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European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

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PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Spain: Application for accession to the Communities

Spain

1.1.1. On 28 July, Spain officially applied for membership of the European Communities. The application was contained in three letters addressed by Mr Adolfo Suarez, President of the Spanish Government, to Mr Henri Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister and President of the Council. Mr Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, the Spanish Foreign Minister, had talks the previous day with Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, and Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp and Mr Lorenzo Natali, Vice-Presidents.

This request had been expected for some time; during the talks which he had on 17 February 1976 with President Ortoli and Sir Christopher Soames,¹ the Spanish Foreign Minister—at that time Mr Areilza—had intimated that his country might apply for membership of the Community as soon as the process of progressive democratization had been accomplished. After the Spanish elections in June, this possibility had become a certainty.

Spain's application for accession, coming as it does some two years after that of Greece in June 1975,² and four months after that of Portugal on 28 March 1977,³ means that three countries have now applied for membership since the enlargement of the Communities on 1 January 1973 (with the accession of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark).

Presentation of the Spanish application

1.1.2. In one of his letters to the President of the Council, dated 26 July, President Suarez stated:

'The Spanish Government has decided, in accordance with Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, to officially request the opening of negotiations for Spain's accession to that Community as a full member.

In requesting the opening of negotiations with the European Economic Community, I would confirm the Spanish Government's acceptance of

the ideals underlying the Treaties establishing the European Communities and express our hope that these negotiations will lead reasonably quickly to a satisfactory outcome for the European Economic Community and for Spain'.⁴

Two other letters, requesting accession to the European Atomic Energy Community and the European Coal and Steel Community, were expressed in identical terms, but they referred to Article 205 of the Euratom Treaty and Article 98 of the ECSC Treaty.

The letters were delivered to Mr Simonet, President of the Council, at the Egmont Palace in Brussels.

This ceremony was followed by a press conference held by Mr Oreja, the Spanish Foreign Minister and Mr Simonet, who spoke in his capacity as Belgian Foreign Minister.

1.1.3. The Commission had been officially informed of the steps taken by the Spanish Government in a letter from Mr Suarez to Mr Roy Jenkins, which ended as follows:

'In informing you of my Government's decision, I would like to express my satisfaction at the prospects before us for closer relations between the European Communities and Spain'.⁴

Community reactions

1.1.4. After Mr Oreja's talks at the Commission, the Commission issued a press release on 28 July in which it said:

'... The Commission welcomes the wish of Spain to become a member of the European Communities, and will play a full and positive role in the follow-up to this application according to the appropriate procedures'.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2333.

² Bull. EC 6-1975, points 1201 to 1212.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

⁴ Unofficial translation.

2. Relations between the Community and China

Spain

1.1.5. After its meeting on 20 September the Council issued the following press release concerning Spain's application.

'The Council agreed to acknowledge the letters in which Mr A. Suarez, President of the Spanish Government, applied on 26 July 1977 for Spanish accession to the European Communities. At the same time it agreed to set in train the relevant procedure laid down by the Treaties.'

The procedure is for the Council to ask the Commission to give its opinion and then, after considering it, the Council takes a decision on the opening of negotiations.

Talks held by a Commission delegation in Peking

1.2.1. At the invitation of the Chinese Government,¹ a Commission delegation visited China from 4 to 13 July and held exploratory talks to prepare the way for the negotiation of a trade agreement between the Community and China.

The principle of such a trade agreement with the Community—designed to replace the agreements concluded with the individual Member States—was accepted as early as May 1975² during the visit to China by Sir Christopher Soames, then Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for external relations. This was followed by nearly two years of contacts in Brussels between Commission representatives and members of the Mission of the People's Republic of China to the Community with a view to the negotiation of such an agreement.

The visit of a Commission delegation to Peking thus marks the end of one stage and the beginning of another in relations between the Community and China—a stage which, all being well, should result in the Council issuing directives to the Commission before the end of the year for the opening of negotiations with the People's Republic of China.

Developments in relations between the Community and China

Prior to 1975

1.2.2. The People's Republic—officially proclaimed on 1 October 1949—for a long time maintained only restricted bilateral diplomatic relations with the States that are now members of the Community, since in the early fifties the

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.74.

² Bull. EC 5-1975, points 1201 to 1205.

Netherlands and the United Kingdom were the only ones to have exchanged *chargés d'affaires* with the Peking Government.

The setting-up of the institutions of the European Communities (the ECSC in 1952 and the EEC and Euratom in 1958) brought about no significant change in this situation. The example of France, which decided to establish official diplomatic relations with the Peking Government in 1964, was not followed until 1970, when several other Member States started adopting similar attitudes: Italy in 1970, Belgium in 1971, the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg in 1972. After this return to normal on the political plane, trade relations developed rapidly.

As far as the Community was concerned, speeches by prominent Chinese made clear that China supported the process of European integration. At the same time, there were frequent informal contacts between Community officials and Chinese representatives in Brussels or elsewhere, which enabled the latter to keep themselves informed of Community activities.¹ Moreover, in May 1974,² on a proposal from the Commission, the Council stated that the Community was prepared to negotiate agreements with the State-trading countries to replace the bilateral ones concluded by the Member States, since these were due to expire at the end of that year. In November 1974 the Commission sent these countries, China included, an outline agreement indicating the broad lines of the trade agreements that were possible between the Community and each of the State-trading countries.³ Until Community agreements could be negotiated, and in order to keep trade flowing, on 27 May 1975⁴ the Council adopted a decision on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries (including China). This decision has since been extended every year, with certain adjustments.

From 1975 to 1977

1.2.3. Direct, high-level contacts with the Community as such began in May 1975. In response

to an invitation from the Institute of Foreign Relations of the People's Republic of China, received in March 1975,⁵ Sir Christopher Soames paid a visit to China from 4 to 11 May 1975 at the head of a Commission delegation.⁶ During his stay he met the Prime Minister, Mr Chou En-Lai, and several other members of the Chinese Government.

Two important decisions were announced to the Community representative during the talks: these were to establish official relations with the Community as such and to look into the possibility at a later date of concluding a trade agreement on the basis of the outline proposed by the Commission in November 1974.

As for the first decision, official diplomatic relations were formally established between China and the Community on 15 September 1975 when His Excellency Mr Li Lien-Pi presented his credentials as the first Head of his country's Mission to the EEC.⁷ He was later recalled to take up other appointments and his place was taken by His Excellency Mr Huan Hsiang who presented his credentials to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission on 1 June 1976.⁸

Regarding the negotiation of a Community trade agreement, it had been made clear during the talks in Peking in May 1975 that according to Community practice, the Commission could not make proposals to the Council for the opening of negotiations until exploratory talks had been held on the content of the agreement.

A first round of talks on this subject took place during the Commission delegation's visit to Chi-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1975, point 1202.

² Bull. EC 5-1974, point 2330.

³ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2333.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2346.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1975, points 1201 to 1205.

⁷ OJ C 224 of 1.10.1975 and Bull. EC 9-1975, points 2343 and 2344.

⁸ OJ C 130 of 12.6.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2374.

na in May 1975.¹ These talks were followed by eight further meetings held in Brussels between July 1975 and June 1977 which brought together Commission representatives and members of the Chinese Mission to the Community. The form and content of a possible agreement were discussed at these meetings.

In answer to a written question put by a Member of the European Parliament, the Commission made the following statement on 6 April:²

'... The Commission confirms its desire to make it possible for an agreement to be negotiated as soon as possible with the People's Republic of China. The agreement in question would be a framework agreement defining relations between the two parties with a view to developing their trade. The discussions are not concerned with specific products.'

On 5 July following a debate on relations between the Community and China,³ Parliament adopted a resolution in which it noted with satisfaction the fact that the People's Republic had several months previously approved the opening of negotiations for the conclusion of such an agreement and stated that it considered it '... Desirable for the future agreement to go beyond the customs administration provisions laid down in the draft outline agreement addressed by the Community to the State-trading countries and contain a framework and instruments for closer and more diversified economic relations between the two parties'.⁴

The July talks in Peking

1.2.4. A Commission delegation led by the Deputy Director-General for External Relations visited Peking from 4 to 13 July. This visit marked the end of the contact phase and enabled a certain amount of progress to be made in bringing closer or clarifying the standpoints of the two sides.

The delegation had talks with a Chinese delegation led by Mr Cheng To-Pin, the Director re-

sponsible for industrialized countries at the Foreign Trade Ministry. It was also received by the Minister for Foreign Trade, Mr Li Chiang, who stressed the importance his country attached to the development of economic relations with the Community.

The exchanges of views, which enabled the two sides to clarify their positions on many points, were considered useful and fruitful. The point of the talks was not to conduct actual negotiations on the provisions of the agreement but to examine ways of reaching a compromise on certain points where the two sides were at variance and to clarify the respective positions.

Hence, the Commission staff were able to gain a better insight into the details of a future agreement as seen by the Chinese Government, in spite of the continuing lack of clarity regarding certain points or differences of interpretation. At the same time, the Chinese authorities were doubtless able to gain a better understanding of the Community's priorities.

The head of the Commission delegation emphasized on his return from Peking, that the delegation had been given a warm welcome by the Chinese authorities, which reflected China's attitude towards the Community and the will of the new leaders to attach more importance to trade relations with foreign countries, and more specifically with the Community.

Following these exploratory talks, the Commission—which has received the delegation's report on the Peking discussions—intends to present to the Council shortly a draft recommendation for authorization officially to open negotiations with China for the conclusion of a trade agreement with the Community. It is quite possible that the Council will issue the necessary directives before the end of the year.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1975, point 1204.

² OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

³ Point 2.3.15.

⁴ OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

3. The Community's nuclear strategy

The choices proposed by the Commission

1.3.1. On 20 July and 2 August the Commission sent the Council three important communications defining the basic constituents of a Community nuclear strategy and of Community action which need to be applied in the spent fuel reprocessing, radioactive waste and fast breeder sectors.

This initiative on the part of the Commission is founded on the conclusion—at which it had arrived following various studies conducted in recent months—that the Community will have to call upon nuclear power in order to meet its energy needs in the years ahead.

The strategy proposed takes account of the industrial effort in progress in the Community and is designed to facilitate its harmonious development. The Community projects announced must go hand in hand with the activities conducted by industry. Their basic objective is to maintain safety and protection for man and the environment at a high level, ensuring that the nuclear materials used or produced serve exclusively peaceful purposes.

Reprocessing of spent nuclear fuels

1.3.2. In view of the Community's heavy dependence on external sources of energy and the inadequacy of the Community's own uranium reserves, it is clear that spent fuels will have to be reprocessed by recycling, either in existing reactors or in future reactors of an advanced type, for re-use.

The following strategy is proposed for a rational approach to the reprocessing of nuclear fuels in the Community:

(i) to bring together the interests of Community promoters and users and to link their activity

with that of the Community itself, while at the same time extending facilities to non-Community countries (particularly the Community's European neighbours) for joining the group or groups formed;

(ii) to afford users in all member countries, including those having a nuclear power programme of limited scope, the opportunity of availing themselves of the desired reprocessing services under optimum economic conditions by way of participation in the groups formed, which would make it possible to keep the number of reprocessing plants in the Community to the strict minimum;

(iii) to facilitate the acquisition of cross-holdings with a view to encouraging the creation of effective groupings;

(iv) to provide certain measures of financial aid (for example, through Euratom loans and through Community participation in such groupings).

The concentration of reprocessing plants at regional centres would make it possible to reduce costs and safety hazards and would also simplify the problem of combating theft and sabotage.

Joint reprocessing plants would be subjected to strict controls developed as part of the safeguards system, in order to secure the general objective of preventing the proliferation of potentially dangerous nuclear materials.

In 1978 the Commission will draw up a detailed presentation of the proposed strategy, with the assistance of a specialized advisory committee on which the public services and the industrial circles concerned will be represented. This committee, which is to be set up by the Council, will study in particular the role which could be played by the Joint Undertaking, for which the Euratom Treaty provides, in the application of this strategy.

The Commission also announces its intention to present to the Council, at a later stage, proposals for Community research and development pro-

jects on radioactive pollution of the environment. In addition, it will carry out a detailed examination of technological measures to ensure that large-scale industrial development of reprocessing facilities remains compatible with the peaceful use of nuclear materials. It will put appropriate proposals to the Council.

Radioactive waste

1.3.3. Up to now, the work carried out under the Community's multiannual research programmes, through the direct and indirect action procedures, has to a large extent served the purpose of complementing and coordinating that carried out by the Member States.

Waste disposal, however, is a subject which involves more than the technical aspects of research and development: it affects the environment in many ways and also raises problems of a legal, administrative and financial nature which transcend strictly national interests.

For this reason, the Commission proposes to apply a twelve-year (1978-90) plan of Community action covering all the problems raised by the various types of radioactive waste. This plan will also include measures designed to facilitate the establishment of a Community network of waste storage sites.

The proposed action plan hinges on six main points:

- (i) continuous analysis of the basic situation in the Community with a view to adopting the necessary solutions in time;
- (ii) measures designed to facilitate the establishment of a Community network of storage sites;
- (iii) progressive harmonization and standardization of practices and policies in the field of waste management;
- (iv) sustaining the research and development effort throughout the duration of the plan;

(v) studying ways and means of Community participation in certain costs arising from waste management and storage;

(vi) periodic information to the public at Community level.

The adoption of such a plan would secure continuity in Community efforts, would strengthen cooperation between Member States within the Community framework and would play a significant part in promoting international effort in this field.

The Commission proposes that the Council approve the broad lines of the action plan described above and set up a high-level advisory committee to assist the Commission in the detailed framing of this plan.

Fast breeder reactors

1.3.4. In the longer term the industrial development of fast breeder reactors could be a major factor in a lasting solution to the Community's energy supply problems.

The industrial effort in progress in Member States which have already included the development of fast reactors in their programmes is being pursued on a transnational basis at present embracing firms in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The main problems still standing in the way of the development of the fast breeder concept on a broad front relate to:

- (i) public acceptability of this technology;
- (ii) compatibility between these reactors and the use of nuclear energy for exclusively peaceful purposes;
- (iii) coordination of industrial codes and standards on the design, manufacture and testing of fast reactors;
- (iv) the volume of finance required for their development.

4. Scientific and technical information 1978-80 plan

In order to guide and assist the industrial effort in progress in certain Community countries, which the Commission hopes will spread to the other Member States, the Commission announces the measures for Community projects which it intends to draw up in detail in conjunction with the Fast Reactor Coordinating Committee (FRCC) and its specialized sub-groups, and which, as and when necessary, will form the substance of proposals to the Council:

- (i) to strengthen Community consultation and coordination;
- (ii) to increase the Community research and development (R & D) effort on safety and protection of the environment;
- (iii) to study the problems raised by the reprocessing of spent fuel from fast reactors;
- (iv) to launch a Community programme on codes and standards for fast reactors, including an R & D component, following on from the work already identified by the FRCC group specializing in the subject;
- (v) to study the financial structures which, making use of existing Community instruments (such as the Joint Undertaking within the meaning of the Euratom Treaty and Euratom loans), could enable the Community to contribute to the financing of demonstration projects for fast reactors and fast reactor fuel cycles.

These measures would make it possible to pursue methodically and without fits and starts the industrial development of the technologies in question, at the same time devoting increased effort to research on safety, radiological protection and impact on the environment, thereby helping to allay public anxiety with regard to fast breeder reactors.

Commission proposal

1.4.1. The Commission proposed to the Council in July that a second plan of action be adopted in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation.

Intended to 'take over' from the 1975-77 plan, which terminates at the end of this year, the new plan of action is to cover the period 1978-80. It would have three main aims: to turn Euronet into a public operational network; to develop a common market for information; to promote information technology and methodology.

In drawing up its proposal to the Council, the Commission considered that the results obtained since 1975, particularly the preparatory work on setting up the Euronet network, should be supplemented by new guidelines for a broader, long-term effort directed towards cooperation and sharing of resources as recommended by the Council in 1971.¹

The first three-year plan of action and its results

1.4.2. The efficient dissemination and utilization of the information available in the Community on scientific, technological, economic and social matters were the factors underlying the Council Resolution of 24 June 1971,¹ aimed at coordinating the activity of the Member States in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation.

These were the considerations that led to the implementation of a first Community plan of action, covering the period 1975-77,² adopted by the Council on 18 March 1975³ and comprising three essential points:

¹ OJ C 122 of 10.12.1971.

² OJ C 126 of 17.10.1974 and Bull. EC 4-1974, points 1201 to 1205.

³ OJ L 100 of 21.4.1975 and Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2249.

- (i) the setting-up and development of sectoral information systems;
- (ii) the creation of a telecommunications network using the most modern packet-switching technology;
- (iii) the development and promotion of the tools and infrastructure needed to advance information technology.

The results of the first plan of action must be considered as the point of departure for a longer-term effort to provide the cooperation spelled out by the 1971 Resolution, which would cover both computerized and non-computerized information.

In practical terms, the major results of the work carried out during the two first years of the plan of action can be summarized as follows:

- (i) policy guidelines were worked out in cooperation with the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) on the provision and use of information services to be made available via the Community network now established;
- (ii) several large-scale data bases are being installed at Community level, particularly in the fields of the environment, energy and agriculture;
- (iii) the postal and telecommunications administrations of the Community are setting up by stages a telecommunications network for Euronet as the basis of a public Community-wide data transmission network to be operated by the postal and telecommunications administrations;
- (iv) the Community problem arising from the multiplicity of languages has been systematically appraised and practical measures have been proposed to solve it;
- (v) steps have been taken to provide greater assistance to the users of scientific and technical information;
- (vi) efforts are being made to develop specific means of cooperation to deal with such technical problems as those involved in connecting the computers to the network.

The proposed new plan of action

1.4.3. Since the results achieved by the first three-year plan of action justifying setting up the European information network contemplated, the Commission has placed before the Council a second plan covering the following points:

- (a) Converting Euronet into a public operational network, providing direct access to the information, thereby:
 - (i) overcoming barriers to the flow of information;
 - (ii) improving accessibility of available services, for example, by developing orientation and referral systems;
 - (iii) developing a public network on this basis as early as possible.
- (b) Developing a common market for scientific and technical information, thereby:
 - (i) promoting cooperation between the existing information services in the Community on the basis of a set of formally accepted rights and obligations with a view, in particular, to rationalization, improved quality and reduction of overall costs within a framework of free competition;
 - (ii) assisting the user to make the best use of each type and source of information, with the aim of optimizing the utilization of all the information sources and so contributing towards achieving the social and economic objectives of the Community.
- (c) Promoting technology and methodology for the improvement of information services, with special emphasis on those of Euronet.

Technical advances in the field of information processing will have to be turned to account, for example, by the promotion of standards and by selective application of pilot studies likely to be of Community-wide benefit. An effort will also be made under the second plan as regards the application to scientific and technical information of whatever advances may be accomplished in the

5. The textiles crisis

Scientific and technical information

transfer of information between various Community languages.

While the first plan of action had a budget of 6.6 million u.a, the second would require, according to the Commission estimates, an amount of 9 million u.a. on the basis of 1977 prices.

1.5.1. The crisis which has been besetting the textile and clothing industries for a number of years has now become so serious that in July emergency measures had to be taken to deal with the situation, particularly with regard to imports.

Such measures would nevertheless be of no avail if they were not backed by plans to reorganize the structure of the industry. The Commission had therefore already begun in July to take action to put the synthetic fibre industry on a sounder footing.

The course of events

1.5.2. The textile and clothing industries are now going through their leanest period since the war and crucial decisions for their future will have to be taken in the months ahead.

The employment situation has greatly deteriorated; the unique role of these industries—particularly as a source of jobs for women and as a factor of regional balance—marks them out as the mainstays of a dynamic employment policy.

Since 1971, 370 000 workers have left the textile industry and 160 000 have left the clothing trade. A further 500 000 or more textile workers and some 250 000 clothing workers were last year either unemployed or working short time.

The main cause lies in the rapid growth of imports. An external trade surplus (for manufactured textiles and clothing) of over \$900 million in 1971 had given way to a \$846 million deficit in 1975. In terms of tonnage, the deficit is even more alarming; from 163 000 tonnes in 1974, it rose to 383 000 in 1975 and 600 000 in 1976. And each tonne added to the deficit means eventually a job lost, a drain on the foreign currency reserves and ultimately a decline in the Community's economic strength.

The main features of the Community's commercial policy over the last few years have been as follows:

(i) the first voluntary restraint measures came into force on 1 January 1975, but most of them not until 1976, although the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (known as the Multifibre Arrangement) took effect on 1 January 1974;

(ii) the quantities stipulated in many bilateral agreements were relatively large; this either aggravated any disturbance of the market or turned the threat of disturbance—which bilateral agreements were supposed to counter—into reality;

(iii) since each set of negotiations was conducted separately from the others, it was hard to determine the overall impact on the product in question;

(iv) the Community also had to make a string of new concessions to countries with which it had signed preferential agreements, which did not provide for balanced trade in textiles;

(v) the Community has been the only major economic area to grant substantial tariff preferences for textiles.

Consequently, with the Community facing a serious problem of structural unemployment, the Commission feels that the problem in these two industries must be examined urgently and with realism. It considered that action must be taken to restore a sound economic situation in which the Community's textile and clothing industries can develop.

On the external front, the most pressing need is to restore balance in trade, and this means that something must be done about both exports and imports. The renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement constitutes a crucial juncture for the future of the industry, and its investment policy will in large part hinge on what changes are made.

On the home front, the aims are to avoid creating any new sources of distortion of competition, to promote an active policy of encouraging collective textile research, to safeguard innovation and creativity in the European industry and to establish the conditions of a real internal market.

The synthetic fibre industry

1.5.3. Aware of the factors which have led to the structural crisis in the synthetic fibre industry, the Commission has had to urge the Member States not to provide aid which would create new production capacity.

There is at present 30% overcapacity and, unless remedial action is taken, this situation will very likely persist until the early 1980s. Quite apart from the social problems involved (184 655 jobs in 1970 and only 153 445 in 1976), such a prolonged handicap is liable to diminish the European industry's ability to compete with other world producers, particularly the United States. The underlying causes of this situation are:

(i) the general economic recession between 1974 and 1977;

(ii) the growth in net imports of textiles from outside the Community;

(iii) the continued creation of further national capacity in almost all the countries of western Europe, despite the evident overcapacity.

The Commission decided that in the circumstances two things must be done: Member States' industrial policies must be harmonized with the Community's external commercial policy, and at the same time, individual national aid policies must be coordinated whenever action is considered necessary.

6. Financial markets: Code of conduct

European code of conduct

Commission Recommendation to the Member States

1.6.1. The Member States of the Community will be asked to take steps to ensure that those in a position to influence the working of financial markets comply with a European code of conduct. This is the aim of a Recommendation adopted by the Commission on 25 July¹ relating to transactions in transferable securities.

In its Recommendation, the Commission urges the Member States to coordinate the activities of the professional associations and the national bodies responsible for supervising the proper functioning of financial markets and the conduct of those who deal on such markets.

General principles

1.6.2. The code of conduct set out in the Commission Recommendation has been drawn up in consultation with stock exchange and financial experts and with the bodies responsible for supervising financial markets, and it forms part of the programme for integrating financial markets in the Community. By laying down a set of general principles valid for all transactions in transferable securities, it should make for the gradual elimination of divergences in the technique of financial dealings and should contribute to greater public confidence in the stock exchange. Most of the code's provisions are already recognized in all Member States, but their interpretation and application differ from one market to another.

The success of this code in harmonizing the practices applied in respect of transactions in transferable securities on the different markets will depend on the cooperation of all the parties directly concerned; for this reason, the Commission recommends that each Member State appoint an authority responsible for monitoring the interpretation and strict application of the code on national

markets. One or more representatives of the national authorities thus appointed will work on a liaison committee whose task it will be to coordinate and extend application of the code. These procedures are expected to have been completed by the end of 1977.

The basic objective is to create gradually, and in the light of experience, a set of ethical standards governing stock exchange practices in Europe. The code is aimed, first and foremost, at those who, in a professional capacity, engage in transactions in transferable securities and at those who are in a position to influence the financial markets or public opinion.

They are asked to act fairly *vis-à-vis* investors by providing them in good time with clear, comprehensible information, not to attempt to distort market mechanisms for personal profits, and to afford all investors equal treatment in a given situation. Financial intermediaries and company directors must not endeavour to effect transactions that are prejudicial to the credibility and effectiveness of the market even if this means that they have to forgo short-term gains. They must also avoid transactions that may bring the interest of some of their clients or of other persons with whom they have a fiduciary relationship into conflict with their own interests or those of other clients.

These general principles—set out under six headings—are the key provisions of the code. They are accompanied by eighteen supplementary principles that illustrate how the general principles are to be applied in certain special cases. The supplementary principles thus stipulate the conditions under which financial intermediaries are to carry out clients' instructions and how privileged information (i.e. price-sensitive information which has not yet been disclosed) should, or should not, be used. Lastly, the veil of secrecy with which businessmen and the main parties involved too often shroud acquisitions or transfers

¹ OJ L 212 of 20.8.1977.

of holdings conferring control of a company is declared to be unethical.

In present circumstances, it is not practicable to introduce at European level strict laws or regulations aimed at covering all those who may be in a position to affect the proper operation of securities markets and all the situations in which they are able to act in this way even though a number of Member States have already adopted a legislative approach in this field. For those Member States where no legislation exists as yet, the code may provide a framework for conduct; for the other Member States, the code will in no way conflict with, but will complement, existing legislation. The code and the Commission Recommendation are thus a flexible and pragmatic first measure linking up the different approaches adopted to the problem. In due course, and in the light of experience, legislation at European level may become appropriate.

An attempt at codification

1.6.3. In submitting this Recommendation the Commission is breaking new ground in an original way, in the area of securities transactions. A number of proposals for directives relating to specific aspects of investment transactions—company prospectuses,¹ procedures for admission to stock exchange quotation² and unit trusts³—are already before the Council, but none of these takes in the whole range of transactions effected on securities markets, and the code therefore represents a first step towards the construction of an overall framework for all such transactions. Nor are rules governing such a wide range of activities to be found in a single legal instrument in any of the Member States.

It is the Commission's view that this attempt at codification, which would not have been possible without the whole-hearted cooperation of the financial interests concerned (banking and stock exchange associations, bodies responsible for monitoring banking and stock exchange transac-

tions), must now be supported by the Member States and its implementation properly concerted.

The Commission is now planning to step up co-operation with the organizations it consulted when drafting the code and with the representatives of the national authorities concerned to achieve the code's objective and to improve the principles it sets out.

¹ OJ C 131 of 13.12.1972 and Supplement 8/72 — Bull. EC.

² OJ C 56 of 10.3.1976 and Bull. EC 1-1976, point 2113.

³ OJ C 171 of 26.7.1976.

7. Four-year aircraft manufacturing research programme

Aircraft research

A Commission action programme

1.7.1. On 2 August the Commission presented to the Council a Community technological research programme in aircraft manufacturing.

This initial research programme in the field of aircraft manufacture—to give it its exact title—stems from and is a part of the action programme for the European aircraft industry proposed by the Commission in October 1975.¹

The programme has as its basis the Council Statement of 14 March,² which lays down the objectives to be aimed at in the aircraft industry; these include exploration of the opportunities and the procedures for a joint basic research effort with a view to developing the know-how required for the future generation of aircraft and to making the best use of the resources and capacities of the Member States. A sum of 8 million u.a. has already been entered in the Communities' 1977 budget for this purpose, but this is merely the beginning of a long-term programme.

To begin with, the Commission has investigated the projects which would lend themselves to a collaborative research programme, with the help of several sectors of the aircraft industry (airframe, engine, helicopter and equipment manufacturers), national research establishments and government experts. The plan put to the Council by the Commission³ is thus intended to launch an initial Community collaborative research programme, to be financed, for a start, from the allocation entered in the 1977 budget, and subsequently from additional funds to be used over a four-year period.

The action programme also envisages a procedure for preparing future activities and a long-term strategy for Community research in aircraft manufacture.

Immediate action proposed

1.7.2. This initial research programme covers two main areas, helicopters and airframes. These

sectors, which lend themselves particularly well to Community financing, have been given as priority because the major European companies which specialize in these two fields are already collaborating on several projects and actively seeking to rationalize and step up this cooperation. The Commission has proposed the following objectives for the helicopter sector:

- (a) increase in fuel economy through improvements in aerodynamic performance of the main rotor and of the fuselage, particularly in relation to drag reduction;
- (b) protection of the environment through research on the reduction of external noise produced by helicopters;
- (c) improvements in operational safety through studies on materials and structures behaviour;
- (d) widening the operational scope for helicopters by reduction of cabin noise and vibration, development of IFR flying and research on fast vertical-take-off aircraft.

