

PO-CH/NL/0234

PART A

Chex  
Lawson

PART A



PO -CH /NL/0234



PART A

CHANCELLOR'S PAPERS ON  
SUMMER TIME

NL/0234

-CH

PO

PART A

Begin: 3/3/88

Ends: 18/11/88

DD: 25 years

20/9/95

Ch/ Speaking personally, I am all for Optim 4. (but I fail to see why it is thought to be a manner, if Optim 3 is thought unacceptable)



PHF 3/3

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	03 MAR 1988
ACTION	PMG
COPIES TO	

FOREIGN SECRETARY

*Handwritten red notes:*  
H... go  
as in  
SUMMER TIME

**SUMMER TIME**

As you know, the European Commission has been trying for some years to harmonise the dates for summer time. The starting dates are the same throughout the Community, but we and the Irish Republic finish summer time at the end of October, four weeks after the other Member States. For the month of October, but only then, we have the same time as the rest of the Community (which has elected a time zone one hour ahead of us - Greece two hours ahead); for the rest of the year we are an hour behind. It has been agreed in Brussels that the present arrangements should continue through 1989. Agreement for the arrangements for 1990 and preferably thereafter must be reached by the end of this year. The Commission is likely to put forward proposals by mid-summer and we need to be in a position by then to influence them.

2. With the help of other Departments, the Home Office carried out a brief assessment of the reactions of the main interest groups throughout the country to each of the four options which are a possible alternative to the status quo.

3. Our conclusions on the various options canvassed are as follows:

(1) Harmonise summer time dates with the Community:

(i.e. lose summer time during the month of October).

This attracted much opposition, with support only from limited interests with strong European connections (transport, advertising, computers); and they are also likely to support option 4 below, probably even more strongly. There seems little point in pursuing this option further.

- (2) Extend summer time in the spring and autumn: tourist interests supported this, as they did all proposals which give more evening daylight, but opinions otherwise were generally unfavourable. The main difficulty is that it would abandon any pretence at harmonisation, with consequent increases in cost and efficiency in adjusting to different start and finishing dates from the rest of the Community. I see no merit in taking this further.
- (3) Continuous summer time throughout the year: this option (GMT + 1) was tried experimentally between 1968 and 1971 and known as British Standard Time. Although it received majority support it was unpopular, particularly in Scotland, and Parliament decided to discontinue it by a vote of 366 to 81. This option has appeal for tourist and other interests favouring more evening daylight and is likely to mean a small reduction in road accidents. It would put us on the same time as the Community (save Greece) during the winter months, but again has the disadvantage of expensive adjustments (transport sector) and inconvenience as the Community changes to and from summer time. This option has some merit. But it failed before and on balance I think it is less attractive either than the status quo or (4) below.
- (4) Single 'summer' time in the winter, double 'summer' time in the summer: This means in effect giving an extra hour's daylight in the evenings throughout the year and can be expressed as GMT + 1 hour in the winter and GMT + 2 hours in the summer. It would place us in the same time zone as the rest of Europe and, by finishing summer time at the beginning rather than at the end of October (which would simply mean leaving October as it is at present) we should have complete harmony with the Community throughout the year. The advantages of this would be considerable:

for the transport and business sectors (at present British and French businessmen only have two-thirds of the working day in common); for energy saving (about £45 million per annum on electricity alone); for reducing road accidents; and for those who seek more evening daylight. The disadvantage is darker mornings, particularly in Scotland, and farmers and construction workers in particular would dislike this. But it is in my view the most attractive alternative to the present position if there is widespread support for change.

3. Our preliminary survey served its purpose by narrowing the options for more detailed study. It also indicated that attitudes have changed, to the extent that there is now considerable support for more daylight hours in the evening. I do not think we can ignore this, nor the fact that under the European Communities Act 1972 and the European Communities (Amendment) Act 1986 ('the Single European Act'), the Council of Ministers could, in the last analysis, impose harmonisation on this country by a qualified majority of 54 out of 76. This could be averted only if the United Kingdom and Ireland (13 seats on the Council) gained the support of France, Germany or Italy (10 seats each) or two or three smaller countries, or if the harmonisation proposal were defeated by absolute majority in the European Parliament. We cannot be certain that the Community will not impose harmonisation, but our advice is that this is unlikely. We will, however, be in a better position to head off an inchoate harmonisation proposal and seek an extension of the status quo for 1990 if we can, in our negotiations with the Commission, show that we have made genuine efforts to ascertain the strength of public opinion on this issue. We must remember also that the European Commission is likely to start considering preliminary proposals for 1990 in about May 1988, to give the Parliament, Commission and Council sufficient time to consider the issue with a view to the Council adopting a Directive by 1 January 1989.

4. With this in mind, I would now like to propose to you and colleagues to whom I am copying this minute that specific studies be carried out on two options, the status quo and complete harmonisation ((4) above). I should be reluctant to consult on more than two options as this would only produce confusion and no clear response. As I have indicated, the other options have significant disadvantages and limited support.

5. If you and colleagues agree that we should proceed to examine these two options, I would need to ask everyone to pursue them with their interest groups as a follow-up to the preliminary survey by officials. To ensure consistency of approach, I suggest the attached paper might be used as the basis for consultation. This is obviously a sensitive matter with some political implications both for the United Kingdom and the European Community. It is important at this stage that we should not give anyone the impression that we have reached a final decision.

6. There are two other matters. First, on timing, we need to take account of the fact that a change from the status quo would require primary legislation early in the 1989/1990 session if it is to be introduced in 1991 (next session is out of the question) and we need to pre-empt the Commission from putting forward a different scheme in the autumn of 1989. (We will soon have to press the Commission for an extension of the status quo for a further year, 1990). This suggests that we should complete consultation by mid-year and then consider the case for a Green Paper and a debate in the Commons.

7. Second, I should mention the Irish Republic, which has always seen it as in their interests to conform with the United Kingdom. My officials will contact theirs to keep them informed of our thinking and progress, if you and Tom King agree.

8. If colleagues are content to proceed in the way I suggest, I think there would be advantage in announcing the start of the consultation process with an Arranged Question. A draft is attached. Early responses would be helpful to allow as much time as possible for the consultation exercise; as you will see, the draft paper seeks responses by the end of June.

I am copying this minute to the Prime Minister, to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson and Sir Robin Butler.

*Raymond Hunt*

3 March 1988

## SUMMER TIME - A CONSULTATION NOTE

With the help of other Government Departments, the Home Office carried out a brief assessment towards the end of last year of the reactions of the main interested groups throughout the country to a range of options on daylight saving. It was clear from this that there was very little support for the loss of four week's summer time in October to conform with the rest of the Community.

On the other hand, there was evidence of a pronounced shift in view in the country as a whole in favour of more "summer time" throughout the year. There are many options by which this can be achieved, but the preliminary survey indicated that the one which commanded most support was not that of a modest extension at the beginning and end of the present period of summer time, but one which had the effect of increasing daylight in the evening throughout the year. A move to Greenwich Mean Time plus one hour throughout the year had its critics, particularly amongst those who are concerned with dealings with other Community countries: there would be the complications of two changeover dates as continental States started and finished their summer time. Moreover, Parliament did not support the extension of the experiment whereby GMT + 1 hour was introduced throughout the year during the period 1968-1971.

The option which attracted most support from those favouring longer daylight hours was that of GMT + 2 hours in the summer and GMT + 1 hour in the winter. This would mean, in effect, an extra hour of daylight in the evenings and afternoons throughout the year, and sunrise would occur an hour later. Such an option would have particular advantages for the transport sector and others concerned with continental countries if the autumn changeover date could be brought forward to the end of September, in line with the rest of Europe, thus enabling the changeover date to be harmonised without loss of evening daylight in the United Kingdom in October. It would also mean that the time in the United Kingdom would be the same throughout the year as in most other Western European countries with potential benefits for international business. In effect this would mean moving into the same time zone as other Community countries (save Greece).

The disadvantage of such an option would be darker mornings, and this effect would be noticeable in the north.

There remains a significant body of opinion which does not seek longer daylight hours and would prefer to maintain the status quo. The indications from the preliminary survey indicated that the majority of interests polarised towards one of these two options and the purpose of this consultation paper is to try to assess the balance of opinion between the two. Intermediate options have been excluded on the basis that although each commands some support, this appears to be clearly insufficient to carry a majority at the end of the day.

Accordingly we should be grateful for views on the merits of the following alternatives:

1. Continuation of the present position. This is GMT during the winter months with 1 hour of summer time from the end of March to the end of October.
2. Single summer time during the winter and double summer time in the summer. This is GMT + 1 hour during the winter and GMT + 2 hours from the end of March to the end of September.

It would be helpful if any economic or other relevant statistics can be provided where available to support (or oppose) either of the options.

Responses are requested by no later than 30 June.



ARRANGED PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps the Government has in mind for the future of summer time.

DRAFT REPLY

An Order will be laid before Parliament in the near future to continue the present arrangements for 1989. In the meantime, Departments are being asked to consult interested groups on the merits of two options which emerged with the most support from a preliminary survey towards the end of last year. These are the continuation of the present position; or the introduction of Greenwich Mean Time plus one hour in the winter, with Greenwich Mean Time plus two hours from the end of March to the end of September. [The latter option would mean that Great Britain would be in the same time zone as Western continental Europe throughout the whole year.] After this consultation process has been completed, the Government will canvass public and Parliamentary opinion more generally with a view to testing the degree of support for change.



10 DOWNING STREET  
LONDON SW1A 2AA

*Prof*

*✓ 4/3*

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	04 MAR 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

*From the Private Secretary*

4 March 1988

*Dear Glin*

The Prime Minister has seen the Home Secretary's minute of 3 March to the Foreign Secretary on the subject of summer time. She has noted the contents of this, and has commented that Scotland is the main problem as it is further north than any other Community country.

I am copying this letter to the private secretaries to members of OD(E), H Committee, Roger Bright (Department of the Environment), Roy Griffins (Department of Transport), Stephen Haddrill (Department of Energy) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Zan*

*Andy*

**P A BEARPARK**

Colin Miller, Esq.,  
Home Office

FROM: P J CROPPER  
DATE: 8 March 1988

CHANCELLOR

cc Chief Secretary  
Paymaster General  
Economic Secretary  
Sir P Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Mr Monck  
Mr Edwards  
Mr MacAuslan  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call

Whole x gone a  
little too far,  
I disagree again.

Ch. I completely disagree!

25/8/3

**SUMMER TIME**

May one express the hope that we will not allow ourselves to be inveigled by the Home Secretary into going for "Single summer time in the winter, double summer time in the summer" - i.e. an extra hour of evening daylight throughout the year in his terms, an extra hour of darkness every morning of the year in my terms.

X | 2. The winter months of the years 1968-71 are etched on my memory. I can recall no more grisly experience than going to the station in the dark, sitting in the train in the dark and arriving in the City, at 8.45 am, still in the dark. That experiment with winter summer time was the worst thing Roy Jenkins did in the whole of his infamous career.

3. For some reason the Home Secretary rejects the obvious solution, his (1), which is to harmonise summer time dates with the Community (i.e. lose summer time during the month of October). With the minimum of disturbance, this would avoid the worst nonsense of present Community arrangements - i.e. the double switch of European air schedules during October. The opposition to this proposal, which Mr Hurd has sensed, will be as nothing compared to the fury with which his preferred option will be met - up and down the Kingdom and especially in Scotland

4. If for some reason we cannot lose an hour on October evenings, then let us settle for the status quo.

5. But not, for goodness sake, darkness still at 8.45 am in January.



P J CROPPER



FROM: J M G TAYLOR

DATE: 9 March 1988

*pmf*

MR CROPPER

cc PS/Chief Secretary  
PS/Paymaster General  
PS/Economic Secretary  
Sir P Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Mr Monck  
Mr Edwards  
Mr MacAuslan  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call

**SUMMER TIME**

The Chancellor has seen your minute of 8 March. He has noted, in particular, your statement that: "That experiment with winter summer time was the worst thing Roy Jenkins did in the whole of his infamous career." He has commented that, while this goes a little too far, he basically agrees that the Home Secretary's proposed option would be most unwelcome.

*JMG*

J M G TAYLOR

PWP

CHANCELLOR

FROM: A G TYRIE

DATE: 9 MARCH 1988

cc Chief Secretary  
 Financial Secretary  
 Paymaster General  
 Economic Secretary  
 Sir P Middleton  
 Mr Anson  
 Mr Monck  
 Mr Edwards  
 Mr Macauslan  
 Mr Cropper  
 Mr Call

*This is out  
 was I am  
 kept out of it!*

**SUMMER TIME**

The Home Secretary's letter of 3 March looks a thoroughly sensible approach to take to me.

It is of course politically very tricky. But if the Home Secretary feels confident that he could handle whatever rumpous develops I think we should give him our support.

As for the 1968-71 years, they are etched on my memory as the only winters in which the long dark evenings were not oppressive.

Incidentally, I think Peter over-egged his pudding a little with his reference to sitting in a train in the dark at 8.45a.m. I gather that would happen for six weeks of the year, two of which are semi-holiday, particularly in the City!

In addition to the advantages of compatibility (but explicitly not harmonisation) with the Community, tourism etc there is also the evidence from 1968-71 that road accidents came down.

AGS.

A G TYRIE



the department for Enterprise

*phmp*

The Hon. Francis Maude MP  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for  
Corporate Affairs

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP  
Home Secretary  
Whitehall

**Department of  
Trade and Industry**

1-19 Victoria Street  
London SW1H 0ET

Switchboard  
01-215 7877

Telex 8811074/5 DTHQ G  
Fax 01-222 2629

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	14 MAR 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

*✓ 14/3*

Direct line  
Our ref  
Your ref  
Date

215 4417

// March 1988

*Dear Douglas,*

**SUMMER TIME**

Thank you for copying to David Young your minute of 3 March to Geoffrey Howe on the future arrangements for summer time. I am replying in David's absence in Japan.

The present arrangements on summer time are clearly unsatisfactory. In particular the continued difference in the dates for turning the clocks back between most of Western Europe (including Greece and Portugal) and the UK and Ireland causes especial difficulties and confusion. I therefore agree that we should seek to influence the European Commission before they put forward proposals on the arrangements for summer time in 1990 and thereafter. I also agree that in order to influence the Commission's thinking, it would be helpful to seek views, to be supported wherever possible by economic analysis.

The preliminary consultations carried out by my Department last autumn did not reveal any clear consensus. Rather it showed strong differences of view between certain sectors of industry, mainly in the production sector, which tended to favour the status quo, and those, mainly in the services sector, favouring a greater degree of harmonisation with European time.

In view of this, I question whether we would be wise to consult, as you suggest, on only one fairly far-reaching alternative to the status quo, dismissing the more limited option of harmonising the changeover dates in the autumn. This would bring us (and presumably Ireland) into line with Portugal. I recognise that this option was not widely supported in your preliminary consultations but it does seem to have significant advantages for business over the status quo.

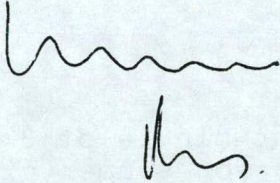
J05DLE



2

My concern is that if we present a stark choice between the status quo and full harmonisation, there may be huge pressure to retain the status quo. We risk therefore losing the significant benefits of harmonising the autumn change date.

You also rightly point out that the round of consultations you propose will need very careful handling. In particular I am concerned that the message of the awareness campaign which we are launching next month on the Single Market should not be blunted by adverse press comment on Community harmonisation proposals. The consultations you propose could cause serious difficulties for the launch of our campaign next month; and it is important that my officials should be closely involved with presentation.



FRANCIS MAUDE



FROM: N G FRAY  
DATE: 16 March 1988

1. MR WYNN OWEN *16/3*
2. FINANCIAL SECRETARY

cc PS/Chancellor -2  
PS/Chief Secretary  
PS/Paymaster General  
PS/Economic Secretary  
PS/Sir Peter Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Mr Lankester  
Mr Phillips  
Mr Monck  
Mr Burgner  
Mr Edwards  
Mr Odling-Smee  
Mr D Moore  
Mrs Lomax  
Miss Peirson  
Mrs Case  
Mr Dyer  
Mr Cropper  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call

#### SUMMER TIME

The Home Secretary wrote to the Foreign Secretary on 3 March seeking agreement from colleagues to announce, by way of an arranged PQ, a consultation exercise to ascertain the views of interested parties for changing the dates for summer time.

#### Background

2 The European Commission has been trying for some years to harmonise the dates for summer time. The starting dates are the same throughout the Community, but the UK and the Irish Republic finish summer time at the end of October, four weeks after the other Member States. It has been agreed in Brussels that the arrangements for 1990 and preferably beyond must be reached by the end of this year. On times we and the Irish Republic are, both in summer and winter, effectively one hour behind the rest of the Community.

3. Current legislation is enshrined in the 3rd Summer Time Directive covering the years 1986-88. The 4th Directive for 1989-90, which preserves the status quo, has just been agreed. The Commission is likely to put forward proposals for the harmonisation of the end-summer date by mid-summer, with a view to

the Council of Ministers adopting a Directive by 1 January 1989. If the UK were not in a position to influence the proposals put forward by the Commission by mid-summer then, under the European Communities Act 1972 and the European Communities (Amendment Act 1986 ('the single European Act'), the Council of Ministers could impose harmonisation of the UK by a majority vote. We understand that, whilst the Commission sympathise with the UK position, they would expect the UK to conform to any new directive within a year.

4. The Home Office, together with other interested Departments, have already carried out a preliminary assessment of options for use in a possible consultation exercise as alternatives to the status quo (GMT in winter; GMT+1 in summer, end-March to end-October). These are:

- (i) Harmonise summer time dates with the Community (simply lose summer time during October; GMT in winter, GMT+1 in summer to end-September);
- (ii) Extend summer time in the spring and autumn (eg GMT+1 end-February to end-November);
- (iii) Continuous summer time throughout the year (GMT + 1 throughout year); and
- (iv) Single 'summer' time in the winter, double 'summer' time in the summer. (GMT+1 in winter; GMT + 2 in summer).

5. Option (i), which would entail losing summer time during the month of October, attracted much opposition and received only limited support from parties with strong European connections. Tourist interests supported Option (ii), as they did all proposals which would give more evening daylight. The main difficulty with this option is that it would abandon any pretence at harmonisation. The Home Secretary therefore concludes that there is no merit in pursuing Options (i) and (ii) further.

6. Continuous summer time throughout the year, Option (iii), was tried experimentally between 1968 and 1971 and was known as

**British Standard Time.** The experiment received majority support, but proved to be unpopular in some quarters, particularly in Scotland, and Parliament decided to discontinue it by a vote of 366 to 81. Again, tourist interests looked favourably on this option. This option would have the advantage of putting the UK on the same time as the Community (save Greece) during the winter months, but has the disadvantage of expensive adjustments and inconvenience as the Community change to and from summer time. The Home Secretary believes that, although Option (iii) has some merit, it should, on balance, be dropped.

7. The Home Secretary's preference, along with the option of preserving the status quo, is for Option (iv). This means in effect giving an extra hour's daylight in the evenings throughout the year and can be expressed as GMT+1 hours in the winter and GMT+2 hours in the summer. Option (iv) would place the UK in the same time zone as the rest of Western Europe and, by finishing summer time at the beginning rather than the end of October, would mean complete harmony with the Community throughout the year. The Home Secretary envisages considerable advantages for the transport and business sectors, for energy saving, for reducing road accidents and for those seeking more evening daylight. The disadvantage is darker mornings, particularly in Scotland, and farmers and construction workers in particular would dislike this. This is a more radical change than Option(iii), which the House of Commons heavily voted out in 1971.

#### Comment

8. The Home Secretary now seeks agreement that the Government should proceed with the consultation exercise based on two options, preserving the status quo and complete harmonisation (Option (iv)). The Prime Minister (her Private Secretary's letter of 4 March) has commented that Scotland is the main problem as it is further north than any other Community country. Mr Maude's letter of 11 March asks the Home Secretary to reconsider including option(i) as well as option(iv) in a possible consultation exercise. He also says that, in seeking to influence the Commission, our views should be supported wherever possible by economic analysis. Mr Cropper's minute of 8 March advocates settling for the status quo given his 'grisly' experience between 1968 and 1971 (Option (ii)). Mr Taylor's minute of 9 March passed

on the Chancellor's comment that he too feels the Home Secretary's proposed Option (iv) would be most unwelcome. Mr Tyrie's minute to the Chancellor of 9 March endorses the Home Secretary's proposal (iv) as being sensible, but highlights the potential political sensitivities.

### Sectoral Considerations

9. Tourism: The British Tourist Association (BTA) and the English Tourist Board (ETB) favour option (iv), believing it would have the advantage of extending the tourist season and increase expenditure on, and employment in leisure activities. The Scottish Tourist Board (STB), however, dissent from this view as there would be no difference to them between continuing with the status quo or implementing option (iv). Option (i) would, the STB feel, shorten the tourist season.

10. Agriculture: Concern is slight in agriculture and the fishing industry. Farmers start work before daylight and finish after dark in winter and fishermen regularly work in the dark. Livestock farmers, however, do have a problem with summer time since animals take time to adjust to the change, not the dates.

11. Transport: The Department of Transport are in favour of option (iv). Their research suggests that on balance road safety statistics would be improved by longer evenings (the increase in early morning accidents being offset by a greater reduction in evening casualties). There would also be road haulage and other industry related benefits to be gained.

12. Electricity: The 1968-71 experiment of British Standard Time resulted in surges in demand for electricity, over and above consumer's normal requirements, especially in the mornings; and knock-on public expenditure consequences. In the light of this experience, PE Division would favour option (i) as the effects on the demand for electricity would be minimal.

13. Financial Markets: The Bank and FIM think any impact on the market will be negligible. There is currently no overlap between London and Tokyo, and our overlap with New York changes anyway when the clocks go back each year.

14. Postal Services: Both DTI and PE can foresee no effect on public expenditure with regard to postal deliveries, though there may be some effect on standards because of the longer hours of darkness, coupled with the extremes of bad weather, especially during the winter months in Scotland.

#### Recommendation

15. While preserving the status quo must be a very serious option, the proposed consultation exercise, only proposes to offer one alternative - full harmonisation with the majority of EC states. This is a more radical option than that rejected by a large majority by the House of Commons in 1971. It is just possible that the Home Secretary feels he has to be seen by the EC Commission to be consulting on full harmonisation. However, Mr Hurd would not be surprised if fuller consultation threw up serious objections (eg from Scotland) to proceeding, which would then give him useful ammunition in arguing for the status quo in Brussels, as suggested in Mr Maude's letter. Nonetheless it would perhaps be preferable if the consultation document offered two genuine options, including a reasonable compromise, besides the status quo. Mr Cropper identifies Option (i) as being the obvious solution if we have to do anything, as does Mr Maude, as the disturbance caused would be far less than if Option (iv) were to be implemented.

16. We recommend that you agree to the Home Secretary's proposal to announce the start of a consultation exercise by way of an Arranged Question. You might suggest, however, that the consultation exercise include a further option, as identified by Mr Cropper, of harmonising summer time dates with the Community. You might also draw the Home Secretary's and Secretary of State for Energy's attention to the effect any change in summer time might have on the supply of electricity.

17. I attach a draft reply.

  
NIGEL FRAY

**DRAFT REPLY FROM FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO:**

**HOME SECRETARY**

**SUMMER TIME**

I have seen your letter to Geoffrey Howe of 3 March, and replies from the Prime Minister's Private Secretary and Francis Maude.

I am content for you to announce the start of the consultation process with an Arranged Question. But like Francis, I should like to see the consultation document genuinely offer two options in addition to status quo. My preference for the second option would be the harmonising of summer time dates with the Community (your Option 1) which, although it attracted some opposition in your initial enquiries, appears to be an obvious potential compromise, which would create the minimum of disturbance and would arouse least annoyance, if adherence to the status quo or your option 4 proved unacceptable.

Before we take a final decision, we will of course need to consult very widely and assess the full economic consequences of any change. In particular, I will be interested to see Cecil Parkinson's views on where he thinks the balance of advantage (and costs) now lie in terms of electricity usage.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson and Sir Robin Butler.

[N L]



CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	21 MAR 1988 21/3
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

2 MARSHAM STREET  
LONDON SW1P 3EB  
01-212 3434

My ref:  
Your ref:

Nick Sanderson Esq  
PS/The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP  
Home Office  
Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1

18 March 1988

Dear Nick,

SUMMERTIME

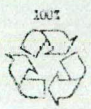
My Secretary of State has seen the Home Secretary's minute of 3 March to the Foreign Secretary on this subject.

He is content that officials here should continue to consult interested bodies on the basis of your consultation note, and has asked that this be put in hand as soon as possible so as to fit in with your proposed timetable. He also agrees that it would be sensible to announce the start of the consultation process by means of an Arranged Question.

I am copying this letter to Andy Bearpark (No.10), Private Secretaries to members of OD(E), Roy Griffins (Department of Transport), Stephen Haddrill (Department of Energy) and Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Yours

A D RING  
Private Secretary





NORTHERN IRELAND OFFICE  
WHITEHALL  
LONDON SW1A 2AZ

*Handwritten signature*

SECRETARY OF STATE  
FOR  
NORTHERN IRELAND

Rt Hon Douglas Hurd, CBE, MP  
Home Secretary  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1H 9AT

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	23 MAR 1988 23/3
NOTION	FST
ADDRESS TO	

19 March 1988

*Handwritten signature: D. Douglas*

SUMMER TIME

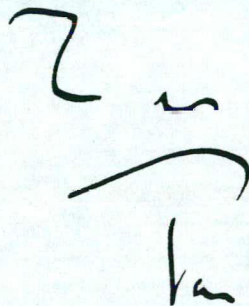
Your minute of 3 March to the Foreign Secretary asked for colleagues' agreement to carry out a consultation exercise on two options for the future of summer time: first, maintenance of the status quo; and second the introduction of a new arrangement which would bring us into the same time zone as most other Western European countries, ie GMT plus one hour in the winter and GMT plus two hours in the summer, coupled with bringing forward the end of summer time by four weeks. I have also seen Francis Maude's letter of 11 March which suggests that the consultation exercise might include a second and more limited alternative to the status quo, ie confining the change to ending summer time at the beginning rather than the end of October (so as to harmonise the changeover date with the rest of the Community).



2. I am happy in principle for the consultation exercise to go ahead and would favour the inclusion of the third option for the reasons which Francis Maude gives. I shall, when agreement is reached on the final shape of the consultation document, arrange for my officials to take the views of interested groups in Northern Ireland. While I must of course reserve my position on the substantive issues pending the outcome of the consultation, it may be worth pointing out that, because of Northern Ireland's geographical position, the disadvantage of darker mornings implicit in the second option would have a considerable effect not only in Scotland (as your minute notes) but also in the Province. As for the text of the draft PQ answer, I am content with this, subject to the necessary changes if it is agreed that the third option should be covered and to the replacement of 'Great Britain' in line eight with 'the United Kingdom'.

3. In respect of the Irish Republic's interest, I strongly agree that they should be given advance notification of this exercise and should be kept fully in touch with our thinking through normal Embassy channels. The Anglo Irish Secretariat should also be kept informed. I would be grateful if my officials could be kept in the picture about the Home Office's discussion with the Irish on this matter.

4. Copies of this letter go to the recipients of yours.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'T. M. Blair'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'T' and a long horizontal stroke.

TK

COPIES TO

Prime Minister  
Members of OD (E) and H Committee  
Foreign Secretary  
Secretaries of State for Environment, Transport, Energy  
Sir R Butler



PWP

SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP  
Secretary of State for the Home Department  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1H 9AT

<b>CH/EXCHEQUER</b>	
<b>REC.</b>	<b>22 MAR 1988</b> ✓ 22/1
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>FST</b>
<b>COPIES TO</b>	

22 March 1988

*Dear Douglas,*

**SUMMER TIME**

Thank you for sending me a copy of your minute of 3 March to Geoffrey Howe proposing consultation on 2 options for Summer time in 1990 and thereafter.

As the Prime Minister has remarked, the type of change canvassed would present particular problems in Scotland. In your discussion of the various options canvassed through Departments last year, you referred to the unpopularity, particularly in Scotland, of the experiment between 1968 and 1971 with continuous Summer time (GMT + 1 hour) throughout the year, continuation of which was rejected in Parliament by 366 votes to 81. Although the point is not made in your minute nor in the draft consultation paper, the objections to that experiment, culminating in the Parliamentary vote, are just as pertinent to the complete harmonisation option insofar as it entails GMT + 1 hour in Winter.

Scotland experienced serious problems in the 1968-1971 period. In particular at the end of December in those years the sun did not rise in Glasgow until 09.50, and later in places both further north and further west. (Whereas latitude determines the length of daylight, longitude determines - within a time zone - when it starts.) In the light of this and of our various soundings on subsequent occasions, I have little doubt that the consultation you propose will generate considerable opposition in Scotland to complete harmonisation. Nevertheless, in view of the arguments you advance, including the advantage in our negotiations with the European Commission of having assessed the strength of current public opinion on this issue, I agree that we should proceed as you propose.

As you will appreciate, I am responsible for a wide range of interests in Scotland, whose reactions to the proposals will be diverse. I think it important that our consultation should be cautious and tactful, and not quite so bland as the draft attached to your letter. In particular, while it may be convenient to focus upon the 2 main options, we should not preclude from the outset advocacy of other solutions. It would be presentationally helpful for the opening paragraph of the consultation

paper to make clear that it is the EC timetable which has generated this exercise and determined the timescale for it. As indicated above, we should make clear that the Parliamentary objections to the experimental period of continuous Summer time would have applied equally to the second option presented in the paper, although there might also be a reference to the war time imposition of double Summer time. In the third and fourth paragraphs of the draft note, we should not disingenuously refer to "longer daylight hours" (which everyone would support) but to "later daylight hours". Remembering Canute I suggest that we should not say that sunrise will occur an hour later, but that the time of sunrise would be an hour later. While the timing of the Autumn changeover date would doubtless be of particular advantage to those concerned with transport and continental business, it might be appropriate to refer more generally to interests which would be advantaged by the option, including the additional scope for outdoor leisure in the afternoons (this point was made in the Lords the other day). It is too dismissive, I think, to say merely that the disadvantage of the option "would be noticeable in the North"; it will be noticeable everywhere, but the adverse effects will be particularly significant in the North and even more so in the North West, and I do not think that we should try to fudge this point.

It follows that I strongly agree with you that we should not allow any impression to be given at this stage that we have ruled out the status quo. Accordingly I very much support the anodyne tone of the draft arranged Parliamentary Question attached to your letter.

I take the point that you are anxious to start the consultative process as soon as possible, so that we may be ready for negotiations with the European Commission later this year. You will therefore understand that this has precluded any consultations by my Department further to those undertaken, in conjunction with the Home Office, last Autumn.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson and Sir Robin Butler.

Yours ever,  
Malcolm Rifkind

**MALCOLM RIFKIND**

# dti

the department for Enterprise

*Rt Hon Nigel Lawson M.P.*  
*PLP*

The Hon. Francis Maude MP  
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for  
Corporate Affairs

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP  
Home Secretary  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1H 9AT

**Department of  
Trade and Industry**

1-19 Victoria Street  
London SW1H 0ET

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01-215 7877

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CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	24 MAR 1988
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✓  
24/3

Direct line  
Our ref  
Your ref  
Date

215 4417

24 March 1988

*Dear Douglas*

### SUMMER TIME

At yesterday morning's meeting I promised to reflect further on the timing and presentation of the consultations you propose on summer time.

As I mentioned in my letter of 11 March, I am anxious that the message of the Awareness Campaign on the Single Market which we are launching on 18 April should not be blunted by adverse press comment on Community harmonisation proposals. Equally I recognise the need to seek to influence the thinking of the Commission in good time. Against this background, I think our aim should be to announce the consultations on summer time as soon as possible. An announcement next week, say on Wednesday 30 March, would allow a couple of weeks to elapse before the formal launch of the Single Market Campaign, and also allow more time for interested parties to react before we need approach the Commission.

I fear this tight deadline may be inevitable if you agree that an early announcement is desirable.

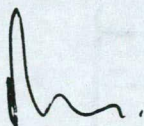
I have also asked my officials to contact yours on the detailed drafting of the consultation note to reflect the comments in my earlier letter.

J05DLT



2

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, Geoffrey Howe, Malcolm Rifkind, other members of OD(E) and H Committees and Sir Robin Butler.



FRANCIS MAUDE



CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	28 MAR 1988 ✓
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

28/3

*PMP*  
HOME OFFICE  
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE  
LONDON SW1H 9AT  
25 March 1988

Dear Robert,

**SUMMER TIME**

The Home Secretary is grateful for the responses from colleagues to his minute of 3 March to the Foreign Secretary proposing the publication of a consultation document setting out two options for the future of summer time after 1990.

In the Home Secretary's absence from London today, I attach a re-draft of the Consultation Paper which takes account of the points made by colleagues, and in particular Mr Maude's suggestion that a third option for more limited change should be included. Mr Maude further suggested that the consultation exercise should be announced next week, to avoid detracting from the impact of the Single Market Campaign, and from the point of view of Parliamentary business the best day appears to be Thursday 31 March. Accordingly I should be grateful to have any comments either on the revised draft of the Consultation Paper or the Written Answer by close on Tuesday 1 April.

We envisage that each Department would issue the Consultation Paper to interested parties within its own field of responsibility as soon as possible after 1 April. We will also place copies in the Libraries and issue the document to the press.

I understand that your Department will make arrangements for Dublin to be told of the announcement. Officials here will then discuss the exercise with their opposite numbers in Dublin.

I should perhaps mention that there will be an opportunity for the subject to be raised in the House during the passage of The Summer Time Order 1988 after the Easter break. (This Order gives effect to an extension of the present position throughout 1989).

I am copying this to Mark Addison (No 10), the Private Secretaries to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Stephen Haddrill (DE), and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours ever,  
Colin*

C R MILLER

Robert Culshaw, Esq

## SUMMER TIME - A CONSULTATION NOTE

With the help of other Government Departments, the Home Office carried out a brief assessment towards the end of last year of the reactions of the main interest groups throughout the country to a range of options on daylight saving. The present consultation note seeks fuller views on the preferred arrangements for summer time. The European Commission will put forward proposals later this year on the arrangements in the European Community for summer time for 1990 and possibly thereafter.

One option would be to harmonise the date for ending British Summer Time (BST) to bring it into line with the rest of the European Community. The date for introducing summer time is already the same. This would mean ending BST at the end of September, as for the rest of the Continent, rather than 4 weeks later. Harmonisation of the date for ending summer time has considerable attractions for those people and businesses closely involved in dealing with Western Europe, and would be particularly beneficial for the international travel industry. On the other hand its effect would be to reduce the amount of evening daylight in a month (October) when it is particularly valued (eg by outdoor workers and the leisure industry).

Alternatively, last year's assessment showed evidence of a pronounced shift in view in the country as a whole in favour of more 'summer time' throughout the year. There are many options by which this can be achieved but the preliminary survey indicated that the one carrying most support was not that of a modest extension at the beginning and end of the present period of summer time but one which had the effect of increasing daylight in the evening throughout the year. A move to Greenwich Mean Time plus one hour throughout the year had its critics, particularly from amongst those who are concerned with dealings with other Community countries: there would be the complications of two changeover dates as continental States started and finished their summer time. Moreover, an experiment whereby GMT + 1 hour was tried throughout the years 1968-1971 was not extended after Parliamentary consideration at that time.



The option which attracted most support from those favouring later daylight hours was that of GMT + 2 hours in the summer and GMT + 1 hour in the winter. This would mean, in effect an extra hour of daylight in the evenings and afternoons throughout the year and the time of sunrise would be an hour later. Such an option would have particular advantages for the transport sector and others concerned with continental countries if the autumn changeover date could be brought forward to the end of September in line with the rest of Europe, thus enabling the changeover date to be harmonised without loss of evening daylight in the United Kingdom in October. It would also mean that the time in the United Kingdom would be the same throughout the year as in most other Western European Countries with potential benefits for international business. There would be additional scope for outdoor leisure activities in the afternoons and evenings and benefits for the tourist sector. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents report that adopting 'summer' time throughout the year would prevent deaths or serious injury to some 60 children and over 500 adults annually. In effect this would mean moving into the same time zone as other Community countries (save Greece).

The disadvantage of such an option would be the darker mornings and this adverse effect would be particularly significant in the North and more so in the North West. It was this disadvantage that led to the discontinuation of the 1968-71 experiment; but this option was in fact the system adopted during the Second World War.

There remains a significant body of opinion which does not seek later daylight hours and which would prefer the present situation to continue without change. The indications from the preliminary survey showed that majority opinion is likely to favour one of the above 3 options, and the purpose of this consultation paper is to seek views on them. Other options have not been ruled out but although each commands some support, our preliminary assessment suggests that this is unlikely to be sufficient to carry a majority at the end of the day.

Accordingly we should be grateful for views on the merits of the following options:

- (i) harmonising the end of summer time to bring into line with the end date on the Continent by advancing it 4 weeks;
- (ii) single 'summer time' during the winter and double summer time in the summer. This is GMT + 1 hour during the winter and GMT + 2 hours from the end of March to the end of September;
- (iii) continuation of the present position. This is GMT during the winter months with one hour of summer time from the end of March to the end of October.

It would be helpful if any economic or other relevant statistics could be provided where available to support (or oppose) any of the options.

Responses are requested by no later than 30 June.

ARRANGED PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps the Government has in mind for the future of summer time.

DRAFT REPLY

An Order will be laid before Parliament in the near future to continue the present arrangements for 1989. In the meantime, Departments are being asked to consult interested groups on the merits of three options which emerged with the most support from a preliminary survey towards the end of last year. These are the continuation of the present position; the harmonisation of the date for ending summer time to bring it into line with the rest of the Community; or the introduction of Greenwich Mean Time plus one hour in the winter, with Greenwich Mean Time plus two hours from the end of March to the end of September. The last option would mean that the United Kingdom would be in the same time zone as Western continental Europe throughout the whole year. After this consultation process has been completed, the Government will canvass public and Parliamentary opinion more generally with a view to testing the degree of support for change.



CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	25 MAR 1988 ✓ 25/3
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*[Handwritten signature]*

FCS/88/057

HOME SECRETARY

Summer Time

1. Thank you for your minute of 3 March. We have since had a useful informal talk with the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of State for Corporate Affairs (Francis Maude).
2. As the Policy Studies Institute's recent report showed, there are strong economic arguments in favour of your second option (single and double summer time). These arguments are stronger than any case for harmonisation for its own sake. However, as you point out, there has to be a review of current arrangements within the European Community this year and, since the adoption of the Single European Act, the issue falls to be decided by qualified majority vote. Our ability to maintain the status quo has therefore become less than absolutely secure.
3. I therefore agree that we need to consult interested groups. We agreed when we met that the consultation document should make it clear that, since this problem is once again on the EC agenda, the Government wish to consult widely before reaching conclusions on the best way forward.



4. We also agreed, as suggested by Malcolm Rifkind and Francis Maude, that it would be advisable to offer more than two options. In particular, the option of harmonising the dates of the autumn time change should be included as the one for which the Commission would be most likely to opt if we do not ourselves come up with an alternative.

5. We also discussed the need to bring out somewhat more fully the implications of the options being canvassed. For example, the document refers to the advantages for the transport sector of double summer time. It might usefully make reference to the equally important, and not unhelpful, road safety implications. I agree with Malcolm Rifkind's suggested textual changes though I do not think we should get into speculation about likely Parliamentary attitudes to double summer time. At this stage the aim should be to present the options in a balanced way to the relevant interest groups. The answer to the PQ already promises to canvass public and Parliamentary opinion more generally thereafter.

6. On timing, we agreed on the desirability of starting a consulting process before Easter. This would avoid cutting across the launch of the DTI's television campaign in mid-April. So far, the idea of a change in present practice (as canvassed by the Policy Studies Institute) has had a good response in the national press. It will be important to give background briefing to the press on the consultation document.



7. We also agreed that we should speak to the Opposition immediately before the proposed PQ is answered. In particular, you, Malcolm Rifkind, Francis Maude and I should speak to the relevant members of the front bench Opposition team to explain the reasoning behind the consultation.

8. Finally, we should launch some further work on whether any eventual change in our present practice would need to be made through primary legislation, as opposed to existing delegated powers under the Summer Time Act or the European Communities Act. If primary legislation were required, this would make it difficult to implement any change before 1991 because of the heavy legislative programme in the 1989/90 session.

9. I am copying this minute to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committee, the Secretaries of State for the Environment, Transport and Energy, and the Cabinet Secretary.

*Robert (ma)* (Private Secretary)

*GH* (GEOFFREY HOWE)

(Approved by the  
Foreign Secretary and  
signed in his absence)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
25 March 1988




CC: PPS, CST, PMG, EST

Sir P. Middleton  
 Mr. Anson  
 Mr. Lankester  
 Mr. Phillips  
 Mr. Monck  
 Mr. Burgvel

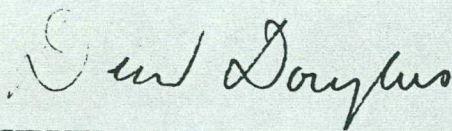
Treasury Chambers, Parliament Street, SW1P 3AG

Rt Hon Douglas Hurd MP  
 Home Secretary  
 50 Queen Anne's Gate  
 LONDON  
 SW1H 9AT

Mrs. Case  
 Mr. Edwards

J  
 25 March 1988

Mr. Odling-Smee  
 Mr. O.J.W. Moore  
 Miss. Peirson  
 Mr. MacAulian  
 Mr. Dyel  
 Mr. Chappel  
 Mr. Tyllie Mr. Call.

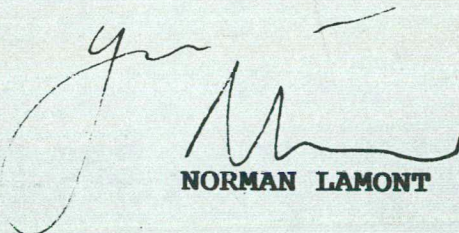

**SUMMER TIME**

I have seen your letter to Geoffrey Howe of 3 March, and replies from the Prime Minister's Private Secretary, Francis Maude, Tom King, Malcolm Rifkind and Nicholas Ridley's Private Secretary.

I am content for you to announce the start of the consultation process with an Arranged Question. But like Francis, I should like to see the consultation document genuinely offer two options in addition to status quo. My preference for the second option would be the harmonising of summer time dates with the Community (your Option 1) which, although it attracted some opposition in your initial enquiries, appears to be an obvious potential compromise, which would create the minimum of disturbance and would arouse least annoyance, if adherence to the status quo or your option 4 proved unacceptable.

Before we take a final decision, we will of course need to consult very widely and assess the full economic consequences of any change. In particular, I will be interested to see Cecil Parkinson's views on where he thinks the balance of advantage (and costs) now lie in terms of electricity usage.

I am copying this letter to the Prime Minister, to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson and Sir Robin Butler.



NORMAN LAMONT

*PHP*

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	29 MAR 1988 21/3
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY



HOME OFFICE  
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE  
LONDON SW1H 9AT

29 March 1988

*Dear Robert*

SUMMER TIME

.... Further to Colin Miller's letter of 25 March, I enclose the final draft of the consultation paper, incorporating minor amendments, setting out options for the future of summer time after 1990.

As Colin indicated in his letter, the announcement will be made on Thursday, 31 March and we envisage the consultation paper will be issued by Departments as soon as possible thereafter. We have not cleared background briefing as the document is intended to be self-contained.

I am copying this letter to Mark Addison (No 10), the Private Secretaries to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Stephen Haddrill (DE) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours  
Catherine*

MISS C J BANNISTER

R Culshaw, Esq.,



## SUMMER TIME - A CONSULTATION NOTE

With the help of other Government Departments, the Home Office carried out a brief assessment towards the end of last year of the reactions of the main interest groups throughout the country to a range of options on daylight saving. The present consultation note seeks fuller views on the best arrangements for summer time. The European Commission will put forward proposals later this year on the arrangements in the European Community for summer time for 1990 and possibly thereafter.

2. One option would be to harmonise the date for ending British Summer Time (BST) to bring it into line with the rest of the European Community. The date for introducing summer time is already the same. This would mean ending BST at the end of September, as for the rest of the Continent, rather than 4 weeks later. Harmonisation of the date for ending summer time has considerable attractions for those people and businesses closely involved in dealing with Western Europe, and would particularly help the international travel industry. On the other hand its effect would be to reduce the amount of evening daylight in a month (October) when it is particularly valued (eg by outdoor workers and the leisure industry).

3. Last year's assessment showed evidence of a pronounced shift in view in the country as a whole in favour of more summer time. The option which attracted most support from those favouring later daylight hours was that of GMT + 2 hours in the summer and GMT + 1 hour in the winter. This would mean, in effect an extra hour of daylight in the evenings and afternoons throughout the year. The time of sunrise would be an hour later. Such an option would have particular advantages for the transport sector and others concerned with continental countries if the autumn changeover date could be brought forward to the end of September in line with the rest of Europe, thus enabling the changeover date to be harmonised without loss of evening daylight in the United Kingdom in October. It would also mean that the time in the United Kingdom would be the same throughout the year as in

all other Western European Countries except Greece with potential benefits for international business. There would be additional scope for outdoor leisure activities in the afternoons and evenings and benefits for the tourist sector. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents report that adopting 'summer' time throughout the year would prevent deaths or serious injury to some 60 children and over 500 adults annually.

4. The disadvantage of such an option would be the darker mornings. This adverse effect would be particularly significant in Scotland, Northern Ireland, the North and the North West of England. It was this disadvantage that led to the discontinuation of the 1968-71 experiment; but this option was in fact the system adopted during the Second World War.

5. There remains a significant body of opinion which does not seek later daylight hours and which would prefer the present situation to continue without change.

6. The indications from the preliminary survey showed that majority opinion is likely to favour one of the above 3 options and the purpose of this consultation paper is to seek views on them.

7. Accordingly we should be grateful for views on the merits of the following options:

- (i) harmonising the end of summer time to bring into line with the end date on the Continent by advancing it 4 weeks;
- (ii) single 'summer time' during the winter and double summer time in the summer. This is GMT + 1 hour during the winter and GMT + 2 hours from the end of March to the end of September;

(iii) continuation of the present position. This is GMT during the winter months with one hour of summer time from the end of March to the end of October.

8. It would be helpful if any economic or other relevant statistics could be provided where available to support (or oppose) any of the options.

9. Responses are requested by 30 June.



Foreign and Commonwealth Office

London SW1A 2AH

29 March 1988

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	29 MAR 1988 ✓ 29/3
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

Dear Colin,

Summer Time

Thank you for your letter of 25 March enclosing the latest version of the consultation paper and the answer to the PQ. The Foreign Secretary is content with both drafts. I understand that you are making amendments to reflect the fact that Portugal also operates a different system from the rest of the European Community.

I am copying this letter to Mark Addison (No 10), the Private Secretaries to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Stephen Haddrill (DE), and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

Yours ever,

(L Parker)  
Private Secretary

C R Miller Esq  
Home Office



SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

*[Handwritten signature]*

<b>CH/EXCHEQUER</b>	
REC.	30 MAR 1988 <i>30/3</i>
ACTION	F.S.T.
COPIES TO	
	30 March 1988

C R Miller Esq  
Private Secretary to the Secretary of State  
for the Home Department  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1H 9AT

*Dear Sir,*

**SUMMER TIME**

Thank you for the copy of your letter of 25 March to Robert Culshaw at the Foreign Office seeking any comments on the revised draft Consultation Paper and draft Written Answer, which you enclosed, by 29 March.

My Secretary of State has no comments on either of these documents, and confirms that the various Departments of the Scottish Office will issue the Consultation Paper to their respective interested groups as soon as possible after 1 April.

I am copying this reply to Mark Addison (No 10), the Private Secretaries to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Robert Culshaw (FCO) Stephen Haddrill (DE) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours sincerely,*

*[Handwritten signature: David Crawley]*  
**DAVID CRAWLEY**  
Private Secretary

FROM: N G FRAY  
 DATE: 30 March 1988

*Pro. P. P. P.*

1. MR WYNN OWEN *Dis 30/3*  
 2. PS/FINANCIAL SECRETARY

- cc PS/Chancellor-2  
 PS/Chief Secretary  
 PS/Paymaster General  
 PS/Economic Secretary  
 PS/Sir P Middleton  
 Mr Anson  
 Mr Lankester  
 Mr Phillips  
 Mr Monck  
 Mr Burgner  
 Mr Edwards  
 Mr Odling-Smee  
 Mrs Case  
 Mr D Moore  
 Mrs Lomax  
 Mr Peretz  
 Miss Peirson  
 Mr Dyer *Mr MacAulian*  
 Mr Cropper  
 Mr Tyrie  
 Mr Call

**SUMMER TIME**

The Home Office (Colin Miller's letter of 25 March) sought comments on a revised Consultation Paper and Written Answer announcing the start of the consultation exercise setting out the options for the future of summer time after 1990.

2. Given the confusion in the dates mentioned in Colin Miller's letter, we contacted Home Office officials to ascertain the precise timescale they were working to. We were told to ignore Miller's letter as a revised draft would be circulated on 29 March. We have now received the final draft (Catherine Bannister's letter of 29 March).

**COMMENT**

3. The latest draft Consultation Document, under cover of Catherine Bannister's letter is a much improved and shorter document than that circulated under cover of Miller's letter. The Home Secretary has agreed to both the Financial Secretary's and Mr Maude's recommendation that the consultation exercise be undertaken with three options. These are now clearly defined:

- (i) harmonising the end of summer time to bring into line with the end date on the Continent by advancing it 4 weeks, (ie to end-September from end-October);
- (ii) Single 'Summer time' during the winter and double summer time in the summer. This is GMT+1 hour during the winter and GMT+2 hours from the end of March to the end of September;
- (iii) Continuation of the present position. This is GMT during the winter months with one hour of summer time (GMT+1 hour) from the end of March to the end of October.

3. The Home Office envisage each Department issuing the Consultation Paper to interested parties within its field of responsibility as soon as possible after the announcement on 31 March.

4. We will be trawling relevant Treasury divisions to see if there are any bodies which the Treasury itself, rather than sponsor departments, should consult. FIM and MG might, for instance, wish to send the Consultation Paper to the Bank.

#### RECOMMENDATION

5. The Consultation Paper is now in an acceptable form and we recommend that the Financial Secretary need not intervene at this stage.

  
NIGEL FRAY

From: THE PRIVATE SECRETARY

*Papers ppe*  
*BF to JT*  
HOME OFFICE  
QUEEN ANNE'S GATE  
LONDON SW1H 9AT  
*8/4*



CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	05 APR 1988
ACTION	FST
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31 March 1988

*pmp*

*Dear Robert*

SUMMER TIME

Sir David Hannay has been asked by Signor Pena, Director General of the European Commission, for the Government's opinion on a Fifth Directive on Summer Time to cover a five year period, and for any information and views the Government may have on the advantages and disadvantages of summer time.

Following his discussions with the Foreign Secretary on the handling of summer time questions, the Home Secretary has concluded that we must press for an extension of the status quo in the Fifth Council Directive, which has to be made by 1 January 1989, both to allow time for the consultation exercise and, if necessary, to introduce legislation. A two year extension is the minimum needed.

Dr Erdmenger of the Commission recently indicated to officials that he would support this. We understand that the Commission are more likely to propose, and the Parliament and Council to agree, to an extension of the status quo if we can show why harmonisation with the loss of an hour's evening daylight in October would present us with great difficulties, and demonstrate that we are actively pursuing other possibilities for harmonisation.

The announcement of the consultation exercise on Thursday, 31 March should provide the means to satisfy the Commission on the latter point, and I enclose a draft which Sir David Hannay might wish to draw on in responding to Signor Pena.

I am copying this letter to Mark Addison (No 10), the Private Secretaries to members of OD(E) and H Committees, Stephen Haddrill (DE) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Yours sincerely*  
*Catherine Bannister*

MISS C J BANNISTER



DRAFT CONTRIBUTION TO REPLY TO LETTER OF 22/2/88 FROM  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE COMMISSION TO UKREP ON  
SUMMER TIME

Because of its northerly latitude, the United Kingdom has since 1916 advanced its clocks from Greenwich Mean Time to provide for later daylight hours in the summer. Over the years there have been variations in the system adopted but no dissension from the principle. What has been apparent in the past two decades is the value attached to summer time in October despite the advantages of harmonising the end date for summer time with other Member States of the Community. This is no doubt in part due to the disproportionate effect of the north-westerly position of the United Kingdom due to the tilt of the earth in relation to the sun at this time of the year.

Very recently, however, public opinion appears to be changing in favour of an increase in summer time. The reason for this is not altogether clear but may be a consequence of increased leisure time and greater interest in outdoor leisure activities.

It was in this context that the United Kingdom Government carried out a preliminary survey in 1987 to test any change in attitude and evaluate support for harmonisation measures. This showed that there was indeed a change in attitude in favour of more summer time and conversely resistance to harmonisation if this meant curtailment of summer time in October. Anticipating this, opinions were also sought on complete harmonisation with continental Member States by moving into their time zone, effectively adopting double summer time until the beginning of October and single 'summer' time throughout the remainder of the year. The response was encouraging but it has to be said that the majority opinion, particularly in the North and in Scotland, was against any change at all.

In the light of response to these and other options, the United Kingdom has now decided to mount a major survey to see whether change is practicable and whether harmonisation with other Member States can be achieved. This survey was announced by the Home Secretary on 31 March. It is intended to generate data on the effects of the three options:

- (i) to continue the status quo ;
- (ii) to harmonise by ending summer time at the beginning of October;
- (iii) to harmonise completely by moving into the continental Europe time zone and ending (double) summer time at the beginning of October.

As I mentioned above, the second option lacked support in the initial survey. Apart from the fact that a loss of one month's summer time in October would mean a move contrary to the trend of opinion in the United Kingdom, there are other factors which would make this option difficult to accept. An analysis of road casualties suggests that ending summer time at the beginning of October could lead to an increase of more than 100 deaths or serious injuries. It is also estimated that there would be an increase in energy costs, but precise figures are not available at present. Farmers in the United Kingdom are strongly opposed to such a move, the more so the further North. The shorter growing season and the cooler weather mean that October summer time is more important in the United Kingdom than in more southerly Community countries. There is also very strong opposition to the ending of summer time at the beginning of October from the tourist industry; they see it as the curtailment of their season at the end of September.

The United Kingdom does not wish to close the door on any possibility of harmonisation and hence is including the simple option of confirming to the end date of other Member States in its consultation process. It considers it right, however, to point out to the Commission the expected opposition based on the geographical position of the United Kingdom.

Should sufficient data be forthcoming in the survey to support a move into the continental time zone (the complete harmonisation option which is the most promising), it would be necessary for the Government to allow a period of public debate. It may therefore be difficult to introduce a new system before 1992, bearing in mind that legislation would be required at least a year in advance of such a radical change to enable those affected to plan ahead.

I understand the Commission already has copies of the "Review of British Standard Time", the report of the experiment held in the United Kingdom from 1968 to 1971; and a copy of the report "Putting the Clock Forward by the Hour" by Dr Meyer Hillman of the Institute of Policy Studies. A copy of the "Report on a Survey of Attitudes towards Extending British Summer Time" prepared by Research Surveys of Great Britain Ltd is enclosed for the information of the Commission.

From : D L C Peretz  
Date : 3 June 1988

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

cc **Chancellor**  
Chief Secretary  
Paymaster General  
Economic Secretary  
Sir P Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Sir G Littler  
Mr Lankester  
Mr Scholar  
Mr Monck  
Mr Burgner  
Mr Odling-Smee  
Mrs Lomax  
Miss O'Mara  
Mr Cropper  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call

*Mr Fray  
have  
to  
see  
the  
poll  
IX.*

**SUMMER TIME**

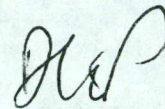
Mr Fray's minute of 30 March reported that we would be seeking the Bank of England views on the Home Office Consultation Paper of 31 March.

2. The Bank have consulted a number of City institutions active in the major markets - foreign exchange, bullion, gilts and money markets. I attach a short note by the Bank of England distilling the various views they received.

3. As you will see, the views are not unanimous; but there appears to be a majority in favour of the option of harmonising with most of Western Europe. The benefits to the City of working on the same time as the rest of Europe, and the extra hours' overlap with Japan and the Middle East is thought by the majority to more than outweigh the reduction in overlap with New York.

4. It seems to me this balance of City views is something to which Treasury Ministers ought to give weight when the Home Office come to report the results of their consultation exercise. And I would add a further domestic Treasury "markets" point. There might be some benefit to us in our own foreign exchange operations in having the London market operating fully at the beginning of European business.

5. For the time being, I will simply forward the Bank of England's note to the Home Office, as a response they might like to take into account among the others they are no doubt receiving in their consultation exercise.



D L C PERETZ

SUMMER TIME

The options on which the Bank sought market opinion were those as set out in the Home Office memorandum viz,

- (i) harmonising the end of summer time to bring into line with the end date on the Continent by advancing it 4 weeks (i.e. staying consistently one hour behind Europe);
- (ii) single 'summer time' during the winter and double summer time in the summer. This is GMT + 1 hour during the winter and GMT + 2 hours from the end of March to the end of September (i.e. harmonise with most of Europe);
- (iii) continuation of the present position. This is GMT during the winter months with one hour of summer time from the end of March to the end of October.

X | The attitude of the financial markets to the various proposals could fairly be categorised as one of relative indifference. The London markets have in practice made the most of the time zone advantages offered by the bridge European time provides between the important financial markets of the Far East and the United States. The London foreign exchange market has always started early in order to catch the opening in Continental Europe (which still tends to be at 9 am their time) and, particularly since Big Bang, other markets have also extended their hours to ensure they have the same overlap with the Far and Middle East as the rest of Europe.

In the opinion of many, London has gained considerable advantages from its additional overlap with the United States, the time difference here being normally only five hours, compared with six for the remainder of Europe and the loss of this is seen as a significant disadvantage of harmonisation. There therefore continues to be a considerable body of opinion in favour of the status quo i.e. (iii) above.

Majority opinion, however, thought that some degree of harmonisation would aid business with Europe and the Far East and many thought London would gain business from a move to (ii) above. On this view the extra hour of overlap with Japan and the Middle East would more than outweigh the loss of coverage with New York and the latter might, in practice not prove all that significant as it could result in both a further (unwelcome) extension of the dealing day in London and a reinforcement of the growing tendency for New York to start business earlier.

Bank of England  
11 May 1988

UNCLASSIFIED



FROM: J M G TAYLOR  
DATE: 6 June 1988

*pmf*

PS/FINANCIAL SECRETARY

- cc PS/Chief Secretary
- PS/Paymaster General
- PS/Economic Secretary
- Sir P Middleton
- Mr Anson
- Sir G Littler
- Mr Lankester
- Mr Scholar
- Mr Monck
- Mr Burgner
- Mr Odling-Smee
- Mrs Lomax
- Mr Peretz
- Miss O'Mara
- Mr Cropper
- Mr Tyrie
- Mr Call

**SUMMER TIME**

The Chancellor has seen Mr Peretz's minute of 3 June. He has commented that the key point is set out in the first sentence of the second paragraph of the Bank's paper, ie. that "the attitude of the financial markets to the various proposals could fairly be categorised as one of relative indifference."

*JMGT*

J M G TAYLOR



FROM: P J CROPPER  
DATE: 7 June 1988

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

cc Chancellor ←  
Chief Secretary  
Paymaster General  
Economic Secretary  
Sir P Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Sir G Littler  
Mr Lankester  
Mr Scholar  
Mr Monck  
Mr Burgner  
Mr Odling-Smee  
Mrs Lomax  
Mr Peretz  
Miss O'Mara  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call

SUMMER TIME

I was about to make the same comment as the Chancellor, à propos the Bank's comment that "the attitude of the financial markets to the various proposals could fairly be categorised as one of relative indifference".

2. From the outset, this consultation has smacked too much of the corporate state. A weighting of no more than 20 per cent should be given to the commercial and administrative interests in this decision. A weighting of 80 per cent should be given to ordinary individuals who predominantly, I am sure, have no wish to get up in the dark on more days than strictly necessary. Where there is no overwhelming economic argument, as appears to be the case here, the will of the ordinary people should prevail.

3. Roy Jenkins made the mistake of imposing winter-summer-time once before. It did not work. Let us not make the same mistake again: there will be enough Euro-harmonisation going on between now and 1992 already without this.

P J CROPPER



Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food  
Whitehall Place London SW1A 2HH

From the Minister's Private Office

Miss C J Bannister  
PS/Secretary of State for  
the Home Department  
Home Office  
Queen Anne's Gate  
London  
SW1H 9AT

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	09 AUG 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

✓ 7/2  
8

August 1988

*Dear Catherine*

**SUMMER TIME**

Following the consultation exercise announced by your Secretary of State in his Commons Written Reply on 31 March, I attach a schedule showing responses received from organisations consulted by this Department. You will see that replies have been received from 44 organisations.

The results show that those in the food industry or representing retail food interests are largely in favour of full harmonisation with the EC (Option II). The farming organisations however tend to favour the status quo (Option III) and the National Farmers' Union retains its traditional position in this regard. Indeed, they feel a move to Option II could well add to farmer costs in the form of overtime payments to workers. There was little support for changing the end of summer time to end September (ie Option I).

I am copying this letter to Andy Bearpark (No 10), the Private Secretaries to Members of OD(E) and H Committees, Stephen Haddrill (DE) and to Trevor Woolley (Cabinet Office).

*Sincerely,*

*Shirley Stagg*

SHIRLEY STAGG (MRS)  
Principal Private Secretary

REVIEW OF BRITISH SUMMERTIME : SCHEDULE OF RESPONSES BY VARIOUS  
ORGANISATIONS TO MR NEILSON'S LETTER OF 29 APRIL 1988

ANNEX B

ORGANISATION	OPTIONS			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
1. ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH ABBATOIR OWNERS LTD		✓		Although export traders have many years experience of coping with a time difference between the UK and the Continent, there are arguments in favour of aligning with Europe from the trading point of view.
2. BACON & MEAT MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (BMMA)		✓		No further comments
3. BEE FARMERS ASSOCIATION		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bee farmers need good weather for many operations and work till sundown. Many are part-timers doing their practical work in the evening; extra hours/evening summer-time an advantage.</li> <li>2. No members wanted Option 1 and some (but not the majority) preferred Option 3.</li> </ol>
4. BISCUIT, CAKE, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Option 1 is least attractive, with no real benefit, and reduces summer-time by one month.</li> <li>2. Especially with completion of internal market in mind, it makes sense to come in line with rest of Europe; efficiency would be improved and greater productivity should result.</li> <li>3. Alliance has turnover of £4 billion per annum and exports over £1 million per day.</li> </ol>
5. BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF CANNED & PRESERVED FOOD IMPORTERS & DISTRIBUTORS LTD		✓		Support for purely commercial reasons as members trade with all other EC Member States. It would facilitate easier contact with trading partners because hours of business would roughly be the same. eg. attendance at EC meetings in Brussels could be carried out on a same day basis.
6. BRITISH EDIBLE PULSE ASSOCIATION		✓		Community members should be on same time band to prevent loss of business due to time differentials.
7. BRITISH POTATO TRADES CONSORTIUM	✓			No further comment.
8. BRITISH POULTRY FEDERATION		✓		Identical time scale with rest of EC an advantage to all, especially with abolition of internal frontiers in 1992.
9. BRITISH RICE MILLERS ASSOCIATION (BRMA)		✓		Greatly in favour.

ORGANISATIONS	O P T I O N S			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
10. BRITISH SOCIETY OF PLANT BREEDERS LTD		✓		Harmonisation of time with rest of EC more important in view of single market in 1992.
11. BRITISH VETERINARY ASSOCIATION (BVA)		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonisation of time with rest of Europe not vital.</li> <li>2. Equal support for the maintenance of summer-time throughout winter but not advanced by two hours in summer. (th s was not an option offered).</li> <li>3. Any change-over time should occur at the same date as for Europe.</li> </ol>
12. COUNTRY LANDOWNERS ASSOCIATION (CLA)			✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Opinion divided between Options 2 and 3 (six for 3 and five for 2)</li> <li>2. Those for Option 3 were particularly concerned about children going to school in the dark and pointed out that with modern farming equipment the day can be extended for as long as required. Some approval of Option 2 in principle but practicalities might be awkward.</li> </ol>
13. DAIRY TRADE FEDERATION			✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong support for maintaining present arrangements though merit in Option 1 recognised.</li> <li>2. No support for Option 2.</li> </ol>
14. ENGLISH VINEYARDS ASSOCIATION		✓		No further comment.
15. FEDERATION OF FRESH MEAT WHOLESALERS		✓		No further comment.
16. FOOD & DRINK FEDERATION (FDF)		✓		Advantages we see are administrative savings for companies from complete time harmonisation with all Northern European countries and some electricity savings for employees for about two thirds of the year. Above all we see it as a vital part of the move towards a single market at the end of 1992.
17. GRAIN & FEED TRADE ASSOCIATION		✓		Association provides standard forms of contracts for International Trade, including Intra-Community Trade, which relies on strict time limits for passing documents and notices. Same time limit would ease transactions.
18. HORTICULTURAL TRADES ASSOCIATION (HTA)		✓	✓	Opinion equally divided. Grower members favour the retention of the status quo. Retailer members favour option 2 to enable themselves to attract more trade in the evenings.
19. INTERNATIONAL MEAT TRADE ASSOCIATION (IMTA)				Does not wish to forward a view on this issue.

ORGANISATIONS	OPTIONS			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
20. JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL: SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN THE MEAT TRADE		✓		National Federation of Meat Traders may respond separately if their conclusions after internal consultations are different.
21. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS' MARKET COMMITTEE FOR ENGLAND & WALES			✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National Committee decision as response from some 250 members was small.</li> <li>2. Opposes adopting Option 1 for the sake of harmonisation.</li> <li>3. Failing Option 3, Option 2 preferred.</li> </ol>
22. LIVESTOCK TRADERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN	✓			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Main activities of livestock farmers, dealers and exporters are conducted from early morning - presenting stock in the markets - through to loading stock for transportation to lairages and abattoirs.</li> <li>2. Option 2 totally opposed as from the Midlands northwards, 8.30 am would be the earliest possible time for gathering sheep and cattle. Auction sales would thus start later and those attending would be subjected to hazardous road conditions in winter, with frost not clearing until 9.30 - 10.00 am.</li> <li>3. Option 1 is the only acceptable alteration.</li> <li>4. Option 3 is irrelevant.</li> </ol>
23. MALTSTERS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN	✓	✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Executive Committee favoured Option 1.</li> <li>2. A majority supported Option 2 but Scottish members dissented, fearing the arrangement may add to their difficulties during the winter months.</li> </ol>
24. MILK MARKETING BOARD		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greater opportunity for trade in forthcoming single European market and for leisure for staff in Dairy Industry.</li> <li>2. Disadvantages considered and found negligible eg. fitting reversing spotlight to vehicle collecting milk from farmers in the early morning.</li> </ol>
25. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PERRY MAKERS		✓		No further comment.
26. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SEED POTATO MERCHANTS		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Everything possible should be done to come into line with the time on the Continent.</li> <li>2. Trade with other EC countries would be greatly helped by harmonising time. In the present circumstances practically every means of communication required "second thought" as to the time factor before attempts are made to establish contact.</li> </ol>
27. NATIONAL DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION (NDA)			✓	No further comment.
28. NATIONAL FARMERS' UNION (NFU)			✓	See copy of letter attached.
29. NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISHMONGERS LTD	✓			No further comment.

## ORGANISATION

## O P T I O N S

## COMMENTS

1 2 3

30 NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FISH  
FRIERS LTD (NFFF)

✓

1. Overwhelming support for Option 2.
2. Later daylight hours will benefit trade and many others.
3. Inconvenience of darker mornings outweighed by benefits to tourism and comparative safety outdoors in the evenings for old people, children and of a nervous disposition.
4. Children are more alert early mornings than when rushing home from school in the afternoon when many motorists are tired and display impatience.
5. Existing arrangements (Option 3 ) provide no protection for children during periods of darkness in winter.

31 NATIONAL FEDERATION OF FRUIT  
AND POTATO TRADES LTD

✓

1. Unanimous view despite unusual working hours in the trade, particularly in wholesale markets.
2. Option 2 would bring trading, and business hours in line with other member states as well as making it easier to keep appointments for business meetings in Europe.

32 NATIONAL FEDERATION OF HIDE  
AND SKIN MARKETS

✓

Would also request that the alternative in Option 1 be made flexible for subsequent changes so that we always stay in line.

33 NATIONAL JOINT COUNCIL OF  
BRITISH POTATO & VEGETABLE  
MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATIONS

✓

1. Overwhelming majority for Option 2.
2. The view was also expressed, and extensively supported, that GMT + 2 hours might be extended to end of October.

34 NATIONAL LICENSED VICTUALLERS  
ASSOCIATION

✓

Would go for Option 1 only as a last resort.

35 NATIONAL OFFICE OF ANIMAL  
HEALTH (NOAH)

✓

1. Not unanimous response of Board. Only 1 member favoured Option 1. Represents 45 manufacturers of animal medicines.
2. An international industry many of whose members have strong connections with mainland Europe. The one hour time difference is considerable inconvenience when telephoning. Different start and finish times mean only 4-5 hours of normal 9am - 5pm day<sup>1</sup> talk with colleagues in Europe.
3. Option 2 minimises risk of road accidents on dark winter evenings, particularly for employees who drive as part of their normal work. More daylight for travelling home from school or work and greater opportunity for outdoor sports and leisure activities in the early evenings for much of the year outweigh problems of dark mornings in northern areas.
4. Building and farming industries have over-stated their case. Much of modern livestock farming now done indoors under artificial light in winter; evening daylight hours for overtime would increase in spring and autumn. Proposals would not alter actual daylight hours in mid-winter.
5. Failing Option 2, Option 1 is essential.
6. NOAH represents manufacturers of animal medicines in the UK with a membership of 45 companies providing approximately 95% of UK sales of medicines for farm, sporting and pet animals with operations located throughout the UK and customers, especially farmers, over the whole of the British Isles.

ORGANISATION	OPTIONS			COMMENTS
	1	2	3	
36. NORTH WESTERN & NORTH WALES SEA FISHERIES COMMITTEE		✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Option 3 would be second best.</li> <li>Strenuous objections to Option 1 considered likely.</li> <li>Option 2 may lack some support from fish landers at Fleetwood but for all others this option gives potential saving in time and expense and possible lives on roads which outweighs any further disadvantages.</li> <li>With respect to the major m lluscan shellfisheries where harvesting is done over the low water period, there may be some perceived disadvantage although the period between the time of low water and darkness would actually remain the same. If such shellfish are harvested by dredging methods, and the time of slack water high tide becomes important, then there would be longer periods in the afternoon tides where fishing could take place in daylight.</li> </ol>
37. POTATO MARKETING BOARD			✓	Content to defer to NFU's views.
38. RASE		✓		A personal view of Director - not a collective view.
39. RETAIL CONFECTIONERS AND TOBACCONISTS ASSOCIATION			✓	Substantive minority (40%) supported Option 2 and a handful suggested GMT + 1 hour (BST) all year is practical.
40. SCOTCH WHISKY ASSOCIATION			✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members do not see much benefit from change, as far as contacting people in other markets is concerned where times are entirely different</li> <li>The position of Scotland, in the North-West corner of Europe, is particularly affected. A Swedish agent remarked during 1968-71 experiment that daylight came later in Glasgow than it did in Stockholm!</li> </ol>
+1. SUGAR TRADERS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM		✓		May be inconvenient for some employees of member companies working unpopular hours but the option may prompt growth of business throughout Community.
-2. WINE AND SPIRIT ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND		✓		No further comment.
3. UNITED KINGDOM HOP GROWERS ASSOCIATION			✓	No further comment.
+4. ICE CREAM ALLIANCE LIMITED		✓		No further comment.



Telex: 919669 NFULDN G  
Telefax: 01 235 3526

# The National Farmers' Union

Agriculture House · Knightsbridge · London SW1X 7NJ

Telephone: 01 - 235 5077

When replying please  
quote the following reference: 10/-/1/PRT?BM

Your ref:

13th June 1988

Mr. H.R. Neilson  
MAFF  
Eagle House  
90/96 Cannon Street  
LONDON, EC4N 6HT

Dear Hugh

## Review of Summertime

Thank you for your letter of 29th April which enclosed a copy of the Home Office's consultation document.

The option contained in paragraph 7(i) of the document is to harmonise the end of summertime to bring it into line with the end date on the Continent by advancing it four weeks. This proposal would mean the loss of an hours daylight in the evening for most of October which is now one of the busiest months on the land for most arable farmers.

When this change was mooted by the Commission a couple of years ago one farmer claimed that it would cost him alone in the region of £5000 per annum. This amount comprised increased labour costs, floodlighting costs and increased damage to and accidents arising from, farm machinery being used on land and on roads more during the hours of darkness at the end of the day. Farmers and farmworkers would be most reluctant to start work an hour earlier in October to compensate for the change in the end date of British Summer Time, as they start work early enough in the day as it is. However, it is impossible for me to estimate with any degree of accuracy the total cost of this particular change to the industry.

The option contained in paragraph 7(ii) is to change to Continental time. The NFU has consulted its 49 County Branches on this particular change and 38 are in favour of retaining the status quo, 6 are in favour of this option and the rest are undecided. The main concern about this option is the effect of darker mornings in winter on livestock farmers and that arable farmers would have to wait an extra hour during the growing season before carrying out some operations on crops. The latter cost of this extension of the working day is roughly quantifiable provided a number of assumptions can be made.

743/15/16



According to Table 40 of MAFF's 'Earnings, Hours and Number of Persons for 1986' there were 52,778 hired and family whole-time workers employed on cropping farms and 11,015 employed on lowland livestock and cropping farms in June 1986 in England and Wales. Although these numbers may have fallen since 1986, they would be more than balanced out by the number of Scottish arable farm workers which I do not have to hand. I assume that 30 days a year are spent on arable farms on work which is temperature or moisture related. For example, before combining the farmer and his employees must wait for the grain to dry to a certain level. With continental time this will be an hour later in the day. Our members claim that their employees will not wish to alter their contracts of employment and will wish to continue to start work at the same time. The cost of this extra hours pay would be, using 1988/9 wage rates -

$$(52,778 + 11,015) \times 30 \times \text{£}4.58 = \text{£}8,765,158$$

(£4.58 is an average of the current ordinary worker and craftsmen's minimum overtime rates + 9% employers national insurance contributions)

The cost of the other main problem created by a change to this option is difficult, if not impossible, to quantify. In winter there will be few daylight hours in the morning, yet livestock farmers tell me that they will have to start work at the same time. Although their working day should not be extended, there are the obvious inconveniences for working an extra hour in the dark, especially if the work occurs outside in a place which is difficult to illuminate.

The other point made concerns the danger to school children in rural areas who would have to leave home in the dark in the morning. At the moment members inform me that many rural schoolchildren can leave home for school and return within daylight hours for almost all of the year.

I would be grateful if you could put these points to the Home Office. If you have any queries on the above please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

*P.R. Tame*

P.R. Tame  
Agricultural Resources Department

FINANCIAL SECRETARY	
REC.	15 SEP 1988
ACTION	Mr. MacAuslan
COPIES TO	PPS, CST, PMG, EST, Sir P. Middleton, Mr Anson, Mr Hankesher, Mr Phillips, Mr Monck,

15 SEP 1988  
MP



CHIEF SECRETARY	
REC.	15 SEP 1988
ACTION	<del>XXXXXXXXXX</del>
COPIES TO	

FOREIGN SECRETARY

Mr Burgner, Mrs Case,  
Mr Edwards,  
Mr Odling-Smee, Mr D. J. L. Moore,

SUMMER TIME

I wrote to you and other colleagues on 3 March suggesting that Departments should consult their interest groups on options for summer time which appeared to be viable ones for the future. In later discussion we agreed on three options. I am most grateful for the help provided by colleagues in carrying out this consultation exercise.

.... 2. I attach as an annex to this minute a list of the organisations consulted, indicating their preferences. In short, outside Scotland, 20% of the 205 organisations opted for the status quo, 13% for amending our end date for summer time to align ourselves with summer time in other EC countries (loss of summer time in October) and 67% for moving into the European time zone (GMT + 1 hour in the winter, GMT + 2 hours in the summer until the end of October), to harmonise time with other EC countries throughout the year.

3. It is clear from this that there is now considerable support for change, with single/double summer time as the front runner. I have to say, however, that there is resistance to this in the responses from Scotland, where the majority (73%) of the 70 organisations consulted favoured the status quo. In the light of the overall results, however, I am in no doubt that we need to open up the debate in order to obtain a feel for public opinion.

cc: Miss Peirson,  
Mr Dyer, Mr Cropper,  
Mr Tyrie, Mr Call.

4. As you know, we have received a proposal for a further Directive on summer time from the European Commission. This is helpful in that it would extend the status quo for a further three years to 1992; and the explanatory memorandum suggests that this will give the United Kingdom time to complete a review of summer time. It seems right, therefore, to give people in the United Kingdom the chance to express their views so that we can assess the support for change; and, if this is insufficient, show to the Commission that we have made every effort to harmonise.

5. I propose that we issue a consultation or Green Paper in, say, October, setting out the options, the obvious disadvantages and advantages of each, and the result of the survey. I think we should take the line that, pending responses to the consultation/Green Paper, the Government will retain an open mind; but, having said this, the facts in the paper, and the results of the survey, will create a presumption that single/double summer time has considerable merit.

6. Should the response to the consultation paper show a significant majority in favour of change, we would need to consider legislation in the 1989/90 Session in order for such change to be given effect in 1992. More than one year's notice would be required to adjust transport timetables, to print diaries and calendars and, if appropriate, to amend working practices. A delay to the following Session would mean missing the opportunity of a significant step into Europe in 1992 and of resisting public pressure for early action. Any Bill would be short but the opposition, however small, would be fierce.

3.

7. Unless I hear otherwise from colleagues, we will set in hand the drafting of such a paper which I will circulate before publication.

8. I am copying this minute to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson, Patrick Mayhew and Sir Robin Butler.

*Douglas Hurd*

15 September 1988

**E.R.**

**ANNEX**

**OPTION 1**

**Harmonisation of summer  
time end date only**

BOTB Japan Trade Adivsory Group  
The Post Office

Federation of British Electrotechnical and Allied Manufacturers  
Association

Confederation of Information Communication Industries

Association of Suppliers to the Furniture Industry

The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants

"Aircraft Industry"

"Video Industry"

Confederation of British Wool Textiles

Knitting Industries Federation

British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association

Mercury Communications Ltd

National Wool Texile Export Corporation

British Holiday and Home Parks Association

Association of Polytechnic Teachers (APT)

Baptist Union of Scotland

Irish National Teachers Union

**E.R.**

OPTION 1 (contd)

The Post Office (Wales)

Neath and Port Talbot CHC

South Glamorgan FPC

Brecknock and Radnor CHC

British Cycling Federation

Road Haulage Association (domestic sector)

British Potato Trades Consortium

Livestock Traders Association of Great Britain

Maltsters Association of Great Britain Executive Committee (see  
Option 2)

National Federation of Fishmongers Ltd

**E.R.**

OPTION 2

Single/Double summer  
time

British Overseas Trade Board

British Paper and Board Industry Federation

British Carton Association

Iron & Steel Statistics Bureau

Machine Tool Trades Association

Lighting Industry Federation

Gardenex Federation of Garden and Leisure Equipment Exporters

British Textile Employers Association

British Textiles Confederation

Zip Fastener Manufacturers Association

British Sports, Allied Industries Federation

British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers Association

Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation

British Agricultural and Garden Machinery Association

British Association of Canned and Preserved Food Importers and  
Distributors

The Brewers Society

British Telecom

Association of International Courier and Express Services

OPTION 2 (contd)

**E.R.**

- Telecommunication, Engineering and Manufacturing Association
- Association of Exhibition Organisers
- Association of British Laundry Cleaning and Rental Services
- Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association
- The Newspaper Society (representing regional and local press)
- Association of British Insurers
- Lloyds of London
- Institute of Practitioners in Advertising
- Chartered Institute of Patent Agents
- Institute of Trade Mark Agents
- Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
- Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
- Institute of Freight Forwarders Ltd
- Dispatch Association
- Tobacco Advisory Council
- Cordage Manufacturers Institute
- Briar Pipe Trade Association
- British Lighter Manufacturers Association
- Drawing Office Material Manufacturers and Dealers Association



**E.R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

"Electronics and computer industries" - Information and Technology  
Division DTI Survey

"The film industry"- DTI Survey

Industrial Metals Market Division

Association of Independent Businesses

The British Cable Makers Association

Association of Wholesale Woollen Merchants

National Caravan Council Ltd

North Welsh Tourist Board

South East England Tourist Board

Cumbria Tourist Board

British Transport Authority

Association of British Abbatoir Owners Ltd

Bacon and Meat Manufacturers Association (BMMA)

Bee Farmers Association

Biscuit Cake Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance

British Association of Canned and Preserved Food Importers and  
Distributors Ltd

British Edible Pulse Association

British Poultry Federation

British Rice Millers Association (BRMA)

**E.R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

British Society of Plant Breeders Ltd

British Veterinary Association (BVA)

English Vineyards Association

Federation of Fresh Meat Wholesalers

Food and Drink Federation (FDF)

Grain and Feed Trade Association

Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) Retailer members favour this.  
(See Option 3)

Joint Industrial Council : Slaughter Houses in the Meat Trade

Milk Marketing Board

National Association of Perry Makers

National Association of Seed Potato Merchants

National Federation of Fish Fryers Ltd (NFFF)

National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades Ltd

Maltsters Association of Great Britain (See Option 1)

National Federation of Hide and Skin Markets

National Joint Council of British Potato and Vegetable Merchants  
Associations

National Office of Animal Health (NOAH)



OPTION 2 (contd)

North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee

RASE (Personal view of the Director - not a collective view)

Sugar Trades Association of the United Kingdom

Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ice Cream Alliance Limited

AA

RAC

Association of London Borough Road Safety Officers

Association of British Insurers

Policy Studies Institute

Road Haulage Association (for exporters)

Friends of the Earth

Association of District Councils

Medical Commission on Accident Prevention

Police Federation of England and Wales

Cyclist Touring Club

Freight Transport Association

Bus and Coach Council

OPTION 2 (contd)

General Council of British Shipping  
Institute of Freight Forwarders  
British Offshore Support Vessels Association  
British Shippers Council  
British Railways Board  
British Motor Ship Association  
Cardiff Bay Development Corporation  
Sports Council for Wales  
Association of Larger Local Councils  
Welsh Association of District Councils  
South Wales Electricity  
Allied Steel and Wire Plc  
Federation of Welsh Chambers of Commerce  
Wales Crafts Council  
Welsh Development Agency  
Swansea Chamber of Commerce  
South Wales Country Landowners Association

**E.R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

Agriculture Advisory Panel

Welsh Joint Education Committee (representing 8 LEAs)

Council of Museum in Wales

National Library of Wales

Library and Information Services Council (Wales)

Wales Tourist Board

CADW

Welsh Health Promotion Agency

Gwent DHA

West Glamorgan DHA

Clwyd DHA

Pembrokeshire DHA

Gwynedd DHA

Gwynedd FPC

Mid Glamorgan DHA

Powys FPC

Meirionnydd CHC

North Gwent CHC

## - OPTION 2 (contd)

Clwyd North CHC

Scottish Police Federation

Scottish Council Development Agency

Scottish Community Education Council

Scottish Council Independent Schools

Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency

Professional Association of Teachers (PAT)

Voluntary Sector Consultative Council (VSCC)

Transport Road Research Laboratory

The Tourist Board

Ulster Teachers Union

Confederation of Master Builders

Rural Development Commission

**OPTION 3**

**Status quo**

British Hydraulic Tool Manufacturers Association

National Association of Shopfitters

"The retail sector - DTI Survey Consumer Markets Division"

"Parts of the engineering and construction industries"- DTI Survey

British Resorts Association

London Tourist Board and Convention Bureau

The Scottish Tourist Board

Country Landowners Association

Dairy Trade Federation

Horticultural Trades Association

Livestock Auctioneers Market Committee for England and Wales

National Dairymen's Association (NDA)

National Farmers' Union (NFU)

National Licensed Victuallers Association

Potato Marketing Board

Retail Confectioners and Tobacconists Association

Scotch Whisky Association

United Kingdom Hop Growers Association

**E.R.**

OPTION 3 (contd)

Institution of Highways and Transportation

British Horse Society

Post Office

British Coal (Opencast Executive and South Wales Area)

BSC

AMOCO

NFU (Wales)

FUW (Wales)

North Wales Country Landowners Association

Welsh Health Common Services Authority

Pembrokeshire CHC

Llanelli/Dinefur CHC

Montgomery CHC

Arfon-Dwyfor CHC

Carmarthen/Dinefur chc

Welsh Rugby Union

Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland

Scottish Council Development Industry

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce



**E.R.**

Convention of Scottish Local Authorities

Central Scotland Water Development Board

Scottish Landowners Federation

Crofters Commission

Scottish Engineering Employers Association

National Farmers Union of Scotland

National Farmers Union of Scotland

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce

Red Deer Commission

Professional Association of Teachers

Cathkin High School PTA

CBI Scottish Council

Pitmedden School PTA

Scottish and Northern Ireland Plumbing Employers' Federation

South Morningside Primary School

Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Primary School Penicuik PTA

Scottish Construction Industry Group

**E.R.**

OPTION 3 (contd)

- Scottish Building Employers Federation
- Scottish Trades Union Congress
- Scottish Secondary Teachers Association
- Highland Health Board
- Ambulance Service
- Glasgow Chamber of Commerce
- Aberdeen Chambers of Commerce
- Ayr and Arran Health Board
- Fife Health Board
- Lothian Health Board
- Grampian Health Board
- Western Isles Health Board
- Highland Regional Council
- Scottish Accident Prevention Council
- Institute of Road Safety Officers
- Tayside Police
- Grampian Police
- Lenzie Primary PTA

**E.R.**

OPTION 3 (contd)

- Bearsden Primary PTA
- Association of Scottish Police Superintendents
- Scottish Parents Teachers Council
- Countryside Commission for Scotland
- Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland
- Secondary Heads Association (SHA)
- National Union of Teachers (NUT)
- National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT)
- National Association of Schoolmasters (NAS/UWT)
- Union of Women Teachers
- Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA)
- Society of Education Officers (SEO)
- Committee of Directors of Polytechnics (CDP)
- Church of England General Synod Board of Education
- Free Church Federal Council Education Committee
- United Synagogue Board of Religious Education
- Association of County Councils (ACC)
- Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association (AMMA)
- National Council for Voluntary Youth Services (NCVYS)

**E.R.**

Ulster Farmers Union

Milk Marketing Board

"The sea fishing industry" - Northern Ireland Office Survey

"Education and Library Boards" - Northern Ireland Office Survey

Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE)

AMMA (a teachers union)

NAS/UWT (a teachers union)

Building Employers Confederation



ELIZABETH HOUSE  
YORK ROAD  
LONDON SE1 7PH  
01-934 9000

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	22 SEP 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

✓ 22/9

Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP  
Home Secretary  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
SW1H 9AT

*[Handwritten signature]*

22 September 1988

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*

**SUMMER TIME**

Thank you for sending me a copy of your memorandum of 15 September addressed to the Foreign Secretary.

I entirely support your proposal to issue a consultation paper on this subject. This will provide an opportunity for LEA's to comment. Some prefer the status quo, but no strong views have been expressed. Furthermore some evidence as regards road safety of school children points to the balance of advantage lying with lighter evenings rather than with lighter mornings.

Copies of this letter go to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson, Patrick Mayhew and Sir Robin Butler.

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*



FCS/88/162

HOME SECRETARY

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	26 SEP 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

MP

✓ 26/9

Summer Time

1. Thank you for your minute of 15 September.
2. I welcome the results of the initial consultation exercise, and the fact that the Commission see no difficulty about extending the status quo until 1992, so giving us time fully to assess whether a change would have majority support, and if so implement it. I am sure that your plan for a Green Paper is right.
3. I am copying this to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committee, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson, Patrick Mayhew and Sir Robin Butler.

*Geoffrey Howe*

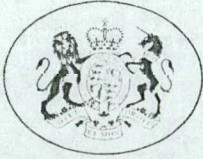
*G.H.*

(GEOFFREY HOWE)

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
26 September 1988

*Approved by the Foreign Secretary and signed in his absence abroad.*

MP



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD  
WHITEHALL PLACE, LONDON SW1A 2HH

From the Minister

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP  
Secretary of State for the Home  
Department  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
SW1H 9AT

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	- 7 OCT 1988
ACTION	FST ✓ 7/10
COPIES TO	

7 October 1988

*Dec Douglas,*

SUMMER TIME

Thank you for sending me a copy of your memorandum of 15 September addressed to the Foreign Secretary.

My Office has, of course, already communicated to yours the findings of our own consultations with the food, farming and fisheries sectors. However, I entirely agree that we should now move to a wider consultation stage as the question of summer time is of interest to everyone. I therefore support the issue of the consultation/Green Paper.

A copy of this letter goes to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committee, Cecil Parkinson and Sir Robin Butler.

*Yes we,  
jh*

JOHN MacGREGOR



M

SCOTTISH OFFICE  
WHITEHALL, LONDON SW1A 2AU

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd CBE MP  
Secretary of State for the Home Department  
Home Office  
50 Queen Anne's Gate  
LONDON  
SW1H 9AT

CH/EXCHEQUER <i>11/10</i>	
REC.	11 OCT 1988
ACTION	<i>FST</i>
COPIES TO	

11 October 1988

*Dear Douglas,*

**SUMMER TIME**

Thank you for sending me a copy of your minute of 15 September to Geoffrey Howe proposing the issue of a consultation paper setting out the 3 options for Summer Time canvassed earlier this year, the advantages and disadvantages of each, and the result of the survey.

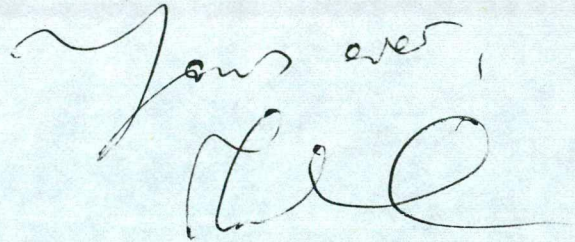
You will readily appreciate that this issue presents some very real difficulties for us in the north of the United Kingdom. Longer hours of darkness in the morning during the winter have considerable implications for a number of areas of our economic and social life and all the issues which cause some people throughout the United Kingdom to have reservations about the proposal are felt more acutely in practice in Scotland and the north. It will therefore be very important to take into account the substantive problems of those in the north who object to year round Summer Time and not simply to give the appearance that we are looking for a simple majority of opinion throughout the UK as a whole to be in favour.

I am also concerned that we should avoid presenting Scottish opinion as ranged against English and Welsh opinion on this issue. We should, rather, be seen to be addressing the substantive issues as they affect the UK; and I would be very concerned if the consultation paper were to include the kind of percentage breakdown of territorial opinion which was set out in paragraph 2 of your minute. I see no objection to publicising the list of organisations consulted, broken down into the different categories of opinion, but I would rather let the public draw their own conclusions from the composition of the list. In this connection, my officials have sent to yours a revised version of the Annex attached to your minute, correcting and updating the Scottish entries.



While I am content, therefore, that a consultation paper should be issued, I shall wish to have a full opportunity to comment on the draft; and I strongly agree that the line the Green Paper should take is that, pending the responses, the Government will keep an open mind. It is also particularly important that the Green Paper should make it clear that we seek comments from members of the public and from groups and bodies who have not already been consulted specifically.

I am sending copies of this letter to the Prime Minister, Members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson, Patrick Mayhew and Sir Robin Butler.

*Yours ever,*  


**MALCOLM RIFKIND**



CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	14 NOV 1988
ACTION	FST
COPIES TO	

✓ 14/11

BF 16/11

QUEEN ANNE'S GATE LONDON SW1H 9AT

14 November 1988

Dear Lord President

SUMMER TIME

The proposal for a Fifth Council Directive on summer time arrangements was considered by the Commons Select Committee at their meeting on 2 November to be legally and politically important and suitable for debate.

Article 5 of the previous (Fourth) Directive states that "The Council ... shall adopt by 1 January 1989 the arrangements to apply from 1990 onwards". If the co-operation procedure is to meet this deadline a common position will need to be adopted at the Transport Council on 8/9 December followed by the approval of the European Parliament at the plenary from 12/16 December.

In order to lift our Parliamentary reserve, it will be necessary for a debate to take place before 8 December. Last summer it was not possible to debate the Fourth Directive before the adoption of a common position, and this caused some annoyance in the House. The Scrutiny Committee have not indicated a preference for where the debate should take place, but in view of the short notice I recommend that Standing Committee would be suitable.

I would suggest that the motion is presented as follows:

That this committee takes note of European Community Document No 7876/88, Proposal for a Fifth Directive on Summer Time Arrangements and supports the continuation of the existing arrangements for a further three years to enable the Government to consult and give careful consideration to future summer time arrangements.

I am copying this letter to members of 'L' and 'OD(E)', Sir Robin Butler and to the Secretaries to L and OD(E).

*Yours sincerely  
R. Wakeham  
(approved by the  
Home Secretary and  
signed in his absence)*

The Rt Hon John Wakeham,  
Chairman 'L' Committee

MP



*purp*

CH/EXCHEQUER	
REC.	15SEP1988
ACTION	FST ✓ 15/9
COPIES TO	

FOREIGN SECRETARY

SUMMER TIME

I wrote to you and other colleagues on 3 March suggesting that Departments should consult their interest groups on options for summer time which appeared to be viable ones for the future. In later discussion we agreed on three options. I am most grateful for the help provided by colleagues in carrying out this consultation exercise.

..... 2. I attach as an annex to this minute a list of the organisations consulted, indicating their preferences. In short, outside Scotland, 20% of the 205 organisations opted for the status quo, 13% for amending our end date for summer time to align ourselves with summer time in other EC countries (loss of summer time in October) and 67% for moving into the European time zone (GMT + 1 hour in the winter, GMT + 2 hours in the summer until the end of October), to harmonise time with other EC countries throughout the year.

3. It is clear from this that there is now considerable support for change, with single/double summer time as the front runner. I have to say, however, that there is resistance to this in the responses from Scotland, where the majority (73%) of the 70 organisations consulted favoured the status quo. In the light of the overall results, however, I am in no doubt that we need to open up the debate in order to obtain a feel for public opinion.

4. As you know, we have received a proposal for a further Directive on summer time from the European Commission. This is helpful in that it would extend the status quo for a further three years to 1992; and the explanatory memorandum suggests that this will give the United Kingdom time to complete a review of summer time. It seems right, therefore, to give people in the United Kingdom the chance to express their views so that we can assess the support for change; and, if this is insufficient, show to the Commission that we have made every effort to harmonise.

5. I propose that we issue a consultation or Green Paper in, say, October, setting out the options, the obvious disadvantages and advantages of each, and the result of the survey. I think we should take the line that, pending responses to the consultation/Green Paper, the Government will retain an open mind; but, having said this, the facts in the paper, and the results of the survey, will create a presumption that single/double summer time has considerable merit.

6. Should the response to the consultation paper show a significant majority in favour of change, we would need to consider legislation in the 1989/90 Session in order for such change to be given effect in 1992. More than one year's notice would be required to adjust transport timetables, to print diaries and calendars and, if appropriate, to amend working practices. A delay to the following Session would mean missing the opportunity of a significant step into Europe in 1992 and of resisting public pressure for early action. Any Bill would be short but the opposition, however small, would be fierce.

3.

7. Unless I hear otherwise from colleagues, we will set in hand the drafting of such a paper which I will circulate before publication.

8. I am copying this minute to the Prime Minister, members of OD(E) and H Committees, Nicholas Ridley, Paul Channon, Cecil Parkinson, Patrick Mayhew and Sir Robin Butler.

*Douglas Hurd*

15 September 1988

**OPTION 1****Harmonisation of summer  
time end date only**

BOTB Japan Trade Advisory Group  
The Post Office

Federation of British Electrotechnical and Allied Manufacturers  
Association

Confederation of Information Communication Industries

Association of Suppliers to the Furniture Industry

The Chartered Association of Certified Accountants

"Aircraft Industry"

"Video Industry"

Confederation of British Wool Textiles

Knitting Industries Federation

British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association

Mercury Communications Ltd

National Wool Textile Export Corporation

British Holiday and Home Parks Association

Association of Polytechnic Teachers (APT)

Baptist Union of Scotland

Irish National Teachers Union

The Post Office (Wales)

Neath and Port Talbot CHC

South Glamorgan FPC

Brecknock and Radnor CHC

British Cycling Federation

Road Haulage Association (domestic sector)

British Potato Trades Consortium

Livestock Traders Association of Great Britain

Maltsters Association of Great Britain Executive Committee (see  
Option 2)

National Federation of Fishmongers Ltd

British Overseas Trade Board

British Paper and Board Industry Federation

British Carton Association

Iron & Steel Statistics Bureau

Machine Tool Trades Association

Lighting Industry Federation

Gardenex Federation of Garden and Leisure Equipment Exporters

British Textile Employers Association

British Textiles Confederation

Zip Fastener Manufacturers Association

British Sports, Allied Industries Federation

British Toy and Hobby Manufacturers Association

Timber Packaging and Pallet Confederation

British Agricultural and Garden Machinery Association

British Association of Canned and Preserved Food Importers and  
Distributors

The Brewers Society

British Telecom

Association of International Courier and Express Services



Telecommunication, Engineering and Manufacturing Association

Association of Exhibition Organisers

Association of British Laundry Cleaning and Rental Services

Metal Packaging Manufacturers Association

The Newspaper Society (representing regional and local press)

Association of British Insurers

Lloyds of London

Institute of Practitioners in Advertising

Chartered Institute of Patent Agents

Institute of Trade Mark Agents

Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy

Chartered Institute of Management Accountants

Institute of Freight Forwarders Ltd

Dispatch Association

Tobacco Advisory Council

Cordage Manufacturers Institute

Briar Pipe Trade Association

British Lighter Manufacturers Association

Drawing Office Material Manufacturers and Dealers Association

**R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

"Electronics and computer industries" - Information and Technology  
Division DTI Survey

"The film industry"- DTI Survey

Industrial Metals Market Division

Association of Independent Businesses

The British Cable Makers Association

Association of Wholesale Woollen Merchants

National Caravan Council Ltd

North Welsh Tourist Board

South East England Tourist Board

Cumbria Tourist Board

British Transport Authority

Association of British Abattoir Owners Ltd

Bacon and Meat Manufacturers Association (BMMA)

Bee Farmers Association

Biscuit Cake Chocolate and Confectionery Alliance

British Association of Canned and Preserved Food Importers and  
Distributors Ltd

British Edible Pulse Association

British Poultry Federation

British Rice Millers Association (BRMA)

**R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

British Society of Plant Breeders Ltd

British Veterinary Association (BVA)

English Vineyards Association

Federation of Fresh Meat Wholesalers

Food and Drink Federation (FDF)

Grain and Feed Trade Association

Horticultural Trades Association (HTA) Retailer members favour this.  
(See Option 3)

Joint Industrial Council : Slaughter Houses in the Meat Trade

Milk Marketing Board

National Association of Perry Makers

National Association of Seed Potato Merchants

National Federation of Fish Fryers Ltd (NFFF)

National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades Ltd

Maltsters Association of Great Britain (See Option 1)

National Federation of Hide and Skin Markets

National Joint Council of British Potato and Vegetable Merchants  
Associations

National Office of Animal Health (NOAH)

**F.R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

North Western and North Wales Sea Fisheries Committee

RASE (Personal view of the Director - not a collective view)

Sugar Trades Association of the United Kingdom

Wine and Spirit Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ice Cream Alliance Limited

AA

RAC

Association of London Borough Road Safety Officers

Association of British Insurers

Policy Studies Institute

Road Haulage Association (for exporters)

Friends of the Earth

Association of District Councils

Medical Commission on Accident Prevention

Police Federation of England and Wales

Cyclist Touring Club

Freight Transport Association

Bus and Coach Council

**R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

General Council of British Shipping

Institute of Freight Forwarders

British Offshore Support Vessels Association

British Shippers Council

British Railways Board

British Motor Ship Association

Cardiff Bay Development Corporation

Sports Council for Wales

Association of Larger Local Councils

Welsh Association of District Councils

South Wales Electricity

Allied Steel and Wire Plc

Federation of Welsh Chambers of Commerce

Wales Crafts Council

Welsh Development Agency

Swansea Chamber of Commerce

South Wales Country Landowners Association

**R.**

OPTION 2 (contd)

Agriculture Advisory Panel

Welsh Joint Education Committee (representing 8 LEAs)

Council of Museum in Wales

National Library of Wales

Library and Information Services Council (Wales)

Wales Tourist Board

CADW

Welsh Health Promotion Agency

Gwent DHA

West Glamorgan DHA

Clwyd DHA

Pembrokeshire DHA

Gwynedd DHA

Gwynedd FPC

Mid Glamorgan DHA

Powys FPC

Meirionnydd CHC

North Gwent CHC

OPTION 2 (contd)

Clwyd North CHC

Scottish Police Federation

Scottish Council Development Agency

Scottish Community Education Council

Scottish Council Independent Schools

Scottish Health Service Common Services Agency

Professional Association of Teachers (PAT)

Voluntary Sector Consultative Council (VSCC)

Transport Road Research Laboratory

The Tourist Board

Ulster Teachers Union

Confederation of Master Builders

Rural Development Commission

**OPTION 3**

**Status quo**

British Hydraulic Tool Manufacturers Association

National Association of Shopfitters

"The retail sector - DTI Survey Consumer Markets Division"

"Parts of the engineering and construction industries"- DTI Survey

British Resorts Association

London Tourist Board and Convention Bureau

The Scottish Tourist Board

Country Landowners Association

Dairy Trade Federation

Horticultural Trades Association

Livestock Auctioneers Market Committee for England and Wales

National Dairymen's Association (NDA)

National Farmers' Union (NFU)

National Licensed Victuallers Association

Potato Marketing Board

Retail Confectioners and Tobacconists Association

Scotch Whisky Association

United Kingdom Hop Growers Association



Institution of Highways and Transportation

British Horse Society

Post Office

British Coal (Opencast Executive and South Wales Area)

BSC

AMOCO

NFU (Wales)

FUW (Wales)

North Wales Country Landowners Association

Welsh Health Common Services Authority

Pembrokeshire CHC

Llanelli/Dinefur CHC

Montgomery CHC

Arfon-Dwyfor CHC

Carmarthen/Dinefur chc

Welsh Rugby Union

Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland

Scottish Council Development Industry

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce

**R.**

Convention of Scottish Local Authorities

Central Scotland Water Development Board

Scottish Landowners Federation

Crofters Commission

Scottish Engineering Employers Association

National Farmers Union of Scotland

National Farmers Union of Scotland

Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce

Red Deer Commission

Professional Association of Teachers

Cathkin High School PTA

CBI Scottish Council

Pitmedden School PTA

Scottish and Northern Ireland Plumbing Employers' Federation

South Morningside Primary School

Dundee and Tayside Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Primary School Penicuik PTA

Scottish Construction Industry Group

**R.**

OPTION 3 (contd)

Scottish Building Employers Federation

Scottish Trades Union Congress

Scottish Secondary Teachers Association

Highland Health Board

Ambulance Service

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce

Aberdeen Chambers of Commerce

Ayr and Arran Health Board

Fife Health Board

Lothian Health Board

Grampian Health Board

Western Isles Health Board

Highland Regional Council

Scottish Accident Prevention Council

Institute of Road Safety Officers

Tayside Police

Grampian Police

Lenzie Primary PTA

OPTION 3 (contd)

Bearsden Primary PTA

Association of Scottish Police Superintendents

Scottish Parents Teachers Council

Countryside Commission for Scotland

Association for the Protection of Rural Scotland

Secondary Heads Association (SHA)

National Union of Teachers (NUT)

National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT)

National Association of Schoolmasters (NAS/UWT)

Union of Women Teachers

Association of Metropolitan Authorities (AMA)

Society of Education Officers (SEO)

Committee of Directors of Polytechnics (CDP)

Church of England General Synod Board of Education

Free Church Federal Council Education Committee

United Synagogue Board of Religious Education

Association of County Councils (ACC)

Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association (AMMA)

National Council for Voluntary Youth Services (NCVYS)

**●.R.**

Ulster Farmers Union

Milk Marketing Board

"The sea fishing industry" - Northern Ireland Office Survey

"Education and Library Boards" - Northern Ireland Office Survey

Northern Ireland Electricity (NIE)

AMMA (a teachers union)

NAS/UWT (a teachers union)

Building Employers Confederation

*recent pps pl/M*  
FROM: N G FRAY

DATE: 18 November 1988

1. MS YOUNG *my 18/11*
2. PARLIAMENTARY SECTION
3. FINANCIAL SECRETARY

cc See below

L COMMITTEE, 21 NOVEMBER 1988 : SUMMER TIME

Introduction

The Home Secretary wrote to the Lord President on 14 November seeking approval for his suggested motion relating to the Proposal for a Fifth Directive on Summer Time Arrangements and recommending that the motion be discussed in Standing Committee.

Line to Take

2. SUPPORT

Background

3. You are aware of the policy issues relating to summer time, and endorsed (your letter of 25 March) the Home Secretary's original decision to go out to consultation setting out the options for the future of summer time after 1990.

4. Since the Treasury's interest in summer time is peripheral you should simply endorse the Home Secretary's proposals.

*Nigel Fray*  
NIGEL FRAY

cc: PS/Chancellor  
PS/Chief Secretary  
PS/Paymaster General  
PS/Economic Secretary  
Sir P Middleton  
Mr Anson  
Mr Lankester  
Mr Phillips  
Mr Monck  
Mr Burgner  
Mr Case  
Mr R I G Allen  
Mr Odling Smee  
Miss Peirson  
Mr Burr  
Mrs Chaplin  
Mr Tyrie  
Mr Call