

**CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND OF THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH,
MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL**

of 3 December 1990

concerning cardio-vascular disease in the Community

(90/C 329/04)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH
OF THE MEMBER STATES, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

1. note that cardio-vascular disease is one of the main causes of death in all the Member States of the Community, particularly in the working population;
2. consider that a number of preventive measures have already been put in hand for cancer and that these measures have an effect in preventing cardio-vascular disease;
3. consider that further measures should be identified and implemented;
4. call upon the Commission to investigate the best way of facilitating exchange of information and cooperation on national measures, including in the field of research and means of diagnosis, obtaining to that end the assistance of experts and of representatives appointed by the Member States and to report to the Council on the outcome of that investigation.

In carrying out this work the Commission should, in order to avoid duplication, take account of the work of other bodies in this area, particularly the WHO.

**CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH,
MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL**

of 3 December 1990

on the safety of food and drink and water intended for human consumption

(90/C 329/05)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
AND THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH, MEETING
WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Whereas, with the single market in prospect, the regulatory innovations so far introduced into Community rules under the Single European Act must be developed further to ensure the reasonable protection of public health in a system based on free movement of foodstuffs;

Whereas, whenever Community harmonization is lacking or inadequate, the diversity of national legislation

frequently gives rise to difficulties in trade and, at any rate, to an increase in disputes and may have adverse repercussions on public health protection;

Recognize that the chief task of the Community in this situation is to take coordinated and thorough action to adopt as soon as possible, and at all events by the end of 1992, effective rules, particularly in priority sectors where a high level of health protection has to be attained;

Consider that the implementation of such action must take account of the fact that the protection of public health has long been the basic aim of Community foodstuffs and water regulations and is not merely a question of adopting new rules but also of coordinating, updating and amplifying existing ones and guaranteeing, through effective, uniform application, that they are actually complied with;

Recognize that the Commission must play an important role in the success of such action and that the Commission needs to take the necessary steps to bring unity to the differing approaches within the Commission itself, with precedence being given to the aim of protecting public health;

Emphasize that, in order to ensure more effective health protection, uniform legislative principles and approaches should be adopted for the foodstuffs, agricultural and veterinary sectors as well as for the environment and the safety of water intended for human consumption;

Emphasize the need for the involvement of the Council and of the Ministers for Health, *inter alia* adequate information, enabling a contribution to be made, in particular, by formulating general health objectives and criteria, to decisions in the foodstuffs and water sector on matters involving the protection of public health.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COUNCIL AND THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH, MEETING WITHIN THE COUNCIL

of 3 December 1990

on reducing the demand for narcotic and psychotropic substances

(90/C 329/06)

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
AND THE MINISTERS FOR HEALTH, MEETING
WITHIN THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to the interim report and the guidelines for a European plan to combat drugs approved by the European Council in Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990,

Having noted the task which the European Committee for the fight against drugs (Celad) assigned to the *ad hoc* Working Party on Drug Abuse, namely to examine the aspects relating to drug demand reduction contained in the preliminary draft European plan to combat drugs, drawn up by the current Presidency of Celad, and to prepare a document on the subject;

In the light of the thorough work carried out by the *ad hoc* Working Party on Drug Abuse in preparing that document;

Having noted that at its meeting of 19 and 20 November 1990 Celad used the findings of that work in its European plan to combat drugs, to be submitted by Celad to the Rome European Council on 13 and 14 December 1990;

Having examined, furthermore, the report drawn up by the Commission in conjunction with the Member States

on demand reduction policies in the Member States, requested of the Commission by the European Council in Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990;

Express their appreciation of the work carried out by the *ad hoc* Working Party and the Commission;

Suggest that the European Council, at its meeting of 13 and 14 December 1990, approves the paragraph on demand reduction in the draft European plan to combat drugs proposed by Celad, in view of the important health-related objectives which it contains and which the Council supports;

Take note of the conclusions of the report on demand reduction policies, which the Commission forwarded to the Council;

Identify, amongst social and health measures, the following as the most urgent of the measures defined by Celad in the European plan to combat drugs and as being in keeping with the needs emphasized by the Commission in its report on demand reduction policies in the Member States: