The Council took note of the information given by its President on arrangements for the European Council meeting in Rhodes on 2 and 3 December 1988 and on the topics envisaged for discussion by the Heads of State or of Government, in particular Community development towards the large market, including the social dimension, the Community's role in the world, environmental problems, the development of the audio-visual industry, infrastructure (particularly transport) and the situation of border and island areas. The traditional topics of the economic and social situation and the international political situation were also to be discussed.

RELATIONS WITH CYPRUS

The Council adopted the Community position for the 12th meeting of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council at ministerial level, which took place alongside the Council meeting in the early evening of Monday 21 November 1988.

THIRD FINANCIAL PROTOCOLS WITH CYPRUS AND MALTA

The Council discussed the prospective content of the new Financial Protocols with Cyprus and Malta. In the light of the discussion, the Commission was to submit to the Council an amended proposal, which the Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to examine without delay.

COUNCIL CONCLUSIONS ON THE MID-TERM REVIEW OF THE URUGUAY ROUND

The Council, in the context of its preparations for the forthcoming meeting at ministerial level of the Uruguay Round Trade Negotiations Committee (Montreal, 5 to 8 December), had a general exchange of views on the prospects for the Mid-Term Review and for the negotiations as a whole. It noted that one of the aims of the progress of work to achieve the Single Market coincides with those of the Uruguay Round, viz. to strengthen and maintain the multilateral trading system. Following this the President of the Council drew the following conclusions:

- the Council had been informed by the Commission of the current state of preparation and of the prospects for the Uruguay Round negotiations both at the Mid-Term Review and afterwards;
- the Council noted that the Mid-Term Review is of importance for progress in the negotiations, is an intermediate step towards a successful outcome for the negotiation in 1990, and is based on the concept of globality set out in the Punta del Este Declaration;
- the Council welcomed the Commission's Communication of 10 November 1988 - "The Uruguay Round Mid-Term Review" - which it considered gave the necessary general orientations for a Community position at the Montreal meeting within the Overall Approach adopted by the Community ⁽¹⁾;

⁽¹⁾ The Council took note of the Commission's intention to submit in the very near future a proposal on tropical products, the technical aspects of which will be examined by the Article 113 Committee and which will be the subject of a decision by the Council in Montreal.

- the Council recognized the importance for the Community of strengthening and modernizing the open multilateral trading system and the institution of the GATT itself, of the integration into the system of non-traditional sectors, and of the fullest participation therein of all contracting parties, in accordance with their level of development;
- the Council concurred with the recommendation adopted by the "Agriculture" Council on 14 November 1988 regarding the Mid-Term Review (see Annex I);
- the Council underlined the importance, for the negotiation and effective implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round, of further improvement to the monetary and financial environment;
- the Council urged all participants, during the remainder of the negotiations, to avoid undertaking actions which might endanger effective implementation of their standstill commitment, and to ensure more effective implementation of their rollback commitment;
- the Council expected that the Community would seek an outcome of the Montreal meeting in accordance with the orientations already agreed. The Community would on this basis be in a position to play an active role in the promotion of common bases to facilitate the future negotiating process, including, where appropriate, decisions as to provisional implementation of specific measures.

MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS UNDER GATT: AGRICULTURE PART

At the close of an exchange of views on the preparation of the Conference to be held in Montreal in December on the multilateral negotiations under GATT, the Council adopted the following recommendation on the agriculture part of these negotiations which is to be addressed to the General Affairs Council:

"The Council has noted the Commission communication and the statement by Vice-President Andriessen. Having discussed the matter, the Council has reached the following conclusions:

The Mid-Term Review to be conducted in Montreal at the beginning of December is important for the continuation of negotiations but is only an intermediate stage on the way to completion of the negotiations in 1990. Although recognizing that the agricultural sector plays an important role in the negotiations, the Council would point out that the Punta del Este Declaration enshrines the principle of the global nature of the negotiations.

The Council would also point out that the Community in spite of the diversity of its agricultural structures has taken major steps to adapt the CAP. These steps have already had a favourable effect on world prices. There is, therefore, every reason for the Community to play an active part during the mid-term review.

More specifically, the Council is insistent that the Community remain faithful to the Declaration adopted at Punta del Este and to its proposal, as well as to the various positions adopted at Geneva. The Community should therefore continue to distinguish between the short term and the long term.

The short term should involve a freeze on support, measured in accordance with the Community proposal, and a reduction to be defined. This approach would enable the adjustments to the CAP in recent years to be capitalized internationally. With regard to the long term, the Council confirms the Community's position that this should encompass a reduction of support significantly affecting international trade in agricultural products, together with the adjustment of protection, a strengthening of the GATT rules and the minimizing of the adverse effect of the health and plant health regulations on trade in agricultural products.

Such measures are in any case conditional on balanced commitments by all parties to the GATT negotiations.

Throughout the negotiations, the Community has taken into account the interests of developing countries, whether net exporters or net importers. The Community will need to continue this approach in the future.

The Council therefore agrees on the prospects outlined in the memorandum on agriculture contained in the communication to the Council, while leaving the Commission some room for manoeuvre in Montreal. The Community will thus be able to speak with one voice, which is vital for the success of the meeting."

USA: HORMONES

The Council:

- took note of the situation on the hormones issue;
- considered that recourse by the USA to restrictive unilateral measures based on the Trade Act would constitute a violation of GATT rules; it therefore decided to refer the matter to GATT and approved a draft notification to GATT for the purpose;
- agreed to the principle of Community counter-measures, should the USA implement unilateral measures, and accordingly called on the Commission to prepare, via Article 113 procedures, a list of such possible counter-measures;
- encouraged the Commission to continue talks with the US authorities with the aim of arriving with them at a satisfactory solution to the dispute under existing rules;
- asked the Commission to keep the Permanent Representatives Committee regularly informed of developments on this issue, to which it agreed to return, if necessary, at its December meeting.

1989 GENERALIZED PREFERENCES SCHEME

In the light of the European Parliament's Opinion, the Council agreed on the main components of the 1989 GSP.

The scheme for 1989 involves some adjustments compared with 1988, continuing to put into practice the principles already laid down by the Council as regards greater differentiation (including exclusion) for the most competitive beneficiary countries. Some exclusions are to be made in the industrial and textiles sector. Individual amendments were also made to the list of sensitive products. At the same time the offer is to be improved for beneficiaries other than highly competitive countries.

In the agricultural sector some new individual concessions are to be introduced.

For steel products the status quo is maintained.

On management, in the light of the Court's judgment regarding quotas, the Council decided to make significant changes to the system of amangement in the 1989 GSP. In this connection, a considerable increase is planned in the number of unallocated industrial quotas, an increase in the volume of the reserve for industrial and agricultural products and the introduction of a reserve in the textiles sector. Only where compelling reasons so required did the Council continue with allocation between Member States or allow voluntary transfers to the reserve.

The legal texts of the GSP Regulations are to be submitted for formal approval at a Council meeting in December and will be published in the Official Journal as soon as possible.

SITUATION IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The Council held a detailed discussion on the situation in the Community textile and clothing industry on the basis of the recent Commission report. It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to draw up the conclusions which emerged from the discussion.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

Exceptional aid for the Kalamata area

The Council approved a letter to the EIB asking it to grant loans from its own resources for up to the equivalent of 100 MECU in order to finance investment for the reconstruction of production facilities and economic and social infrastructure, including housing, in the areas stricken by the earthquakes in the Kalamata region of Greece in September 1986.

The Council had previously decided on 7 November that the end recipients of the loans could qualify for a 3% interest subsidy out of the Community's budget for a maximum of twelve years.

Relations with the EFTA countries

The Council adopted a common position on the draft Decisions of the EEC-Austria/Finland/Sweden Joint Committees amending the Agreements between the EEC and those countries and certain other Agreements concluded in that context between the EEC and those countries consequent on the implementation of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.

Relations with Hungary

The Council formally adopted the Decision on the conclusion of an Agreement on trade and commercial and economic co-operation between the European Economic Community and the Hungarian People's Republic.

Both sides are very shortly to notify completion of the internal procedures necessary for the purpose and the Agreement will thus come into force on 1 December 1988.

Relations with Syria

The Council formally adopted the Decision on the conclusion of an Additional Protocol to the Co-operation Agreement between the European Economic Community and Syria.

The Additional Protocol can thus come into force on 1 December 1988.

Relations with Israel

The council formally adopted Decisions:

- concluding the 4th Additional Protocol to the EEC-Israel Agreement and the 3rd Financial Protocol.

The first of those Protocols will enter into force on 1 December 1988 and the second on 1 January 1989;

- on the implementation, by means of unilateral measures, of the technical adaptation Protocols to the EEC/ECSC-Israel Agreements consequent on the accession of Spain and Portugal.

Appointments

Acting on a proposal from the Irish Government, the Council appointed Mr John FREEMAN as a Member of the Economic and Social Committee in place of Mr Henry CURLIS, deceased, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 20 September 1990.

PRESS RELEASE

9497/88 (Presse 180)

1277th Council meeting

- Budget -

Brussels, 22 November 1988

President: Mr Yannis PAPANTONIOU

State Secretary
Ministry for Economic Affairs
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mr Hugo SCHILTZ Deputy Prime Minister, Minister
for the Budget and Science
Policy

Denmark:

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

Germany:

Mr Hans TIETMEYER State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Finance

Greece:

Mr Yannis PAPANTONIOU State Secretary for Economic
Affairs

Spain:

Mr José BORRELL State Secretary for Finance

France:

Mr Michel CHARASSE Minister attached to the Minister
of State,
Ministry for Economic Affairs,
Finance and the Budget,
responsible for the Budget

Ireland:

Mrs Maire GEOGHEGAN-QUINN Minister of State for
European Affairs

Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI

Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Jean-Claude JUNCKER

Minister for the Budget

Netherlands:

Mr B.J.M. Baron van VOORST
tot VOORST

State Secretary,
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Rui ALVAREZ CARP

State Secretary for the Budget

United Kingdom:

Mr Peter BROOKE

Paymaster General

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Commission:

Mr Henning CHRISTOPHERSEN

Vice-President

RESUMPTION OF THE 1989 BUDGETARY PROCEDURE

Before tackling the 1989 budgetary procedure further, the Council met a delegation from the European Parliament, led by the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr COT, and comprising Mr PASTY, 1st Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr CORNELISSEN, 3rd Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr VON DER VRING, Rapporteur for Section III - "Commission" - of the budget, Mr HACKEL, Rapporteur for the other Sections of the draft budget, Mr PRICE, Mr CHRISTODOULOU, Ms BARBARELLA, Ms SCRIVENER, Members of the Committee on Budgets, and Mr COLOM I NAVAL, Member of the Committee on Budgetary Control.

This meeting enabled the Parliament delegation to submit to the Council the results of the first reading of the 1989 draft budget and to restate the priorities adopted by the Parliament.

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After this meeting, the Council began examination of the letter of amendment (No 1/89) which the Commission had submitted to it on 20 October 1988. This letter takes account of the short-term economic developments - stronger-than-forecast growth, rise in world prices for agricultural products and in the dollar exchange rate - and of progress with the implementation of the 1988 budget.

The Council established the letter of amendment to the draft budget covering all the draft budget-amending particulars contained in the letter of amendment from the Commission.

The Council then went on to give a second reading to the draft general budget of the European Communities for 1989, amended and accompanied by proposals for modifications by the European Parliament.

The Council stated its position on all the proposed modifications and amendments which the European Parliament had voted at the first reading.

It instructed the Presidency to forward both the letter of amendment to the draft budget and the outcome of its second reading of the draft budget to the European Parliament.

The expenditure upon which the Council agreed during its second reading of the 1989 draft budget was essentially as follows:

	(in MECU) ⁽¹⁾	
	C/A	P/A
EAGGF Guarantee Section	26 741	26 741
EAGGF Guidance Section	1 413	1 369
Set-aside	100	100
Depreciation of agricultural stocks	1 449	1 449
Monetary reserve	1 000	1 000
Regional Fund (ERDF)	4 495	3 920
Social Fund (ESF)	3 387	2 950
SPDPI (Programme for development of Portuguese industry)	103,5	80
IMPs (Integrated Mediterranean Programmes)	254	255
Research, energy, industry	1 697	1 432
Other policies	1 964,5	1 786
- including		
= Food aid	417	421
and		
= Aid to non-associated developing countries	357	245
Administration:		
- Commission	1 397	1 397
- Other Institutions	733	733
Refunds to Member States	1 458	1 458
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	46 192	44 670

Rates of increase in respect of NCE were thus 17,56% for commitment appropriations and 19,39% for payment appropriations.

⁽¹⁾ Provisional rounded-off figures.

PRESS RELEASE

9579/88 (Presse 183)

1278th meeting of the Council
and the Ministers for Education
meeting within the Council

Brussels, 23 November 1988

President:

Mr Yorgos PAPANDEOU
Minister for Education
and Religious Affairs
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mr Yvan YLIEFF	Minister for Education
Mr Pierre CHEVALIER	State Secretary for Education

Denmark:

Mr Bertel HAARDER	Minister for Education and Research
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Germany:

Mr Jürgen MÖLLEMANN	Federal Minister for Education and Science
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Greece:

Mr Yorgos PAPANDREOU	Minister for Education and Religious Affairs
Mr Stephanos TZOUMAKAS	Deputy Minister for Education and Religious Affairs

Spain:

Mr Javier SOLANA MADARIAGA	Minister for Culture
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France:

Mr Robert CHAPUIS	State Secretary for Technical Education Ministry of Education
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Ireland:

Mrs Mary O'ROURKE	Minister for Education
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Italy:

Mr Luigi COVATTA State Secretary for Education

Luxembourg:

Mr Fernand BODEN Minister for Education

Netherlands:

Mr W.J. DEETMAN Minister for Education and Science

Portugal:

Mr Roberto CARNEIRO Minister for Education

United Kingdom:

Mr Robert JACKSON Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State,
Department of Education and
Science

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Commission:

Mr Manuel MARIN Vice-President

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council adopted the Resolution set out in Annex I.

INNOVATION IN SECONDARY EDUCATION

Following discussion of a draft Resolution on the promotion of innovation in secondary education, the Ministers:

- emphasized the importance they attached to the subject;
- instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue with discussion of the matter in order for them to be able to adopt the Resolution by their next meeting.

COMETT

The Council held a wide-ranging discussion on experience with COMETT I, on the Commission proposal concerning COMETT II and on the opening-up of the programme to EFTA countries. During the discussion all delegations acknowledged the success of COMETT I and the desirability of continuing with the programme.

For the prospective COMETT II, there was broad consensus on the legal basis, the duration and the fact that the programme's budget should be larger than for COMETT I.

The Permanent Representatives Committee is to continue with discussion of the proposal in preparation for the Council meeting on 16 December 1988.

ERASMUS

Following a statement by Mr MARIN, Vice-President of the Commission, the Council discussed the problems emerging during the first year of implementation of the ERASMUS programme.

EDUCATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS' CHILDREN

The Presidency presented a note on the need to adopt new approaches in this area. During the last three decades intense migratory movements from Southern European countries had taken place within Europe. For the children concerned the problem of their mother tongue and "cultural identity" had arisen.

Following discussions, the Ministers asked the Commission to have the note examined by the working party dealing with the educational problems of migrant workers' children and to report back for their next meeting.

MEDIUM-TERM PROGRAMME IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION

The Ministers took note of a report from the Presidency on discussions in the Education Committee on the medium-term programme in the field of education, pending the proposal which the Commission said it would be submitting early next year.

MOBILITY OF TEACHERS: INFORMATION FROM THE COMMISSION

The Council took note of a statement by Mr MARIN, Vice-President of the Commission, on the desirability of eliminating barriers to free movement of workers in certain parts of the public sector, including teachers, in the Community.

THE COUNCIL AND THE MINISTERS OF EDUCATION MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to the Treaties establishing the European Communities,

Having regard to the Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council of 9 February 1976 comprising an action programme in the field of education;

Having regard to the conclusions of the European Council (London, 5-6 December 1986) on the fight against cancer and on AIDS, to the Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers of Health meeting within the Council on alcohol abuse (29 May 1986) and to their conclusions on the fight against cancer and AIDS (31 May 1988);

Having regard to the Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council (9 June 1986) on consumer education in primary and secondary schools;

Emphasizing that certain eating habits, the uncontrolled use of some chemical substances and medicines, drug abuse, smoking, environmental pollution etc. not only have a harmful effect on health but in the long term may threaten our very existence ;

Concerned at the increase of drug abuse including alcohol and tobacco, as well as the high incidence of heart disease, cancer and AIDS ;

Bearing in mind the related problems of safety and accident prevention ;

Noting that, while many health problems are created by social and economic factors over which the individual has little or no direct control, certain illnesses of the twentieth century are linked to the life-style and behaviour of each individual, and are to a large extent preventable ;

Emphasizing that health education is first delivered within the family setting but that the school, which brings together young people who constitute the age-group most easily educated in healthy forms of behaviour, has an important supportive role to play ;

Considering that schools at all stages, in conjunction with health authorities and other specialized services and in consultation with parents, should fulfil this role by implementing health education programmes ;

Recognizing the gradual evolution of activity at European level in the field of school health education resulting from the initiatives taken by the various European institutions and individual Member States ; noting that a number of Commission activities have already been undertaken and welcoming the joint initiatives which are now taking place between the Commission of the European Community, the European Office of WHO, the Council of Europe and the International Union for Health Education ;

Emphasizing that, while health education remains the responsibility of the Member States, the many positive initiatives in each of these could be usefully supplemented by an exchange of experiences and expertise at European Community level related to school health education,

HEREBY ADOPT THIS RESOLUTION ;

I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Health education has been broadly defined as a process based upon scientific principles which employ planned learning opportunities in order to enable individuals, acting separately or collectively, to make and act upon informed decisions about matters relating to health.

It is a comprehensive teaching process for which responsibility has to be taken by the family, as well as the educational and social community.

Within schools :

- the daily life of the school should in a general way encourage a health-promoting style of teaching, of learning, of human relationships, of eating habits, etc.;
- the whole of the subjects taught should implicitly contribute to the acquisition of health-promoting attitudes and knowledge ;
- in certain thematic areas health education should form a specific part of the curriculum.

II. ACTION

A. At the level of the Member States

Within the limits of their own specific educational policies and structures, the Member States will make every effort :

- (a) to develop and intensify pluridisciplinary measures of health education at all stages and in the different sectors of school education ;
- (b) to ensure that current plans take into account and in the long-term strengthen health education measures and facilitate the participation of representatives of parents as well as those from the education, health and other related sectors ;
- (c) to make appropriate arrangements for co-ordinating health-promoting measures between schools, families, health institutions and services and the community, so that health education can be seen by children as a practical and not only a theoretical part of their lives ;
- (d) to develop teacher training for health education both at initial and in-service levels, so that :
 - teachers from all disciplines are sensitized to their potential role as promoters of health education ;
 - teachers in particularly relevant disciplines receive adequate specialized training ;
 - those responsible for the management of schools are made aware of the need to promote health education concepts in practice in schools ;
- (e) to make available suitable printed and audiovisual teaching material for the abovementioned activities. In this connection teaching material in the various Member States which is already successful should be put to the widest possible use ;
- (f) to prepare or back up the measures mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e) as appears necessary by research or pilot-project programmes. These could be organized with a view to exchanging information and experiences with other Member States.

B. At European Community level

In support of the activities of the Member States and with the assistance of the working party mentioned below, the Commission is invited :

- (a) to encourage and support the exchange of information through organizing meetings and seminars on health education. Specific seminars for teachers from the Member States could give an opportunity for exchanging experiences and knowledge and lay the foundations for broader co-operation ;
- (b) to examine health education curriculum guidelines and teaching methods in the Member States, with a view to disseminating examples of good practice ;
- (c) to encourage and support the exchange of teaching materials on health education ;
- (d) to assist the Member States in planning and implementing research and pilot-project programmes as mentioned in part A, subparagraph (f), and facilitate co-operation and the exchange of programme results at Community level ;
- (e) to support various activities to promote awareness among those involved in the educational process, such as competitions, exchanges, festivals, etc. ;
- (f) to make use of possibilities offered by the Community's ARION, ERASMUS, COMETT and YOUTH FOR EUROPE programmes, as well as Community public health programmes, for greater co-operation in the health education sector at both pupil and teacher level.

In planning, implementing and exploiting the abovementioned measures and in order to achieve co-operation in this sector, the Commission will be assisted by a working party composed of representatives of the Member States who will be appointed by the Commission on a proposal from the Member States.

III. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION

The Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council call upon the Education Committee to prepare within three years of the adoption of this Resolution an initial report on progress made with the measures and policies being implemented in the field of health education both in the Member States and at Community level.

IV. FINANCING

Community financing of the measures referred to in part II B will be decided on in accordance with Community procedures and rules.

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

9577/88 (Presse 181)

1279th Council meeting

- Development Co-operation -

Brussels, 23 November 1988

President: Mr Theodoros PANGALOS,

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Hellenic Republic

Presse 181 - G

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

Belgium:

Mr André GEENS Minister for Development Co-operation

Denmark:

Mr Bent HAAKONSEN State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Volkmar KOEHLER Parliamentary State Secretary,
Federal Ministry of Economic Co-operation

Greece:

Mr Theodoros PANGALOS Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Spain:

Mr Luis YANEZ State Secretary,
International Co-operation and
Latin America

France:

Mr Jacques PELLETIER Minister for Development Co-operation

Ireland:

Mr John H.F. CAMPBELL Ambassador,
Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Gianni MANZOLINI

State Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign AffairsLuxembourg:

Mr Robert GOEBBELS

State Secretary,
Foreign Affairs and Co-operationNetherlands:

Mr P. BUKMAN

Minister for Development Co-operation

Portugal:

Mr José Manuel DURAO BARROSO

State Secretary,
Foreign Affairs and Co-operationUnited Kingdom:

Mr Christopher PATTEN

Minister for Overseas Development

Commission:

Mr Lorenzo NATALI

Vice-President

FOOD SECURITY POLICY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The Council discussed food security policy in sub-Saharan Africa and adopted the following Resolution:

- "1. For many years the Council has been concerned at the food situation in developing countries and more particularly in the sub-Saharan African countries. As early as 1981, it made known that it was prepared to support food strategies in four African countries.

Subsequently, the food strategy approach was generalized in the third Lomé Convention, which gave priority to rural development, including the production of food crops for local consumption, and the establishment of food security with the aim of ensuring that populations have access to enough food to lead a healthy and active life.

Food security does not necessarily imply that a country has to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs. Many countries may find they need to import some of their food requirements. In such cases, an appropriate balance must be struck between local production and imports and this will vary from country to country and take account of financial criteria and, above all economic, social and political criteria.

Since the third Convention has been in force for nearly three years now the Council thinks, with a view to the negotiation of a new ACP-EEC Convention, the time has come to draw conclusions from the experience acquired in this area.

2. The Commission has therefore sent the Council a working document analysing the experience acquired with particular reference to cereal policies. The Council is in broad agreement with the Commission analysis but considers the following points worth emphasizing.
3. The Council notes that, despite the efforts made, the ability of a considerable number of sub-Saharan African countries to feed their populations adequately has diminished in recent decades. It consequently stresses that establishing food security must remain a priority both for the developing countries and in the co-operation policies of the Community and its Member States.
4. Alongside the co-operation provided for by the Lomé Convention, the Community has a number of aid instruments which can also help to achieve the desired aim. The recent reform of Community food aid policy was intended to help rather than hamper efforts to establish food security. Such efforts do not necessarily include self-sufficiency but must be part of a consistent long-term development policy. By allowing counterpart funds to be set up, the sale of food aid products at prices which do not compete with local produce and the restriction of such aid to compensating shortfalls in food crops are an illustration of this resolve to promote the development of the country being assisted. Similarly, the funding of food aid replacement

measures and triangular operations has been eased. Very recently, moreover, the Community introduced rules making it possible to finance storage programmes and early-warning systems and to co-finance purchases of food products or seeds with NGOs.

5. Efforts in this area should not be confined to cereals; the contribution livestock farming, fisheries and traditional agricultural products make to food security must also be remembered.
6. Particular attention should also be paid to scientific and technical research tailored to the climate, the environment and African farming methods with a view, inter alia, to promoting drought-resistant rain crops and to developing cost-effective viable small-scale irrigation schemes.
7. The Council considers that particular attention should be paid to the socio-economic situation of women, given the part they play in the agricultural sector.
8. The Council also stresses the need, in accordance with its Resolution of November 1987, to strengthen the environmental dimension in food security support policy if lasting development is to be ensured.
9. Following an examination of the problems posed by implementation of a strategy or a programme to strengthen food security, the Council thinks that any strategy or programme requires measures in the areas of food crop production, food markets and purchasing power.

