

COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES  
GENERAL SECRETARIAT

PRESS RELEASE

9041/86 (Presse 133)

**LIBRARY**

1102nd meeting of the Council  
- Foreign Affairs -  
Brussels, 15 and 16 September 1986

President: Sir Geoffrey HOWE,  
Secretary of State for Foreign and  
Commonwealth Affairs  
of the United Kingdom

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

Belgium:

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

Denmark:

Mr Uffe ELLEMANN-JENSEN Minister for Foreign Affairs

Germany:

Mr Hans-Dietrich GENSCHER Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Mr Lutz STAVENTHAGEN Minister of State,  
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Greece:

Mr Theodoros PANGALOS Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

Spain:

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

France:

Mr Bernard BOSSON Minister with responsibility for  
European Affairs

Ireland:

Mr Peter BARRY Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Mr George BIRMINGHAM Minister of State for Foreign  
Affairs

Italy:

Mr Francesco CATTANEI State Secretary for European  
Affairs

Luxembourg:

Mr Jacques F. POOS Minister for Foreign Affairs

Netherlands:

Mr H. VAN DEN BROEK  
Mr P.R.H.M. VAN DER LINDEN

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
State Secretary for Foreign Affairs

Portugal:

Mr Pedro PIRES DE MIRANDA  
Mr Victor MARTINS

Minister for Foreign Affairs  
State Secretary for European  
Integration

United Kingdom:

Sir Geoffrey HOWE  
Mrs Lynda CHALKER

Secretary of State for Foreign  
and Commonwealth Affairs  
Minister of State for Foreign and  
Commonwealth Affairs

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Commission:

Mr Lorenzo NATALI  
Mr Frans H.J.J. ANDRIESSEN  
Mr Claude CHEYSSON

Vice-President  
Vice-President  
Member

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES - MEDITERRANEAN PREFERENCES, CITRUS  
AND PASTA

While pointing out that the Community had no intention of querying the points negotiated with the United States, the Council noted that, because of certain aspects which would require more detailed examination, this agreement could not be adopted at this stage.

The Council asked the Commission to continue the consultations with the Member States mainly involved and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to resume its examination of the internal questions still unresolved so that the agreement with the United States could be adopted as soon as possible.

MEDITERRANEAN POLICY OF THE ENLARGED COMMUNITY

The Council noted that discussions on the additional negotiating directives to be given to the Commission for the conclusion of the negotiations with the Mediterranean third countries had virtually been completed. However, the Community was still encountering internal problems. The Commission would continue its talks with the delegations concerned and the Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to pursue its discussions on this matter. The Council was counting on a swift solution being found for the remaining problems.

EEC-EFTA RELATIONS

The Council adopted conclusions regarding the follow-up to the Luxembourg Declaration of 9 April 1984 on EEC-EFTA relations and the ninth annual report from the Permanent Representatives Committee on co-operation with the EFTA countries.

The text of the conclusions reads as follows:

1. In adopting the annual report for 1985/1986 on EEC/EFTA co-operation, the Council reaffirms its determination to pursue its efforts to consolidate and strengthen mutual co-operation at the same time as the Community progresses towards completion of its internal market. It calls upon the EFTA States to take concurrent measures with the aim of creating a dynamic European economic area in fulfilment of the Luxembourg Declaration of 9 April 1984 and as a contribution to the creation of economic growth and employment in the Community and EFTA States. It notes the discussions which took place in Reykjavik on this subject on 5 June 1986 between EFTA Ministers and the EEC Commissioner for External Relations and Trade Policy.
  
2. The Council welcomes the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the adaptation of the free trade agreements and arrangements following the accession of Spain and Portugal, which constitutes an important extension of the European Free Trade system.

.../...

3. The Council welcomes the specific steps taken so far to promote common projects of research and development which enhance the opportunities for European industry to compete effectively in world markets for advanced technology. The Council recognizes that the signature of Framework Agreements on Scientific and Technological Co-operation with five EFTA States also represents a further opportunity for joint activities, as does European Co-operation in the field of Scientific and Technical research (COST). The Council welcomes in principle the future participation by EFTA enterprises and organizations in current Community research and development programmes where this is to our mutual advantage.

The Council notes that the EUREKA programme and the arrangements for continuing work envisaged by Ministers at the Third EUREKA Ministerial Conference in London provide further prospects of co-operation between enterprises in the Member States and in the EFTA States.

4. In order to take full advantage of the possibilities offered by a combined free trade area of 350 million people, the Council reaffirms the importance of making progress in removing technical and administrative barriers to trade and obstacles in the transport sector. It notes with satisfaction the opening of formal negotiations with the aim of concluding an agreement related to the introduction of a single administrative document from 1 January 1988. It also believes that a further simplification of the certification of origin is an important objective. The Council notes that a study is currently being carried out by the Commission with a view to considering whether possible changes in the present cumulation rules should be proposed. The Council welcomes the programmes for exchange of information already set in hand in the context of CEN and CENELEC, and considers that consultations should continue on the exchange of information in the field of technical specifications which might lead to the rapid removal of these trade barriers. Further progress should also be possible in the area of mutual recognition of standards and of certification and testing.

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5. The Council agrees on the need to examine further the possibilities for improving access to public procurement, on a reciprocal basis. It also notes that it would be appropriate, in view of the expected developments within the Community, to exchange views with the EFTA States on measures relating to the liberalization of capital movements in accordance with OECD rules, as well as in the services sector. The Council agrees that the possibilities for stricter application of the provisions of the Free Trade Agreements on state aids should be examined on the basis of a greater reciprocal exchange of information on state aid policy and practice. The Council also notes that consideration should be given to possible improvements in the functioning of Protocol No 2 of the Free Trade Agreements.

6. The Council welcomes progress made so far in meeting the objectives of the Luxembourg declaration, reaffirms its political will further to broaden and deepen co-operation between the Community and its Member States and the EFTA States, and invites the Commission to keep the Council fully informed about further work.

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The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities Decisions on the conclusion of the Additional Protocols to the Agreements between the EEC and the EFTA countries and of the Agreements in the form of Exchanges of Letters between the EEC and the EFTA countries consequent upon the accession of Spain and Portugal.

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31st MEETING OF THE EEC-TURKEY ASSOCIATION COUNCIL

The Council prepared for the 31st meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council at ministerial level which was to take place in the morning of 16 September 1986 (see joint press release CEE-TR 104/86 (Presse 136)).



MISCELLANEOUS DECISIONS

New Community energy-policy objectives for 1995 and convergence of the policies of the Member States

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Resolution, the text of which is contained in Annex I, on new Community energy-policy objectives for 1995 and on convergence of the policies of the Member States.

It should be recalled that in June 1980 the Community adopted objectives which were valid until 1990 and which constituted one of the essential features of a better utilization of different sources of energy throughout the Community.

The objectives which have just been adopted and which now relate to 1995 are mainly intended to bring the objectives fixed earlier up to date, whilst regarding it as essential that the substantial progress made so far in restructuring the energy economy should be maintained and, if necessary, reinforced within the Community.