Two objectives are proposed in the airframe sector: increased airframe structural life and reduced maintenance costs through improved knowledge of fatigue and fracture mechanics and better methods of non-destructive testing, in relation to both metal structures and composite material ones.

The Commission also considers that as a back-up to these projects, certain large research plants should be given Community support. Experts in this field all agree on the need to build a high Reynolds number cryogenic wind tunnel in Europe in order to reduce and rationalize development costs for new aircraft. The cost and scale of such an installation, however, far exceed the present capabilities of any one country.

¹ OJ C 265 of 19.11.1975 and Supplement 11/75 — Bull. EC.

² OJ C 69 of 19.3.1977 and Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

³ OJ C 210 of 2.9.1977.

The Commission therefore intends — providing the requisite funds can be found — to draw up a proposal in 1978 on the financing of a cryogenics research programme.

ments, research centres and users are all represented, should be set up for this purpose. Its job will be to guide longer-term research and identify the most suitable Community projects in coordination with national programmes.

Implementation of the programme

1.7.3. Under the Commission's proposals the first programme, lasting four years, should be allocated 36.7 million u.a., of which 14.7 million u.a. would be for helicopters and 22 million u.a. for airframes.

Although national aircraft research programmes are generally 100% government-financed, the Commission would seek a 20% contribution from the industry towards the cost of the programme.

The programme would be administered by the Commission, which would make the best possible use of technical capabilities in the Member States.

Longer-term objectives

1.7.4. The Commission's primary objective is to promote and encourage cooperation within the aircraft industry and between the industry and research establishments in fields where the duplication of identical work squanders resources and expertise.

It is also the Commission's aim to make aircraft research infrastructures more efficient, to make optimum use of research facilities in the Member States, and to help strengthen cooperation between manufacturers in the preparation of future civil aircraft manufacturing programmes.

Such a policy cannot consist solely of this research programme, and so an overall strategy must be worked out for future action. An Advisory Committee, on which the industry, govern-



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN JULY-AUGUST 1977**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Coordination of economic and monetary policies

2.1.1. In accordance with its Decision of 18 February 1974,¹ the Council, meeting on 18 July with Mr Gaston Geens, Belgian Minister of Finance, in the chair, proceeded to its second quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community. A Commission communication on the economic policy to be followed in 1977 and preparatory work carried out on the budgets for 1978 provided the basis for the discussion. The Council then approved the quantitative guidelines proposed by the Commission, which it formally adopted on 25 July.² A brief summary of the Commission communication is given below.

The communication notes first that the recovery, which had been anything but smooth since it got under way in 1975, continued at a moderate pace in 1977, but the trends of demand and output were uneven. In the first quarter of 1977, gross domestic product increased in volume terms by only 3½% on the preceding quarter. Moreover, industry had been running well below capacity since the beginning of the year.

According to the Commission, unemployment and inflation remained the two main areas of concern. Unemployment, for which the seasonally adjusted figure in May was 5.1% of the Community's working population, was particularly high amongst people under twenty-five and women. The unemployment rate in the different member countries ranged from 4% to 6%, except in Ireland, where it stood at 9.5%. Although wage costs were rising more slowly in some countries, inflation remained high.

According to the Commission's forecasts, growth potential could be expected to gain some strength in most member countries during the second half of 1977. However, compared with 1976, the annual average increase in the Community's gross

domestic product in volume terms in 1977 was likely to be only 3%. Thus, total output would not increase fast enough to bring about any improvement in the degree of capacity utilization and in the labour market situation.

The Commission communication went on to stress that, owing to various factors (currency depreciations, rises in raw material prices, increases in some taxes and public service charges, an upsurge in wage costs), the inflation rate in the Community as a whole would probably exceed the objective set, the likely figure for 1977 being 9.5%. It was also likely that wide disparities in price and cost trends within the Community would continue. On the other hand, the slackening of imports resulting from the low rate of growth should help to reduce balance of payments deficits in almost all member countries, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the improvement was spectacular. This trend, the Commission argued, might even mean that the Community's current account would balance out, or come near to doing so, in 1977.

The communication further stated that, providing the world economic upturn was maintained in 1978, world trade could achieve a rate of growth similar to that in 1977. Demand and total output in the Community as a whole should increase slightly more rapidly than in 1977. GDP should grow in volume terms by about 3.5% in the Community as a whole. However, the level of unemployment would probably remain high. Providing the increases in raw material prices and wage costs did not exceed certain limits, 1978 would see a reduction in the average level of inflation and a narrowing of the range of inflation rates between the Member States. The Community's current account position would probably be in surplus, although excessive disparities between the payments situations of the various Member States might well persist.

¹ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

² OJ L 204 of 10.8.1977.

The Commission emphasized that in spite of an anticipated improvement in basic conditions, it would be difficult to achieve, by 1980, for the Community as a whole, the growth and employment objectives laid down in the fourth medium-term economic policy programme.¹ The main reasons given for this were the inadequate level of investment and continuing uncertainty on the international scene.

According to the Commission's communication, however, the priority objectives for 1977 and 1978 should remain as follows:

- (a) progress towards reducing inflation and narrowing the divergences between Member States, this being the only means of restoring confidence, improving the outlook and increasing the effectiveness of economic policy;
- (b) a return to durable growth, enabling sufficiently rapid progress to be made towards full employment.

The communication proposed a number of general and specific guidelines for the Community as a whole and for the individual Member States. Although the adjustment processes under way are likely, by their nature, to be lengthy, the action taken by the Community under the fourth medium-term economic policy programme to boost investment and curb inflation should make it possible to overcome gradually the structural difficulties facing the Community.

2.1.2. At the same meeting, the Council heard a statement by its President on the objectives, a plan of action and a programme of work for the Council in the economic, financial and tax fields in the second half of 1977. Following discussion of this statement, the Council invited the Monetary Committee to give its opinion on the suggestions for improving the short- and medium-term credit mechanisms and asked the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks to give its opinion on the suggestions for improving the short-term credit mechanisms.

2.1.3. Finally, as a follow-up to the European Council meeting held in London on 29 and 30 June, the Council instructed the Monetary Committee and the Economic Policy Committee to undertake a technical examination of the Commission communication entitled 'Investment and borrowing in the Community'.²

Foreign exchange markets

Realignment of the exchange rates of the Danish and Norwegian kroner within the European exchange rate system and the suspension of Sweden's participation in the system

2.1.4. At a meeting held in Frankfurt on 28 August, the Ministers of Finance and the Governors of the Central Banks of the countries participating in the Community exchange rate system agreed to devalue, with effect from 29 August, the Danish and Norwegian kroner by 5% against the EMUA³ and to suspend temporarily the Swedish krona's participation in the European currency snake. The Swedish authorities later announced their intention to allow their currency to depreciate by 10% against a basket of the currencies of Sweden's fifteen main trading partners. This is the third time that the Scandinavian currencies have been devalued in less than a year.

Since October 1976, the Danish krone has been devalued nominally against the EMUA by 12%, the Norwegian krone by 9% and the Swedish krona by 17%,⁴ whereas their effective depreciation has been 7%, 2.5% and 12.7% respectively.

¹ OJ L 101 of 25.4.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.4.2.

³ European Monetary Unit of Account of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF); 1 EMUA = 0.88867088 grams of fine gold.

⁴ This is a simplification. The devaluations of the Swedish krona in October 1976 and April 1977 were expressed in relation to the EMUA (i.e. a total nominal devaluation of 7% against the EMUA), but this will not be the case for the expected 10% depreciation following the Swedish krona's withdrawal from the snake.

As the Scandinavian currencies had remained in the upper part of the snake until June 1977, their effective depreciation remained slight until then.

2.1.5. Following the readjustment of the positions of the three Scandinavian currencies with regard to the European exchange rate system, the Commission's Spokesman issued the following statement:

'The Commission was informed on 28 August of the decisions taken that day by the Ministers of Finance of the Member States participating in the snake.

The Commission has noted these decisions.

It regrets that the Member States concerned have once again not observed the procedure laid down in the Council Decision of 28 February 1974 and points out that, on 14 March 1977, the Council undertook to strengthen cooperation in the field of exchange rate policies. The Commission, for its part, is determined to give full effect to this commitment.'

Monetary Committee

2.1.6. The Monetary Committee held its 232nd meeting in Brussels on 7 July, with Mr Pöhl in the chair. It continued its regular review of recent developments by examining, particularly from a monetary viewpoint, the situation in the United Kingdom, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany. It then considered international monetary problems, the aim being the establishment of a common Community position at the meeting of the IMF Interim Committee arranged for the autumn.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.7. The Economic Policy Committee held its 50th meeting in Brussels on 12 July in its reduced 'budgets' composition, with Mr Middel-

hoek in the chair. The meeting was devoted entirely to the preparation and discussion of the budgetary guidelines for 1978, which the Council approved on 18 July when it proceeded to its second quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Tractors

2.1.8. On 14 July¹ the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the driver's seat on wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors. This proposal covers the manufacturing and test requirements necessary for EEC component type-approval in respect of a driver's seat. It also lays down the fitting requirements for a driver's seat on a tractor with a view to EEC type-approval.

The test requirements cover in particular the vibrations to which the whole human body is exposed and are based on studies carried out since 1968. At that time, the Commission had been able to formulate only very general requirements;² the measures which have now been taken are intended to ensure more effective protection for the driver.

Foodstuffs

2.1.9. On 27 July, a proposal for a directive was presented by the Commission to the Council; it

¹ OJ C 229 of 26.9.1977.

² OJ C 125 of 28.11.1968.

is intended to establish specific purity criteria for additives, emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents which may be used in foodstuffs. This proposal is to implement the provisions of the basic text—adopted by the Council on 18 June 1974¹—in accordance with which the Commission has to propose the fixing of specific purity criteria for each substance, since the basic directive laid down only general criteria.

2.1.10. Prior to this, on 4 July, the Commission had proposed to the Council an amendment to the basic directive of 1974 on additives in foodstuffs. The aim of the amendment is to specify the classification of certain substances on the Community list which are authorized by Member States; the proposed amendment therefore relates to the technical aspects of the 1974 directive and does not affect its purport.

Failure to apply directives

2.1.11. On 25 and 28 July and 2 August² the Commission instituted proceedings in the Court of Justice against three Member States for failure to apply directives in the field of measuring instruments. The Member States concerned were Luxembourg (three cases of infringement), the Netherlands (one case) and Italy (two cases), none of these countries having taken the necessary steps within the prescribed time to incorporate in their legislation the directives adopted by the Council (in 1971, 1973 and 1974) and by the Commission (in 1974) in the field concerned. Similar proceedings—likewise in connection with measuring instruments—had been instituted by the Commission in March 1977.³

Industrial structures and problems

Business Cooperation Centre

2.1.12. After examining the fourth annual report of the Business Cooperation Centre, the

Commission decided on 20 July to amend its decision of 1973⁴ setting up the Centre. The amendments are intended to improve the impact of its activity by enabling it to concentrate on fewer sectors, to play a more active role by approaching firms itself and to extend the geographical scope of its activity.

Iron and steel

Operation of the crisis plan

2.1.13. In July, after studying the operation of the crisis plan for the steel industry, the Commission felt that the conditions were right for moving on to the next stage as already envisaged in June.⁵

In a communication in the Official Journal⁶ it published the lowest guidance prices which are to be applied to certain products from 1 September at the latest. The guidance prices published on 5 May⁷ have gradually taken effect on the market and the Commission found that in the greater part of the Community these prices are determining market prices. Since there had been a very wide response from the steel firms to its appeal, the Commission decided to go a step further by adjusting the guidance prices (in the case of five products these will be 2.5 to 14.5% higher than in May).

Because of the technical and commercial links between hot-and-cold-rolled sheet, hot-rolled wide strip and hoop, the Commission decided to add the two last-mentioned products to the list of products to which guidance prices apply. Furthermore, the Commission's contacts with producers and stockholders on the one hand and

¹ OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.

² OJ C 211 of 3.9.1977 and points 2.3.55, 2.3.58 and 2.3.63.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.12.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1973, point 2238 and 6-1973, point 2242.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.15.

⁶ OJ C 174 of 22.7.1977.

⁷ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

the development of the market on the other prompted it to bring these prices into effect from 1 August (i.e. one month earlier than the extreme date planned). The Commission noted with satisfaction the decision of the steel merchants' associations to recommend their members to support the Commission's scheme by adhering to the minimum prices and guidance prices both for rolled products manufactured in the Community and for imported products.

The Commission also confirmed the minimum prices for concrete-reinforcing bars published on 5 May.¹ Commission staff are checking that the measures adopted under the steel plan, including the minimum prices, are being respected. Where there is failure to observe such measures, the Commission will unhesitatingly initiate the procedures for the service of notice as provided for in Article 36 of the Paris Treaty.

Finally, as regards financial aid, and following on one of the measures laid down in the guidelines for a Community energy policy,² the Commission has decided that loans at concessionary rates may be granted to firms, in accordance with Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty.³

Industrial loans

2.1.14. The Commission has decided to grant industrial loans to two Italian Steel undertakings pursuant to Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty. The first loan, of Lit 90 000 million (approximately 90 million EUA), goes to Italsider to finance the final stage in the construction of the Taranto integrated steelworks. This loan brings the total financial aid for this project to Lit 292 000 million (approximately 292 million EUA).

By this particular measure to assist the steel industry, the ECSC is not only contributing to the establishment of one of the most modern and well-balanced integrated steelworks in the Community but is also promoting the economic development of a less-favoured region in southern Italy.

The second Commission decision covers a loan of Lit 7 000 million (approximately 7 million EUA) to finance the modernization and rationalization programme for the Caleotto and Arlenico works of Acciarieria and Ferriera del Caleotto SpA, Lecco, Como. The investment programme will enable the steelmaking and rolling plant to be modernized and a better balance to be obtained between the various production stages. At the same time the company plans to make a special effort to combat pollution by installing water and fume purification plant.

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2.1.15. On 5 July Parliament⁴ adopted a resolution on the crisis in the Community's iron and steel industry.⁵

Aircraft industry

Research programme proposed by the Commission

2.1.16. On 2 August,⁶ the Commission proposed to the Council an action programme for aeronautical research.⁷ It is based on the Council statement of 14 March 1977⁸ on the action programme for the European aircraft industry presented by the Commission in October 1975.⁹

Textile industry

2.1.17. On 13 July, as part of a series of measures it has taken or studied with a view to tackling difficulties in the textile industry, the Com-

¹ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.19 and 4-1977, points 2.1.14 to 2.1.16.

³ OJ C 174 of 22.7.1977, C 178 of 27.7.1977 and points 2.3.109.

⁴ Point 2.3.11.

⁵ OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

⁶ OJ C 210 of 2.9.1977.

⁷ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁸ OJ C 69 of 19.3.1977 and Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

⁹ Supplement 11/75 — Bull. EC.

mission took a number of decisions in respect of the synthetic fibre industry.¹ These are basically measures to eliminate excess capacity in this sector, by prohibiting all public aid granted by Member States for investment in new production capacities.

Other measures are also being appraised to tackle the structural crisis in the textile industry.¹ Commercial policy measures were also adopted in July by the Commission and the Council to subject imports of yarn or clothing from non-member States into the Community or certain Member States to authorization.² These measures come within the wider context of the problems raised by the renewal of the Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles (MFA) and the negotiation of bilateral agreements with a number of supplier countries.²

Data processing

New projects approved by the Council

2.1.18. On 26 July the Council approved a number of specific projects proposed by the Commission in September 1975;³ they are covered by the resolution on a Community data-processing policy adopted by the Council on 15 July 1974.⁴

These projects constitute the second series adopted in this sector, the Council having already adopted three joint projects in the field of data-processing applications on 22 July 1976.⁵ The projects approved in July relate to three strategic data-processing sectors.

Portability: A number of preliminary studies are to be carried out with a view to developing portable software and facilitating software adaptation to different makes of computer. The work is planned to last one year, with a budget appropriation of 390 000 u.a. Subsequent stages of the projects concerned are planned to fit into the multiannual programme proposed by the Commission to the Council in October 1976.⁶

Methods of data use and protection: Three studies on data security and confidentiality, improved programming methods, and the assessment and implementation of data-base systems have been approved. The estimated duration of the work is three years; the cost to the Community is 1 245 000 u.a., which represents half the total cost of the studies, the rest is being provided by the institutes that are to carry out the work.

A new application for data processing: An experimental project is to be carried out on advanced high-speed communication techniques in cooperation with CERN, the ESA and national organizations. The project will last four years, with a Community contribution of 420 000 u.a.

In addition, a budget of 200 000 u.a. has been earmarked for a number of exploratory studies in preparation for the multiannual programme.

Finally, the Council has decided to launch the joint project on computerized systems for import and export data and the management of agricultural market organizations and financial control. This project had been excluded from the Council Decision of 22 July 1976. Its planned duration is eighteen months and it has been allocated a budget of 722 000 u.a.

Food industry

2.1.19. On 11 August,⁷ the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for the implementation of a concerted-action project on the physical properties of foodstuffs.⁸ The aim is to collect all necessary information for the prepara-

¹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

² Points 2.2.34 and 2.2.41.

³ Bull. EC 9-1975, point 2236.

⁴ OJ C 86 of 20.7.1974.

⁵ OJ L 223 of 16.8.1976 and Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2263.

⁶ OJ C 39 of 16.2.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1201 to 1205.

⁷ OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977.

⁸ Point 2.1.119.

tion of a Community action programme in the food sector.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

2.1.20. On 11 July, the Commission sent the governments of six Member States—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy—a letter calling for the abolition, with effect from 1 January 1978, of customs presentation charges on consignments exempted from taxes or duties of any kind in intra-Community trade. Tax-exempted consignments of a non-commercial character sent free-of-charge by one individual to another, containing products purchased at the conditions obtaining on the home market of the Member State from which the consignments are sent. Their total value must not exceed 40 u.a.

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.21. The Commission has adopted four regulations determining the conditions of entry for goods under certain Common Customs Tariff headings by reason of their end-use. National customs control procedures will now be replaced by Community procedures when the imported goods are subject to either a reduced customs duty or none at all according to their end-use; this will eliminate any disparity in the applications of customs rules.

The first of these regulations, adopted on 4 July,¹ is of general application (standard regulation) and is applicable to all eligible goods except those listed in the annex to the regulation. It will therefore

apply to all the new cases arising in future in the Community, without the Commission having to adopt a specific regulation.

Two other regulations, adopted the same day,¹ determine the conditions of entry of seeds falling within subheading 07.01 A I, 10.05 A and 12.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff and of bolting cloth, not made up, falling within subheading 59.17 B of the Common Customs Tariff.

The last regulation, adopted by the Commission on 28 July² determines the conditions under which certain petroleum products are eligible upon importation for a favourable tariff arrangement by reason of their end-use.

2.1.22. On 25 July³ the Commission adopted a regulation on the classification of goods under subheading 02.02 B I of the Common Customs Tariff (certain boneless poultry cuts). This regulation is intended to ensure that the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature is applied uniformly.

Tariff measures

Suspensions

2.1.23. On 18 July the Council adopted a regulation⁴ temporarily and totally suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain herrings intended for the processing industry. This should help to overcome the difficulties the Community has encountered in obtaining supplies as a result of the measures taken to conserve herrings; it is valid until the end of the year.

¹ OJ L 171 of 9.7.1977.

² OJ L 195 of 2.8.1977.

³ OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977.

⁴ OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977.

Tariff quotas

2.1.24. On 20 July,¹ the Council increased the Community tariff quota for 1977 for unwrought magnesium from 5 500 to 9 800 tonnes. The extra 4 300 tonnes is divided into 500 tonnes of extra-pure magnesium, 1 000 tonnes of unwrought magnesium not in alloy and 2 800 tonnes of unwrought magnesium in alloy.

2.1.25. On 26 July² the Council also adopted several regulations amending the 1977 Community tariff quotas, which were opened by the regulations of 9 December 1976,³ for a number of products originating in Spain.

The following changes were made:

- (i) the quota for other woven fabrics of cotton (55.09) is increased from 1 800 to 1 850 tonnes;
- (ii) the quota for certain petroleum products is increased from 1 200 000 to 1 300 000 tonnes;
- (iii) the quota for wines from Jerez, in containers holding two litres or less, is increased from 40 000 to 74 000 hectolitres;
- (iv) the quota for wines from Jerez, in containers holding more than two litres is increased from 210 000 to 447 500 hectolitres;
- (v) the quota for wines from Jumilla, Priorato, Rioja and Valdepeñas is increased from 15 000 to 18 500 hectolitres;
- (vi) the quota for dried grapes is increased from 1 700 to 1 800 tonnes.

The tariff quotas for dried figs and wines from Malaga have also been amended in order to enable the three new Member States to take advantage of these tariff arrangements.

Community import surveillance

2.1.26. On 26 July, the Council gave the go-ahead for a study of computerized systems for import and export data ('Caddia' project), the aim of which is to determine the long-term conditions

in the administration of the customs union and in the common agricultural policy for the transmission and rapid processing of data on imports and exports, on the agricultural market and on its financial administration.

Duty-free entry

2.1.27. The Commission has sent letters to the Member States to explain its position concerning exemption from the Common Customs Tariff duties for material intended for national defence, particularly equipment needed for the construction of the YF 16 fighter. The Commission considers that such exemptions made unilaterally by the Member States on the strength of Article 223 of the Treaty are incompatible with the CCT.

Article 223 does indeed refer to the measures deemed necessary to safeguard the vital interests of Member States' security and relating to production of or trade in arms, munitions and war material. But application of the CCT to all imports for consumption or use by the armed forces of a Member State cannot reasonably be considered as jeopardizing the vital interests of its security. Furthermore, measures taken pursuant to Article 223 must not impair the conditions of competition in the common market for products not intended for specifically military purposes. But since, in most of the firms in the Community aircraft industry, the civil and the military sectors closely depend on one another, exemption from customs duties, which favours use of material from non-member countries rather than similar Community material, cannot fail to have repercussions on conditions of competition in the common market as regards non-military material made by these Community firms.

The Commission is not against the principle of such exemptions but would emphasize that they

¹ OJ L 184 of 23.7.1977.

² OJ L 189 of 29.7.1977.

³ OJ L 350 of 20.12.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2103.

must be adopted under Community procedures. Only recourse to Article 28 of the Treaty, which requires the Member States to act unanimously, would enable the States concerned to import free of CCT duties any material to meet the needs of national defence.

Harmonization of customs legislation

2.1.28. On 13 July, as part of its general programme for the harmonization of customs legislation, the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a directive concerning the harmonization of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action as regards the standard exchange of goods exported for repair. Under this regulation goods which replace other goods exported for repair may be imported totally or partially free of import duties. Unless otherwise provided for, standard exchange is subject to the same rules as contained in the Council Directive of 12 December 1975¹ on outward processing.

Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.29. On 18 July, the Council adopted a regulation² on the application of the EEC-Israel Joint Committee decision taken in June 1976³ amending Protocol No 3 to the EEC-Israel Agreement of 11 May 1975⁴ as regards the rules of origin. The amendment is accompanied by an updated version of all the rules of origin and methods of administrative cooperation applicable under these preferential arrangements, which means that users have at their disposal a single comprehensive text.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Development of Commission policy on joint ventures

2.1.30. The Commission, in accordance with its declared intention published in its last Competition Report,⁵ is continuing to examine joint ventures case by case in order to develop its policy in this field; it has recently taken decisions in two important cases in which it defined the limits within which large companies can be permitted to cooperate in joint ventures.

Imperial Chemical Industries — Montedison

2.1.31. The first case concerned an agreement notified by ICI of the United Kingdom and Montedison of Italy relating to the establishment and operation of a joint subsidiary (Anilina SpA) for the production of nitrobenzene and aniline. Both companies are major producers of intermediate products for polyurethanes and elastomers, which have many applications in the manufacture of a wide range of products in everyday use such as automobiles, building materials, footwear, furniture, paints and refrigerators.

These intermediates, the manufacture of which involves complicated processes requiring considerable resources available only to a few large undertakings, include isocyanate chemicals, both diphenyl methane diisocyanate (MDI) of which

¹ OJ L 24 of 30.1.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2113.

² OJ L 190 of 29.7.1977.

³ Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2115.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1975, point 2334.

⁵ Sixth Report on Competition Policy (published in conjunction with the Tenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities), points 53 to 59.

the essential raw material is aniline, a derivative of benzene, and toluene diisocyanate (TDI). These chemicals are only partly interchangeable and MDI has proved the more versatile. ICI is one of the world's largest producers of MDI but Montedison has only recently decided to enter this market as a producer.

Both companies needed substantial quantities of aniline. ICI wished to increase its production capacity of aniline and Montedison required aniline for the manufacture of MDI. According to the parties, the quantities required by each was more than was available on the open market but less than the amount which would economically justify the construction of a new plant.

The parties claimed that their combined requirements, however, did justify the construction of such a plant. Most of the production would be required by the parties themselves but a significant proportion of capacity would be surplus and available for production which could be sold on the open market.

The parties therefore agreed to set up Anilina to supply each of them with the necessary aniline required. ICI was to provide the knowhow and Montedison the necessary benzene and the infrastructure for the plant.

The Commission considered that the agreement as notified was caught by Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. Each party holds an important position in the petrochemical industry. In the field of polyurethanes the parties are competitors in both the upstream and downstream markets and could become competitors in the market for aniline. The Commission took the view that the freedom of the parties to compete on the various markets would be restricted not only between the parties themselves as a result of their close cooperation, but also between the parties and other suppliers throughout the common market.

The Commission concluded that the joint venture would therefore have had the effect of substantially reducing competition between two very

large undertakings within the EEC and of appreciably affecting trade between Member States.

The Commission carefully examined whether the benefits of the joint venture were such that they outweighed the disadvantages produced by the restrictions on competition. The Commission considered that the joint venture did enable Montedison to enter a new market as a producer of aniline at the same time permitting ICI to expand its existing capacity. The cooperation by means of a joint venture therefore offered the parties the opportunity of overcoming urgent problems in the short term and could in the long term increase competition in the common market, improving production and technology, and consumers would be able to enjoy a fair share of the resulting benefit. The total potential market share of the two companies would not have the effect of eliminating competition in respect of a substantial part of the products in question in view of the strong position of Bayer and other suppliers both within the Community and elsewhere. The Commission accordingly took the provisional view that an exemption under Article 85(3) could in principle be granted. The Commission had, therefore, expressed a favourable opinion in respect of an application made to the European Investment Bank for a loan to cover part of the capital expenditure envisaged by the agreement provided the agreement was made to comply with EEC rules on competition.

However, in order to ensure that the amendments to the agreement as notified were adhered to and that the restrictions on competition still resulting from the agreement were kept to what was indispensable for the attainment of its objectives and also, in particular, to ensure that as between the parties themselves the effects of their cooperation did not lead to unnecessary limitations of their freedom to settle their production and marketing policies independently, the Commission considered that exemption could be granted only on certain conditions and subject to certain obligations to be fulfilled by the parties.

To this end the Commission's proposals included as a matter of precaution a condition agreed to by the parties before notification that Anilina should not sell any of its surplus production to third parties. In the view of the Commission this might lead to the parties concerting their sales policies, since the parties envisaged that a significant part of their overall production of aniline would be available for sale on the open market. This condition therefore also required that the two parties should cooperate in no other way in the sale of such production to third parties.

Similarly, exemption would be granted only on the clear understanding that Anilina would adhere to the intention of the parties expressed in the agreement that neither was in any way to be impeded from seeking to take more aniline than the other, either from surplus production (or unused capacity) or even, if it so wished, from capacity increased at its own expense.

The Commission, in addition, considered that it was extremely important that the cooperation between two such large and competing companies should not last longer than was absolutely essential for them to overcome their problems and therefore concluded that continued exemption would not be justified if independent production by ICI and Montedison became reasonably practicable. In addition, the Commission considered that on the termination of the agreement Montedison should, if it wished, be in a position to continue as an independent producer of aniline, thereby increasing competition in an oligopolistic market.

At this stage the joint venture was abandoned—for reasons not related to the Commission's action—before all the specific conditions and obligations to be imposed had been settled. The Commission consequently closed its proceedings.

De Laval—Stork

2.1.32. In the second case, the Commission issued a decision under Article 85(3) of the EEC

Treaty on 25 July¹ exempting an agreement for formation of a joint venture.

The American company, De Laval and the Dutch company Stork formed the joint venture at Hengelo, Netherlands, with the object of combining their production and marketing activities for Europe and the Middle East. Their cooperation covers turbines and compressors used in heat-recovery equipment in large-scale plants such as oil refineries.

Under the agreement Stork made part of its Hengelo manufacturing plant available to the joint venture and De Laval provided technical knowhow. Both De Laval and Stork remain in business as independent manufacturers, but competition between them in respect of the relevant products is restricted in favour of the joint venture.

The joint venture was established in 1971 for an initial period of five years, and can be renewed, with the consent of both parties, for further five-year periods. The period of exemption, therefore, has been set at nine years, which will coincide with the end of the third five-year period (1986), in order to ensure that the cooperation does not last longer than is economically justified.

Cooperation between Stork and De Laval restricts competition in the Community turbine and compressor industry, since the production and marketing activities of the two competitors have been merged into a single joint undertaking, thus reducing European customers' scope for choice. Their cooperation is therefore caught by the prohibition in Article 85(1).

The joint venture cannot, in any way, be considered as a merger as the parent companies remain economically independent and neither has withdrawn permanently and irreversibly from the market.

The cooperation does, however, bring with it appreciable economic advantages such as increased

¹ OJ L 215 of 23.8.1977.

technical knowhow and a wider product range for Stork, and easier penetration of the European market for De Laval which justify exemption under Article 85(3). The various agreements between the two companies contain no restrictions which are not indispensable, and do not lead to market dominance. There are, furthermore, a number of important suppliers in the market larger than De Laval and Stork, whose own combined market share is between 10 and 15%.

The decision imposes conditions and obligations which will ensure that the ability of De Laval and Stork to compete with the joint venture is not unnecessarily limited, that the parent companies are able to make unrestricted use of jointly-acquired technical knowhow after the cooperation comes to an end and that the cooperation does not lead to any further restriction of competition in the turbine and compressor industry.

Deletion of clauses in restraint of competition from an agreement between two firms

2.1.33. The Commission has decided to terminate proceedings brought against two central heating radiator manufacturers—the Swedish firm AGA Radiator AB, Helsingborg which belongs to the important AGA industrial group, and the British firm Steel Radiators Ltd., Henley-on-Thames, which currently belongs to the Stelrad group, whose shares are held by Metal Box Ltd. These firms had a patent and knowhow licensing agreement, which they notified to the Commission; AGA gave Steel Radiators an exclusive licence to manufacture and sell its radiators in the United Kingdom.

The Commission sent the two firms a statement of objections specifying those clauses in the agreement which in its view were caught by the prohibition in Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty. The following clauses were concerned:

grant of an exclusive patent and knowhow licence for the manufacture, use and sale of rad-

iators in the United Kingdom; undertaking by AGA to refrain from manufacturing or selling the relevant products in the United Kingdom and from supplying customers that were likely to sell the relevant products in the United Kingdom;

prohibition upon Steel Radiators against exporting the licensed products to other European countries in the common market or elsewhere;

prohibition upon Steel Radiators against challenging the validity of the licensed patents; obligation for Steel Radiators to continue paying royalties even if one or more of the licensed patents were annulled on the application of a third party; prohibition upon Steel Radiators against taking legal proceedings against any third party holding a patent competing with one of AGA's patents where AGA had a reciprocal no-challenge agreement.

In response to the Commission's objections the two firms have now deleted all these restrictive clauses from their agreement. AGA now gives Steel Radiators a non-exclusive manufacturing licence for the United Kingdom. Steel Radiators is free to export the licensed goods where it wishes, both in the common market and to non-member countries.

With this case the Commission reaffirms its policy on certain clauses that are frequently found in licensing agreements, such as exclusivity clauses, export bans and no-challenge clauses.

For exclusive manufacturing licences, the Commission considers that exemption may be given where it is found that the licensed territory is not too extensive, that there are similar products that compete in that territory and that parallel imports are still possible.

But exclusive sales licences and export bans constitute direct barriers to the free movement of goods in the common market, and the Commission will consider giving exemptions only in special circumstances, as where new products are to be manufactured and sold or a new market is to be penetrated, entailing heavy investment and hence considerable risk.

As for bans on exports from the common market, it should be remembered that they may be caught by Article 85(1) if their effects are felt within the common market.

Mergers in the steel industry

2.1.34. On 19 July the Commission authorized Hoesch Werke AG, steel manufacturers of Dortmund, to acquire a 75% holding in Walter Herzog, Eisenund Röhrenhandelsgesellschaft KG, Stuttgart, as the proposed transaction satisfied the tests of Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

Walter Herzog, a steel stockholder with a turnover of approximately DM 320 million in 1975, markets some 310 000 tonnes of iron and steel products annually, practically all of it in Germany. The companies' joint share of the iron and steel stockholding market in Germany totals approximately 7.7%.

State aids

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

United Kingdom and Netherlands

2.1.35. On 29 July the Commission decided not to raise objections to two schemes of aid to the shipbuilding industry: One in the United Kingdom and the other in the Netherlands.

The Dutch scheme is to run until 1980; the aid consists of interest relief grants on sales of small ships and a loss compensation scheme on sales of larger ships. The Commission is satisfied that the aid forms an integral part of a reorganization programme and the aids will not have an effect contrary to the common interest.

In the United Kingdom the aid takes the form of an Intervention Fund to help British shipyards to take up orders that might be lost to foreign competitors. Work must have begun by the end of 1978 in order to qualify for assistance. The Commission will examine each case of application to ensure that the scheme really does help to reorganize the shipbuilding industry and that trading conditions in the Community are not adversely affected to an extent contrary to the common interest.

State monopolies of a commercial character

Alcohol

France

2.1.36. On 25 July the French Government took the necessary steps to comply with the reasoned opinion issued by the Commission in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty.¹ These steps consisted of a decree reorganizing the economic arrangements applying to alcohol, two ministerial orders and a notice to importers, all of which came into effect on 29 July. Amongst other things, the Government will lift the countervailing duty on spirits imported from other Member States which was to offset the difference in price between domestically-produced and imported alcohol, and it has notified importers that it will renounce its exclusive right to import ethyl alcohol from other Member States. In future domestically-produced and imported ethyl alcohol will be subject to the same flat-rate tax and private businesses may freely import ethyl alcohol from other Member States. The Commission has therefore decided to suspend its proceedings against France for an infringement of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1976, point 2113 and 1-1977, point 2.1.23.

Article 44 of the Accession Treaty requires France to apply the same measures to products from the three new Member States from 1 January 1978.

Manufactured tobacco

France and Italy

2.1.37. On 29 July, the Commission decided once again to take infringement proceedings under Article 169, this time against the French and Italian Governments, both of which are considered to have unsatisfactory manufactured tobacco monopoly arrangements.

The French Government is accused of having preserved its exclusive export rights and its exclusive rights on products produced in non-member countries but available in free circulation elsewhere in the Community. The Italian Government was accused of not having relinquished its exclusive export rights.

In its letters to both governments the Commission also asked for their comments on other aspects of the arrangements governing the marketing of both domestic and imported manufactured tobacco. The aspects which particularly concern France are the State retail sales monopoly (administered by the tax authorities), the system of appointing recognized suppliers of products from other Member States and the rules for fixing retail prices. Italy, too, has been asked to comment on the retail trade system, as well as on the rules for mentioning certain products in price tables, setting up distribution depots and means of supplying importers with tax seals.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Banks and other financial institutions

European code of conduct for transactions in transferable securities

2.1.38. On 10 August, the Commission sent the Member States a Recommendation concerning a European code of conduct relating to transactions in transferable securities,¹ which it had approved on 25 July.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Excise duties

Harmonization of excise duties

2.1.39. On 2 August, the Commission laid before the Council a communication containing suggestions for the immediate resumption of work by the Council on the proposals for directives presented in 1972 and 1973 concerning the harmonization of consumer taxes other than VAT (i.e. excise duties).

Consideration of these proposals was postponed to enable the Council to give priority to the Sixth VAT Directive. Since this Directive was definitively adopted by the Council on 17 May,² con-

¹ Points 1.6.1 to 1.6.3 and OJ L 212 of 20.8.1977.

² OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

sideration of the proposals still pending should now be resumed, especially as the duties are still applied in such a way as to entail distortions of competition and infringements of the EEC Treaty.

The basic proposal was a 'framework' directive, which provided that when tax frontiers were eliminated, only five excise duties should be levied in the Community: on beer, wine, spirits, tobacco and mineral oils. The framework directive was followed by proposals for directives to establish harmonized structures for the duties on beer, wine, spirits and mineral oils. These proposals related only to the structures of the duties: the freedom of Member States to fix the rates was unaffected. A proposal for a directive on a first stage in the process of harmonizing the structure of tobacco duties was adopted in December 1972, and proposals concerning the second stage are currently under discussion in the Council.

To date, little progress has been made in the Council with the framework proposal or with the proposals on the structures of the duties on beer, wine, spirits and mineral oils.

The Commission's communication indicates the best way of approaching the proposals, and the priorities now to be accorded to each of them. It is recognized that the framework proposal will be dependent on further progress towards economic and monetary union. In addition, as Germany, Italy and Luxembourg do not charge a duty on wine, it is not realistic to expect Council agreement on this proposal for some time to come.

By contrast, the communication points out that all the Member States charge excise duties on beer and spirits, and that differences in the operation of these duties entails major distortions of competition and infringements of Article 95 of the Treaty, hindering the free movement of these goods.

Article 95 forbids the Member States to impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of any kind

in excess of that imposed directly or indirectly on similar domestic products; it also forbids them to impose on the products of other Member States any internal taxation of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other products.

The Commission therefore recommends that the Council should immediately resume work on the proposals to harmonize the excise duties on spirits and beer, with a view to their adoption by 1 May 1978, and subsequently to recommence discussions on the mineral oils proposal, with a view to its adoption by the end of 1978.

Employment and social policy

Employment

Employment of young people

2.1.40. On 6 July¹ the Commission adopted a Recommendation on vocational preparation for young people who are unemployed or who are threatened by unemployment, the draft of which was drawn up in August 1976.² After consulting Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee the Commission finalized the text of this Recommendation, which is intended to help young people starting their working life, a new step by the Commission towards improving the employment situation.

The Member States are urged to provide vocational training facilities for young people who are unemployed or who are threatened by unemployment as they often come onto the labour market without proper preparation for starting a new job. Priority should be given to those young people who have obtained least benefit from the school systems in the various Member States.

¹ OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2208.

The Recommendation also states that vocational training should use teaching methods suitable for adults, that all existing facilities should be used, that both sides of industry should be associated as much as possible with the organization of vocational training, that young people should be enabled to follow courses during working hours and that sufficient allowances should be paid.

Finally, the Commission recommends the coordination of legislation relating to compulsory schooling and entry to the labour market as well as the coordination of vocational guidance, training and employment services.

The Member States are to inform the Commission each year of the measures they have taken to implement the Recommendation.

European Social Fund

Social Fund

Annual Report

2.1.41. On 17 August the Commission sent to the Council the fifth report on the activities of the European Social Fund, which covers 1976.

With the slow-down in the economic recovery, which had started in the second half of 1975, and the consequent increase in unemployment from under 5 million in the summer of 1976 to the 5.5 million mark by the end of the year, the employment market background against which the Social Fund had to operate in 1976 was, perhaps, the most critical yet experienced. The situation of two years ago, when, in certain fields of intervention, applications fell short of amounts available for aid, is now completely reversed with programmes submitted in 1976 more than doubling the allocation (441 million u.a.).

The number of persons directly benefiting from programmes approved in 1976 for assistance from the Fund is estimated at about 650 000; of these

about 10 000 may be expected to have a multiplier effect as they were either teachers or social workers receiving further training.

The Commission's general policy during 1976, as in previous years, was to ensure an active role for the Fund in contributing towards the promotion of Community employment policy by favouring programmes with well defined and clearly visible objectives, initiatives with a catalytic or promotional effect and suitable schemes unlikely to have been carried out were it not for the provision of financing from the Fund.

Although 441 million u.a. were allocated to the Fund in 1976 this is no more than a small fraction of many Member States' expenditure on vocational training. The Commission therefore favoured a broader utilization of available resources to help in the correction of structural imbalances between the various regions of the Community. Just over half of the total Fund was expended for such operations.

Although the vast majority of training programmes approved for assistance from the Fund in 1976 were related to specific job prospects, there was a tendency in the employment crisis to use the Fund to combat unemployment, particularly in the less-developed regions.

Progress was also achieved during 1976 in improving the efficiency of the administration of the Fund and aid from it was almost three times the figures of previous years.

Assistance from the Fund

2.1.42. On 29 July the Commission approved the first batch of applications in 1977 for assistance from the European Social Fund submitted under Articles 4 and 5 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971.

The applications, which were examined by the Social Fund Committee on 10 June, related to the following amounts:

(i) under Article 4, i.e. measures connected with the retraining of persons who are leaving agriculture, workers in the textile and clothing industries, migrant workers, young persons having difficulty in finding employment and handicapped persons:

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Amount</i> (in million u.a.) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1977 | 120.4 |
| 1978 | 18.5 |
| 1979 | 6.8 |

(ii) under Article 5, i.e. retraining of workers who are unemployed or threatened with unemployment in the less-developed regions of the Community, training of workers to meet the need created by technical and industrial progress, job retraining for workers in groups of undertakings in the process of structural reorganization, and retraining measures for handicapped workers:

| <i>Financial year</i> | <i>Amount</i> (in million u.a.) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1977 | 50.4 |
| 1978 | 15.5 |
| 1979 | 5.3 |

Pilot schemes

2.1.43. On 11 and 28 July the Commission decided to grant aid from the European Social Fund to two new batches of pilot schemes intended to guide the Council and the Commission in the choice of fields in which the Fund might intervene and to enable Member States and those responsible for operations to choose the most efficient type of aid and to organize it to the best purpose. The schemes are mainly to help young people, handicapped persons and migrant workers to adapt to their jobs and society, to train workers in new techniques to enable them to be redeployed, to retrain supervisory staff and to train women for jobs in the mechanical engineering industry.

ECSC retraining measures

2.1.44. Acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in July to contribute towards the cost of retraining workers affected by the partial or total closure of undertakings in the Community coal and steel industries.

In Germany two payments totalling 2 410 000 EUA were made to assist 1 428 workers affected by the total closure of a coalmine and a coking plant. The amount made available for workers affected by the closure of a steelworks was also increased by 56 250 EUA.

In France, 1 237 000 EUA was made available for 1 925 workers affected by the closure of steelworks.

In the United Kingdom, 8 750 EUA was made available for 56 workers affected by the final closure of steelworks.

Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

Education of children of migrant workers

2.1.45. On 25 July¹ the Council formally adopted a Directive on the education of the children of migrant workers, the contents of which were approved on 28 June.²

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.46. Under the sixth, seventh and eighth programmes of aid towards the financing of low-

¹ OJ L 199 of 6.8.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.53.

cost housing for workers in the coal and steel industries, covered by the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has approved the following projects:

Netherlands, steel: 70 dwellings (Fl 350 000);

France, coal: 42 dwellings (FF 336 000);

Germany, coal: 12 dwellings (DM 127 000);

Belgium, steel: 30 dwellings (FB 8 250 000) and coal: 30 dwellings (FB 8 330 600);

Denmark, steel: 10 dwellings (DKr 500 000);

Italy, steel: 114 dwellings (Lit 2 953 270 000 of which Lit 653 270 000 came from the special reserve and Lit 2 300 million from borrowed funds).

2.1.47. It has also decided to grant a loan of £435 872 for the construction and modernization of low-cost housing for workers in the United Kingdom coal industry as part of the first instalment of the eighth programme.

2.1.48. It also approved the allocation of 30 million u.a. among the ECSC industries of the nine Member States to implement the second instalment of the eighth programme (1977-78) of aid towards financing low-cost housing for workers in the coal and steel industries.

Social protection

Fight against poverty

2.1.49. As one of the pilot schemes to combat poverty, the Commission has produced a report entitled 'Awareness of poverty in Europe' setting out the results of a survey carried out by eight specialized institutes. This public opinion survey sought opinions, which might, for the first time, provide some comparative information for all Community countries in a field which has not been sufficiently explored. The study, which was in three parts, covers people's views on the necessary minimum income, living conditions and

finally the awareness and the image of poverty. Much of the information contained in this report helps give a clearer picture of the cultural, political and social conditions in the various Community countries.

Health and safety

2.1.50. On 25 July¹ the Council formally adopted a Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States on the provision of safety signs at places of work. It had approved the Directive on 28 June.²

2.1.51. On 19 August the Commission sent to the Council the first progress report of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work. This Committee was set up by a Council Decision of 27 June 1974³ to advise the Commission on matters relating to safety and health at work. The report, which covers the period from 26 June 1975 to 31 December 1976, describes the work undertaken by the Committee to promote consultations within the Community on action by the Member States in drafting laws, regulations or administrative measures or carrying out research programmes and studies.

2.1.52. The Mines Safety and Health Commission held a plenary meeting on 5 July.

In addition to adopting proposals to governments for measures relating to ground support, mechanization of coal faces and coal dust explosions, it examined the report on safety problems arising out of the incident on the Bravo platform in the Ekofisk field on 22 April⁴ drawn up by its Working Party on Oil and Natural Gas. It approved the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee of top

¹ OJ L 229 of 7.9.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.59.

³ OJ L 185 of 9.7.1974 and Bull. EC. 6-1974, point 2214.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.48.

experts to formulate common technical measures for the prevention of blow-outs and harmonize the related regulations. Its first meeting will take place shortly and will be attended by a Norwegian observer. The Safety and Health Commission laid emphasis on the importance and topicality of this problem and called on the Commission to give it all assistance needed to carry this task to a successful conclusion.

2.1.53. On 19 July the Commission decided to grant financial aid amounting to 2 134 500 EUA to 15 research projects coming under its third programme on mine safety (ECSC) adopted on 21 December 1976.¹ The research carried out in the various Community countries relates in particular to fires in mines, explosions, rescue methods, supervision, mining methods, electricity and metallurgy.

2.1.54. On 1 August² the Commission sent the Council an amended proposal for a directive on the approximation of Member States' laws, regulations and administrative provisions on the protection of the health of workers occupationally exposed to vinyl chloride monomer. The amendments made by the Commission to its original proposal³ take into account progress made in experimental research in this field and also certain amendments proposed by the European Parliament.

2.1.55. On 20 July the Commission decided to grant financial aid amounting to 49 305 EUA to a project concerned with assessing vocational incapacity as part of the third research programme on ergonomics and retraining⁴ and also financial aid totalling 2 735 084 EUA to carry out twelve research projects under the programme on technical measures to combat pollution in the steel industry.⁵

2.1.56. Following the Seveso accident⁶ the first meeting of the chloracne panel organized by the Commission in agreement with the Lombardy regional authorities took place on 11 and 12 July in

Milan under the chairmanship of Professor Pucinelli, Director of the Dermatological Clinic. This meeting, which was attended by a number of dermatologists and toxicologists, follows the Commission's decision of December 1976 to provide assistance and cooperation to the Lombardy region following the Seveso accident. After reviewing the dermatological symptomatology of Seveso, one year after the accident, as well as similar cases observed elsewhere, the panel agreed to set up a tentative classification system of follicular keratosis (dermal manifestations) to be used on the dermal lesions observed in the Seveso population.

They recommended that further in-depth investigation be conducted to test the hypothesis that some of the dermal manifestations observed in the Seveso area might be due to a dioxin exposure subsequent to the immediate incident.

Corrigendum

Bull. EC 4-1977

Point 2.1.36

Read: 'The Council Directive of 29 March 1977² on the biological screening of the population ...' add the following reference at the bottom of the page:

² OJ L 105 of 28.4.1977.

The Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.57. At its last meeting before the school holidays the Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 303 cases and in 185

¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2224.

² OJ C 219 of 14.9.1977.

³ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2224.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2224.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1976, point 2217 and 4-1976, point 2231.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2230 and 10-1976, point 2218.

of them granted financial aid amounting to about FB 1 420 000 to young people whose fathers had been employed in coal and iron ore mining or the steel industries of the ECSC and who died as a result of industrial accidents or occupational diseases.

Since the establishment of the Paul Finet Foundation in June 1965, the Committee has received 9 719 applications and granted financial aid amounting to over FB 56 million in 6 806 cases.

To date 1 800 children who have received grants have been able to complete their university or school education or vocational training successfully thanks to the Foundation.

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

Third allocation for 1977: 144.34 million u.a.

2.1.58. On 7 July the Commission approved the third allocation of grants for 1977 from the European Regional Development Fund, totalling 144.34 million u.a. The aid has been allocated to 304 investment projects costing a total of 1 311.65 million u.a.

In accordance with the Regulation of 18 March 1975¹ establishing the ERDF, the Fund Committee had approved these projects in June. Earlier, on 14 and 15 June, the Regional Policy Committee had been consulted on the draft decisions for aid to infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million u.a. The first two allocations for 1977 were approved by the Commission in January² and April.³

Table 1 gives a breakdown of the amounts granted.

Table 1 — *Grants from the ERDF (3rd 1977 allocation)*

| Member State | Number of grant decisions | Number of investment projects | Investments assisted (million u.a.) | Assistance granted (million u.a.) |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Belgium | 1 | 1 | 5.67 | 1.55 |
| Denmark | 8 | 28 | 25.15 | 3.03 |
| Germany | 21 | 54 | 100.56 | 5.33 |
| Ireland | 7 | 32 | 72.27 | 11.00 |
| Italy | 12 | 62 | 324.40 | 66.33 |
| United Kingdom | 47 | 127 | 783.60 | 57.10 |
| Total | 96 | 304 | 1 311.65 | 144.34 |

The 144.34 million u.a. break down as follows:

(a) 101.66 million u.a. to help finance 191 infrastructure projects required to develop industrial and tourist activities, comprising:

(i) 73.65 million u.a. to help finance 16 projects costing more than 10 million u.a. each;

(ii) 25.13 million u.a. to help finance 165 projects costing less than 10 million u.a. each;

(iii) 2.88 million u.a. to help finance 10 infrastructure investment projects costing less than 10 million u.a. each in the areas referred to in the directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in less-favoured areas.

The infrastructure investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 862.39 million u.a. They mainly concern general equipment for industrial

¹ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

² Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.1.32.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.38.

areas, ports, the transport of energy and road networks.

(b) 42.68 million u.a. to help finance 113 projects relating to industrial, artisan and service activities, comprising:

- (i) 17.29 million u.a. to help finance seven projects costing more than 10 million u.a. each;
- (ii) 25.39 million u.a. to help finance 106 projects costing less than 10 million u.a. each.

The industrial and services investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 449.26 million u.a., the main industries concerned being textiles, primary transformation of metals, chemicals, machinery and mechanical equipment.

Conversion

Financing new activities

2.1.59. On 18 July,¹ the Council gave its assent, pursuant to Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty, to enable the Commission to grant a redevelopment loan of 1.8 million u.a. (approximately FF 10 million) to the Société Sommer Alibert SA, France, to facilitate the construction of a processing factory for plastic parts at Auchel, Pas-de-Calais. The Commission had requested this assent in a communication sent on 27 May.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.60. The report of the Regional Policy Committee, adopted at the Committee meeting in June² was sent to the Commission and to the Council in August, and published in the Official Journal.³

The report gives an account of the Committee's activities since its inception, tentative conclusions

drawn from the Committee's experience so far, and details of a programme of work for the immediate future.

The Committee's tasks, the report notes, are twofold: firstly those arising from legal requirements relating to the operation of the Fund, which are automatic and permanent; secondly, those indicated (in fact, they are examples only) in the Council Decision of 18 March 1975⁴ setting up the Committee: some of the latter are so wide-ranging and complex that they can lead to no positive results for several years. Although, in consequence, it is no easy matter to establish a work programme with a specific time-schedule, the Committee has listed the subjects on which it should concentrate its future work:

- (i) Community programme of regional studies;
- (ii) consideration of the concept of infrastructure;
- (iii) regional infrastructure: comparative study of infrastructural endowment in the region;
- (iv) study of the economic development of aided regions;
- (v) tourism as a contribution to regional policy;
- (vi) the cost of regional aids;
- (vii) frontier regions within the Community;
- (viii) complementary character of Fund assistance;
- (ix) study of the idea of 'peripheral character' in deciding which regions should be eligible for benefits from Community policy.

¹ OJ C 179 of 28.7.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.67.

³ OJ C 210 of 2.9.1977.

⁴ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Sulphur content of fuel oils

2.1.61. On 10 August the Commission transmitted to the Council the amendments it wished to make—as requested by Parliament¹—to its proposal of 30 December 1975² directed at reducing emissions caused by the use of fuel oils.

Fluorocarbons in the environment

2.1.62. On 29 August³ the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Recommendation concerning fluorocarbons in the environment.

This Recommendation reflects the joint position adopted by the Community and the Member States at a meeting held in Washington in April during which the main manufacturers and consumers of fluorocarbons discussed what measures should be taken to prevent the chemicals-induced depletion of the ozone layer in the stratosphere.

The Member States were called upon to take measures to encourage the industry to find alternative products or methods and to eliminate any escape of these compounds. Furthermore, production capacity should not be increased.

In the second half of 1978 the Commission will re-assess the situation with a view to formulating a firm Community policy on the matter.

Large urban concentrations

2.1.63. On 3 August⁴ the Commission sent a proposal to the Council regarding concerted research action or the growth of large urban concentrations.⁵

This action comes within the guidelines laid down by the second action programme of the European Communities on the environment approved by the Council on 9 December 1976⁶ and formally adopted on 17 May 1977.⁷

Consumer protection

Participants in home study courses

2.1.64. On 8 August the Council received a proposal for a Directive from the Commission on the protection of participants in home study courses.⁸ The aim is to harmonize legislation in the Member States in a field where experience has shown that the consumer requires special protection. Such protection against unfair commercial practices is one of the priorities of the preliminary programme of the European Economic Community for a consumer protection and information policy.⁹

Agriculture and fisheries

Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.65. In July and August the lira, sterling and the Irish pound fluctuated sharply and up to the end of July caused monetary compensatory amounts to increase considerably; however, by the end of August they had virtually returned to

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, points 2.1.51 and 2.3.25.

² Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2238.

³ OJ C 217 of 10.9.1977.

⁴ OJ C 199 of 20.8.1977.

⁵ Point 2.1.118.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2227.

⁷ OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.40.

⁸ OJ C 208 of 31.8.1977.

⁹ OJ C 92 of 25.4.1975 and Bull. EC 4-1975, points 1301 to 1304.

the early-July levels. Following a slight recovery of the French franc at the beginning of the period, the monetary compensatory amounts for that currency fell somewhat and then remained stable.

As a result of these changes, the monetary compensatory amounts for products for which the new rates fixed last spring¹ are already applicable were calculated on 29 August using the following percentages:

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| French franc | — 13.4%; |
| Italian lira | — 15.1%; |
| Pound sterling | — 31.9%; |
| Irish pound | — 4.3%. |

2.1.66. The Commission has also fixed² new monetary compensatory amounts for a number of products and altered the basis for calculating the differential amounts for colza and rape seed:

(i) the new prices and new representative rates fixed on 26 April¹ came into effect at the beginning of the 1977/78 marketing year for sugar, colza and rape (1 July), cereals and the products of derived sectors such as eggs and poultry (1 August);

(ii) monetary compensatory amounts were introduced for isoglucose on 1 July;

(iii) from 4 July the new monetary compensatory amounts instituted on 20 April³ for some non-Annex II products have been applied;

(iv) the method of calculation for sugar, certain cereal-based processed products (application at the end of a transitional period expiring on 2 October) and some milk products has been changed. For the milk sector, on 4 August⁴ the Commission adopted provisions which, with effect from 5 September, will result in the abolition of monetary compensatory amounts for whey and certain cheeses and a reduction of the amounts for other milk products for which no intervention measures are provided; the reduction is due to the fact that in future not all the processing costs will be taken into account.

Common organization of markets

2.1.67. The period of validity of import and export licences for cereals⁵ has returned to normal. On the other hand, protective measures had to be introduced for peaches from Greece (total suspension of imports from 25 to 27 July followed by a partial suspension from 1 to 10⁶ August).⁶

The market in pigmeat stabilized in July and August, mainly as a result of a decline in supplies. Stock levels of milk products and beef and veal are still high.

2.1.68. With the *cereals* marketing year beginning on 1 August, a number of regulations were adopted for the management of the market; the Council and the Commission adopted the derived prices and related measures for cereals and *rice*. On 20 July,⁷ for instance, the Council amended the regulation of 29 October 1975⁸ on production refunds for starch products; the changes were an increase in the amount of refunds, account being taken of the increase in the common price for cereals for the new marketing year, and an adjustment to the minimum price to be paid to producers of potatoes for the starch industry with a view to maintaining a balance between the price of starch and potato starch. This regulation also takes account of the new definition of isoglucose and new common provisions on this product, and stops production refunds being granted for products used in its manufacture.⁹

On 29 July,¹⁰ the Commission adopted a regulation to control the production of cereal-based

¹ OJ L 106 of 29.4.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.54.

² OJ L 163 of 1.7.1977 and L 193 of 1.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.61.

⁴ OJ L 203 of 9.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 168 of 6.7.1977.

⁶ OJ L 181 of 21.7.1977, L 188 of 28.7.1977 and L 205 of 11.8.1977.

⁷ OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977.

⁸ OJ L 281 of 1.11.1975 and L 134 of 28.5.1977.

⁹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2245.

¹⁰ OJ L 191 of 30.7.1977.

isoglucose, which will make it possible to fix the amount (production refund) to be recovered.

Again on 20 July¹ the Commission adopted three regulations on common wheat of bread-making quality. These regulations:

(i) lay down the method for determining the minimum bread-making quality of common wheat pursuant to the Council Regulation of 17 May 1977;²

(ii) lay down detailed rules for implementing the special intervention measures to support the growth of the market in this cereal;

(iii) provide for the application of a special intervention measure in the first three months of the 1977/78 marketing year to compensate for the lack of experience in this connection and the unduly small difference between the reference price and target price for maize.

2.1.69. With the 1977/78 marketing year for *soygar* and *isoglucose* just beginning, the Commission has adopted a number of measures. In connection with isoglucose, for which a common organization of the market was introduced last May,³ the Commission adopted⁴ detailed rules for:

(i) the production levy from 1 July 1977 to 30 June 1978,

(ii) the import levy and export refund,

(iii) the import and export licensing system,

(iv) information to be supplied to the Commission by the Member States.

2.1.70. In the *oilseed* sector, on 20 July⁵ the Commission added to its regulation of 22 July 1976⁶ laying down detailed rules for the application of special measures in respect of *linseed* a number of provisions which should improve the aid arrangements. The indicative yield is now defined and details given of differentiation by production zones and the characteristics of the different types of flax produced (seed flax, fibre flax retted but not de-seeded and other fibre flax).

As a result of considerable fluctuations in yield, *soya* cultivation is not developing as well as expected in the Community. To help producers overcome the difficulties in introducing this crop, on 27 July⁷ the Commission proposed to the Council that for three years the indicative yield—for which aid is granted—should be not less than 1 900 kg/ha (lowest yield recorded since 1974/75).

On 27 July⁷ the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a regulation laying down special measures in respect of *castor* seeds with a view to re-introducing this crop into the Community. From the purely agricultural angle, development of this crop could help to improve the balance between production in the north and south of the Community. Moreover, Community-produced castor-seeds would offer the Community oil industry a more stable source of supply, the world market in this product being very small. Beginning with the 1978 harvest, it is proposed that the Community oil industry be given aid equal to any difference between a guide price and world market price for castor seed, provided that contracts have been concluded with producers for a minimum price that is close to the guide price. The producer would thus have no difficulty in finding buyers and would receive the proposed aid and it would be to the advantage of the processor to purchase Community seeds.

2.1.71. On 19 July, the Council adopted several regulations⁸ relating to *wine*, in particular two concerning the distillation of by-products of wine-making and one amending methods of payment for distillation operations. But the main point of note was the set of measures to improve the operation of the common organization of the market in wine.

¹ OJ L 181 of 21.7.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

² OJ L 136 of 2.6.1977.

³ OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

⁴ OJ L 162 of 1.7.1977.

⁵ OJ L 181 of 21.7.1977.

⁶ OJ L 201 of 27.7.1976.

⁷ OJ C 192 of 11.8.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

⁸ OJ L 187 of 27.7.1977.

The measures are additions to the basic regulation, new provisions relating to authorized oenological processes and amendments to the maximum total sulphur dioxide content of wines other than liqueur wines.

The amendments to the basic regulation concern the private storage arrangements for grape musts and concentrated grape musts and the conditions for initiating preventive distillation and the distillation of wines suitable for producing certain potable spirits with a registered designation of origin. The measures also include certain administrative simplifications and technical specifications.

New provisions on oenological practices and processes lay down additional common rules concerning the composition and processing of wine to ensure good wine-making and proper preservation, by specifying in a new Annex to the basic regulation the products and processes which may be used in wine-making and the limits on their use. In addition, an experimental procedure for new oenological processes and practices has been introduced.

The changes in the maximum total sulphur dioxide content of wine other than liqueur wines involve a reduction in the present levels for most wines and the establishment of special rules for specific wines. The Regulation also provides for procedures for decision-making in certain production regions in the event of exceptional weather conditions, and for the determination of future reductions in the light of advances in scientific and technical knowledge.

Further, on 19 July the Council took note of a communication from the Commission concerning the final position for the 1975/76 wine-growing year.

Lastly, on 13 July¹ the Commission decided to grant aid for rehousing table wine for which a storage contract had been concluded in the 1976/77 wine-growing year. The purpose of the regulation is to release part of the storage capac-

ity in wine-growing regions in view of the volume of existing stocks which could be a problem at harvest time.

2.1.72. On 19 July,² the Council adopted general rules for the certification of *hops* in the Community, specifying the products covered, the information needed for certification and the regulation of trade. One of the amendments introduced last May³ to the basic regulation on the organization of the market provided for the introduction of a system of certification for hops and hop products as a prerequisite to their marketing.

2.1.73. In the *milk* and milk products sector, the measure on the co-responsibility levy provided for in the action programme approved by the Council on 17 May⁴ comes into effect on 16 September. On 18 July the Council took note of the Commission report on the conditions of application of this measure. On 5 August⁵ the Commission adopted provisions which are designed to institute as effective and rational a collection system as possible and avoid administrative complexity as far as possible.

On 15 July⁶ the Commission adopted the implementing rules for supplying milk and certain milk products at reduced prices to schoolchildren—another measure included in the milk programme—taking account of programmes already implemented in some Member States and of past experience. It is provided that the Community contribution for each product (whole milk, whether or not chocolate flavoured, milk made into yoghurt, semi-skimmed milk, whether or not chocolate flavoured) should be half the target price for milk. The measure will affect schoolchildren at all levels, including nursery schools.

¹ OJ L 174 of 14.7.1977.

² OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.47.

⁴ OJ L 131 of 26.5.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

⁵ OJ L 203 of 9.8.1977.

⁶ OJ L 177 of 16.7.1977.

The Council and Commission adopted measures in respect of intervention products. To help achieve stable prices on the Italian market, on 18 July¹ the Council decided to make available to the Italian intervention agency for use as feed 20 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder held by intervention agencies in other Member States. In view of the size of skimmed-milk powder stocks, to promote the use of fresh skimmed-milk powder and avoid it being placed in public storage, on 10 August² the Commission decided to award by the tendering procedure special aid for skimmed-milk powder for use as feed for animals other than young calves. Additional quantities of butter may also be sold from stocks at reduced prices.³

2.1.74. The Commission also adopted several measures⁴ concerning intervention products in the *beef and veal* sector. The purpose is to promote the disposal of these products, curb the constitution of new stocks and in certain cases grant public and private storage aid. Intervention stocks stood at 371 000 tonnes at the end of August and weekly purchases totalled 5 500 tonnes of beef.

In view of the large seasonal arrivals of 'Ochsen A' in Germany, the meat from these animals has had to be added temporarily to the list of products which may be bought into intervention.⁵ In response to the drought in Sicily, the Italian intervention agency has been authorized⁶ to buy in, between 1 September and 31 October, up to 1 200 tonnes of meat from certain categories of cows from that region.

Fisheries

Internal aspects

2.1.75. At its meeting on 18 July, which was devoted to fisheries, the Council heard a Commission statement analysing the priorities for fisheries policy and sketching the possible con-

tours of an agreement on internal arrangements for the conservation and management of stocks.

The Council endorsed the Commission's analysis and, in a Resolution, emphasized the urgency of finalizing the common fisheries policy in the context of the 200-mile zones, in view of the need to conserve stocks, give Community fishermen guidance for the future and make it easier to continue the fisheries negotiations with non-member countries.

The Council drew up a timetable which will enable the new fisheries policy to be put into practice on 1 January 1978. According to this schedule, in October the Council will review further proposals from the Commission relating to technical conservation measures (mesh sizes and by-catches) applicable from 1 January 1978, certain actions in the socio-structural field, a Community scheme for monitoring the rules of conservation and a statistical model showing allocation of resources in 1978.

At the same meeting the Council adopted various interim measures proposed by the Commission: extension until 30 September 1977 of the ban on direct herring fishing in the North Sea,⁷ a ban on the direct fishing and landing of herring for industrial purposes and a ban from 1 September to 15 October on the fishing of Norway pout.⁷ This last measure is intended to conserve the stocks of young haddock and whiting taken as by-catches; it will be reappraised before the Regulation expires on the strength of an additional independent scientific opinion.

2.1.76. On 13 July the Court of Justice made a second order in the action which the Commis-

¹ OJ L 181 of 21.7.1977.

² OJ L 205 of 11.8.1977.

³ OJ L 212 of 20.8.1977 and L 217 of 25.8.1977.

⁴ OJ L 170 of 8.7.1977, L 189 of 29.7.1977, L 198 of 5.8.1977, L 199 of 6.8.1977, L 221 of 30.8.1977, L 224 of 2.9.1977 and L 230 of 8.9.1977.

⁵ OJ L 197 of 4.8.1977.

⁶ OJ L 212 of 20.8.1977.

⁷ OJ L 186 of 26.7.1977.

sion has brought over the unilateral fishery measures taken by Ireland.

On 15 February,¹ the Irish Government announced that it intended to prohibit any vessel more than 33 metres long or of more than 1 100 hp from fishing in a zone representing a substantial percentage of Community waters. On 2 May,² the Commission decided to initiate against Ireland the infringement procedure of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty. For the first time in the history of Community case law, the Court was also asked to take interim measures against a State.

On 22 May,³ the Court provisionally found for the Commission but decided to defer its decision in the hope that a compromise might be found. When no agreement could be reached, the Court, on 13 July, ordered Ireland to suspend (from 18 July until the main judgment was pronounced) the restrictive unilateral measures against Member States' fishing vessels. The Irish Government agreed that the offending measures would be terminated on the prescribed date. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council then adopted on 2 August⁴ a Regulation defining interim measures for conservation and management in respect of herring fishing in Irish waters.

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2.1.77. At its 6 July sitting Parliament⁵ adopted a resolution on the Community fisheries policy.

External aspects

Exploratory consultations

2.1.78. On 4 July the Commission held the first exploratory consultations with the Republic of Korea concerning the conservation of fishery resources in the 200-mile zone of the coast of the French department of Guiana.⁶

The two delegations exchanged views on the problems connected with the conservation of fishery resources in this zone, the number of li-

cences being granted by the Community until 30 September 1977, and the request by the Korean authorities to begin negotiations with the Community as soon as possible on the conclusion of a fishing agreement for that zone.

Interim measures

2.1.79. On 26 July the Council endorsed the autonomous arrangements to apply to fishermen from The Faeroes from 1 August to 10 September pending the outcome of the planned consultations.

On 26 July too the Council requested the Commission to continue its talks with the Spanish authorities⁷ to find a solution for certain problems in adjusting the autonomous fishing arrangements currently applicable to Spanish registered ships.⁸ In this connection the Council adopted a regulation⁹ extending the arrangements at present in force until 30 September 1977.

Fisheries commission

2.1.80. The North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission met in London from 6 to 11 July.¹⁰

Structures policy

2.1.81. In July and August, the Commission issued seven opinions and took four decisions¹¹ on

¹ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 1.2.10.

² Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.58.

³ OJ C 142 of 16.6.1977.

⁴ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977.

⁵ Point 2.3.23.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.52 and 6-1977, point 2.1.99.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.50.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.70.

⁹ OJ L 189 of 29.7.1977.

¹⁰ Point 2.2.48.

¹¹ OJ L 209 of 17.8.1977.

the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Italy, Ireland, France, Denmark and the Netherlands.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.82. On 18 July the Commission adopted a number of decisions granting EAGGF aid from the Guidance Section under the first instalment for 1977¹ pursuant to the Council Regulation of 5 February 1964.² A total of 107 647 996 u.a. was awarded to 334 individual projects as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section

| Member State | Number of projects | Aid in national currency | Aid in u.a. |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| Belgium | 30 | FB 252 766 500 | 5 055 330 |
| Denmark | 14 | DKr 34 325 883 | 4 576 784 |
| France | 43 | FF 122 265 916 | 22 013 276 |
| Germany | 67 | DM 85 356 855 | 23 321 545 |
| Ireland | 26 | £ Irl 3 042 575 | 7 302 174 |
| Italy | 83 | Lit 18 422 150 840 | 29 475 441 |
| Luxembourg | 1 | Flux 3 405 600 | 68 112 |
| Netherlands | 35 | Fl 17 451 725 | 4 820 919 |
| United Kingdom | 35 | £ 4 589 343 | 11 014 414 |
| Community | 334 | | 107 647 995 |

Applications for aid submitted in 1977 total 1 076 involving 435 million u.a. Of the amounts allocated, 57% went to 195 projects for the improve-

ment of production structures, while 37.9% (116 projects) went to the improvement of marketing structures, and 5.1% (23 projects) for combined projects (production—marketing). For the first time, projects relating to French Overseas Departments received aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section pursuant to the Council Regulation of 20 July 1976.³

Conditions of competition

2.1.83. The Commission has initiated⁴ the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a French aid scheme for certain wine growers. The Commission regarded the project as incompatible with the common market, mainly because the scheme did not contain provisions that might lead to a structural improvement of the sector in question. The Commission has asked the French Government for its comments so that a final position can be adopted on the scheme.

2.1.84. The Commission has also requested the Italian authorities under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty not to implement the measures planned in Campania to promote agricultural cooperatives. These measures include unduly high levels of aid for the purchase or modernization of plant for the conservation and processing of agricultural products and operating aid for cooperatives in financial difficulties.

Harmonization of legislation

2.1.85. After several years' discussion, on 25 July⁵ the Council adopted a Directive on pure-bred breeding bovines and a decision setting

¹ OJ C 229 of 26.9.1977.

² OJ 34 of 27.2.1964.

³ OJ L 201 of 27.7.1976.