A) Economic environment and increasing production

Any increase in the production and yield of food crops depends on a stable and remunerative economic environment. Accordingly, the policies and efforts of the African countries supported by Community aid should take account of the following:

- it is necessary to adopt a flexible and realistic approach to price policy which takes account of both internal factors, such as production costs and consumer purchasing power, and external factors, such as the world market situation, and which is aimed at stabilizing prices within a fixed range rather than maintaining a guaranteed minimum price;
- in order to avoid any disturbances which might be caused by exceptionally cheap imports resulting from overproduction on the world market, some degree of protection of the internal market may prove necessary. Moreover, protection aimed at giving local producers the possibility of gradually achieving a competitive position may prove desirable. Such protection should be temporary and degressive and should not give rise to an impossible economic burden;
- furthermore, the foundations should be laid for an increase in urban earnings, particularly by improving craft and service activities in towns. Domestic food markets will find their equilibrium only when trade links between town and country are improved;

- in the marketing sphere, the roles of the private and public sectors complement each other since public sector intervention is necessary when the private sector is not yet adequately represented or has only a limited intervention capacity (supplies to marginal areas or vulnerable sectors of the population, strategic stocks) or in order to absorb excessively sharp price fluctuations;
- as regards support for storage, encouragement should be given to the development of decentralized storage capacities at producer or trader level;
- since the agro-food economies of the developing countries are fragile and unfamiliar, efforts should be made to improve both information structures, especially as regards production levels, internal trade patterns and stocks, and the permanent monitoring of markets;
- the competitiveness of export crops is, in many cases, an essential feature of the economy; it is accordingly necessary to ensure a judicious division of labour between food crops and export crops, in the light of the local situation.

B) Measures relating to consumption

The Council considers that measures should be taken in the sphere of consumption to supplement those connected with production and marketing, in particular to avoid changes in the dietary habits of the people as a result of imported goods:

- specifically, the consumption of local products should be encouraged, particularly by promotion campaigns and by improving processing through the development of appropriate technology;
- specific measures to combat malnutrition in vulnerable groups must be continued; in that context, dietary education should also be improved in order to enable the poorest consumers to make full use of the resources available;
- more attention should be paid to food problems in the framework of general economic policy, and in sectoral and structural adjustment programmes; it is particularly necessary to take the effects of such programmes on the dietary situation of vulnerable sections of the population into account when they are being drawn up.

C) Use of aid instruments

The Council invites the Commission, bearing in mind past experience, to use all the instruments available to it in the most consistent and effective manner possible so as to support the efforts of the

sub-Saharan African countries to achieve food security. It would draw attention to the following aspects:

- it may prove desirable, in agreement with the countries concerned, to make provision in national and regional EDF indicative programmes for the possibility of effectively supporting cereal market stabilization policies;
- food aid must, as far as possible, back up the action undertaken as part of financial and technical co-operation; here, the setting up of multiannual programmes including the possibility of food-aid replacement measures would encourage the planning and subsequent use of counterpart funds to promote local production and support the stabilization of cereal markets;
- food aid must be consistent with the objectives of food security policy. In order to avoid the deterrent effects which sometimes result from food aid, the Community should take an active part in drawing up a code of conduct for donors and recipients of food-aid;
- regional co-operation should be encouraged in the sphere of food security. Greater use should be made of three-way operations as instruments of such co-operation.

10. The Council would stress the importance here of co-ordination, particularly at national and regional level in the sub-Saharan African countries, between the Community, its Member States and other donor countries and bodies.

It is particularly necessary to ensure consistency between actions undertaken to achieve food security and measures taken as part of macroeconomic structural adjustment programmes. The Council welcomes the growing consistency of approach shown by donors in this respect.

11. The Council would request the Commission and the Member States to continue vigorously with their action of providing support for food security policies in the sub-Saharan African countries, while taking account of the above comments."

FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Council held a policy discussion on financial and technical assistance to Asian and Latin American developing countries.

It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining the Commission proposal concerning guidelines for 1989 once the European Parliament's Opinion was available and in the light of that day's discussions so that the Council could take a final decision as soon as possible.

NEGOTIATION OF THE FUTURE ACP-EEC CONVENTION

The Council took note of a detailed oral report by Vice-President NATALI on the progress of the negotiations for the future ACP-EEC Convention which opened in Luxembourg on 12 and 13 October 1988. The Council noted that the negotiations had got off to a good start.

COMBATING AIDS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Commission reported to the Council on the implementation of the programme to support the fight against AIDS in developing countries. The Council expressed its appreciation for the Commission's activities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO HELP CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

On the basis of an introductory statement by Vice-President NATALI, the Council held an exchange of views and information on the implementation by the Community and its Member States of the special programme to help certain poor and heavily indebted countries in sub-Saharan Africa. The exchange of views also covered the wider programme undertaken and co-ordinated by the World Bank.

At the close of the discussion the President noted that the Council attached great importance to the special programme. He noted that the programme was being implemented in a satisfactory manner and expressed his thanks to the Commission.

He also noted the importance of co-ordinating the various activities given that the Community contribution formed part of the wider action co-ordinated by the World Bank. In this connection emphasis was put in particular on the need for effective co-ordination on an operational level between the Community and the other international institutions which played a leading role in the dialogue on structural adjustment.

The President also referred to the usefulness of a periodic exchange of information between Member States and the Commission on action and measures taken by each of them to help the countries concerned, and of the strengthening of intra-Community co-ordination before the six-monthly meetings of the World Bank or the ad hoc meetings it organized on individual countries.

Finally, the President stressed that experience gained with the implementation of this programme would be particularly valuable in the discussions concerning support for structural adjustment during the current negotiations for the next ACP-EEC Convention.

AID NOT TIED TO PROJECTS AND OTHER FORMS OF AID

After hearing a statement by the Italian Minister on the relative importance of aid not tied to projects compared with other forms of aid, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its examination of this matter in preparation for discussion by the Council at its next meeting on development.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONCommercial policy - Anti-dumping

The Council adopted the Regulation imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of serial-impact dot-matrix printers originating in Japan (CN code ex 8471 92 90).