These same objectives constitute illustrative guidelines for Community action and national policies without having any resemblance to rigid-planning instruments; their extensiveness is accompanied by sufficient flexibility to respond to changes which may alter the energy market.

Energy efficiency in industrial firms in the Member States

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities a Resolution, the text of which is contained in Annex II, on improving energy efficiency in industrial firms in the Member States.

This Resolution forms part of the general framework of the policy initiated in 1974 for the rational use of energy, the guidelines for which were laid down in the Council Resolutions of 9 June 1980 and 15 January 1985.

It constitutes one of the sectoral applications provided for in the abovementioned 1985 Resolution and follows on from the Council Resolution of 15 March 1985 on the rational use of energy in the building sector. The Council received a communication from the Commission in July in connection with rational use of energy in the field of road, rail and inland-waterway transport.

ECSC

The Council was consulted, pursuant to Article 6(1) of Commission Decision 528/76/ECSC, on the financial aid granted by the United Kingdom to the coal industry in 1985.

Atomic matters

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision approving the conclusion by the Commission of the Agreement for co-operation in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion between the European Atomic Energy Community and the United States Department of Energy.

Trade matters

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Decision authorizing the extension or tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and third countries.

The Council also adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for aubergines falling within subheading 07.01 T II of the Common Customs Tariff and originating in Cyprus (1 October to 30 November 1986).

The Council authorized the Commission to conduct negotiations with Austria for the conclusion of a new arrangement for trade in cheese.

Training of doctors

The Council adopted in the official languages of the Communities the Directive on specific training in general medical practice and the related Council Recommendation (see press release 8665/86 (Presse 126) dated 24 July 1986 - Internal Market).

Renewal of the membership of the Economic and Social Committee

After consulting the Commission, the Council appointed the members of the Economic and Social Committee for the period from 21 September 1986 to 20 September 1990.

At the same time it voiced its appreciation of the work done by the outgoing Committee over the previous four years and extended its congratulations to the new members who would be taking up their duties on 21 September 1986.

The new Committee comprises 189 members, who are listed in Annex III.

Other Appointments

The Council appointed, on a proposal from the Danish Government, Mrs Charlotte SKJOLDAGER as alternate member of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work in place of Mr H.W. SAXILD, alternate member, who has resigned, for the remainder of the latter's term of office, which runs until 16 December 1988.

The Council also appointed, on a proposal from the Portuguese Government, Mr José Julio dos SANTOS VASSALO as member of the Consultative Committee of the European Coal and Steel Community in the consumers' and dealers' category for the period up to 17 February 1987.

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RESOLUTION

concerning new Community energy policy  
objectives for 1995 and convergence of  
the policies of the Member States

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having noted the Commission communication of 13 December 1984 on  
"Member States' energy policies: main issues for the future" and the  
work carried out by the Commission departments on "Energy 2000",

Having noted the Commission communication of 31 May 1985 on new  
Community energy objectives,

Having noted the recent communications from the Commission to the  
Council on various energy matters,

Having noted the Opinion of the European Parliament <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having noted the Opinion of the Economic and Social Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,

Having noted the Opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee <sup>(3)</sup>,

Having regard to its earlier Resolutions of 17 December 1974 <sup>(4)</sup> and  
9 June 1980 <sup>(5)</sup>,

Having regard to its declaration of November 1983 on "the role of  
energy policy within the Community",

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- (1) OJ No C 88, 14. 4.1986, p. 109.  
(2) OJ No C 330, 20.12.1985, p. 8.  
(3) OJ No C 190, 30. 7.1985, p. 3.  
(4) OJ No C 153, 9. 7.1975, p. 2.  
(5) OJ No C 149, 18. 6.1980, p. 1.

.../...

Whereas the adequate and secure availability of energy on a satisfactory economic basis remains a prerequisite for the pursuit of the economic and social objectives of the Community and of the Member States;

Whereas, owing to current events on the energy market, there is still considerable uncertainty as to the long-term prospects for supply and demand: whereas it is therefore essential that the substantial progress already made in restructuring the energy economy be maintained and, if necessary, reinforced within the Community;

Whereas, in order to achieve this goal, priority should be given, on the demand side, to containing energy consumption to a greater extent and to restricting the share of oil and, on the supply side, to ensuring that the level of dependence on imported energy, and in particular imported oil, is not unreasonable;

Whereas experience has shown that the framework established by Community objectives is of considerable value as regards the co-ordination and harmonization of national energy policies;

Whereas such objectives clearly demonstrate to consumers, producers and investors in the Member States and to third countries that the Community and its Member States are determined to improve their energy supply conditions;

Whereas the role played by Member States, in the energy policy context, in enabling market forces to operate should be taken into account;

Whereas political commitment to Community objectives entails effective monitoring of national policies and the adoption of appropriate measures at Community level and at national level to ensure their attainment;

Whereas these objectives, which are ambitious but sufficiently flexible to respond to such changes as may alter the energy market, offer indicative guidelines for Community action and national policies without taking the form of rigid planning instruments;

Whereas, to put the concept of Community solidarity into practice, Member States should, having regard to their own characteristics in the sphere of energy and in the light of their specific possibilities and constraints, make efforts of comparable intensity;

Whereas the Community must have regular and appropriate information on Member States' energy policies between now and 1995 in order, on the basis of detailed Commission reports, to be in a position to verify the convergence of these policies in relation to Community objectives and the extent to which these objectives have been attained at Community level,

1. Emphasizes that the aim of any energy policy is to enable consumers to have adequate and secure supplies of energy under satisfactory economic conditions, which is one of the prerequisites for competitive structures and satisfactory economic growth;
2. Welcomes the results obtained over more than ten years in the Community and in the Member States as regards improving the energy situation, these results deriving from the effectiveness of the policies pursued;
3. Points out that, possible short-term fluctuations on the energy market apart, efforts made must be maintained and, if necessary, reinforced between now and 1995 and beyond that date in order to reduce to a minimum the risk of tension at a later date on the energy market and in particular on the oil market;

4. States that, in order to achieve the horizontal and sectoral energy objectives defined below:

- each Member State and the Community as such should continue to rely upon an appropriate combination of policy measures and the operation of market forces;
- the Member States should use these as a basis for defining their energy policies and continue efforts of comparable intensity, having regard to their own characteristics in the sphere of energy and in the light of their specific possibilities and constraints;

5. Considers that the energy policy of the Community and of the Member States must endeavour to achieve the following horizontal objectives:

(a) more secure conditions of supply and reduced risks of sudden fluctuations in energy prices through:

- the development of the Community's energy resources under satisfactory economic conditions;
- geographical diversification of the Community's external sources of supply;
- appropriate flexibility of energy systems and, inter alia, the development, as necessary, of network link-ups;
- effective crisis measures, particularly in the oil sector;
- a vigorous policy for energy-saving and the rational use of energy;



- diversification between the different forms of energy:
- (b) cost efficiency in the implementation of energy policy measures;
  - (c) the application, in all consumption sectors and to all forms of energy, of Community energy price formation principles approved by the Council;
  - (d) greater integration, free from barriers to trade, of the internal energy market with a view to improving security of supply, reducing costs and improving economic competitiveness;
  - (e) a 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;
  - (f) the implementation, in appropriate frameworks, for those regions which are less-favoured, including those less-favoured from the point of view of energy infrastructure, of measures designed to improve the Community's energy balance;
  - (g) the continuous and reasonably diversified promotion of technological innovations through research, development and demonstration and by rapid and appropriate dissemination of the results throughout the Community;

(h) the development of 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 Member States and the Commission.

6. Adopts for the Community as such the following sectoral objectives which should be regarded as indicative guidelines as regards their quantitative aspects and which could be used as a guide for examining the convergence and cohesion of the Member States' energy policies between now and 1995:

(a) to achieve even greater energy efficiency in all sectors and act to highlight specific energy-saving possibilities.

The efficiency of final energy demand (\*) should be improved by at least 20% by 1995;

(b) to keep net oil imports from third countries within reasonable proportions by maintaining a policy of oil substitution and by continuing and, if need be, stepping up oil exploration and production in the Community, particularly in promising areas or areas not yet exploited.

Oil consumption should be kept down to around 40% of energy consumption and net oil imports thus maintained at less than one third of total energy consumption in the Community in 1995;

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(\*) Ratio of final energy demand to GNP.

- (c) to maintain the share of natural gas in the energy balance on the basis of a policy aimed at ensuring stable and diversified supplies and continuing and, if need be, stepping up, natural gas exploration and production in the Community;
- (d) to pursue efforts to promote consumption of solid fuels and improve the competitiveness of their production capacities in the Community, taking into account the new possibilities opening up on the market for uses of solid fuels with greater added value.

The share of solid fuels in energy consumption should be increased;

- (e) to continue with, and step up, the measures taken to reduce as much as possible the share of hydrocarbons in the production of electricity.

The proportion of electricity generated from hydrocarbons should be reduced to less than 15% in 1995.

Taking account in this regard of the substantial part played by nuclear power in the Community's energy supply, it is agreed that, on the basis of highest standards of safety, appropriate measures must ensure that all aspects of planning construction and operation of nuclear installations fulfil optimal safety conditions;

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- (f) to maintain the development of new and renewable energy sources, including conventional hydroelectricity, in particular by continuing with the effort made and by placing greater emphasis on arrangements for disseminating results and reproducing successful projects.

The output from new and renewable energy sources in place of conventional fuels should be substantially increased, thereby enabling them to make a significant contribution to the total energy balance;

7. Requests the Commission to make all appropriate recommendations and proposals with a view to increasing the convergence and cohesion of the Member States' energy policies and promoting the attainment of the Community objectives defined above;
8. Requests the Member States to submit to the Commission each year all appropriate information about their energy situations and energy forecasts and to inform it at the earliest opportunity of any substantial alteration in their energy policies;
9. Requests the Commission to submit, approximately every two years on its own responsibility and in the light of the above information, a detailed survey of the progress made and problems encountered in each Member State and in the Community as a whole compared with the objectives and guidelines defined above;
10. Notes that existing market conditions require flexibility of energy policy within clear guidelines;
11. Asks the Commission to review the objectives set out above:
  - in the event of persistent structural changes in energy market conditions,
  - in any event before expiry of a five-year period,and to submit, if necessary, new long-term energy objectives.

RESOLUTION

on improving energy efficiency in industrial  
firms in the Member States

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Commission communication of 16 May 1986  
entitled "Towards a European policy for energy efficiency in  
industrial firms",

Having regard to the Council Resolutions of 9 June 1980 <sup>(1)</sup> and  
15 January 1985 <sup>(2)</sup> which called for increased efforts in the  
Community to save energy and to reduce oil consumption and oil  
imports and which recommended guidelines to Member States for a  
basic energy-saving programme,

Having regard to the Commission Recommendation of 29 July 1980 on  
the rational use of energy in industrial enterprises <sup>(3)</sup>,

Having regard to the Council Recommendation of 28 July 1982  
concerning the encouragement of investment in the rational use of  
energy <sup>(4)</sup>,

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 149, 18.6.1980, pp. 1 and 3.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 20, 22.1.1985, p. 1.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No L 239, 12.9.1980, p. 26.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No L 247, 23.8.1982, p. 9.

Whereas industrial undertakings in the Member States have substantially improved their energy efficiency; whereas there nevertheless remains a large potential for energy saving in industry which could be achieved by introducing technologies whose sound economic profitability has been demonstrated;

Whereas, in the long run, the modernization of productive plant will be the main source of energy savings, and whereas this is likely to improve the competitiveness of European industry and promote job creation in undertakings;

Whereas measures to be implemented by the Member States and the Community may support and facilitate the necessary improvements in firms' energy performance, these measures to be principally in the fields of research, demonstration, the appropriate financing of investments and information and training;

Whereas the current sudden falls in oil prices are not lasting, may have direct negative effects on adequate and secure long-term supply and are therefore a new challenge for the Community's energy-saving policy,

- (1) INVITES Member States, in the present situation of falling energy prices, not to relax their efforts to promote the efficient use of energy in firms but on the contrary to increase them, particularly in the case of industrial firms where this is economically justifiable;

- (2) RECALLS that such policies should be based on the principles of energy-pricing policy and on the measures set out in the Resolution of 9 June 1980 concerning new lines of action by the Community in the field of energy saving and in the Resolution of 15 January 1985 concerning additional guidelines;
- (3) NOTES that an improvement in the energy efficiency of industrial firms in the Member States can also have positive effects on the environment;
- (4) NOTES that the Commission is keeping a close watch on energy price trends, including those of oil prices, and their consequences for energy savings in the Community, in particular in industry;
- (5) TAKES NOTE of the Commission's intention of directing its future energy-saving activities in industry along the following lines:
  - major emphasis will continue to be given to projects presented by industry and small and medium-sized undertakings under the Community's demonstration programme in the energy sector, in particular as regards energy savings and the recovery of industrial waste;
  - exchanges of information and experience by Member States on results obtained in their programmes and in particular exchanges of views at European level between energy-saving associations in the Member States will be promoted;

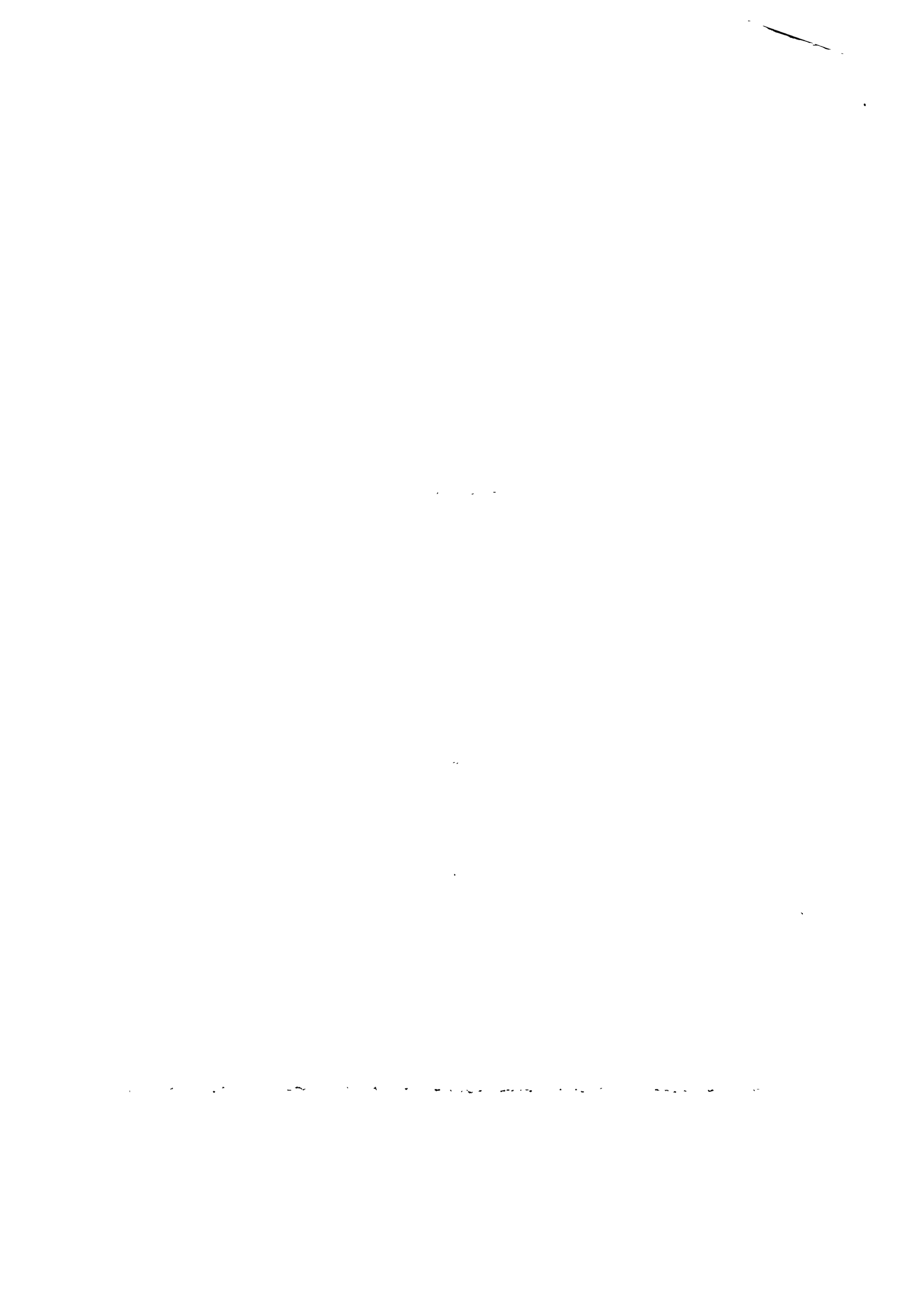
- yet more will be done to inform industrial firms in the Community of completed demonstration projects and to arrange activities such as seminars, information workshops and specific studies to facilitate the dissemination of the techniques demonstrated;
- further efforts will be made to achieve energy savings in the industrial sector under the Community's non-nuclear research and development programme;
- work will be expedited on finalizing the SESAME database on demonstration projects carried out under national and Community programmes with a view to the possible creation of a documentation centre on new energy technologies;
- further detailed analysis will be made of the energy flows of small and medium-sized undertakings in certain sectors under the Community Energy Bus programme; the results will be notified to the industries concerned and appropriate further measures will be planned on the basis of an assessment of the pilot phase 1985-1987;
- where appropriate, the introduction and refinement of energy diagnoses in industrial firms will be facilitated in the Member States;
- further energy audits will be carried out in addition to those already made for some industrial sectors;
- an examination will be made of appropriate incentives to the marketing of new energy-saving products or techniques;



- new methods of financing energy-saving investments such as third-party financing will be made more widely known, the use of risk capital will be encouraged and industrial firms and financial institutions - the European Investment Bank may have a part to play in this area - as well as Member States will be informed;

(6) INVITES the Commission to keep it regularly informed of the progress of these activities and the results achieved.

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Composition du Comité économique et social

(pour la période du 21 septembre 1986 au 20 septembre 1990)

BELGIE/BELGIQUE

M. Paul ARETS  
Directeur du Département social,  
Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique

De heer Armand COLLE  
Nationaal Voorzitter van de Algemene centrale  
der Liberale Vakbonden van België

De heer Marc CORTOIS  
Medewerker Studiedienst ACV

M. Alfred DELOURME  
Secrétaire général adjoint de la Fédération  
générale du travail de Belgique

De heer André DE TAVERNIER  
Hoofd van de Economische en Sociologische  
Studiedienst van de Belgische Boerenbond

De heer Antoine DONCK  
Directeur-coördinateur  
Nationale Confederatie van het Bouwbedrijf

De heer Jozef HOUTHUYS  
Voorzitter van het Algemeen Christelijk  
Vakverbond van België

De heer Alfons MARGOT  
Algemeen Secretaris van het Nationaal  
Christelijk Middenstandsverbond  
Onder-voorzitter van de Hoge Raad voor de  
Middenstand

M. Jean PARDON  
Directeur du Département juridique et fiscal  
Association belge des Banques

M. Georges PROUMENS  
Délégué auprès des Instances européennes  
Groupe l'Oréal

9041 f/86 (Presse 133)

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BELGIE/BELGIQUE (suite)

M. Roger RAMAËKERS  
Secrétaire général de la Fédération belge  
des coopératives (Febecoop)

De heer André VANDEN BROUCKE  
Voorzitter van het Algemeen Belgisch  
Vakverbond

9041 f/86 (Presse 133) ANNEXE III

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DANMARK

Næstformand i forbrugerrådet  
cand.polit. Karen GREDAL

Bo GREEN, H.A.  
Grosserer-Societetet

Cand.polit. Frithiof HAGEN  
Arbejderbevægelsens Erhvervsråd

Afdelingschef E. HOVGAARD JACOBSEN  
Landbrugsrådet

Cand.polit. Paul KAARIS  
Industrirådet

Sekretær Bent NIELSEN  
Landsorganisationen i Danmark (LO)

Økonom Preben NIELSEN  
Landsorganisationen i Danmark (LO)

Svend SKOVBRØ LARSEN  
Funktionærernes og  
Tjenestemændenes Fællesråd

Afdelingschef, advokat  
Hans Christian SPRINGBORG  
Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (DA)

DEUTSCHLAND

Herr Ulrich BERGER  
Stellvertretender Bundesvorsitzender  
des Deutschen Beamtenbundes

Dr. Klaus BOISSEREE  
Mitglied des Hauptausschusses der  
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Umweltfragen

Dr. Paul BROICHER  
Europabeauftragter des Deutschen  
Industrie- und Handelstages

Frau Helga ELSTNER  
Senatorin a.D., Mitglied der Arbeits-  
gemeinschaft der Verbraucher

Herr Eike EULEN  
Mitglied des Geschäftsführenden Hauptvor-  
standes der Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste,  
Transport und Verkehr

Herr Paul FLUM  
Leiter der Abteilung "Besondere Aufgaben"  
beim Bundesvorstand der IG Metall

Herr Michael GEUENICH  
Mitglied des Geschäftsführenden  
Bundesvorstandes des DGB

Herr Wolfgang HAAS  
Präsident der Bundesbahndirektion  
Saarbrücken

Dr. med. Fodda HEUSER  
Mitglied des Präsidiums des  
Deutschen Ärztetages

Herr Heinz-Adolf HORSKAMP  
Hauptgeschäftsführer der  
CDA-Sozialausschüsse

Herr Johannes H. JASCHOK  
Hauptgeschäftsführer und Präsidiumsmitglied  
der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucher e.V.

