

# Euroforum



The space race: an independent European thrust. See page 3.

# Euroforum

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Euroforum is published by the  
Directorate-General for Information,  
Commission of the  
European Communities,  
Rue de la Loi 200,  
B-1049 Bruxelles,  
Belgium  
Tel. 735.0040/8040  
Editor-in-chief: Peter Doyle



## The space race: an independent European thrust

Gone are the high-flying days when the popular media were filled with forecasts of colonies of earthmen mining the riches of outer space or of ground telecommunication stations spreading information and education to every developing country around the globe.

These and other lofty dreams about the payoffs from the first two decades in space have been grounded by the realities of financing such vast and ambitious industrial and scientific programmes. They have been replaced by more down-to-earth pursuits of the tangible and commercial benefits of the space industry.

In this more realistic climate, Europe is still struggling to take its place among the small ranks of space powers.

After years of frustration in the late 1960s and early 1970s, a new form of cooperation has emerged in Europe which could help build a high-technology industrial base to challenge the overwhelming American dominance in this field.

As in most other sophisticated industrial and technological sectors, the United States jumped off to an early start and with its massive industrial machine, has taken over a large slice of the world's aerospace market.

This gap between the United States and Europe has been the subject of attention for years within the European Community, which, although not participating directly in the European space effort, has actively promoted cooperation in this field.

One of the first displays of interest by the Community in this field took place in 1972. At that time the European Commission in Brussels assigned a study to examine the benefits that could be realized by Europe in space. The study was carried out at about the same time as several European countries were encountering problems negotiating the creation of a European space agency and at the same time as American astronauts were exploring the moon.

The 984-page report prepared by the Turin research organization SORIS vividly illustrated the management, economic, scientific and technological payoffs of space. These ran not only from expertise in management and quality control techniques to medicine, electronics, engineering and materials, chemicals, meteorology and solid economic and employment opportunities.

While the Commission did not have specific authority for dealing in the space sector, it proposed an action programme in the related civil aviation field in 1976 that was aimed at building up the European aerospace manufacturing industry to the point where it could effectively compete with Americans in civilian airliners and other forms of aerospace construction.

During that period a number of key events took place that changed the direction of the European space activities. First of all, after years of frustrating efforts aimed at building a purely European space rocket that would have been capable of putting a European satellite into orbit around the earth, the participating European countries decided to restructure their cooperation. They merged the two existing European organizations, the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the European Launcher Development Organization (ELDO) into one agency known as the European Space Agency (ESA).

While continuing to pursue the development of a European rocket after spectacular failures that crashed into the sea near the launching pad in French Guiana, the new agency was also committed to cooperation with the American space programme. The idea was to participate in the post-Apollo programme.

Some of Europe's top aerospace manufacturers won contracts to build the space laboratory component of the proposed space shuttle project and

European astronauts were also to get an opportunity to be part of the team of scientists to be sent into space aboard the first shuttle experiments. These, however, have been drastically delayed and the first shuttle launching is now tentatively scheduled for sometime this year.

In the meantime, at the European space station in Kourou in French Guiana, the European Space Agency successfully launched its Ariane space craft last December. The 208-tonne vehicle's launching is to be the first of several test flights of European rocket technology.

These and other purely European space efforts which accompany the European-US cooperation on the space shuttle are designed to keep Europe abreast in a market for sales of civilian and military space satellites that is expected to quintuple in the coming decade to orders of \$1 000 million, according to both European and American experts.

Today the European Space Agency, which has headquarters in Paris, employs a total staff of about 1 450 in Paris and at other facilities at Kourou and in Europe. The ESA members include Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, with Austria, Canada and Norway participating in several specific programmes and having observer status.

The purpose of these European and joint-European-US undertakings now is to derive the greatest possible practical benefits from space. A number of satellites for European meteorological, scientific and other uses have been launched aboard American vehicles and a European communications satellite programme is now on the drawing board and is scheduled to start operating in 1981.

An example of this cooperation is the Nimbus-G satellite programme undertaken in 1977 by the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Under a programme established through the European Commission in Brussels and several national laboratories information provided by the American Nimbus satellite was used to monitor levels of pollution in European waters such as the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, the Irish, the North and the Baltic Seas as well as the Channel.

In the future, the European space effort will aim at marrying the Ariane rocketry and satellite building capabilities into an independent and sophisticated operation. Ariane boosters will be built to send specific European meteorological, navigational or communications satellites into space in the 1980s.

At its most recent meeting in March, the ESA's Science Committee also decided on a new scientific project for the Agency. Known as the Hipparchus project, it involves a satellite to study the positions and movements of the stars to provide information that is fundamental to many problems in astronomy. It is hoped that this project will lead to a better understanding of the universe.

The same meeting also urged a continuation of a mission to study Halley's comet and supported the possibility of a mission on the US spacelab to study life sciences such as cell and molecular biology.

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## ENERGY

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### Special tax may be answer to finance alternative sources

'1980 may offer the Community a breathing space in which to look in realistic fashion at the problems of energy supply and to agree on policies to deal with them', according to the European Commission in a new report on energy policy that was prepared for the meeting of Community heads of State or government last weekend. We will be reporting on this meeting of the European Council in our next issue.

The problems to which the Commission refers revolve around the Community's continued and deep dependence on oil (and especially imported oil) as its major energy source, and they can only be solved by common Community energy policies.

The Commission points out that the nine Member States are particularly vulnerable to the increasing scarcity of oil supplies. At present, 55% of the Community's energy needs are satisfied by oil; 85% of this comes from abroad and 90% of imports are from OPEC countries. For political and economic reasons, continued dependence to this extent is undesirable: it has a major and direct effect on the ability of governments to

promote growth, curb inflation and cut unemployment. The energy price rises of the last six months are going to cost the Community some £25 000 million this year.

The case, therefore, for a common energy policy is strong, chiefly, the Commission feels, because the achievement of the political, social and economic goals of the Community are increasingly conditioned by energy supply, and there could scarcely be a true common market without common energy policies.

Some progress (although fragmentary) has already been made. Energy consumption in 1978 was the same as in 1973, despite 10.7% economic growth over that period. Due to conservation measures, oil consumption alone fell by 50 million tonnes between 1973 and 1978. Community dependence on imported oil fell from 60% in 1973 to 47% in 1979 and the proportion of energy needs met by oil fell during the same period from 60% to 55%.

Coordinated Community action has been taken—energy savings targets have been set, as have targets for reduction in oil dependence and development of alternative energy sources. But only some of these targets have been met. The Community has financed new nuclear and coal generating plant, as well as energy research projects, and it has taken steps to improve stability on the oil markets.