The rate of duty is 47% of the net, free-at-Community-frontier price, before duty, with the exception of products exported to the Community by the following companies, the rate of duty applicable to which is set out below:

Alps Electrical Co. Ltd	6,1%
Brother Industries Ltd	35,1%
Citizen Watch Co. Ltd	37,4%
Copal Co. Ltd	18,6%
Japan Business Computer Co. Ltd	6,4%
Juki Corporation	27,9%
Nakajima All Precision Co. Ltd	12,0%
Nec Corporation	32,9%
OKi Electric Industry Co. Ltd	8,1%
Seiko Epson Corporation	25,7%
Seikosha Co. Ltd	36,9%
Shinwa Digital Industry Co. Ltd	9,5%
Star Micronics Co. Ltd	13,6%
Tokyo Electric Co. Ltd	4,8%

The duty does not apply to certain products which meet particular specifications indicated in the Regulation itself.

Transport

The Council adopted the Directive on standard checking procedures for the implementation of Regulation (EEC) No 3820/85 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport and Regulation (EEC) No 3821/85 on recording equipment in road transport.

PRESS RELEASE

9580/88 (Presse 184)

1280th meeting of the Council
- Environment -
Brussels, 24 and 25 November 1988

President: Mr Vassilis KEDIKOGLOU,
Minister for the Environment, Regional
Planning and Public Works
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Belgium:

Mrs Miet SMEIT State Secretary for the Environment

Denmark:

Mrs Lone DYBKJAER Minister for the Environment

Germany:

Mr Klaus TOEPFER Federal Minister for the Environment,
Nature Conservation and Reactor
Safety

Greece:

Mr Vassilis KEDIKOGLOU Minister for the Environment,
Regional Planning and Public Works

Mr Georges KTENAS

Deputy Minister, Ministry of
Health, Welfare and Social Security

Spain:

Mr Javier SANEZ COSCULLUELA Minister for Public Works and Town
Planning

France:

Mr Brice LALONDE State Secretary for the Environment

Ireland:

Mr Denis O'LEARY Deputy Permanent Representative

Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI

Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Thierry STOLL

Deputy Permanent Representative

Netherlands:

Mr E.H.T.M. NIJPELS

Minister for Housing, Planning
and the Environment

Portugal:

Mr José MARCARIO CORREIA

State Secretary for the Environment

United Kingdom:

The Earl of CAITHNESS

Minister of State,
Department of the Environment

Commission:

Mr Stanley CLINTON-DAVIS

Member

DRAFT STATEMENT ON THE ENVIRONMENT

The Council prepared a draft statement on the environment for submission to the European Council on 2 and 3 December 1988.

POLLUTION CAUSED BY WASTE FROM THE TITANIUM DIOXIDE INDUSTRY

The Council reached agreement as to principle on a proposal for a Directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.

The main provisions of this Directive comprise:

- a ban on dumping of all waste covered by the Directive with effect from 31 December 1989
- a ban (with effect from 31 December 1989) on discharges of the most dangerous forms of waste into water, in particular solid waste and strong acid waste from existing industrial establishments
- a reduction in discharges of less dangerous waste (in particular weak acid waste and neutralized waste) according to a set timetable running from 1989 to 1992 - reductions are expressed in kilos of waste per tonne of titanium dioxide produced. The Directive also provides for the use, in certain cases, of quality objectives. The quality objectives to be applied will nevertheless have to be set in such a way that they achieve an effect which, in terms of protecting the environment and avoiding distortion of competition, is equivalent to that of limit values
- a reduction in atmospheric discharges of dust, SOx, SO2, and chlorine, according to a set timetable.

AIR POLLUTION BY GASES FROM CARS WITH SMALL-CAPACITY ENGINES
(less than 1400 cc)

The Council reached a common position on a Directive relating to the measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from the engines of motor vehicles with a capacity of less than 1400 cc. The text of this Directive which will be formally adopted as soon as possible, will be communicated to the European Parliament under the co-operation procedure.

The common position confirms the agreement as to principle reached at the meeting on 28 and 29 June 1988; it incorporates the limit values and the dates which the Commission proposed for reducing emissions and the compromise arrangement for fiscal incentives.

The present statutory requirements are to be cut by 58% for hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide, and 48% for carbon monoxide, relative to giving the following limit values:

- Carbon monoxide:
 - = type approval: 30 grams/test
 - = production conformity: 36 grams/test
- Combined emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxide:
 - = type approval: 8 grams/test
 - = production conformity: 10 grams/test.

These reductions are applicable with effect from 1992 to new models and with effect from 1993 to all new vehicles put on the road.

Not later than the end of 1991, the Council will examine on the basis of a Commission proposal a further reduction in emission levels for polluting gases.

MUNICIPAL WASTE INCINERATORS

The Council held an initial and detailed exchange of views on a proposal for a Council Directive on the prevention of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants.

The aim of the proposal is to ensure that new municipal waste incinerators comply with satisfactory emission standards in the interests of preventing air pollution.

A proposal for a Directive on existing incinerators was submitted at the same time as this proposal.

Following the discussion, which brought progress on several unresolved issues, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its proceedings so that agreement could be reached on the proposal as soon as possible.

ENVIRONMENT AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION

The Council resumed its examination of the proposal on a five-year Community-wide programme of projects illustrating how actions in the environmental field can also contribute to employment creation.

The Council noted that difficulties still obtained, particularly in connection with the financial aspects of the programme.

GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS AND MICRO-ORGANISMS

The Council held an initial discussion on the proposal for a Directive on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms.

The aim of the proposal is to establish controls on the contained use (e.g. research and development work) of genetically modified micro-organisms (GMMs). It introduces a system of notification of operations, the application of specific containment measures which vary according to the type of micro-organism and the nature of the operation, and measures concerning accidents and waste management.

The main problems discussed were:

- the definition of "contained"
- the procedure for notification of operations
- the definition of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)
- the confidentiality of information.

The Council also noted the progress of discussions on a proposal for a Directive on the deliberate release to the environment of genetically modified organisms. This Directive is designed to ensure that the use of genetically modified organisms in the natural environment is rendered completely safe.

After discussion, and pending receipt of the Opinion of the European Parliament, the Council noted with satisfaction that considerable progress had already been made on these proposals and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its work in order that the two Directives could be approved as soon as possible.

PROTECTION OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL HABITATS AND OF WILD
FAUNA AND FLORA

The Council examined a proposal for a Directive on the protection of natural and semi-natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

The aim of the proposal is the adoption of a co-ordinated Community policy on wildlife protection which takes as its starting point existing Community legislation (wild birds Directive) and international agreements (e.g. the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats).

After detailed discussion of the main features of the proposal, the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to take the matter further in the light of the Council discussion.