Herr Bernd KRÖGER  
Hauptgeschäftsführer des Verbandes  
Deutscher Reeder

Herr Werner LOW  
Geschäftsführer der Bundesvereinigung  
der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände

Herr Willi LOJEWSKI  
Vorsitzender der Gewerkschaft Gartenbau,  
Land- und Forstwirtschaft

DEUTSCHLAND (suite)

Dr. Klaus MEYER-HORN  
Europabeauftragter des  
Deutschen Sparkassen- und Giroverbandes

Herr Gerd MUHR  
Stellvertretender Vorsitzender des  
Deutschen Gewerkschaftsbundes (DGB)

Dr. Herbert NIERHAUS  
Mitglied des Bundesvorstandes der  
Deutschen Angestellten Gewerkschaft (DAG)

Dipl.-Vw. Jens PETERSEN  
Hauptabteilungsleiter im Bundesverband  
der Deutschen Industrie (BDI)

Herr Klaus SCHMITZ  
Leiter der Abteilung Strukturpolitik beim  
Bundesvorstand des Deutschen Gewerk-  
schaftsbundes (DGB)

Dr. Rudolf SCHNIEDERS  
Generalsekretär des Deutschen Bauern-  
verbandes

Herr Paul SCHNITKER  
Präsident des Zentralverbandes  
des Deutschen Handwerks

Dr. Jürgen STAHLMANN  
Hauptgeschäftsführer des Bundesverbandes  
des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels

Dr. Hans-Jürgen WICK  
Generalsekretär des  
Deutschen Raiffeisenverbandes e.V.

Prof. Dr. Klaus Benedict von DER DECKEN  
Direktor am Institut für Reaktorbauelemente  
der Kernforschungsanlage Jülich GmbH

κ. Αθανάσιος ΑΛΕΞΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ  
Α: Αντιπρόεδρος Βιοτεχνικού  
Επιμελητηρίου Αθήνας

κ. Στυλιανός ΜΠΑΣΙΑΝΑΣ  
Πρόεδρος Γενικής Συνομοσπονδίας  
Αγροτικών Συλλόγων Ελλάδας

κα Άννα ΜΠΡΕΔΗΜΑ  
Δικηγόρος  
Σύμβουλος Ένωσης Ελλήνων Εφοπλιστών

κ. Γεώργιος ΜΠΡΕΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ  
Γραμματέας Οικονομικού  
Γενικής Συνομοσπονδίας Εργατών Ελλάδας

κ. Γεώργιος ΝΤΑΣΣΗΣ  
Ειδικός Συνεργάτης Γενικής Συνομοσπονδίας  
Εργατών Ελλάδας

κ. Φιλώτας ΚΑΖΑΖΗΣ  
Σύνδεσμος Ελληνικών Βιομηχανιών

κ. Δημήτριος ΚΙΤΣΙΟΣ  
Πρόεδρος Εκτελεστικής Επιτροπής της  
ΑΔΕΔΥ

κ. Αθανάσιος ΠΕΤΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ  
Εμπορικός Σύλλογος Αθήνας

κ. Σωτήρης ΠΟΛΥΖΟΣ  
Α: Αντιπρόεδρος του Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου  
της ΠΑΣΕΓΕΣ

κ. Γεώργιος ΡΑΥΤΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ  
Πρόεδρος Γενικής Συνομοσπονδίας Εργατών  
Ελλάδας

κ. Νικόλαος ΒΑΣΙΛΑΡΑΣ  
Μέλος του Εμπορικού και Βιομηχανικού  
Επιμελητηρίου Ρόδου

κ. Θεόδωρος ΒΛΑΣΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ  
Οικονομολόγος  
Μέλος του Διοικητικού Συμβουλίου του  
Ελληνικού Κέντρου Παραγωγικότητας

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Secretario General de la Confederación  
Española de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa

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Asesor Económico de la Comisión Ejecutiva  
Confederal de la Unión General de Trabajadores  
(UGT)

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Consumidores (ASGECO)

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Internacional por Carretera (ASTIC)

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Obrera Estatal del Banco Central

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Miembro del Consejo Nacional de Euzco Langileen  
Alkartasuna - Solidaridad de Trabajadores Vascos

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(UFC)

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Grupo cooperativismo industrial (ULARCO)

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Industria y Navegación de Málaga

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Subdirector de Relaciones con las Comunidades  
Europeas del Instituto Nacional de Industria

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Cofradías de Pescadores

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de Banca Privada (AEB)

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nales de la Federación Estatal del Metal de la  
Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras

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Transporte y Comunicaciones de la Confederación  
Sindical de Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO)

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Secretario de Acción Institucional de la Comisión  
Ejecutiva de la Unión General de Trabajadores  
(UGT)

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des petites et moyennes entreprises (CGPME)

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associations familiales (UNAF)  
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et social

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Directeur des Affaires européennes et  
internationales de l'Assemblée permanente  
des chambres d'agriculture (APCA)

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Président de la Chambre syndicale de la  
sidérurgie  
Membre délégué du CNPF aux Affaires  
européennes

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Secrétaire confédéral de la Confédération  
française démocratique du travail (CFDT)

M. Guy DRILLEAUD  
Secrétaire général de la Confédération  
française des travailleurs chrétiens (CFTC)

M. Maurice DRUINEN  
Administrateur de la Fédération nationale  
des syndicates d'exploitants agricoles  
(FNSEA)

M. André DUNET  
Collaborateur du bureau de la  
Confédération générale du travail (CGT)

M. André LAUR  
Président de la Confédération nationale  
de la mutualité, de la coopération et  
du crédit agricoles (CNMCCA)

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de l'artisanat et des métiers (CNAM)

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Secrétaire confédéral de Force ouvrière

M. Gilles NUGYERE  
Vice-président du Centre national des  
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M. Robert PELLETTIER  
Secrétaire général de l'Association  
française des établissements de crédit

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Membre du Conseil exécutif du Conseil  
national du patronat français (CNPF)  
Conseiller du Directoire de la Société  
PEUGEOT  
Secrétaire général du Comité des  
constructeurs d'automobile du Marché commun

M. Jacques RIBIERE  
Directeur général de la Compagnie générale  
maritime et financière

M. Jean ROUZIER  
Secrétaire confédéral de Force ouvrière  
(CGT - FO)

M. Michel SAIU  
Secrétaire national de la Confédération  
générale des cadres

M. Henry SALMON  
Architecte  
Membre du bureau du Conseil économique et  
social français  
Secrétaire général de l'Union nationale  
des associations de professions libérales  
(UNAPI)

M. François STAEDELIN  
Expert du Secteur économique de la  
Confédération française démocratique  
du travail (CFDT)

FRANCE (suite)

- XXVIII -

15/16.IX.86

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Collaborateur du Bureau confédéral de la  
Confédération générale du travail (CGT)

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Président du Conseil économique et social  
français

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Président de la Chambre de commerce et  
d'industrie de Strasbourg et du Bas-Rhin

M. Joseph YVERNEAU  
Administrateur de la Fédération nationale  
des syndicats d'exploitants agricoles  
(FNSEA)

- XXIX -

15/16.IX.86

IRELAND

Mr John F. CARROLL  
General President  
Irish Transport and General Workers Union

Mr Donal CASHMAN  
Honorary Officer (ex President)  
Irish Farmers Association

Mr John Donovan COYLE  
Deputy President  
Chambers of Commerce of Ireland

Mr Henry J. CURLIS  
General and Municipal Workers Union

Mr Sean KELLY  
Honorary Officer (ex President)  
Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association

Mr John N. KENNA  
Director of Transport and Foreign Trade  
Confederation of Irish Industry

Mr Patrick MURPHY  
Assistant General Secretary  
Federated Workers' Union of Ireland

Mr A. Gordon PEARSON,  
Member of National Executive Council  
Federated Union of Employers

Mr Tomas ROSEINGRAVE  
Consultant with and former National Director  
Muintir na Tire



ITALIA

Sig. Andrea AMATO  
Confederazione generale italiana del lavoro (CGIL)

Dott. Romolo ARENA  
INTERSIND

Dott. Edoardo BAGLIANO  
Confindustria

Dott. Enzo BELTRAMI  
Confcommercio  
Presidente dell'associazione italiana commercio chimico

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Confederazione italiana sindacati lavoratori (CISL)

Sig. Walter BRIGANTI  
Lega nazionale cooperative e mutue

Sig. Giambattista CAVAZZUTI  
Confederazione italiana sindacati lavoratori (CISL)

Sig. Luigi DELLA CROCE  
Unione italiana del lavoro (UIL)

Sig. Francesco DRAGO  
Unione italiana del lavoro (UIL)

Dott. Umberto EMO CAPODILISTA  
Federazione italiana consorzi agrari

Sig. Giuseppe FRANDI  
Confederazione italiana sindacati lavoratori (CISL)

Dott. Francesco FRESI  
Confagricoltura  
Consigliere delle questioni comunitarie

Dott. Manlio GERMOZZI  
Confartigianato

Sig. Walter LUCHETTI  
Confederazione nazionale coltivatori diretti

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Sig. Francesco SERRA CARACCILO  
Membro della giunta esecutiva e di coordinamento della confcoltivatori

Dott. Remo MAINETTI  
Ente nazionale idrocarburi (ENI)

Dott. Alberto MASPRONE  
Confindustria

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Confederazione cooperative italiane

Sig. Felice ORSI  
Confederazione generale italiana del lavoro (CGIL)

Signora Beatrice RANGONI MACHIAVELLI  
Comitato consumatori

Dott. Aldo ROMOLI  
Confindustria

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Unione italiana del lavoro (UIL)  
Segretario generale unione nazionale dipendenti enti locali

Sig. Leo SOLARI  
Vice Presidente e delegato generale della sezione italiana Ceep  
(Centro europeo delle imprese pubbliche)

Sig. Enrico VERCELLINO  
Confederazione generale italiana del lavoro (CGIL)

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M. Mathias BERNS  
Secrétaire général de la Centrale  
paysanne luxembourgeoise

M. René BLESER  
Trésorier et membre du Comité-Directeur  
de la Confédération générale du travail  
du Luxembourg

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Directeur adjoint de la Chambre de  
Commerce

M. Marcel GLESENER  
Président national de la Confédération  
des syndicats chrétiens

M. Eugène MULLER  
Directeur de la Chambre des métiers  
du Luxembourg

M. Hubert SCHDEPGES  
Membre du Comité-Directeur de la  
Fédération des employés privés

NEDERLAND

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Burgemeester van Katwijk

Drs. T. ETTY  
Beleidsmedewerker internationale Zaken  
van de Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV)

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Secretaris,  
Raad voor het Midden en Kleinbedrijf

Drs. G.H.E. HILKENS  
Voorzitter van de Consumenten Commissie  
voor Europa (CCE)

Ir. J. NIEUWENHUIZE

Mr. Hp. PH. H. NOORDWAL  
Adviseur Internationale Zaken  
Verbond van Nederlandse Ondernemingen (VNO)

Mr. B. PRONK  
Stafmedewerker voor Buitenlandse  
Aangelegenheden van het Christelijk  
Nationaal Vakverbond (CNV)

Mr. P.A.A. SPIJKERS  
Algemeen bestuurder van de  
Industriebond FNV

Mr. U. TUKKER

Mr. G.C. VAN DAM

Drs. J.M.W. VAN GREUNSVEN  
Verbandsbestuurder van de  
Federatie Nederlandse  
Vakbeweging (FNV)

Mr. J. VAN DER VEEN

PORTUGAL

Sr. Artur Luís ALVES CONDE  
Associação Portuguesa dos Economistas (APE)

Sr. Manuel António ARAÚJO DOS SANTOS  
União Geral de Trabalhadores (UGT)

Sr. Augusto Gil BENSABAT FERRAZ DA SILVA  
Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses-  
- Intersindical (CGTP-IN)

Sr. José BENTO GONÇALVES  
Confederação Nacional das Cooperativas Agrícolas de  
Portugal (CCRL - CONFAGRI)

Sr. Manuel CABEÇADAS ATAÍDE FERREIRA  
Associação Portuguesa para a Defesa do Consumidor (DECO)

Sr. Pedro José de CARVALHO VIDAL  
Confederação da Agricultura Portuguesa (CAP)

Sr. Luís Alberto Garcia FERRERO MORALES  
Associação Industrial Portuguesa

Sr. João António GOMES PROENÇA  
União Geral de Trabalhadores (UGT)

Sr. Vasco Manuel LOBO BRANDÃO RODRIGUES CAL  
Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses-  
- Intersindical (CGTP-IN)

Sr. António Ernesto NETO DA SILVA  
Confederação da Indústria Portuguesa (CIP)

Sr. Rui Herlander ROJO GONÇALVES  
Confederação do Comércio Português (CCP)

Sr. Manuel Maria SA COUTINHO DE LENCASTRE  
Associação de Hotéis de Portugal

9041 f/86 (Presse 133) ANNEXE III

.../...

UNITED KINGDOM

Mr Wilfred ASPINAL  
Executive Director  
Managerial, Professional and  
Staff Liaison Group

Professor William BLACK  
Former Professor of Economics  
Queens University  
Belfast

Mrs E. BLATCH, CBE  
Leader of Cambridgeshire  
County Council

Mr Jack R. BODDY, MBE  
General Secretary  
National Union of Agricultural  
and Allied Workers

Mr Ian M. CAMPBELL, CVO F Eng, FICE  
Chairman  
Scottish Railways Board

Mr Campbell CHRISTIE  
General Secretary  
Scottish Trades Union Congress

Mr John A. DE NORMANN  
Director  
Executive Committee of the National  
Council of Building Material Producers

Miss Ella G. DODD  
Board member  
Northern Engineering Industries Parsons Ltd

Mr Kenneth J. GARDNER, MA, FRSC  
Chairman  
Mars European Food Legislation Committee

9041 f/86 (Presse 133) ANNEXE III

.../...

UNITED KINGDOM (suite)

Mr Eric A.B. HAMMOND, OBE  
General Secretary  
Electrical, Electronic,  
Telecommunications and Plumbing Union

Mr Colin A. HANCOCK  
Company Director  
Adviser to Enterprise and  
Deregulation Unit of the  
Department of Employment

Mr Tom JENKINS  
Assistant Secretary  
Trades Union Congress  
International Department

Miss Ada MADDOX  
National Organising Officer  
National Association of  
Local Government Officers

Mr R.J. MORELAND  
Company Director and Management Consultant

Mr William G. POETON  
President  
Union of Independent Companies

Dr Anne ROBINSON  
Senior Lecturer in Politics  
University College  
Cardiff

Mr Alex R. SMITH  
General Secretary  
National Union of Tailors and  
Garment Workers

Mr Larry J. SMITH, OBE  
Executive Officer  
Transport and General Workers' Union

Mr G.H. SPEIRS  
Secretary  
Convention of Scottish Local Authorities

UNITED KINGDOM (suite)

Dr P. STORIE-PUGH, CBE, MC, TD, DL  
Former President  
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

Mr M.P. STRAUSS  
Co-ordinating Director (Policy)  
National Farmers Union

Mr Keith W. TAMLIN  
Secretary  
Mail Order Traders' Association

Mr F.J. WHITWORTH  
Deputy Director General  
General Council of British Shipping

Mrs A. WILLIAMS, MBE  
President  
National Federation of Consumer Groups

Bruxelles, le 12 septembre 1986.

NOTE BIO(86) 236 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

PREPARATION CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES (F. LE BAIL)

Le Conseil Affaires Générales débutera lundi 15 septembre à 10 H et se prolongera le 16 septembre par la tenue du Conseil d'Association CEE/Turquie.

Le Conseil traitera des cinq grandes questions ayant trait aux relations extérieures :

- Relations avec les Etats-Unis

Le Conseil devra se prononcer sur l'accord intervenu entre M. DE CLERCQ et M. YEUTTER le 11 août dernier dans le cadre du conflit pâtes/agrumes. Cet accord, qui prévoit la reconnaissance par les Etats-Unis des accords méditerranéens de la Communauté, des concessions réciproques sur un certain nombre de produits agricoles, fait toujours l'objet de réserves de la part de 3 délégations. Toutefois, ces réserves sont de nature interne et ne mettent pas en cause le contenu de l'accord du mois d'août.

- Relations avec les pays de l'AELE

Le Conseil devrait adopter une déclaration soulignant l'importance des relations entre la Communauté et les pays de l'AELE et sa détermination pour consolider et renforcer la coopération mutuelle.

- Politique méditerranéenne de la Communauté élargie

Le COREPER se réunit aujourd'hui encore pour tenter de rapprocher les points de vue sur le mandat à donner à la Commission pour négocier avec les pays tiers méditerranéens l'adaptation de leurs accords pour tenir compte de l'élargissement. A ce jour, la réserve espagnole n'est toujours pas levée et si un accord n'intervient pas au COREPER le Conseil devra continuer la discussion sur ce point.

- Relations avec la Turquie

Le Conseil continuera la préparation du Conseil d'Association CEE/Turquie. Ce Conseil d'Association, qui se tiendra le mardi 16, revêt une importance particulière puisqu'il s'agit de la première réunion de ce type avec la Turquie depuis 1980, date à laquelle le dialogue avec ce pays avait été interrompu. Ce Conseil marquera donc le début de la normalisation des rapports entre la Communauté et la Turquie. Il consistera en un échange de vues général sur les relations Communauté/Turquie et ne traitera d'aucun problème spécifique au fond.

A ce stade, il existe une réserve générale grecque sur l'ordre du jour du Conseil d'Association. Les Ministres auront l'occasion de rediscuter de cette réserve lors du déjeuner de lundi.

- Afrique du Sud

Dans le cadre de la coopération politique, les douze devraient se prononcer sur les sanctions à appliquer à l'égard de ce pays. Au cas où ils parviendraient à un consensus, les douze se transformeraient en Conseil afin d'adopter des mesures communautaires à ce sujet. Dans cette hypothèse, la Commission se tient prête à faire des propositions.

Matériel diffusé lors du rendez-vous de midi du 12 septembre 1986

Calendrier

IP 418 Résumé discours de M. Narjes à la "Conférence sur le futur des télécommunications" à Madrid

IP 419 Résumé discours M. Clinton Davis sur la pollution

MEMO 101 - CEE/Turquie

IP 420 - Cheysson en Tunisie

MEMO 100 - Première réunion Comité mixte recherche Finlance/CE

Amitiés.

 C. STATHOPOULOS.

Bruxelles, le 16 septembre 1986

NOTE BIO (86) 238 suite 1 et fin AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC. AUX MEMBRES DU SERVICE DU PORTE-PAROLE

CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES DES 15/16 SEPTEMBRE (G. ANQUIL)

Cette réunion n'a pas été véritablement couronnée de succès.

La seule décision positive concerne les relations avec les pays de l'AELE : à l'occasion du neuvième rapport du COREPER sur la coopération entre la Communauté et les pays de l'AELE, le Conseil a adopté une déclaration mettant l'accent sur la nécessité d'une coopération étroite entre la Communauté et les pays de la Zone de Libre Echange Européenne et sur l'extension de cette coopération à de nouveaux domaines, notamment les secteurs de la Recherche et de Développement, les services financiers, la suppression des entraves techniques. Lors de la discussion, il a été suggéré que la Commission prenne contact de façon informelle avec les pays de l'AELE sur les étapes de la mise en oeuvre du grand marché d'ici 1992.

En revanche, ont été renvoyés au COREPER deux sujets importants: l'approbation par le Conseil de l'accord du 10 août entre la Communauté et les Etats-Unis sur le problème pâtes/agrumes, d'une part ; d'autre part, le mandat à donner à la Commission pour la négociation avec les pays tiers méditerranéens concernant l'adaptation des accords avec ces pays afin de tenir compte de l'élargissement.

Sur le premier point, l'Italie, l'Espagne et la Grèce ont soulevé des difficultés, alors que la présidence et la plupart des participants ont insisté sur l'urgence d'enterrer l'accord CEE/Etats-Unis négocié par la Commission et de "donner un signe" au moment de la réunion ministérielle du GATT à Punta del Este. Pour l'essentiel, les trois pays membres qui manifestent des réticences demandent une meilleure répartition des charges que comporte cet accord, et l'adoption de modalités internes à la Communauté permettant d'améliorer leur situation, principalement dans le domaine des agrumes pour l'Italie, et des amandes pour l'Espagne. Au nom de la Commission, M. Andriessen a proposé sur le premier point un engagement formel de prendre des mesures de sauvegarde du marché communautaire et de promotion de débouchés pour les agrumes, si le marché de ces produits sensibles était perturbé. Sur le second point, il a proposé de réduire le droit de douane sur les amandes importées par les Dix en provenance d'Espagne de façon à ce qu'il ne s'élève qu'à 1% (ce qui maintiendrait une préférence communautaire pour les amandes espagnoles face aux amandes américaines qui supportent un droit de 2% pour un contingent de 45.000 tonnes, selon l'accord CEE/USA).

L'Italie, l'Espagne et le Portugal n'ont pu considérer les propositions de la Commission comme suffisantes pour lever leurs réserves. La présidence a donc renvoyé le problème au COREPER, en demandant à la Commission de travailler avec les trois pays

concernés à trouver une solution satisfaisante pour ces derniers. En même temps, M. Howe a manifesté sa vive inquiétude à propos de ce retard à enterrer le résultat des négociations CEE/USA de l'été (toutes les délégations ont rendu hommage au travail de la Commission dans ce domaine) et des réactions négatives possibles de Washington à ce propos. Aussi la présidence a-t-elle souhaité émettre un message clair à l'égard des Etats-Unis pour leur indiquer que la Communauté ne veut pas réouvrir les négociations, mais doit encore résoudre quelques problèmes internes avant que le Conseil puisse donner son feu vert définitif.

Au nom de la Commission, le Vice-Président Andriessen a exprimé le regret de ne pouvoir arriver maintenant à une solution définitive et la volonté de poursuivre activement des consultations avec les Etats membres intéressés pour trouver une issue dans un délai raisonnable.

En ce qui concerne le mandat pour les négociations avec les pays tiers méditerranéens, les difficultés sont venues de l'Espagne et du Portugal.

Le premier de ces pays a soulevé notamment le problème du "mécanisme complémentaire aux échanges" prévu dans l'accord d'adhésion et qui, selon lui, entrave des ventes espagnoles vers les Dix. Quant au Portugal, il s'est inquiété principalement des concessions proposées par la présidence en faveur de certains produits agricoles des îles Canaries qui concurrenceraient ses propres ventes sur le territoire communautaire.

Au nom de la Commission, M. Cheysson a tout d'abord indiqué que ces deux dossiers n'ont aucun rapport avec le problème en discussion. D'autre part, lorsque des problèmes concrets se sont posés pour les ventes espagnoles, du fait du mécanisme compensatoire aux échanges, lors des derniers mois, la Commission a trouvé très rapidement des solutions satisfaisantes. Enfin, trop de temps a déjà été perdu et il est urgent de reprendre les négociations avec les pays tiers méditerranéens, tant pour des raisons concrètes (par exemple des exportations d'huile d'olive en provenance de Tunisie) que sur le plan politique car la crédibilité de la Communauté est en jeu.

Malgré les efforts de M. Cheysson pour lever les réserves espagnoles et portugaises (auxquelles s'est ajoutée la préoccupation française de voir lier des dossiers qui n'ont aucune raison de l'être) la présidence a également renvoyé ce problème au COREPER. M. Cheysson a fait inscrire au procès verbal deux déclarations de la Commission : la première concerne l'engagement de cette institution de faire le nécessaire pour résoudre les problèmes pratiques découlant du fonctionnement du mécanisme compensatoire aux échanges, selon les cas, à mesure qu'ils se présenteront - et notamment la question des pommes de terre de primeur d'ici le 1er janvier 1987 ; la seconde concerne les problèmes soulevés par la délégation portugaise en ce qui concerne les îles Canaries et comporte notamment un engagement de suspendre totalement ou partiellement les droits de douane sur les importations d'avocats en provenance du Portugal, dans la mesure où les conditions économiques l'exigeraient.

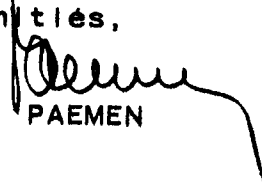


Par delà, dans ce domaine également, un signe a été émis à l'égard de nos partenaires extérieurs : M. Cheysson a indiqué qu'il saisirait toutes les occasions possibles pour informer les pays du sud-méditerranéen que le mandat de négociations que recevra un jour la Commission constituera la limite ultime de la position communautaire dans ce domaine. En même temps, il a annoncé son intention de faire face aux problèmes particuliers de l'huile d'olive tunisienne et de présenter, au nom de la Commission, des propositions pour un régime autonome afin de sauvegarder les débouchés de la Tunisie sur le marché communautaire (20.000 tonnes d'huile font déjà l'objet d'un tel régime et une extension possible jusqu'à un total de 48.000 tonnes pourrait être demandé par la Commission en fonction de l'évolution de la récolte tunisienne).

Le Conseil a encore enregistré une déclaration de cinq pays (Danemark, Grèce, Irlande, Luxembourg, Portugal) concernant les précautions à prendre lors de l'implantation de centrales nucléaires à proximité de frontières ou de zones d'habitation (ceci en liaison avec l'adoption des objectifs énergétiques d'ici 1995). Il a également enregistré une déclaration de l'Espagne et du Portugal indiquant que ces pays ne veulent pas supporter les charges financières de l'apurement des dettes du système régulateur de l'étain, au cas où le budget communautaire devrait prendre une part de ces charges.

Au titre de la coopération politique, les ministres ont pris deux décisions:

- A la demande de la délégation française, une réunion des ministres de l'Intérieur (type "TRØEVI") sera convoquée le 25 septembre pour renforcer encore la cohésion communautaire dans la lutte contre le terrorisme;
- En ce qui concerne l'Afrique du Sud, après de longues délibérations, les ministres ont fini par se mettre d'accord sur un embargo des investissements, des importations de fer et d'acier et de pièces d'or, dont la mise en oeuvre doit être encore précisée par le représentant permanent et le comité de coopération politique. En ce qui concerne les importations de charbon en provenance d'Afrique du Sud, une majorité des participants étaient favorables à un embargo si un consensus pouvait être atteint; la présidence du Conseil continuera à rechercher ce consensus sur la base des conclusions du Conseil européen de La Haye des 26-27 juin 1986.

Amitiés,  
  
 H. PAEMEN