Nevertheless, the Commission fears that even if the Member States were to fulfil their existing energy programmes for the next 10 years, and even if the rate of economic growth were to remain low, additional imports of oil of between 50 to 100 million tonnes might be necessary to satisfy increasing demands by 1990.

What, then, does the Commission envisage doing to rectify the situation? There are two broad areas for action: energy price and tax policy and increased energy investment.

The Commission remarks that the different tax policies pursued by the Nine member governments scarcely promote the greater independence that the Community needs. In fact, part of the recent oil price increases have not been borne by the consumers which would have discouraged consumption and promoted incentives to save energy. The Member States have agreed on the need to pass price rises directly to the consumer and some

have tried to do so. This remains an essential, if unpopular, requirement for Community energy policy.

The differing prices, tax systems and energy use in the Nine have created trade and consumption distortions. The Commission therefore feels that a progressive evening out of energy prices and taxes within the Community is essential. It may be a lengthy and sometimes cumbersome process; but it would greatly contribute to the general coordination of economic policies and make it easier to measure and control the effects of energy prices on inflation and unemployment, and to pursue consistent policies to reduce dependence on imported oil.

The other area where Community action is required is in energy investment. The Member States are planning to spend about £245 000 million over the next 10 years on energy investment (about 2% of the Community's gross domestic product). The Community contribution to this is likely to be small; only 2-3% of the Community budget is spent on energy

'We need to face the energy crisis with a new energy crusade operating at every level of society', Commission President Roy Jenkins said on 17 April at a forum on 'Energy Prospects for the year 2000' in Hanover.

'Time is running short,' he warned. '1980 might be the last breathing space we will have in which to tackle the energy problems lying ahead of us, and to do so in an orderly and constructive fashion'.

investment. In the long term, this contribution will not be enough, according to the Commission.

Although it notes that the bulk of increases in energy investment must come from national sources, the Commission would like to see an expanded Community investment support programme. Such a programme would be designed to fit in with and supplement national programmes, and a particular role would be to help remove the obstacles which now prevent firms or governments from investing (insufficient funds, for example, or high technology risks) or which delay investments (such as doubts about the short-term competitiveness, high initial cost or long payback times). All Member States would qualify to benefit from such a programme, especially those most dependent on oil.

How much money would be needed is at present hard to assess, but additional investment required in the 1980s to hold oil imports down to their present levels could cost between £ 30 000 million and £ 60 000 million. Financing on this scale would require direct and significant support from the Community budget. At present, however, such a sum is too large to come from the existing budget and new means of Community financing will be required.

There are a number of possibilities as to how the money could be raised: loans, increasing the Community's own resources or the introduction of a specific Community energy tax designed to contribute to the objectives of energy policy as a whole.

The main possibilities here are to tax energy consumption, either in all its forms or just on oil or specific oil products; to tax production of energy in general or oil in particular; to impose a duty or levy on all imported energy sources, or again just on imported oil. The tax would be a Community own resource and its yield would be paid directly into the Community budget, from where it could be used to finance new energy investments and to cover the cost of the switch from oil to alternative energy forms.

Obviously, the 'side-effects' of such a tax—for example, on relations with the Community's trading partners—would be lessened and its overall effects increased if the idea were taken up and coordinated at international level. Consultations to this end should stress how this Community initiative could help the OPEC-backed policy of reducing oil consumption and thereby lengthening the life of the world's dwindling oil reserves.

## Coal forecast to take on a brighter glow

Coal consumption in the Community will almost double by the end of the century, according to a new survey of the likely coal supply and demand outlook to the year 2000. A European Commission survey shows that Community coal production should increase by some 60 million tonnes over the next 20 years from its current level of 243.5 million.

The extra production is expected to come from the United Kingdom (170 million tonnes compared with 123.6 million) and Germany (115 million compared with 95 million). A key factor in both countries is State sub-

sidy, and the Commission points out that large injections of public money will be required for these targets to be met.

There are many uncertainties involved in attempts to analyse energy trends over such a long period, including the repercussions of political events on world markets, the potential role of nuclear power and other alternative energy sources to oil. For example, a gap in the supply of nuclear energy would automatically have to be filled by coal and vice versa.

Another major problem is forecasting the likely economic growth rate in the Community. The growth rate is a major determinant of overall energy consumption. The Commission survey is based on an average annual growth rate of 3.3%. Given this figure, the Commission forecasts average global energy consumption at 1 340 million tonnes oil equivalent (mtoe) in 1990, and 1 640 mtoe by the year 2000, compared with the 1980 level of 1 000 mtoe.

Coal burned in electric power stations will account for the major share of future coal consumption, levelling off at 60% of the total in 1980-90 and then rising again to 70% by 2000.

An increase in coal consumption in industry is also forecast. The steel industry, where production is assumed to rise, will consume more coking coal to cope with this production increase. With rising world prices, Community-produced coking coal is likely to regain a competitive edge and the Nine's steel industry will continue to rely mainly on home-produced coal.

Some increase is also expected in consumption in other industries, contrary to the pattern over the last 20 years. This is due to the introduction of new combustion technologies and the fact that coal is likely to

prove cheaper than fuel oil, even if both sources will become increasingly expensive, given the likely world energy shortage up to the turn of the century.

The use of coal in domestic heating is forecast to continue its steady decline for two reasons. Firstly, both old and new houses are likely to be better insulated, and secondly 'waste' heat from power stations, solar power and natural gas are all predicted to be used to a greater extent for space heating.

The Commission has also assumed that at least five coal gasification and liquefaction plants will be in operation in the Community by 2000, each handling up to 5 million tonnes of coal each year.

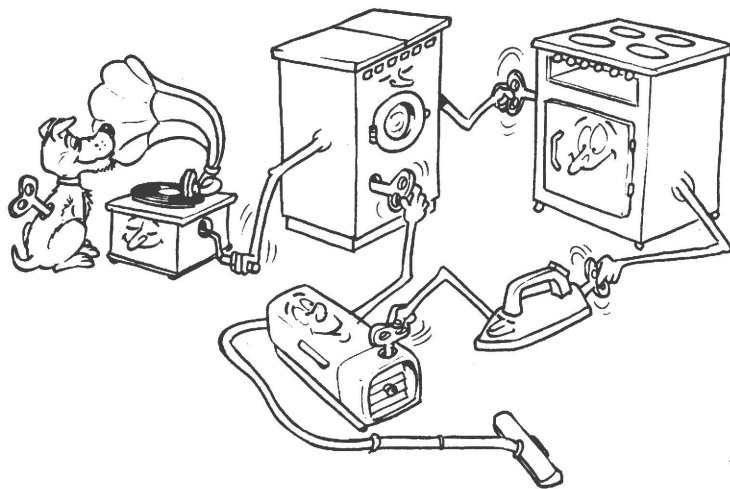
To cope with the rise in consumption, the necessary improvements will have to be made in infrastructure, i.e. transport and distribution networks, storage facilities and waste ash disposal. This will raise technical and financial difficulties, as well as environmental problems, the Commission notes.

The Community is the largest customer for steam coal on the world market, absorbing some 40% of the total volume of world trade (66 million tonnes) in 1980.

Imports of coal from non-Community countries could reach four times their current levels by 2000 (up from 65.7 million tonnes in 1980 to around 280 million).

Sufficient world supplies should be there to cope with increased Community demand: world production, at 2 630 million tonnes in 1978, could rise to 5 000 or even 6 000 million tonnes by the turn of the century, as long as financial, labour supply and environmental problems are satisfactorily overcome.





## Labour saving, yes: but what about energy saving?

Savings of up to 50% of the energy consumed by household appliances could be achieved if manufacturers made certain modifications to their products, experts in the European Commission have estimated.

This could represent a massive saving on the Community's overall energy bill since household appliances consume a total of 200 000 GWH a year or 5% of overall energy consumption.

The experts believe that this figure could be reduced to 1% over a 10-year period and they are planning to hold discussions with the manufacturers to draw up voluntary objectives for increasing efficiency.

The Commission is also carrying out studies of the technical possibilities for improving the efficiency of household appliances and the effects which the necessary modifications would have on the selling price in relation to the advantages to be gained from the amount of energy saved.

Once these discussions and studies have been completed the Commission will be able to decide whether it should propose the adoption in the nine Member States of mandatory consumption standards for different appliances.

As we reported in an earlier edition of *Euroforum*, the Council of Ministers has already adopted a Commission proposal on the labelling of domestic appliances which would indicate to buyers the amount of electricity each item consumes. However, this is not a mandatory law.

The scope for improvement is indicated by figures which the Commission supplied recently in the European Parliament. These showed that it would be possible to manufacture refrigerators which use only half the electricity they do now. Other estimated potential savings are 25% for dish-washers, 30% for washing machines, 40% for electric ovens and 30-50% for spin-driers.

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## INDUSTRY

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### How the Community helps keep tabs on multinationals

The activities of the multinational companies recently came once again under the European Parliament microscope, when German Socialist member Erwin Lange asked the European Commission to outline the latest developments both within the Community and at an international level in moves to keep an organized eye on the multinationals. Economic and Financial Affairs Commissioner François-Xavier Ortoli was happy to oblige.

He pointed out that, internationally, the Community is taking an active part in a variety of measures, including the OECD Code of Conduct (drawn up in 1976 and revised last year). Restrictive provisions have proved problematic within the framework of the OECD, however.

It is also participating in the United Nations' efforts to draw up a code of conduct, but this has come up against difficulties because of the need to reconcile the sometimes conflicting interests of the industrialized and developing nations.

Closer to home, the Commissioner told the Parliament that some progress (though not enough) had been made within the framework of the Community's company law policy. Mr Ortoli listed the directives that have already been adopted by the Nine, or are currently under discussion. These will apply not only to European but also to third country (notably American) multinationals.

The list includes a directive adopted last year on the approximation of companies capital accounts (designed to provide better information on a company's affairs), and a directive adopted in 1977 on mutual assistance between fiscal authorities in the Nine on direct tax. This has since been extended to cover VAT and the Commission is also planning to make a formal recommendation this year that some form of convention be negotiated with Finland, Norway and Iceland to provide mutual assistance on both VAT and direct tax.

In 1975, two directives on workers' social rights were approved, one on redundancies and the other on rights after takeovers and mergers. A directive adopted last year by the member governments on redundancies in the event of a company going bankrupt, is now being finalized.

Also nearing the final stages of discussion by the Member States is the seventh directive on consolidated accounts, and the Commission is hoping to have a proposal on groups of companies before the Council of Ministers in the second half of this year. The proposal will be aimed at creating a legal structure, especially to ties between parent and other companies. The Commission also intends to present a draft directive as soon as possible designed to improve information and consultation between workers and management, both in national and multinational companies.

Finally, the 'parent' of them all, the Commission's big company law proposal on worker participation on company boards is due to be debated by the Parliament itself in the autumn during a major debate on multinationals in general. This is the fifth company law draft directive which would apply to all public and private, national and multinational companies employing more than 500 people.

It plans a two-tier board system, composed of the normal management board plus a supervisory board, one third of whose members would be appointed by the employees or their

representatives. One third would be shareholders and the other third management. The workers and shareholders would be able to veto the appointment of a co-opted candidate whom they felt did not have the necessary ability to do the job.

This supervisory board would be responsible for appointing the management board and controlling it, and would deal with major company issues such as mergers, closures and redundancies.

Recently, the Commission gave favourable consideration to a proposal to institute a system requiring the management of multinational companies to inform and consult their workers about major corporate decisions.

Following a joint recommendation by Social Affairs Commissioner Henk Vredeling and Industrial Affairs Commissioner Etienne Davignon, the Commission is to begin consultations in the next few months with interested parties. In addition, it announced that it expected to present formal proposals before the end of July.

The recommendations, the Commission said, would be an extension of existing codes of conduct for multinational companies already set up by the OECD and the International Labour Organization.

## LIFESTYLE

### Safety measures

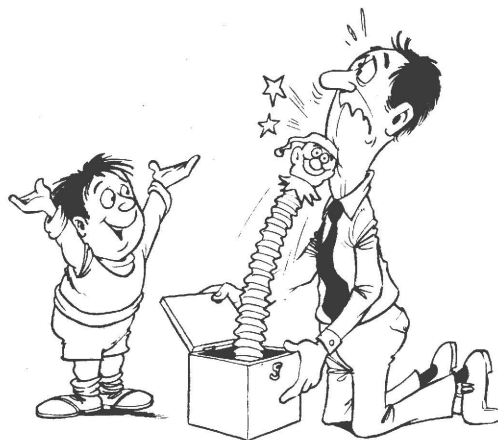
Two thousand million people—about half the world's population—live in areas threatened by earthquakes. In this century, earthquakes have cost the lives of some 1 600 000 people, with 120 000 dead in Europe alone.

Not all of Europe is a seismic area, of course, but countries which are in danger, such as Germany, France and Italy, all have regulations governing the construction of buildings in threatened areas.

Following the Friuli earthquake in 1976, it was decided to set up a group of experts at Community level to exchange ideas on how to make buildings safer in seismic zones.

The European Commission is drawing on the results of this exchange of ideas to draft a proposal for common standards for buildings in areas which are prone to earthquakes.

## CONSUMERS



### Making playthings safer for our children

All of us at one time or another have had experience of accidents which can happen to children playing with toys, whether they involve something of obvious danger like a firework or a seemingly more harmless source of fun like an electric model railway that develops a fault.

While it is impossible to foresee and to prevent all such accidents to children—or, indeed, to their parents—some measure of protection can be given if standards of safety in toy manufacturing are improved.

The European Commission has sent a proposal to the Council of Ministers aimed at introducing certain standards which would give consumers more protection. At the same time, by doing away with differences in safety standards between the nine Member States, it would help to open up trade in toys and thus increase competition between manufacturers. This would mean a greater variety of toys in the shops and would help to keep down prices.

The proposal sets out a number of general objectives applying to all toys which cover their physical, chemical and mechanical properties, their flammability, risks of explosion, hygiene aspects, electrical properties and radioactivity risk.

In addition, the proposal sets out two detailed standards governing the physical and mechanical properties of toys and their flammability. These

two standards are accompanied by prescribed testing methods which are designed to ensure that all foreseeable risks are covered.

A third set of prescriptions covers warnings and instructions for the buyer on how to use a toy. This is designed to help parents choose a toy that is suitable for their children and their level of responsibility. Further specific standards would be introduced in due course.

It would be up to the individual Member States to ensure that the general objectives and specific standards were complied with by manufacturers and that tests were carried out.

Because of the large number of toys on the market, such checking could only be carried out on a non-systematic basis after a toy went on sale. Manufacturers would not be obliged to submit individual product types for specific clearance, but they could, of course, have official tests carried out by recognized laboratories and would receive a certificate of conformity to the required safety standards.

However, while toys would not necessarily be checked and cleared before being put on sale, the proposal provides for the withdrawal from the market of toys which are found to be dangerous. It is proposed to give consumer associations the right to complain about a toy and demand that its safety be checked.

In addition, the proposal, when adopted, would mean that only toys conforming with general safety objectives and specific standards could be advertised and it would also prevent misleading advertising.

## The quest for European harmony

*The European Community Youth Orchestra is currently preparing for its 1980 tour next August. In this article, Edward Heath, the former British Prime Minister who is a guest conductor of the orchestra, describes its significance for European unity.*

The European Community Youth Orchestra is one of the most exhilarating aspects of life in the Community today. Now in its third year of existence, it has established itself not only as foremost amongst orchestras of its kind but also as a first-rate symphony orchestra.



No one who heard it play Mahler's Sixth Symphony under its Musical Director, Claudio Abbado, during its first Easter tour in 1978 could doubt that this was an instrument of remarkable quality, technical ability and musical understanding. It was welcomed in all the capitals in which it played because it met a long-felt need, particularly among young people, for a spiritual content to be added to our European activities.

It all began five years ago when the old European Assembly, on a British initiative, passed a resolution advocating the creation of such a youth orchestra. The European Commission and the Council of Ministers supported it. The International Foundation of Youth Orchestras, responsible for the annual festival each August in Aberdeen, took it under its wing and provided the organization necessary to establish it.

The training, transporting and presenting of a symphony orchestra is an expensive business, but from the beginning it enjoyed tripartite financing, by the nine member governments, by the Commission and by private enterprise. For the last two years IBM Europe has given it generous



sponsorship. This tripartite relationship is a happy arrangement which could become a model for all artistic ventures in the Community.

From the beginning we have wanted the Orchestra to be a Community achievement and one in which every young musician would have the opportunity of competing for a place. From time to time there have been suggestions that those from outside our boundaries should be allowed to join, but this I have always felt would impair the Community spirit.

This attitude goes much further than the existence of the Orchestra itself. So much of what we do in the European Community in other spheres, economic, financial and social, is based on the fact that we are literally a Community. In many cases the measures depend for their acceptance on a general understanding of what life in a Community involves. It is a question of working together as partners with mutual interests, being prepared to give and take in order to reach agreement. In brief, to find common solutions to common problems, as Jean Monnet described it long ago.

What has been lacking for most people in the member countries has been any human feeling of being together in a Community. But the European Community was not created for the benefit of politicians and bureaucrats. It exists to provide a fuller, richer life for its people. That is what the Youth Orchestra is helping to do. It is all the more welcome because it has come at a time when differences inside the Community have become more acute and when we appear to be spending our time in endless wrangles about our internal affairs.

It is only possible to give every young musician in the Nine the opportunity of competing for a place in the Orchestra if the selection is by audition in each member country. In this we have been greatly helped by the media, press, radio and television, who have publicized the auditions and, in many

cases, those who have been taking part. The age limits for the instrumentalists are from 14 to 22. Naturally, the great majority chosen are from the upper age groups and they are really the *crème de la crème* of the conservatoires and music colleges in the Community. To ensure that the same standards are applied throughout the auditions, two members (including James Judd, the training conductor) are members of each panel.

The system has worked remarkably well. More than 4 000 young people qualified for an audition for this year's Orchestra, of whom 128 were selected. That indicates how fierce the competition is for these much prized positions.



And what superb inducements there are to young people to work hard to earn their place! What aspiring young musician will not wish to seize this opportunity? To have the chance of rehearsing for 18 days with members of their own generation in the splendid international complex at Courchevel in the French Alps is music-making at its most enjoyable. To be trained in their own section, be it strings, woodwind, brass or percussion, by section leaders from the greatest European orchestras is invaluable for their future careers. To travel around the capitals, great cities and festivals of Europe, though strenuous, is a luxury denied to most of their contemporaries. To appear before widely enthusiastic audiences and to be constantly acclaimed by the critics is as exciting as anything they are likely to encounter in later life.

To be invited to play at the Salzburg Festival is something for which most of the world's symphony orchestras would be prepared to make any sacrifice—but it does not come their way. And to be conducted by Claudio Abbado in the great masterpieces of music, classical, romantic and contemporary, and also by Herbert von Karajan—he himself has





asked to do so at Salzburg this summer—is an experience never to be forgotten. How fortunate they are, these young musicians.

And the effect on them? It improves their individual technique, it moulds them into a cohesive group, it broadens their general knowledge, above all it deepens their musical understanding. what they also come to appreciate is that they are all Europeans with a responsibility in their generation for maintaining Europe's cultural traditions at the highest possible standard in the broadest possible way.

When they come together for their first rehearsal they may not even know their colleagues from their own country. Or they may feel inhibited by their own background from mixing freely with those speaking other tongues. But after a few days all that has disappeared. The barriers have been broken down. Even difficulties of language no longer matter. They know that they have two things in common. They are all musicians and they are all Europeans.

Will this have an enduring effect on our life in the Community? I have no doubt about that at all. In medieval times it was common for members of our ancient universities to move freely from one to the other for their studies and to teach. In this way they influenced one another and established a common heritage of learning. Alas, that system broke down with the arrival of the nation State and is only now beginning to be reconstructed.

So today these young musicians will carry with them throughout their lives the experience they have gained in the European Community Youth Orchestra. Their own minds will have been moulded by it, their musical talents shaped by it, they, in their turn, will influence future generations by their playing and their teaching and they will ensure the preservation of our European cultural heritage.

Can this successful venture be extended to other branches of the arts? It may well be possible, though in different ways. It is more difficult to form an opera group or a ballet company on the same model. The permanent equipment required is far greater and the cost would probably be much higher. But one can imagine young people in the theatre performing to similar effect. Painters, sculptors, writers and playwrights seldom wish to congregate except for café life and the joy of conversation.

What is required is a far greater interchange among those in our schools of painting and literature in order to widen their experience and to provide greater inspiration. There ought also to be many more opportunities

for young painters within the Community to exhibit together, for young poets and writers to discuss their works in different European centres. The young musicians' need for engagements is greatest when they complete their education and leave their college or conservatoire. The fortunate few—those who have been prize-winners—may well be able to embark immediately on a career as a soloist or as an orchestral player.

But most will have a hard road to hoe in front of them. In this way we are now able to help in the Community itself.

'Live Music Now', founded in Britain by Yehudi Menuhin and now extending to other countries in the

## European Community Youth Orchestra

**Conductor: Claudio Abbado**

Guest Conductors: Edward Heath \*, Herbert von Karajan

*Concert tour August 1980*

Stuttgart	8	Stuttgarter Liederhalle	Debussy: Nocturnes (Nuages & Fetes) Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Budapest	10	St. Matthew's Cathedral	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Verdi: Te Deum Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Salzburg (Conductor: Herbert von Karajan)	12	Grosses Festspielhaus	Beethoven: Violin Concerto (soloist: Anne Sophie Mutter) Mozart: Jupiter Symphony 551 C Major
Siena	14	Church of San Francesco	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Fontevraud	16	Abbaye Royal de Fontevraud	Verdi: Te Deum Brahms: Symphony No. 2 Placido Domingo singing selected arias
Lucerne	18	Kunsthau	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Baird: Concerto Lugubre for Viola (soloist: Bruno Giurana) Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Luxembourg	19	Nouveau Théâtre	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Amsterdam	21	Concertgebouw	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Brahms: Symphony No. 2
Edinburgh	23	Usher Hall	Bartok: Miraculous Mandarin Brahms: Symphony No. 2

\* The work to be conducted by Mr Heath will be announced at a later date

Community, provides an organization whereby engagements for young musicians who reach the required standards can be arranged for a variety of audiences, in private homes, in hotels, in hospitals, in village halls, in pubs and restaurants, in fact wherever people are prepared to foregather to listen and take part in music-making. It introduces good music to many who otherwise would never hear it. It provides further pleasure for those who already love music but are denied it. It gives the young musicians both experience and a modest living. It may set them on the path to fame and fortune.

As President of 'Live Music Now' in Europe, I hope that every country will encourage the spread of this movement and support it to the greatest possible extent. I say this with all the greater confidence because the young musicians are helping themselves.



Already groups from the European Community Youth Orchestra have formed themselves into chamber orchestras for separate tours which they organize and for which they obtain their own sponsorship. This springs naturally from their practice, once the full orchestra rehearsal is over, of rushing off to play chamber music amongst themselves. They love making music, they cannot restrain themselves from doing so, and in the process they can give you immense enjoyment as well.

#### Euro-stamp

Industry Commissioner Etienne Davignon has told the European Parliament that the Commission is in favour of the issue of a Community postage stamp which would be valid in the nine Member States. He suggested that the Parliament should debate this possibility, which could be followed by a Commission initiative aimed at the accession of the Community to the International Postal Union. The Commission has already submitted a recommendation to the Council of Ministers for common postal charges throughout the Community.

## Community role in preservation is welcomed

After 24 centuries, the Acropolis is crumbling. Venice lives under constant threat of being submerged. From stately castles to picturesque cottages, irreplaceable parts of our cultural heritage are in danger of falling into ruin—or even disappearing altogether.

It's sad but true that this heritage of which we Europeans are so proud—and which brings so many tourists to our shores—cannot look after itself. It's upkeep, preservation and restoration take time, money and skill—all of which are in short supply nowadays—but, most of all, public awareness of the problems and public support for finding solutions.

It was this that caused the European Commission to suggest holding a major international congress which would involve all the major organizations concerned with the conservation of our architectural heritage. Some 800 delegates from all over Western Europe (and a few from even further afield) came together recently for a European Architectural Heritage Congress in Brussels, organized by Europa Nostra (a federation of conservation societies) and held under the auspices of the European Commission, the Council of Europe and the Belgian Government.

It was Europa Nostra which had the idea of making 1975 Architectural Heritage Year, and that year the Council of Europe agreed the Architectural Heritage Charter. This lays down the principles of architectural conservation and declares that the architectural heritage of Europe

is the common heritage of all her peoples and that it is the joint responsibility of all her people to protect it.

This point was taken up by Commission President Roy Jenkins when he addressed the opening session of the Congress. 'Our architectural and cultural heritage represent a shared tradition binding Europeans together. We must guard, preserve, and develop all the strands within our society that unite us.'

Promoting the work of the Congress is a new departure for the Commission. Though there is no reference in the founding Treaties to a role for the Community institutions in the cultural field, it is an area in which the Community is becoming increasingly active, particularly as a result of pressure from the European Parliament. The Commission now has a budget of just under £200 000 for cultural purposes.

Even in hard economic times it is in the Community's long and short-term interest to try to preserve our architectural heritage, affirmed President Jenkins, especially bearing in mind the enlargement of the Commu-



nity to include Greece, and probably Spain and Portugal as well.

'It is not just a debt which we owe past generations and an obligation we owe to future generations, it is also justified in terms of immediate self-interest', he said, 'Our architecture's admired all over the world and, through tourism, provides substantial employment for both skilled and unskilled labour. As a few ambitious schemes have shown, it offers a particularly stimulating way of training and employing young people.'

So far, Community projects in this field have concentrated on sponsoring training in restoration work for students and funding research into new conservation techniques. Following a European Parliament resolution earlier this year raising the idea of preferential loans by the European Investment Bank for conservation projects, the Commission is examining other ways of helping to finance conservation—perhaps by funding housing projects which combine conservation with housing requirements, for example. The Congress Chairman, Lord Duncan-Sandys, welcomed Community interest as 'a tremendously important new development'.

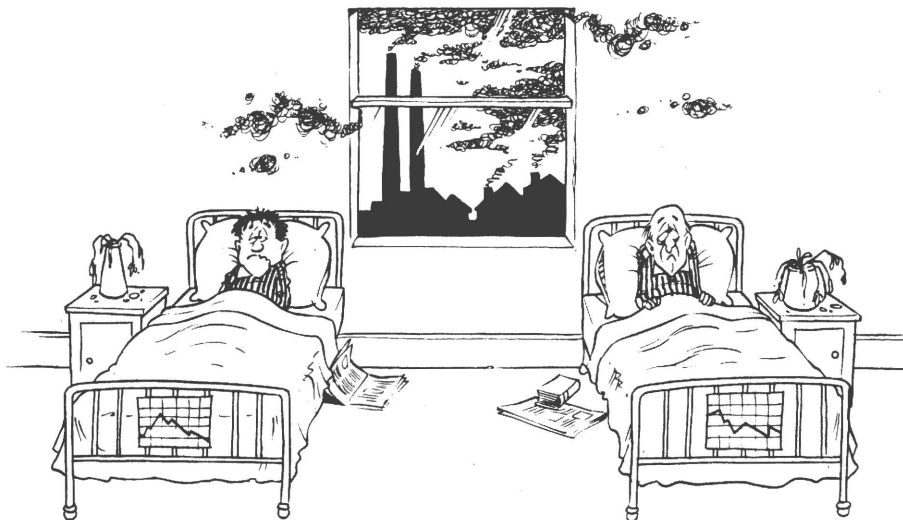
The Congress went on to discuss specific problems like the need for equal powers for protection of the architectural heritage; the problems of restoration and the training of skilled craftsmen; and the development of tourism with due regard for the character of the environment.

There were also discussions on conserving the distinctive character of historic towns and rural architecture—as important a part of the heritage in their way as individual castles, palaces and churches—and finding new uses for historic buildings.

Of particular interest to hard-pressed owners of stately homes were the sessions on taxation and the financial problems of maintenance, a subject we will be dealing with in detail in a forthcoming issue. A good deal of emphasis was also placed on the importance of conservation organizations in awakening public interest and participation, practical youth activities and education.

The Congress adopted a wide-ranging resolution urging action in all these areas and repeating its conviction that by the combined efforts of all its peoples, Europe's priceless and irreplaceable heritage can and must be preserved, for their enlightenment and enjoyment now and in centuries to come'.

## HEALTH



### Germans spend most, but all seek economies

The increasing costs of providing public health and social security systems has recently forced a number of Community Member States to look for ways to make savings. The Health Ministers of the Nine have made limiting the increase in health costs one of their priority targets.

Figures for comparative health service expenditure in the nine Member States are incomplete at present but a European Commission report, which gives 1978 *per capita* figures for health benefits in kind received by the total population, including services provided directly by the State and reimbursements where services were paid for by the patient, gives some indication of the differences in health service expenditure in the Nine.

The German Government spent £340 per head of population on health care benefits in 1978, the highest in the Community. Between 1975 and 1978, Germany increased spending by £114 per head to push Denmark (£324 per head in 1978) into second place.

Not far behind was Luxembourg which increased spending on national health benefits by an impressive £140 per head between 1975 and 1978, climbing above France and her two

Benelux partners to reach £270 per head in 1978.

A wide gap separated the Netherlands (£268 per head in 1978) France (£260 per head) and Belgium (£256 per head) from the remaining three Member States. The United Kingdom led the three 'less prosperous' countries, spending exactly half the Belgian total in 1978—£126 per head, only £25 more than in 1975. Italy and Ireland brought up the rear, with each citizen receiving £106 and £100 respectively. The 1975 to 1978 increase for Ireland (£27) was however double that of Italy.

As for Community action in the social security field, the European Commission has a mandate from the European Council of Community heads of State or government in December 1977, to try to evolve a Community strategy.

The Commission has long held the view that, in addition to the technical and political obstacles attached, full harmonization of the Member States' social security systems is unnecessary. Experience has shown that Community citizens can move freely throughout the nine countries to work without losing any of the social security rights and benefits that they enjoy in their home countries.

The Commission has, therefore, confined its role, partly to seeing that certain internationally-established minimum criteria are respected (as for example those drawn up by the

International Labour Organization and the Council of Europe), and partly to establishing where gaps in national social security systems exist, and acting to plug these gaps.

Two recent examples of the latter role have been the part that the Commission played in obtaining the guarantee that the whole population in each Member State is covered by the national social security system, irrespective of the technique used or the nature of the system, and a directive adopted by the Nine in December 1978, that ensures equal treatment for men and women on social security. This was the first piece of social legislation as such adopted by the nine member governments, and may prove to be an important precedent in the field.

There is also a Community regulation coordinating Member States' social security schemes that extends to sickness benefits both in cash and kind. The Court of Justice interpreted this rule to cover workers and their families on holiday in the Community.

This means that, should a worker or any member of his family fall ill and need medical treatment while on holiday in any of the Member States, so long as he or she has fulfilled his social security obligations in his or her home country, he or she is entitled to the same cash benefits as at home, and benefits in kind provided by the country in which he or she is holidaying, as if he or she were covered by that country's social security system.

An Englishman who falls sick while on holiday in France, for example is therefore entitled to the same medical care under the same conditions as any Frenchman.

Although the self-employed and those out of work are not covered by these provisions, the Commission has made proposals to include both categories in the future.

## ENVIRONMENT

### Bringing the onward march of pollution to a standstill

When authorities and investors decide to build a tourist resort, however tasteful it may be, on a once-unspoiled stretch of coastline, the balance of nature has to be altered in the process.

The new complex and its hotels are bound to cause an increase in air pollution and noise levels because of a rise in road and rail traffic; the discharges from even the most efficient sewage works will also probably lower the quality of coastal water, and the quantity and beauty of the plants and animal life in the region will also be reduced.

Unfortunately, such developments and others affecting the European environment are frequent as business interests and the public quite naturally seek to maximise the benefits of their resources.

Since virtually everyone nowadays agrees that efforts should be made to preserve our fragile environment, shouldn't something be done about this? Aren't there laws to halt the spread of pollution? Those who feel that the riches of our planet must be safeguarded above all want answers and action.

Everyone knows that there are indeed an increasing number of laws and policies designed to combat excessive pollution. The statute books are acquiring a growing body of laws placing more and more restrictions on abuses of the environment.

Some of these laws are fashioned at the local level, some on a regional scale, more through national legislation and a growing number from international bodies such as the United Nations or the European Community.

But even with the best of intentions, not all the problems can be resolved immediately. Legal and administrative conflicts arise, enforcement is sometimes impossible or inefficient and some problems are not recognised until too late.

For example, a perfectly sensible principle was adopted unanimously by the Ministers representing the interests of the Community member countries back in 1973. It's known as the 'Standstill Principle' which articulates what almost any concerned official, industrialist or citizen could subscribe to and want his representatives to enforce. Basically, the principle noted the determination of the member countries to ensure that the environmental quality of a region would not be lowered.

