

**COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES**

688th meeting of the Council

- General Affairs -

Brussels, 2 February 1981

President: Mr. van der Stee  
Netherlands Minister of Finance

The official press release was unavailable. A summary of the meeting has been reproduced from the Bulletin of the European Communities, No. 2-1981

Table 4 — Council meetings in February

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
688th Brussels 16.2.1981	Economics and finance	Mr van der Stee, Netherlands Minister of Finance	Mr Ortoli and Mr Tugendhat, Vice-Presidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Community loans.</i> Agreement on technical matters; ceiling for loans fixed at 6 000 million ECU.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• <i>Economic situation in the Community.</i> Preparation for March quarterly review.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• <i>Agricultural prices.</i> Exchange of views on economic and financial aspects of 1981/82 price proposals.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>

### Economic situation

2.1.3. At its 16 February meeting the Council discussed recent developments in the economic situation in the Community and asked the Commission to take account of the views expressed in preparing the first quarterly examination, provided for in the Decision on convergence, which the Council will be holding on 16 March.

## 3. Community loans to provide balance-of-payments support

### Adjusting the mechanism

1.3.1. On 16 February the Council reached agreement on the outstanding points regarding adjustment of the Community loan mechanism set up in 1975 to support the balances of payments of Community Member States.<sup>1</sup> The agreement<sup>2</sup> is an outcome of the

general review of the problems involved in recycling oil producers' surpluses which the Community has been carrying out since mid-1980.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 46, 20.2.1975.

<sup>2</sup> Which was the subject of a Regulation adopted by the Council on 16 March: OJ L 73, 19.3.1981.

### Community loans and oil problems

1.3.2. The sharp and repeated increases in oil prices have given rise to major balance-of-payments disequilibria, and this situation involves risks for the stability of the international economic and financial system; the European Council meeting in Luxembourg in April 1980<sup>1</sup> and in Venice in June 1980<sup>2</sup> therefore stressed the need to step up international and Community action on recycling.

On 3 November 1980, following the policy debate on these problems by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 20 October, and on the basis of a report by the Monetary Committee, the Commission presented a proposal for a Regulation adjusting the Community loan mechanism designed to support the balances of payments of Community Member States.<sup>3</sup> Parliament delivered its opinion on the proposal on 19 December.<sup>4</sup>

1.3.3. The adjustments proposed by the Commission do not affect the general design of the mechanism: they are confined to the way in which it operates. The principle is still that the Community will use its credit standing to borrow funds on the markets or direct from non-Community countries and financial institutions and to on-lend the funds raised to any Member State in balance-of-payments difficulties caused by the increase in prices of petroleum products. The purpose of the adjustments is to allow the mechanism to provide early, rapid and flexible support.

#### The new arrangements

1.3.4. In future, any Member State seeking a loan will first have to draw up its own adjustment programme, which it must submit to the Council in support of its loan application and which it must undertake to comply with. After examining the programme and the situation of the Member State, the Council will lay down the economic policy conditions attaching to the loan. The conditions must be such as to restore an acceptable balance-of-payments situation and must be adapted to the gravity of the situation in the Member State and to the way in which it develops.

It is the Council's responsibility to decide whether the loan is to be granted, what

economic policy conditions are to be attached and how it is to be disbursed. Since the Commission is empowered to contract the relevant loans, additional Council action authorizing the Commission to negotiate the loans and determining their financial terms will no longer be required.

1.3.5. The new arrangements also provide for greater flexibility in the choice of borrowing and lending techniques: loans granted may carry an early repayment option; the five-year minimum average duration of borrowing operations has been abolished; the loans granted may be disbursed in several instalments; the specific mechanism for possible refinancing by the Member States has not been renewed, the guarantee system thus being aligned on that of the Community's other financial instruments.

1.3.6. The final two outstanding points settled by the Council concerned the ceiling for borrowings and the voting rules.

