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## Information and Notices

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## I

*(Information)*

## COUNCIL

## COUNCIL RESOLUTION

of 16 September 1986

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

(86/C 241/01)

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 Commission communications 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,

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 coordination 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;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No C 88, 14. 4. 1986, p. 109.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ No C 330, 20. 12. 1985, p. 8.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ No C 190, 30. 7. 1985, p. 3.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ No C 153, 9. 7. 1975, p. 2.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ No C 149, 18. 6. 1980, p. 1.

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 10 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 coordinated 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 coordinated 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 <sup>(1)</sup> 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;

- (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;

- (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.

<sup>(1)</sup> Ratio of final energy demand to GNP.

## COMMISSION

ECU <sup>(1)</sup>

24 September 1986

(86/C 241/02)

Currency amount for one unit:

Belgian and Luxembourg franc con.	43,3561	Spanish peseta	137,599
Belgian and Luxembourg franc fin.	43,7457	Portuguese escudo	151,339
German mark	2,09321	United States dollar	1,02533
Dutch guilder	2,36533	Swiss franc	1,69487
Pound sterling	0,707612	Swedish krona	7,09990
Danish krone	7,89607	Norwegian krone	7,56540
French franc	6,85331	Canadian dollar	1,42234
Italian lira	1445,72	Austrian schilling	14,7217
Irish pound	0,762327	Finnish markka	5,04462
Greek drachma	139,353	Japanese yen	158,003
		Australian dollar	1,62622
		New Zealand dollar	2,12945

The Commission has installed a telex with an automatic answering device which gives the conversion rates in a number of currencies. This service is available every day from 3.30 p.m. until 1 p.m. the following day.

Users of the service should do as follows:

- call telex number Brussels 23789;
- give their own telex code;
- type the code 'cccc' which puts the automatic system into operation resulting in the transmission of the conversion rates of the ECU;
- the transmission should not be interrupted until the end of the message, which is marked by the code 'ffff'.

*Note:* The Commission also has an automatic telex answering service (No 21791) providing daily data on calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for the purposes of the common agricultural policy.

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 (OJ No L 379, 30. 12. 1978, p. 1), as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2626/84 (OJ No L 247, 16. 9. 1984, p. 1).

Council Decision 80/1184/EEC of 18 December 1980 (Convention of Lomé) (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 34).

Commission Decision No 3334/80/ECSC of 19 December 1980 (OJ No L 349, 23. 12. 1980, p. 27).

Financial Regulation of 16 December 1980 concerning the general budget of the European Communities (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 23).

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3308/80 of 16 December 1980 (OJ No L 345, 20. 12. 1980, p. 1).

Decision of the Council of Governors of the European Investment Bank of 13 May 1981 (OJ No L 311, 30. 10. 1981, p. 1).

**Average prices and representative prices for table wines at the various marketing centres <sup>(2)</sup>**  
(Established on 23 September 1986 for the application of Article 4 (1) of Regulation (EEC)  
No 337/79)

(86/C 241/03)

Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl	Type of wine and the various marketing centres	ECU per % vol/hl
<b>R I</b>		<b>A I</b>	
Heraklion	No quotation	Athens	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Patras	No quotation	Heraklion	No quotation
Requena	2,278	Patras	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Reus	No quotation	Alcázar de San Juan	No quotation
Villafranca del Bierzo	No quotation	Almendralejo	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Bastia	2,547	Medina del Campo	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Béziers	2,692	Ribadavia	No quotation
Montpellier	2,678	Vilafranca del Penedés	No quotation
Narbonne	2,664	Villar del Arzobispo	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Nîmes	2,664	Villarrobledo	1,784
Perpignan	No quotation	Bordeaux	2,779
Asti	No quotation	Nantes	2,841
Firenze	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>	Bari	2,333
Lecce	No quotation	Cagliari	No quotation
Pescara	No quotation	Chieti	2,445
Reggio Emilia	No quotation	Ravenna (Lugo, Faenza)	2,671
Treviso	No quotation	Trapani (Alcamo)	2,349
Verona (for local wines)	2,703	Treviso	No quotation
Representative price	2,664	Representative price	2,473
<b>R II</b>			<hr/>
Heraklion	No quotation		ECU/hl
Patras	No quotation	<b>A II</b>	
Calatayud	No quotation	Rheinpfalz (Oberhaardt)	45,900
Falset	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>	Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation
Jumilla	2,857	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Navalcarnero	2,027	Representative price	45,900
Requena	No quotation		
Toro	No quotation	<b>A III</b>	
Villena	No quotation	Mosel-Rheingau	No quotation
Bastia	No quotation	The wine-growing region of the Luxembourg Moselle	No quotation <sup>(1)</sup>
Brignoles	No quotation	Representative price	—
Bari	No quotation		
Barletta	2,284		
Cagliari	No quotation		
Lecce	No quotation		
Taranto	No quotation		
Representative price	2,291		
	<hr/>		
	ECU/hl		
<b>R III</b>			
Rheinpfalz-Rheinhessen (Hügelland)	No quotation		

<sup>(1)</sup> Quotation not taken into account in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 2682/77.

<sup>(2)</sup> Since 1 March 1986, the Spanish prices published are to be multiplied by a factor of 1,81 for the ratio between the Community and Spanish guide prices, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 481/86 of 1 March 1986.

**Conversion rate to be used for sales of alcohol by invitation to tender**

(86/C 241/04)

*(Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 1915/86)*

Currency	= ... ECU	1 ECU = ... national currency
1 Bfr	0,0211279	47,3307
1 Dkr	0,116529	8,58155
1 DM	0,431540	2,31728
1 FF	0,132531	7,54539
1 £Irl	1,19077	0,839794
1 Fl	0,383004	2,61094
1 £	1,28845	0,776126
100 Lit	0,0629459	15,8867 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Dra	0,653622	1,52994 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Pta	0,661231	1,51233 <sup>(1)</sup>
100 Esc	0,602005	1,66112 <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> 1 ECU = 100 × ... national currency.

**Notice of the pursuit of anti-dumping proceedings initiated in Spain in respect of Spanish imports from France of refrigerating units for transport**

(86/C 241/05)

The Spanish 'Dirección General de Comercio Exterior' initiated anti-dumping proceedings by Decision No 27023 of 13 December 1985 (BOE No 313 of 31 December 1985). These proceedings are being pursued by the Commission under Article 380 (3) of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic.

The proceedings are based on a complaint alleging that certain imports from France into Spain of refrigerating units for transport are being dumped and that a branch of the Spanish economy is being injured as a result.

**Complainant**

The complaint was lodged by the Spanish companies 'Reftrans, Sociedad Anonima' and 'Climauto, Sociedad Anonima', which account for almost the entire domestic output of refrigerating units for transport.

**Product**

The products allegedly being dumped are various types of refrigerating unit for transport (falling within sub-heading ex 84.15 C II of the Common Customs Tariff, corresponding to NIMEXE code ex 84.15-74), manufactured by the French company, Frigiking SA/Carrier Global Transport Réfrigération and the US company Carrier Transicold Ltd, exported by the former company to Spain and imported into Spain by the Spanish company Global Transporte Refrigeracion SA.

**Allegation of dumping**

The allegation of dumping is based on a comparison of French domestic prices with the constructed export prices to Spain. On these bases the dumping margins are significant.

**Allegation of injury**

The allegation of injury is based on the fact that the volume of the imports of certain types of units increased from 28 units in 1983 to 332 units in 1985. This corresponds to an increase in the imported goods' share of total imports from 10,2 % in 1983 to 44,4 % in 1985 and an increase in market share from 4,8 % in 1983 to 26,6 % in 1985. The share of the market held by domestic manufacturers has, on the other hand, shrunk considerably.

In addition, the complainants contend that, because of the dumped imports, they have — measured against the growth of domestic sales — suffered considerable loss of sales coupled with substantial loss of profits, worsened by the fact that, for reasons of competitiveness with the dumped imports, it has not been possible to adjust selling prices to the level which would otherwise have been reached in view of the inflation rate in Spain. It is further claimed that there has been a quite considerable reduction in the workforce and an increase in stocks.

Lastly, it is alleged that utilization of the production capacity of Spanish manufacturers fell by 20 % in 1985 and that this trend will persist if imports keep on growing at the present rate.

**Procedure**

The Commission has decided, in accordance with Article 380 (3) of the Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic, to pursue the proceedings instituted by the Spanish authorities and it has commenced an investigation pursuant to Article 5 (1) (c) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 812/86 of 14 March 1986 on protection against imports which are the subject of dumping between the Community of Ten and the new Member States or between the new Member States during the period throughout which the transitional measures laid down by the Act of Accession of Spain and Portugal apply <sup>(1)</sup>, in order to determine whether the allegations are true and whether they warrant taking any action.

The Commission would point out that any information relating to the case should be sent to it. Interested parties may make known their views in writing and apply to be

heard orally by the Commission. The Commission will hear parties who so request, provided that they can show that they are an interested party likely to be affected by the outcome of the proceedings and that there are particular reasons why they should be heard orally.

This notice is published in accordance with Article 5 (1) (a) of the abovementioned Regulation.

**Time limit**

Any relevant information and any requests for hearings should be submitted in writing within one month of the date of publication of this notice, quoting reference number IV/AD/86/2, to:

Commission of the European Communities,  
Directorate-General for Competition,  
Directorate for Restrictive Practices and Abuse of  
Dominant Positions I,  
200, rue de la Loi,  
B-1049 Brussels.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 78, 24. 3. 1986, p. 1.

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**Commission communication pursuant to Article 9 (9) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983**

(86/C 241/06)

By virtue of Article 9 (1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3420/83 of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level <sup>(1)</sup>, the Commission has adopted the following changes to the import arrangements applied in Denmark with regard to Poland, the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic with effect from 19 September 1986:

— Exceptional opening, for 1986, of additional quotas for the import of:

— unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles (Common Customs Tariff heading No 70.05):

<i>Poland</i>	3 100 tonnes
<i>Soviet Union</i>	1 400 tonnes
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>	1 400 tonnes

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ No L 346, 8. 12. 1983, p. 6.



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

*DOCUMENT*

## EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

### Tenth Annual Report (1984)

The ERDF, one of the Community's structural funds was set up in 1975 to correct the principal regional imbalances within the Community. ERDF aid is accordingly granted in areas and regions suffering from imbalances resulting in particular from the predominance of agriculture, industrial change and structural under-employment. Such regions, which are determined in agreement with the Member States, are generally the areas covered by national regional aid schemes, these areas being approved by the Commission in accordance with Articles 92 and 94 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The ERDF provides assistance by making grants which support and supplement national regional development efforts

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