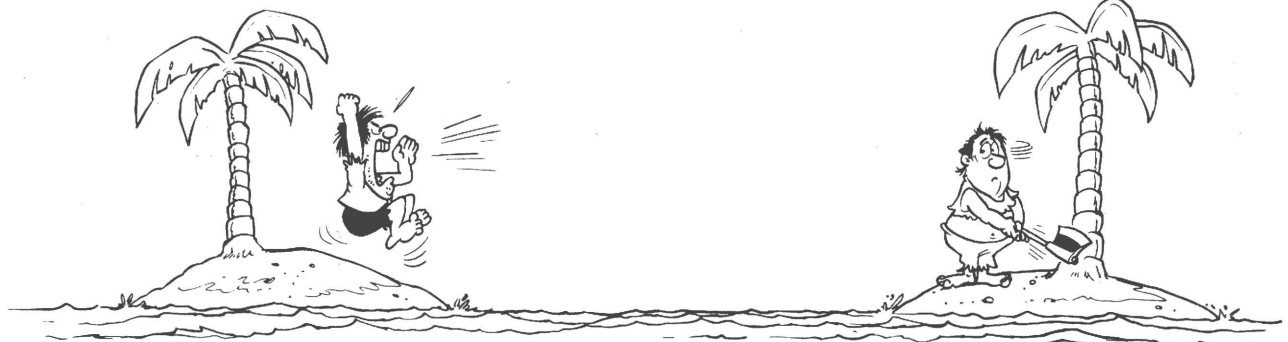
It seems like such a worthwhile goal that it should create no major problems. But experts of the national governments and the Commission in Brussels are still trying to agree on exactly how to translate this policy statement into actual law.

First of all, the Commission report notes, should normal industrial or urban growth and development be prohibited because it might alter the environment in a area?

If strictly applied this policy could stifle nearly all construction or new operations.

Then there are other difficult decisions to make. Supposing you do want to apply the policy in a reasonable way that does allow for some growth, how do you define the region you're talking about? Some authorities might want to define such a zone as one that included already heavily polluted areas as well as relatively clean areas.

In such a case, there might be room for increased development in the overall region without upsetting the aver-



age balance that existed before, but, as the report says: "In some areas this would undoubtedly be an unacceptable policy as it would provide 'carte blanche' for the destruction of treasured areas of natural beauty".

For instance, it poses the problem that would face such scenic regions as the Dutch province of Zeeland or the valleys of the Belgian Ardennes if they were included in a zone with their respective neighbours Rotterdam or Liège, which are heavily industrialised.

There would also be a problem of trade-offs between one type of pollution against another. Could a reduction in noise levels in one region compensate for an increase in water or air pollution in another? There's no scientific way of comparing the different types of pollution.

Finally, the report states, application of this 'Standstill Principle' would require a careful, detailed, scientific knowledge of the state of the environment at the beginning of this process so that changes resulting from later development could be measured and compared.

Such a legal dilemma might cause ordinary mortals to throw up their hands in frustration and abandon what could be considered a futile enterprise. But experts at the Commission are still hard at work on the subject because they and the governments that originally adopted the policy think it is imperative to contain the steady encroachment of pollution.

There has been a lengthy study conducted by an outside research organisation which examined all the potential problems and proposed some possible approaches.

It suggested that the principle might be applied only to particularly unpolluted areas alone to preserve them. It also proposed that it should be confined to transfrontier pollution, which is a growing menace and one which we hope to examine more closely in our next issue.

One of the avenues the Community experts have embarked on as a possible first step in this effort is the preparation of a detailed, scientific environmental map of the entire Community (see *Euroforum* 9/79) which will at least reveal the ecological characteristics of the member countries, regions and specific locations. This will not be completed overnight, but it is one of the elements the experts and all Community residents should be counting on to help solve one more of the major problems of this century.

## THIRD WORLD

### Parliament supports Commission on Kampuchean aid

The European Parliament has given its support to the European Commission's efforts to obtain more cash and food aid for the five million Kampuchean victims of civil war in the troubled South-East Asian State.

At the Parliament's April session, a motion proposed by a German member, Kurt Wawrzik of the European People's Party, was approved, calling for an increase in the aid already given.

The parliamentarians urged that, in addition to food and medicines, Community aid should be extended to the provision of clothes, blankets and tents. In addition, they called for better access routes to the refugee camps.

The members demanded that Community aid be extended also to Vietnamese and Laotians and they urged the Commission to ensure that aid reached the civilian populations and was not snapped up by the armed forces, particularly by making use of the services of international charitable organizations on the ground.

The size of the problem was outlined by Development Commissioner Claude Cheysson who in particular stressed the difficulties involved in distributing aid to the real needy in Kampuchea.

He said that, because of government restrictions in the country, no aid had been distributed until last January. By mid-March, two-thirds of the international aid had been distributed but the situation is still far from satisfactory.

One major outstanding problem is that there is as yet no distribution of aid outside towns and, even in urban centres, it is impossible to check the effectiveness of the distribution because the authorities, particularly the Vietnamese who are supporting the Phnom Penh regime, are preventing all contact with the local population.

Mr Cheysson told the Parliament that between now and the end of the year a total of \$325 million in international aid was envisaged. The Commission

has asked the Council of Ministers to approve a Community contribution of \$61 million to this total.

This initiative is in response to an appeal launched by the United Nations Secretary-General for the implementation of a programme prepared by UNICEF, the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the FAO and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, amounting to \$275 million. In addition, there are operations run by a large number of non-governmental organizations amounting to \$50 million.

Under the first six-month aid programme, the Community contributed \$80 million of the total of \$210 million in international aid to the Kampuchean.

Together with bilateral aid announced to date amounting to almost \$14 million (\$8.4 million from Germany, \$2.5 million from the Netherlands, \$2 million from Italy and \$0.9 million from Belgium) total aid from the Nine under the second programme (April-December) would amount to \$74 million if the Council accepts the new Commission proposal.

## IN BRIEF

### Help for refugees

The Community is donating just over £3 million to help Somalia cope with refugees from Ethiopia whose number has doubled to 600 000 in the past year and is likely to increase to 750 000 this year. In all, the Community is expected to give aid worth

### New aid pact

The European Commission has called on the Council of Ministers to approve the Community's formal signing and conclusion of the new Food Aid Convention. The signatories would commit themselves to providing 7.5 million tonnes of cereals to developing countries this year. The Community's share of this would be 1.6 million tonnes, made up of aid financed both from Community funds and by the individual Member States.



## NEWS AT A GLANCE

**Happy birthday**

Next Friday will be the thirtieth anniversary of the birth of the European Community. It was on 9 May 1950 that the then French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, proposed the setting up of what became the European Coal and Steel Community, the forerunner of the European Economic Community and Euratom. All three Communities now share a common set of institutions.

**Down under**

External Affairs Commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp has spent the past fortnight on official visits to Australia and New Zealand. In Australia he met Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and other government ministers to discuss agricultural, industrial and energy matters. In New Zealand he met Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and his deputy Brian Talboys. These talks centred on New Zealand's exports to the Community of butter, mutton and lamb.

**On the wane**

The European Commission's latest economic survey indicates that the recovery in business confidence which started in the final months of 1977 reached a peak in the third quarter of 1979 and has been on the decline since then. Industrial production entered its current expansionary phase at the beginning of 1978 and was still rising at the end of 1979. But the survey results suggest that the trend of industrial production will soon weaken.

**Talks begin**

Negotiations have begun for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the Community and Brazil.

**Condemnation**

The nine Community governments, in a joint statement, have condemned the assassination of Archbishop Romero of San Salvador.

**Aid for fishing**

The European Commission has allocated aid from the Farm Fund worth £9.5 million to help modernize the inshore fishing and aquaculture industries in the Community. All but the Netherlands and Luxembourg benefited from the grants.

**Combating slicks**

The European Parliament, concerned about oil pollution, wants the Council of Ministers to give the go-ahead for the Community to ratify a number of international conventions on standards of shipbuilding and the maintenance of vessels, as well as the qualifications, training and working conditions of crews. It would also like to see ships which do not comply with these standards barred from entering Community ports.

**Half fare**

A number of Dutch members of the European Parliament are calling on the Council of Ministers to agree to give handicapped persons and people aged 60 and over half fares on all forms of public transport by land, sea or air.

**Open to tender**

The Commission has just issued another call for tenders covering demonstration projects for coal gasification and liquefaction. The closing date is 30 June. These projects are designed to explore problems of producing alternatives to oil. The first call launched in 1978 resulted in Commission backing worth nearly £10 million for four projects.

**Asylum call**

The European Parliament has called on the Nine to give political asylum to Cuban refugees and to encourage other countries to do the same.

**Rising oil bill**

The free on board (fob) cost of US dollar crude oil imported into the Community in the 15 months up to 4 April rose by 30%. This increase was purely the result of decisions taken by the oil exporting countries.

**Cutting ties**

Three groups in the European Parliament—the European Democrats, the Liberals and the European People's Party—held a majority at the last session to approve a motion supporting the principle of breaking off diplomatic relations with Iran. The Communists and most Socialists voted against the motion.

**New agreement**

The Community and Brazil have initialled a framework commercial and economic cooperation agreement.

**Bigger role**

The European Parliament has approved a motion which, among other things, would give it a greater role in the appointment of the Commission. The motion also came out in favour of the appointment of women Commissioners.

**Correction**

*Euroforum* 2/80 referred to a motion on Afghanistan proposed by a number of Italian Communist members of the European Parliament. The Communist and Allies Group has pointed out that no such motion was proposed.

We have also been asked to make clear that another Italian member, Mario Capanna (*Euroforum* 6/80) is not an Independent but belongs to the Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Members.

## Tickling our taste buds with Euro-recipes



British Tories and their allies who form the European Democrats group at the European Parliament have proved wrong the old adage that too many cooks spoil the broth.

Their culinary contributions to a Euro-Cook Book, compiled by Geraldine Scott-Hopkins, wife of the leader of the European Democrats, are selling like hot cakes.

Although the range of dishes swings from the skimpy (nettle soup) to the sumptuous (venison in cherry sauce), the bulk of recipes typifies what people think the Tories, a traditionally well-heeled party, eat.

The Euro-Cook Book features such delicacies as cream, squid a la portugaise, roast woodcock, wild pig, pheasant steamed in sherry, chocolate chestnut soufflé and black sherry pavlova.

However, it is possible to uncover the odd down-to-earth contribution from the MEPs.

MEP for Liverpool Gloria Hooper enters her local delicacy 'Scouse', to be served with a pint of beer, chunk of bread and lump of cheese. The ingredients are neck of mutton (any quantity), at least two potatoes, tomato purée, onions, any root vegetable, herbs and seasoning.

Miss Hooper recommends simmering this stew for 'at least two years (or should that be

hours?) and after that indefinitely!'

Lord Harmar-Nicholls includes 'Shin of Joy as Mother made it'. His method is to cut the shin of beef into half inch squares—put it into a 'stew jar' with sliced onion and a small portion of pearl barley—sprinkle pepper to taste—add water to the level of meat in 'jar' and cook in the oven for at least eight hours.

Regional specialities are close to the hearts and stomachs of some Conservative Euro-MPs. William Hopper donates his recipe for Lancashire Hot Pot; Adam Ferguson includes Rich Scot's Pudding; Beata Brookes has a recipe for Bara Brith, a Welsh favourite; and John Taylor from Northern Ireland offers Ulster Potato Bread.

A cure for a hangover comes from Dr Alec Sherlock. Called an 'Eye-Opener', the ingredients are one pickled walnut, one dessert spoon of Bisto, one table-spoon Worcester sauce, two table-spoons mushroom ketchup and a half pint of stock.

Here's how you make it. You crush the walnut into a paste and combine with the Bisto. Work into a cream with the Worcester sauce and ketchup. Add the stock and bring to the boil.

Dr Sherlock says: 'In East Anglian cottages this is served at breakfast on Sunday morning with meaty sausage and hard-

fried bread. It is certain to cut through the mists of Saturday night's excellent beer'.

One would imagine the Tory Euro-MPs to have excessive waistlines, judging by some recipes in which the foremost ingredient is cream. But this is not necessarily the case.

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams includes two such recipes but a colleague of his described him as 'positively skeletal'!

Sir Brandon's 'Sidcup Starters' consists of double cream, bread and butter and anchovy essence. And his 'Penge Binge'—one pineapple, apricot jam and dollops of firmly whisked double cream.

Humour manages to creep in among the pages. Robert Moreland admits that the only drawback to his recipe for Staffordshire Raspberry Delight is that the final colour is 'rather socialist'.

The ingredients are a tin of raspberries, a small carton of double cream, and a small carton of plain yoghurt. Place the lot in a food mixer and pour the result into a basin and serve, says Mr Moreland. Alternatively, pour it over raspberry ice cream and garnish with grated nuts.

Sir Henry Plumb uses a play on words and donates his version of Christmas Plum Pudding.

The final entry is for a Parliamentary Pie, invented by Andrew Pearce, which serves three people—'or one and a half politicians'.

The Euro-Cook Book, price £1.50, was compiled to raise money to give financial support to the party's constituency agents.

A flavoursome idea. Perhaps other parties in the European Parliament will follow suit and help diversify our culinary tastes. *Euroforum* promises to publish the results.

# Euroforum

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ISSN 0379-3079  
Catalogue N° CC-AC-80-008-EN-C