As regards the first point, the outstanding amount of the borrowings authorized under the mechanism has been set at 6 000 million ECU in principal. Although it is somewhat below the figure of 7 000 million ECU proposed by the Commission, this amount represents a significant increase in the funds that can be raised. In the initial Regulation dating from 1975, borrowing operations were limited to the equivalent of USD 3 000 million, this amount covering principal and interest payments. Once the 6 000 million ECU ceiling has been reached, new borrowings will be possible as and when repayments are made.

As regards the voting rules, implementing decisions—on whether to grant the loans and on the relevant economic policy conditions—will be taken by the Council acting unanimously and not by a qualified majority as proposed by the Commission.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 1.1.6.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1980, point 1.1.4.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 308, 26.11.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, point 1.2.8.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 346, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.3.12.

## 2. Agricultural price proposals for 1981/82

1.2.1. Price increases ranging from 4 to 12% are recommended in the proposals on agricultural prices for 1981/82 which the Commission sent to the Council on 20 February.<sup>1</sup> The proposals are accompanied by a set of new measures designed to ensure greater control over expenditure and to restore market unity by a substantial reduction in the monetary compensatory amounts.

The Council began its examination of the measures on 23 February;<sup>1</sup> it should reach a decision once it has received Parliament's opinion and has agreed to set the prices at a meeting scheduled for 30 and 31 March.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.42.

Bull. EC 2-1981

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### Farm price proposals

1.2.2. The Commission's proposals are summarized below.

#### Price increase needed

The increase in support prices and aid to producers, which is needed to halt the decline in farmers' incomes, varies from 4 to 12%, depending on the product. The Commission also had to take account of the market situation and budgetary constraints.

#### Producers' financial responsibility

The price increases proposed by the Commission are linked to the wider application of the new principle of co-responsibility, whereby producers bear part of the financial cost entailed by increases in production, since it is impossible in such circumstances to maintain a system of open-ended guarantees. Measures placing some financial responsibility on producers are proposed for the cereals, oilseeds, olive oil, milk, beef and veal, processed fruit and vegetables and tobacco sectors (the proposals relating to sugar<sup>1</sup> already embody this approach). As the Commission stated in its 'Reflections on the common agricultural policy',<sup>2</sup> this is the only way to reconcile the budgetary constraints with the need to achieve market equilibrium and maintain the level of agricultural incomes.

#### Significant reduction in positive monetary compensatory amounts

The positive monetary compensatory amounts should be reduced by five points in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, where they amount to 8.8% and 18.2% respectively. For the Benelux countries, the Commission proposes that the existing positive MCAs, currently 1.7%, should be abolished. This alignment of the green rates with the real rates of exchange should not only enable new progress to be made towards restoring market unity but should also make a useful contribution towards restraining the excessive increase in certain types of production and, consequently, in budgetary expenditure.

#### No increase in budgetary appropriations for 1981

No increase in budgetary appropriations for expenditure on market support in 1981 will be necessary since any extra expenditure will be financed by the economies that the Commission has managed to make in its running of the system and by the upward movement of the world markets for several products. As regards the budget outlook for 1982, the rate of increase in expenditure by the EAGGF Guarantee Section ought to remain below the rate of increase in the Communities' own resources, provided that the Council adopts the proposed measures whereby producers would be partly responsible for financing the disposal of increased production in certain sectors. In this connection, the Commission stresses that it would have to review the general level of price increases if the wider application of the co-responsibility principle were not accepted.

#### Limited impact on consumer prices

The impact of the proposed price increases on the level of consumer prices for foodstuffs has been calculated to be about 2.5%, which is well below the expected rate of inflation for 1981 of 9.8%.

#### Price proposals: modulated increases<sup>3</sup>

1.2.3. The price proposals for 1981/82 are presented at a time of economic crisis, the effects of which are being increasingly felt by agriculture. As a result of the sharp rise in the prices of farm inputs (12% up in 1980), together with the Community policy of moderate increases in common prices, agricultural incomes per person employed dropped by 8.9% in real terms in 1980, compared with a 1.8% drop in 1979, in spite of a substantial increase in production.