TRANSFRONTIER MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE TO THIRD COUNTRIES

The Council adopted the Resolution contained in Annex I.

OZONE

The Council welcomed the forthcoming ratification of the Montreal Protocol by the Community and the Member States, which meant that the Protocol could enter into force on 1 January 1989.

The Council also held a more wide-ranging discussion on this matter.

THE GREENHOUSE EFFECT

The Council noted the Commission communication entitled "The Greenhouse Effect and the Community" presented by Mr CLINTON-DAVIS, which covers the Commission's work programme on the appraisal of the policy options available for dealing with the hazards associated with the greenhouse effect.

BRUNTLAND REPORT

The Council heard with interest the announcement by the Danish delegation that Denmark intended to organize a symposium in Autumn 1989 on action to be taken further to the report of the Bruntland Commission.

The report highlights the need for stronger action to defend the environment and for environmental considerations to be incorporated in policy on economic growth.

MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARDS

The Council finally adopted the Directive amending Directive 82/501/EEC on the major-accident hazards of certain industrial activities.

The aim of the Directive is to extend the scope of Directive 82/501/EEC to include all storage of dangerous chemicals, packaged or loose, whatever the site.

The Directive will also strengthen the information provisions by specifying a minimum number of items of information that must be supplied to the public; these include: the nature of the hazards to which the population and the environment are exposed, measures to be taken in the event of an accident, whether emergency plans exist and details of how to obtain further information.

LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS

The Council formally adopted the Directive on the limitation of emissions of pollutants into the air from large combustion plants.

This Directive provides in particular for:

- reductions in overall emissions of SO₂ from existing plants in three stages: 1993, 1998 and 2003. The reductions have been differentiated according to Member State to reflect the need for a balanced distribution of the effort required taking account of the specific situation obtaining in each Member State;
- reductions in overall NO_x emissions from existing plants in two stages. These reductions have been determined using a similar approach to that adopted for SO₂ emissions;
- Community emission limit values for SO₂, NO_x and dust for new plants, subject to:
 - = the adoption of specific provisions for certain types of fuel and plant, i.e. high sulphur fuel, lignite, peak load installations and refineries;
 - = Spain being granted a derogation for solid fuel to allow for its specific energy situation.

ANNEX I

COUNCIL RESOLUTION
concerning transfrontier movements
of hazardous waste to third countries

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to Council Directive 84/631/EEC on the supervision and control within the European Community of the transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste ⁽¹⁾, as last amended by Council Directive 86/279/EEC ⁽²⁾;

Having regard to the Communication from the Commission, dated 18 July 1988 on exports of dangerous waste;

WHEREAS recent reports about the export of hazardous waste to third countries have given rise to great concern because of the lack of adequate arrangements to ensure the protection of the environment and human health;

WHEREAS serious environmental damage could result from this trade and therefore this problem must be tackled as a matter of urgency;

WHEREAS a Community system for control of transfrontier shipments of hazardous waste is operational;

⁽¹⁾ OJ No L 326, 13.12.1984, p. 31.

⁽²⁾ OJ No L 181, 4. 7.1986, p. 13.

WHEREAS each Member State must see to the disposal of all waste produced in its territory;

WHEREAS negotiations are underway within OECD on a draft Agreement on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste and within the United Nations Environment Programme on a draft Global Convention on the same subject;

1. STRESSES the urgency of agreeing a system at the widest possible international level to ensure effective control of transfrontier movements and disposal of hazardous waste;
2. WELCOMES the negotiations underway in OECD and UNEP to this end in which the Community and the Member States are playing an active role;
3. NOTES that the provisional results of these negotiations reflect on a wider scale the principles laid down in the EEC Directives dealing with the same issue; in particular the principles of reduction of waste to a minimum level, prior informed consent, safe disposal, and the responsibility of the producer for the proper management of his waste;
4. RECALLS that under Council Directive 84/631/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 86/279/EEC, any export of hazardous waste to third countries is subject to specific controls;

5. RECOGNIZES the ban on imports of hazardous waste imposed by a number of third countries;
6. REQUESTS Member States, in co-operation with the Commission, to encourage the development of the effective management of hazardous waste at source and of the technology for the processing of hazardous waste, the exchange of technical information and the development of trained manpower resources for the safe handling, processing and disposal of hazardous waste; and to elaborate necessary standards and technical guidelines for waste disposal installations.
7. REQUESTS the Commission and the Member States to give due priority to the provisions to developing countries when they so request for information on the risks pertaining to the incorrect disposal of hazardous waste and of technical and other assistance to enable them to deal with the problems posed by hazardous waste.
8. INVITES the Member States to further the development of an adequate and environmentally compatible infrastructure in the Member States for the disposal of all types of waste.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSAgriculture

The Council adopted the Regulations

- applying the full amount of the premium for maintaining suckler cows in Spain.

The aim of this Regulation is to set the suckler cow premium for Spain at the same level (25 ECU per cow) as in the Community of Ten.

- laying down special measures for hemp seed

This Regulation follows from a decision taken by the Council of 13 to 17 June 1988 to grant aid to hemp seed in order to maintain production and, as far as possible, to ensure that it develops in a manner comparable to linseed production.

Customs Union

The Council adopted the Regulation increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota opened for 1988 for ferrochromium containing more than 6% by weight of carbon (increased to 570 000 from 390 000 tonnes, in two 90 000-tonne instalments, with the first being apportioned between certain Member States - BNL 12 070; D 30 170; E 10 050; F 20 120; I 10 050; UK 7 540 - and the second being kept in reserve).

ECSC

The Council gave its assent under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty

- Mediocredito Ligure (Italy)
 - Clydesdale Bank PLC (United Kingdom).
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PRESS RELEASE

9647/88 (Presse 188)

1281st Council meeting

- FISHERIES -

Brussels, 28 November 1988

President: Mr Yannis POTTAKIS
Minister for Agriculture
of the Hellenic Republic

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

Denmark:

Mr Lars P. GAMMELGAARD Minister for Fisheries
Mr Thomas LAURITSEN State Secretary, Ministry of
Fisheries

Germany:

Mr Wolfgang von GELDERN State Parliamentary Secretary
at the Federal Ministry of Food,
Agriculture and Forestry

Greece:

Mr Yannis POTTAKIS Minister for Agriculture

Spain:

Mr José LOIRA RUA Secretary-General for Fisheries

France:

Mr Jacques MELLICK Minister for the Sea (Ministry
of Transport)

Ireland:

Mr Brendan DALY Minister for the Marine

Italy:

Mr Enrico PIETROMARCHI Deputy Permanent Representative

Luxembourg:

Mr Thierry STOLL

Deputy Permanent Representative

Netherlands:

Mr Gerrit BRAKS

Minister for Agriculture and
FisheriesPortugal:

Mr Manuel OLIVEIRA GODINHO

State Secretary for Fisheries

United Kingdom:

Mr Donald THOMPSON

State Secretary at the Ministry
of Agriculture

Lord SANDERSON

Minister of State, Scottish Office

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Commission:

Mr Antonio José Baptista CARDOSA E CUNHA

Member

PRICES FOR 1989

The Council reached an agreement by a qualified majority on the Regulation fixing for 1989 the guide prices for the fishery products listed in Annex I (A), (D) and (E) of Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81, and the producer price for tuna intended for the canning industry.

The variations in price for the various species as compared with the prices for 1988 are as follows:

A. Guide prices - fresh products

1. <u>Herring</u>	
- from 1.1 to 31.7 and from 1.10 to 31.12.89	-2%
- from 1.8 to 30.9.89	-11%
2. <u>Sardines</u>	
(a) Atlantic	-1%
(b) Mediterranean	-1%
3. Spur dogfish	-1%
4. Spotted dogfish	-1%
5. Redfish	+1%
6. Cod	0%
7. Saithe	-1%
8. Haddock	+1%
9. Whiting	0%
10. Ling	0%
11. Mackerel (Scomber scombrus)	0%
12. Spanish mackerel (Scomber japonicus)	+1%
13. Anchovy	0%

14. Plaice	- from 1.1.to 30.4.89	0%
	- from 1.5.to 31.12.89	0%
15. Hake		+1%
16. Megrin		+1%
17. Ray's bream		0%
18. Monkfish		
	- with head	+1%
	- without	0%
19. Shrimps		0%
20. Edible crab		0%
21. Nephrops		
	- whole	0%
	- tail	-5%

B. Guide prices
for frozen products

1. Sardines		0%
2. Sea bream		+2%
3. Squid (loligo)		+2%
4. Squid (Ommastrephes)		-12%
5. Squid (Illex)		-16%
6. Cuttlefish		0%
7. Octopus		0%

C. Producer prices

Yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacore)		-2%
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TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCHES FOR 1989

The Council held an initial exchange of views on the three proposals for Regulations respectively:

- fixing, for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, the total allowable catches for 1989 and certain conditions under which they may be fished (Community waters)
- fixing catch possibilities for 1989 for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks in the regulatory area as defined in the NAFO Convention
- allocating, for 1989, Community catch quotas in Greenland waters.

The Council then instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to make preparations for the deliberations to be held by the Council at its next meeting on 9, 10 and 11 December 1988.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE ACT OF ACCESSION OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

The Council mentioned three proposals for Regulations extending up until 1989 certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of:

- one of the ten Member States, in the waters of
 - = Spain
 - = Portugal

- Portugal in the waters of the Community of Ten.

The Council decided to resume discussion on this dossier at its next meeting, with a view to taking a decision.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

The Council held an exchange of views on relations between the Community and the USSR, concerning the conclusion of a fishery agreement in particular.

NORTH SEA POLLUTION

The Council, reaffirming the importance that it attached to that subject, noted with satisfaction the Commission's intention to submit, for the next meeting of the Fisheries Council on 9, 10 and 11 December 1988, a report on the effects of the pollution of the North Sea and Baltic Sea on fishery activities.

MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONSReform of the Structural Fund - implementing regulations

Within the framework of the finalization of the implementing regulations for the reform of the Structural Fund, the Council, following the political agreement reached at its meeting on 21/22 November 1988, and having accepted since that meeting certain amendments proposed by the Commission following the first reading by the European Parliament of its proposals, adopted two joint positions on the Regulation on the Co-ordination of Legislation and the ERDF Regulation.

These joint positions will be forwarded to the European Parliament within the framework of the co-operation procedure so that it can discuss them at its December part-session.

It will be recalled that following the proceedings of the Council on 21/22 November, the conciliation procedure was begun with the European Parliament on the joint guidelines of the Council concerning the implementing Regulations for the Social Fund and EAGGF - Guidance Section.

The Council hopes that, following completion of the procedures with the European Parliament, it can go on to adopt the four Regulations before the end of December, so that the reform of the Structural Fund may enter into force as from 1 January 1989.

Trade policy

The Council formally adopted the Regulation extending (until the entry into force of definitive measures and until the end of January 1989 at the latest) of the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of copper sulphate originating in Bulgaria and in the Soviet Union.

Relations with the EFTA countries

The Council adopted the joint position on the draft decisions of the EEC/EFTA Joint Committees amending Protocol No 3 relating to the definition of the concept of "originating products" and administrative co-operation methods in order to simplify the rules on cumulation.

Commodities

The Council adopted the joint position of the Community and of its Member States concerning the negotiations on the setting-up of an international study group on tin.

Agricultural policy

The Council formally adopted the Regulation fixing, for the hop sector, the amount of aid to producers for the 1987 harvest.

This amount breaks down as follows:

- 330 ECU/ha for aromatic varieties
- 380 ECU/ha for bitter varieties
- 370 ECU/ha for other varieties.

Research policy

The Council noted the Commission communication concerning the Co-operation Agreement, in the form of an exchange of letters, between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Republic of Finland in the field of research into the administration of radioactive wastes, to be concluded by the Commission in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 101 of the Treaty establishing Euratom.

World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference

The Council adopted a decision concerning the joint action of the Member States concerning the completely new Regulation on international telecommunications in the framework of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Melbourne, 28 November - 9 December 1988).

Trademarks

The Council adopted conclusions which lay down that Member States are to act in such a way as to ensure the participation of the Community, with full status, at the Diplomatic Conference of the World Intellectual Property Organization, with a view to amending the Madrid Agreement on the international registration of trademarks.

The Conference will be held in June 1989 for the purpose of amending the Madrid Agreement on the international registration of trademarks, with a view in particular, to enabling a link to be established between the future Community trademark and that international registration.

Appointment to the General Secretariat of the Council

The Council appointed Mr Anastassios VIKAS as an established official of the European Communities at grade A1 with effect from 1 January 1989.