By virtue of the very moderate price policy followed over the last two years, agriculture has already made a significant contribution

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 271, 18.10.1980; Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.1.49.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1980, points 1.5.2 and 1.5.3; Supplement 6/80 — Bull. EC.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.42; Table 3.

to the fight against inflation. If the Community wishes to avoid the risk of serious social and economic problems in the agricultural sector and to enable agriculture to continue making its contribution to the general economy, it will have to allow for an appreciable increase in agricultural prices. However, the market situation for certain products and the budgetary constraints require that the increases should be modulated so as to maintain a proper market balance and to prevent any uncontrolled increase in expenditure in the Community budget.

For cereals (other than rice), where production has been expanding rapidly for the last five years, the Commission proposes a modulated increase in prices so as to bring down the cost of exports and encourage internal consumption, particularly in animal feed, where cereals have to compete with imported substitute products. While accepting a 9% rise in the target prices for feed grains (barley and maize) and an 8% rise for common wheat, the Commission proposes that the single common intervention price for feed grains should rise by only 6%, so as to encourage sales to the internal and external markets. While accepting a 6% increase in the reference price for common wheat of average bread-making quality in order to maintain the relationship with feed wheat, the Commission proposes that the reference price for the minimum quality, intervention stocks of which are on the increase, should be raised by only 4%. These proposals are accompanied by new standards for determining the quality of wheat, so that an end can be brought to the present situation where substantial quantities of low-quality wheat qualify for the same aid as wheat of high bread-making quality.

The situation of the beef and veal and milk markets, which alone account for 53% of all expenditure on market support, requires that the price increase for these products should be as small as possible. At the same time, more than two-thirds of the farms in the Community (in many cases the smallest and poorest farms) keep beef or dairy cattle. The Commission proposes a phased increase in prices: 6% at the beginning of the marketing

year, rising to 8% for milk from 16 September and to 9% for beef and veal at the beginning of December. This two-stage increase should make it possible to prevent a sudden impact on consumer prices or the budget. In the milk sector, now that stocks of dairy products have been considerably reduced, the Commission intends to follow a restrictive policy on consumer subsidies but without jeopardizing internal outlets. In the beef and veal sector, the premium for maintaining suckler cows would be increased by 8%, while the calving premium granted in Italy would be phased out over the next three marketing years.

For some products, where the situation on the market warrants it, the Commission proposes a price increase of approximately 10%. This is the case, for example, with oilseeds (the highest increase being 12% for sunflower oil), rice, pigmeat (9%) and fresh fruit and vegetables (for which the increase ranges between 8% and 10%). Where production is already subject to certain controls, the Commission also proposes price increases of 10% for wine (except for certain types of white wine) and 8.6% for sugar (including increased reimbursement of storage costs). For olive oil the Commission proposes a 10% increase in the producer target price, while restricting the rise in the intervention price to 6% in order to discourage offers of substantial quantities for intervention. The production aid would be increased by 7.5%, pending certain improvements in the present control arrangements. In the case of sheepmeat, for which prices were fixed only recently (October 1980), the Commission proposes a 6% increase.

#### Co-responsibility: the precondition for the price increases

1.2.4. In its 'Reflections on the common agricultural policy'<sup>1</sup> the Commission concluded that the real advantages of such a policy, both in guaranteeing farm prices and in ensuring supplies to consumers, should be safeguarded by more general application of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1980, points 1.5.2 and 1.5.3; Supplement 6/80 — Bull. EC.

the principle that producers should bear at least part of the financial responsibility for the disposal of production in excess of an agreed quantity. Support prices for basic quantities could thus be increased to take account of increased production costs and the need to raise agricultural incomes without encouraging the production of further surpluses or worsening the present budgetary situation.

1.2.5. As far as milk is concerned, the principle of the producer's financial responsibility has been accepted and applied by the Council since 1977 in the form of a co-responsibility levy, which now amounts to 2% of the target price; for 1981/82 the Commission proposes that this levy should be applied at the same rate and subject to the same exemptions — that is, the hill-farming and other less-favoured areas. The Council had also adopted the principle that an additional levy would be charged if the quantity of milk produced in 1980 was greater than that produced in 1979 by 1.5% or more;<sup>1</sup> the levy was to be fixed so as to cover the costs incurred by the Community in disposing of the extra quantities of milk. Since milk supplies were 2.6% up in 1980, the Commission proposes that the additional levy be applied at the rate of 8.8 ECU per 100 kg of milk treated or processed by dairies in 1981/82 in excess of the average quantities treated or processed in 1979/80 and 1980/81, as an effective deterrent to any further increase in milk production. The levy would be collected at the dairies. Exemptions would be granted only in hill-farming areas, the south of Italy and Greece, and for milk used to increase manufacture of certain fresh products. Moreover, to discourage the expansion of production by large-scale farms, the basic levy would be trebled in the case of milk from holdings supplying more than 15 000 kg per hectare under fodder crops.

1.2.6. The co-responsibility principle has already been adopted in the sugar sector. The Commission proposals<sup>2</sup> for the new organization of the sugar market provide for a maximum additional levy of 37.5% on the B quota to finance the cost of disposal, if necessary.

The Commission is now proposing that this principle should be extended to other sectors — cereals in particular. Given the relatively high price levels and rising productivity in this sector, there is reason to expect a further increase in production. Producer co-responsibility would take the form of a 1% drop in the intervention price (the reference price in the case of bread-making wheat) for every 1% by which production exceeded certain basic quantities, provided that the total drop in the intervention price did not exceed 5%. Since the market normally reacts to variations in the support prices, the cost of export refunds would diminish in line with the cost of intervention buying. The Commission proposes that the basic quantities should be based on average production over the last three years.

1.2.7. In the beef and veal sector, the Commission finds that the rigid and non-selective system of intervention buying has encouraged the consumption of pigmeat and poultrymeat, which are subject to a very light form of market organization. The result has been the accumulation of intervention stocks of beef and veal, now amounting to some 300 000 tonnes, despite record exports. The Commission considers that producer co-responsibility should take the form of more restricted and selective intervention buying during the year so that Community production can be marketed normally, though the average level of prices should not be appreciably affected.

1.2.8. In the oilseeds sector, colza oil may prove difficult to sell both on the Community market and on the world market. The Commission considers it necessary to introduce a co-responsibility system similar to that for cereal producers: that is, support prices would be reduced by a fixed amount for each percent by which oil production exceeded a basic quantity, which would be fixed in advance.

1.2.9. Lastly, the Commission plans to apply the co-responsibility principle to three

<sup>1</sup> Fourteenth General Report, point 342.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 271, 18.10.1980; Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.1.49.

sectors which receive direct aid and where production has been considerably expanded (processed fruit and vegetables) or where marketing difficulties have entailed substantial intervention costs (olive oil and tobacco). As regards olive oil, the Commission proposes that the aid to producers should be reduced proportionately for all quantities produced in excess of a maximum figure, which would be fixed at 700 000 tonnes for the next three marketing years. As regards processed fruit and vegetables, aid would be granted only for the processing of certain quantities, the main products concerned being tomato concentrate, peeled tomatoes and peaches in syrup. In the tobacco sector, provision is made for special measures to reduce intervention buying of certain varieties production of which has expanded far beyond the quantities which can actually be marketed.

### Financial implications

1.2.10. The financial implications of the Commission's proposals have to be seen both for the current year and for a full 12-month period. Given the dates for the beginning of the several farm years and the timing of payments, the impact of the current year is always considerably less than on a 12-month period. The financial implications are set out in Table 1.

The financial effects shown in the table result from the difference between expenditure and the savings entailed by the Commission proposals; the savings are essentially the result of the measures aimed at increasing the participation of producers in financing the disposal of increases in production in the various sectors concerned.

Table 1

(million ECU)

	Over the portion of 1981 affected		Over 12 months	
	Expenditure	Own resources	Expenditure	Own resources
Total effects	+248	+70	+804	+357
Net cost		+178		+447

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NOTE BIO(81)22 AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC AUX MEMBRES UD GROUPE  
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CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES (M. SANTARELLI)

1. NOMINATION DE M. DALSAGER, POUL

LES REPRESENTANTS DES GOUVERNEMENTS DES ETATS MEMBRES DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES SE SONT REUNIS A 10H30 ET ONT PRIS LA DECISION SUIVANTE:

'ARTICLE UNIQUE

EST NOMME MEMBRE DE LA COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES, POUR LA PERIODE DU 21 JANVIER 1981 AU 5 JANVIER 1985 INCLUS:  
M. POUL DALSAGER. ' ' *FEVRIER*

2. TRAVAUX DU CONSEIL

LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL A RENDU HOMMAGE A M. GUNDELACH ET OBSERVE UNE MINUTE DE SILENCE A SA MEMOIRE. LE PRESIDENT THORN A REMERCIE M. VAN DER KLAUW ET S EST ASSOCIE A L HOMMAGE DU CONSEIL.

M. VAN DER KLAUW A ENSUITE TRES CORDIALEMENT SOUHAITE LA BIENVENUE A LA 10EME DELEGATION QUI SIEGEAIT POUR LA PREMIERE FOIS ES QUALITE EN CONSEIL AINSI QUE LE PRESIDENT THORN QUI SE TROUVAIT POUR LA PREMIERE FOIS DU COTE DE LA TABLE RESERVEE A LA COMMISSION (LE PRESIDENT THORN A REMERCIE EN INDIQUANT QU IL VERRAIT POUR LA PREMIERE FOIS LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL DE FACE ET NON DE BIAIS!...)

LE CONSEIL EST PASSE ENSUITE AU POINT REMUNERATIONS QUI A FAIT L'OBJET D UN EXPOSE DU PRESIDENT DU COREPER:  
RAPPEL DES PROPOSITIONS DE LA COMMISSION DU 9.12.1980 COMPORTANT UNE ADAPTATION A L AUGMENTATION DU NIVEAU DE VIE BRUXELLES/ LUXEMBOURG DE 3,1 POURCENT ET UNE AMELIORATION CORRESPONDANTE A LA MOYENNE DE L EVOLUTION DES SERVICES PUBLICS DANS LES ETATS MEMBRES DE 0,2 POURCENT SOIT AU TOTAL 3,3 POURCENT.  
ABSENCE D ACCORD DU CONSEIL AFFAIRES ETRANGERES DU 22.12.80:  
ESSAI DE LA PRESIDENCE LUXEMBOURGEoise PAR PROCEDURE ECRITE SOUS FORME D UNE PROPOSITION DE 2 POURCENT D AUGMENTATION SANS RESULTAT

- DEPUIS LE 1. JANVIER TROIS REUNIONS DU COREPER POUR DEGAGER UNE POSITION DU CONSEIL.

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LISEZ SVP POINT 2, PARA 3, 6EME LIGNE: EVOLUTION DES REMUNERATIONS DES SERVICES PUBLICS...////

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SANTARELLI GPP

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M. SANTARELLI



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MR. VAN DER KLAUW A FAIT ENSUITE AU NOM DE LA PRESIDENCE UNE PROPOSITION AYANT UN CARACTERE INTERIMAIRE ET PERMETTANT D ABORDER DANS LES MEILLEURES CONDITIONS LA MISE AU POINT D UNE NOUVELLE METHODE.

CETTE PROPOSITION N AYANT PAS ABOUTI, LE CONSEIL S EST MIS EN RESTREINTE. IL EST PASSE, TOUJOURS EN RESTREINTE, AU POINT BUDGET ET A LA COOPERATION POLITIQUE. LES DISCUSSION SE POURSUIVront SANS DOUTE AU COURS DU DEJEUNER EN PRESENCE DU PRESIDENT THORN AINSI QUE DE MM. HAFERKAMP ET CHEYSSON.

LE CONSEIL DEVRAIT REPRENDRE SES TRAVAUX EN SESSION NORMALE A 15H.

AMITIES,  
M. SANTARELLI COMEUR  
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DUPLICATA  
CONNEXION AVEC ORDINATEUR.

NO.REF.: 6101/POL

BRUXELLES LE 20/01/81 18H 37M 05S

NOTE BIO(31)22 (SUITE 1) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC AUX MEMBRES DU GROUPE

CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES (M. VASEY)  
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AIDE AUX PVD NON-ASSOCIES: REGLEMENT CADRE  
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DOSSIER RENVOYE AU COREPER A LA DEMANDE DE LA DELEGATION NEERLAN-  
DAISE, ETANT ENTENDU QUE LE CONSEIL DEVRA ENFIN TRANCHER LORS  
DE SA PROCHAINE SESSION.

EXPORTATIONS YUGOSLAVES DE BABY-BEEF  
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LE CONSEIL A ADOPTE UN REGIME AUTONOME PROVISOIRE APPLICABLE  
JUSQU AU 31 MARS 1981 8 AUX TERMES DUQUEL LES EXPORTATIONS  
YUGOSLAVES VERS LA GRECE SE FERONT SUR LA BASE DU REGIME PREVU  
PAR L ACCORD DE MARS 1980, ETANT ENTENDU QUE LES EXPORTATIONS  
TOTALES VERS LA COMMUNAUTE ELARGIE A DIX DEVRAIENT RESTER DANS  
LA LIMITE D UN QUOTA DE 8.700 TONNES (A LA PLACE D UN PLAFOND  
MENSUEL DE 2.900 TONNES QUI EST DONC SUPPRIME). POUR LES AUTRES  
PRODUITS LA GRECE APPLIQUERA LE REGIME PAYS TIERS. LE CONSEIL  
A PRIS L ENGAGEMENT POLITIQUE D ADOPTER DES DIRECTIVES A LA  
COMMISSION POUR LA NEGOTIATION D UN PROTOCOL D ADAPTATION A  
L ACCORD CEE/YUGOSLAVIE SUITE A L ADHESION DE LA GRECE  
LORS DE SA SESSION DE FEVRIER 1981. CES DIRECTIVES DE NEGOCIA-  
TION DEVRONT TENIR COMPTE A LA FOIS LA PREFERENCE COMMUNAUTAIRE  
ET DES OBJECTIFS DE L ACCORD DE COOPERATION. DIS LES DELE-  
GATIONS IRLANDAISE ET FRANCAISE ONT  
OBTENU LA SUPPRESSION D UNE REFERENCE AU MAINTIEN DES COURANTS  
D ECHANGE TRADITIONNELS MAIS CECI NE PREJUGE EN RIEN LE NIVEAU  
DU CONTINGENT A NEGOCIER DANS LE CADRE DU PROTOCOL  
D ADAPTATION FIN DIS.

POUR VOTRE INFORMATION LA REUNION AU TITRE DE LA COOPERATION  
POLITIQUE A PORTE SUR L IRAN (LIBERATION DES HOTAGES) LA NAMIBIE  
ET L AFGHANISTAN.

A 13H LE CONSEIL POURSUIVAIT LES TRAVAUX EN RESTREINTE SUR LA  
QUESTION DES REMUNERATIONS DU PERSONNEL.

AMITIES,  
M. SANTARELLI COFEUR

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	✓
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Telegram

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NOTE BIO(81)22 (SUITE 2 ET FIN) AUX BUREAUX NATIONAUX  
CC AUX MEMBRES DU GROUPE

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CONSEIL AFFAIRES GENERALES (J. CARROLL)

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REMUNERATIONS  
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LA PRESIDENCE NEERLANDAISE A SOUMIS UNE PROPOSITION POUR L ADAPTATION DES REMUNERATIONS DES FONCTIONNAIRES DES INSTITUTIONS COMMUNAUTAIRES QUI TIENT COMPTE DE L EVOLUTION DU COUT DE LA VIE ET L EVOLUTION DES REVENUS REELS DES FONCTIONNAIRES NATIONAUX. SELON LA PROPOSITION DE LA PRESIDENCE LE TRAITEMENT MENSUEL DE BASE SERAIT AUGMENTE D UN MONTANT DE 1.030 FB AVEC EFFET AU 1ER JUILLET 1980. CECI S APPLIQUERAIT AUX FONCTIONNAIRES A BRUXELLES ET LUXEMBOURG. ON VOUS RAPPELE QUE LA PROPOSITION DE LA COMMISSION CONSISTAIT DANS UNE AUGMENTATION DE 3,3 POURCENT EN TERMES LINEAIRES. LA COMMISSION ESTIME QUE SA PROPOSITION EST FAITE SELON LA METHODE DE CALCUL EN VIGUEUR DEPUIS 1976, FAUTE D UNE DECISION DU CONSEIL EN FAVEUR D UNE NOUVELLE METHODE ET POUR LAQUELLE LA COMMISSION AVAIT FAIT UNE PROPOSITION EN JUIN DERNIER.

SUITE A LA DISCUSSION AU CONSEIL CET APRES-MIDI, TOUTES LES DELEGATIONS, SAUF CELLE DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D ALLEMAGNE, POUVAIT ACCEPTER LE COMPROMIS DE LA PRESIDENCE SUR 1.030 BF ACCOMPAGNE D UNE DECLARATION QU UN DEBAT D ORIENTATION SUR LA NOUVELLE METHODE AURA LIEU AU CONSEIL DE FEVRIER ET QUE LA DECISION FINALE SERA PRISE AVANT LE 15 AVRIL.

LE MINISTRE ALLEMAND, M. VON DOHNANYI A INSISTE QU IL NE FAUT ACCEPTER LE COMPROMIS QU A CONDITION QUE LE CONSEIL FASSE UNE DECLARATION SELON LAQUELLE IL N Y AURA PLUS D INDEXATION POUR LES SALAIRES DES FONCTIONNAIRES EUROPEENS ET QU IL Y AURA UNE HARMONISATION PROGRESSIVE DE CES SALAIRES A CELLES DES FONCTIONNAIRES NATIONAUX. IL A AUSSI INVITE LA COMMISSION D ADOPTER LE COMPROMIS DE LA PRESIDENCE COMME UNE PROPOSITION DE LA COMMISSION. LE REPRESENTANT DE LA COMMISSION, M. O KENNEDY, A REFUSE DE SUIVRE CETTE LIGNE ET A INSISTE QUE LA PROPOSITION DE LA COMMISSION D UNE AUGMENTATION DE 3,3 POURCENT EST LA SEULE CONFORME A LA METHODE EN VIGUEUR.

LE CONSEIL EST ENSUITE ENTRE EN SEANCE RESTREINTE AU COURS DE LAQUELLE IL A APPROUVE LA PROPOSITION DE LA PRESIDENCE ET LA DECLARATION PROPOSEE PAR LA DELEGATION ALLEMANDE. PUIS LE PRESIDENT, M. VAN DER KLAUW, A INFORME LES REPRESENTANTS DU PERSONNEL DE LA DECISION DU CONSEIL. CES REPRESENTANTS ONT TOUT DE SUITE QUITTE LA SALLE SANS DIRE UN MOT.

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J. CARROLL

GPP

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M. SANTARELLI