⁴ OJ C 194 of 13.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 206 of 12.8.1977.

up a Standing Committee on Zootechnics. On the basis of these two instruments harmonization will be furthered to promote free trade in these animals and improve the productivity of stock raising. A similar proposal for pure-bred breeding pigs will soon be presented by the Commission to the Council.

2.1.86. On 18 July¹ the Council adopted a Directive on the protection of animals during international transport. The provisions of this Directive were largely based on the European convention on the protection of animals during international transport, drafted under the auspices of the Council of Europe, that came into force on 20 November 1971 and is already applied in nearly all the Member States. The machinery has been put in motion for the Community to accede to this convention.

2.1.87. On 20 July,² after consulting the Standing Veterinary Commission, the Commission adopted a decision partially lifting restrictions on the export of pigmeat held in storage since the swine fever outbreak in the Netherlands earlier this year.³ The situation as regards this disease in the Community can now be regarded as satisfactory.

2.1.88. On 26 July⁴ the Commission sent to the Council three proposals for Directives on animal nutrition.

The first of these proposals is to regulate the use of certain products used to replace traditional proteins. As the quality and nutritive value of these products can vary depending on the manufacturing process and how they are used, it seemed necessary to limit use to compounds that are recognized as harmless, and to specify conditions of use and to institute a procedure for the approval of new products.

The second reinforces the Council Directive of 23 November 1970⁵ concerning additives in feedingstuffs. Delivery of some additives direct to stock farmers is banned and a procedure is insti-

tuted for the registration of firms responsible for marketing additives in order to control these substances.

The last proposal supplements the Council Directive of 17 December 1973⁶ on the fixing of maximum permitted levels for undesirable substances and products in feedingstuffs, adding provisions on pesticide residues and amending the provisions in the Council Directive of 20 July 1970⁷ on the introduction of Community methods of sampling and analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs.

Cooperation with farming associations

2.1.89. On 29 July⁸ the Commission decided to set up an Advisory Committee on Feedingstuffs and a special section on the approximation of laws within the Committee. The Committee may be consulted by the Commission on any problems connected with production, marketing and consumption of feedingstuffs; there will thus be a single body to watch over all the factors that govern the market. The specialized section was created in view of the particular problems connected with the harmonization of legislation.

Symposium on the simplification of agricultural regulations

2.1.90. From 29 June to 1 July the Commission organized a symposium in Brussels on documentary evidence in trade in agricultural products; it was attended by officials from the Commission departments dealing with agriculture, customs and financial control and 84 representatives of

¹ OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

² OJ L 205 of 11.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.64.

⁴ OJ C 197 of 18.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 270 of 14.12.1970.

⁶ OJ L 38 of 11.2.1974.

⁷ OJ L 170 of 3.8.1970.

⁸ OJ L 211 of 19.8.1977.

agriculture and customs departments in the Member States responsible for the actual application of relevant Community regulations, the prosecution of irregularities in this field or the training of the officials concerned.

The meeting, which was part of the action programme by the Commission to improve and simplify agricultural regulations and reduce the danger of fraud or abuse, dealt with two topics:

- (i) conditions of payment of export refunds for agricultural products;
- (ii) customs procedures which ensure that sales of agricultural products do meet the conditions required to qualify for the financial benefits granted by the Community.

In conclusion the Chairman stated that all the suggestions would be studied carefully by the departments concerned and should lead to a number of changes in the existing machinery with a view to increasing the reliability of the system for both the users and the administration.

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2.1.91. At its 8 July sitting Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on the fifth financial report of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, which covers 1975.

Transport policy

Organization of the markets

2.1.92. On 30 August² the Commission sent the Council a proposal amending the Council Regulation of 16 December 1976³ on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States. This proposal aims at doubling the present Community quota and at adjusting accordingly the number of authorizations allocated to each Member State taking into account

the utilization of Community authorizations in 1975. It also recommends simplifying the record sheet completed for each transport operation so as to reduce the obligations imposed on operators and to rationalize and speed up the statistical analysis of this record sheet.

2.1.93. On 26 July the Commission sent the Council a communication on the conclusion and implementation of an Agreement establishing a European Laying-up Fund for Inland Waterway Vessels. In an opinion delivered on 26 April 1977⁴ the Court of Justice found that the draft Agreement establishing a European Laying-up Fund for Inland Waterway Vessels was not compatible with the EEC Treaty. In response to this the Commission sent the Council this communication which withdraws the proposal for a regulation which was presented to the Council on 28 July 1976⁵ on the conclusion and implementation of this agreement and presents a proposal for a decision amending the directives on the opening of negotiations adopted by the Council in 1972, 1975 and 1976.

The new directives are designed to allow the Commission to reopen negotiations with Switzerland for the purpose of amending the draft agreement to make it compatible with the Treaty. The amendments in question do not affect the substance of the planned arrangements, on which the Court had no reservations, but relate only to points which are basically institutional.

2.1.94. The negotiations undertaken by the Community in 1976 with a number of non-member countries with a view to concluding an agreement to liberalize the international carriage of passengers by means of occasional bus and coach services were continued in Paris on 5 and 6 July. Present at the discussions were representatives

¹ Point 2.3.27.

² OJ C 220 of 15.9.1977.

³ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2287.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.59.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2283.

from the Community, Austria, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia; the Secretary-General of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport attended as an observer.

Basically, the discussions covered the scope of the planned agreement, the categories of transport to be liberalized, the control document and provisions of an institutional nature and particularly those regarding the implementation of the agreement. A drafting committee is to prepare a new document which will take account of the progress made; this document will be examined at the next plenary session which should be held early in 1978.

2.1.95. On 15 July, as the Belgian Government had still not acted as required by the Commission Decision of 4 May 1976¹ requiring it, under Article 3(2) of the Regulation on the granting of aids, to discontinue granting compensation to the Société nationale des chemins de fer belges (SNCB) for losses in revenue which, according to the SNCB, result from applying through tariffs to ECSC products, the Commission decided to refer the matter to the Court of Justice.

2.1.96. On 27 July the Commission sent the Council its Sixth Biennial Report on the implementation of the Decision of 13 May 1965 on the harmonization of certain provisions affecting competition in the field of transport.² This report covers the period from 1 June 1975 to 31 May 1977.

2.1.97. On 4 July Commission officials and government experts met in Brussels for a preliminary study of the problem of container transport safety. Discussions centred both on the attitude of Member States governments regarding the ratification of the International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC) and the standards currently in force in Member States regarding the control of the construction and maintenance of containers for safety purposes.

2.1.98. For the purposes of implementing the Council Directive of 20 January 1976³ on reciprocal recognition of navigability licences for inland waterway vessels, Commission officials and government experts met in Brussels on 8 July to examine certain problems regarding the application of common technical specifications to inland waterway vessels. In particular they studied criteria to be taken into consideration when deciding on waterway categories, to form a basis for the adoption of technical requirements for inland waterway vessels.

In connection with the same Directive, the Commission also adopted, on 29 July,⁴ a decision establishing the list of maritime shipping lanes.⁵

Infrastructures

2.1.99. There was a meeting on 19 July of the Committee of government experts from Member States (plus Spain and the European Conference of Ministers of Transport) who are helping the Commission to forecast requirements in the goods transport sector for the period from 1985 to 2000. The Committee discussed progress to date on the preparation of scenarios for the study and approved the approach suggested by the Commission in favour of forecasts of employment and value added by sector combined with forecasts for each of the main industries. The scenarios should be completed by October. The Committee further approved the progress made regarding the statistical analysis of international trade and the development of strategies to be tested in the model.

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¹ OJ L 229 of 20.8.1976.

² OJ 88 of 24.5.1965.

³ OJ L 21 of 29.1.1976 and Bull. EC 1-1976, point 2249.

⁴ OJ L 209 of 17.8.1977.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.76 and 5-1977, point 2.1.69.

2.1.100. At its sitting on 4 July Parliament¹ gave its opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council on action in the field of transport infrastructure and on a proposal for a regulation on support for projects of Community interest in the field of transport infrastructures.²

Advisory Committee on Transport

2.1.101. The Advisory Committee on Transport held its plenary session in Brussels on 8 July. It discussed two draft reports on the amendment of Community regulations on aids and public service obligations and examined a draft recommendation to the Commission on transport problems in the context of East/West relations.

Energy policy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Achieving the objectives for 1985

2.1.102. On 3 August the Commission sent the Council a progress report on the attainment of the objectives for 1985 assigned to Community energy policy and the guidelines to be formulated in the light of recent developments.

On 17 December 1974, the Council—dealing with a communication from the Commission on this topic sent on 29 November³—passed a resolution⁴ spelling out these objectives both overall and separately for the various forms of energy. An initial report based on the national programmes drawn up at the end of 1975 was sent to the Council in January 1976.⁵

The Commission's second report, based on the Member States' energy programmes as they stood

during the first half of 1977, shows up shortcomings in the national programmes as regards the attainment of the objectives, highlights the areas where complementary capacities could be exploited for the common good and suggests the sectors in which action by the Community could contribute to the attainment of these objectives. This new report thus contains findings from which a number of conclusions are drawn.

Findings

2.1.103. The Commission's findings are as follows:

- (i) demand trends show an increased effort to save energy; this encouraging finding does not, however, absolve the Community and the Member States from maintaining a constant watch;
- (ii) as regards supply, the Commission has found a fairly general discrepancy between the production outlook for the Member States in relation to objectives and government forecasts at the end of 1975;
- (iii) there is a risk that dependence on oil will be greater in 1985 than would be desirable; the delays observed in the nuclear programmes of the Member States make this risk even greater, particularly since the forecasts used in these programmes appear to have been over-optimistic;
- (iv) the objectives set in 1974 still being valid, the Community and the Member States should continue their efforts to keep the total energy dependence in 1985 at not more than 50% and see to it that oil should cover only half of this.

¹ Point 2.3.24.
² Bull. EC 6-1976, points 1401 to 1404.
³ Bull. EC 11-1974, points 1601 to 1604 and 2267.
⁴ OJ C 153 of 9.7.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, points 1201 and 1202.
⁵ Bull. EC 1-1976, point 1207.

Conclusions

2.1.104. The Commission has drawn a certain number of conclusions from its examination of the national programmes which could provide guidelines for the Council's endeavours in 1978.

(i) Efforts to save energy should continue and be stepped up to avoid exceeding the present consumption target figure (1 280 million tonnes oil equivalent (toe)), for exceeding this figure would mean increased recourse to imported energy (particularly oil), which could lead into a blind alley as regards prices or quantities;

(ii) There must be a further reduction of the use of heavy fuel oil in power stations;

(iii) Implementation of nuclear programmes must continue without any new delays so as not to risk increasing oil consumption in 1985 and aggravating the longer-term situation;

(iv) The part played by coal in supplying power stations should be stepped up so as to optimize the combination of Community resources and imports from outside the Community;

(v) In 1985 the Community should produce a minimum of 140 million toe of oil and 160 million toe of natural gas;

(vi) Increased energy within the Community would make it possible to improve the overall security of supply and also the conditions for exploiting certain resources;

(vii) So that imports of natural gas may reach the desired level, certain conditions must be reviewed, notably the encouragement for the creation of purchasing syndicates and creation of collection, transport and reception infrastructures;

(viii) In the field of external relations, the efforts to improve the Community's relations with its energy suppliers must be continued. At the same time, cooperation with other consumers—whether industrialized or developing countries—is essential to the effectiveness of the Community's internal measures;

(ix) The Community must now define its energy policy guidelines over a longer term and begin to think about 1990.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

Support for Community projects

2.1.105. Pursuant to the Council Regulation of 9 November 1973¹ on support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector, the Commission proposed on 2 August that the Council approve support during the 1977-79 period for forty technological development projects (out of fifty-nine submitted by firms) to the tune of 53 408 611 u.a. In endorsing these projects the Commission took particular account of whether the projects were of interest as regards security of supply, their innovatory character and their feasibility in respect of safety and environmental standards. This support—granted in the form of subsidies which are repayable if the results obtained are exploited commercially—is the equivalent of intervention rates varying from 30 to 40% of the total amount of the investments envisaged by the firms. Between 1974 and 1976, the Commission devoted some 75 million u.a. to carrying out 55 Community projects in this field.²

Coal

Community monitoring of coal imports from non-Community countries

2.1.106. On 27 July, the Commission sent the Council a draft Decision drawn up by the representatives of the Governments of the ECSC

¹ OJ L 312 of 13.11.1973.

² Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2269, 3-1976, point 2287, 5-1976, point 2282.

Member States on Community monitoring of coal imports from non-Community countries.

Recent developments on the coal market—where the overall volume of sales has fallen as a result of a large decline in sales of Community coal, while imports from non-Community countries are increasing—requires that a close watch be kept on imports.

Hence the Commission is calling on the Member States to set up a suitable information system, which the Council recognized as necessary at its 29 March meeting.¹

The draft Decision presented by the Commission specifies the quarterly information it requires in addition to what is already at its disposal. This information is concerned mainly with the import price of coal and would permit a more accurate assessment of the relative competitive positions of Community coal, imported coal and hydrocarbons in the electricity-producing sector.

Coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry

2.1.107. After consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee and receiving the assent of the Council, on 15 July² the Commission amended its Decision of 25 July 1973³ on coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry. Under the new Decision:

- (i) the scheme for coking coal is extended until the end of 1981;
- (ii) the reducing scale for sales aids initially set up for 1978, will not be applied;
- (iii) the rates applicable in 1976 both for aids sales and for contributions to the Community finances will apply in 1978 and 1979. The Decision leaves open the question of the rates for 1980 and 1981, which will have to be settled in 1979.

As a result of this measure the maximum annual charge to the ECSC budget will continue in 1978 and 1979 to be 6.33 million EUA, the figure orig-

inally accepted until 1978. For the Member States and the iron and steel industry, suspension of the reduced rates means continuation of the contributions applicable since 1976, i.e. a maximum of 7.8 and 17.5 million u.a. respectively per year.

*

2.1.108. Meeting in Luxembourg on 11 July, the ECSC Consultative Committee passed a resolution on the coal market.⁴

Nuclear energy

Aid for uranium prospecting programmes

2.1.109. On the basis of Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty and the Commission Regulation of 23 July 1976⁵ on aid for projects carried out on the territory of the Member States as part of uranium prospecting programmes, the Commission has allocated the 5 million u.a. available for programmes carried out between 1977 and 1979. Thirteen of the twenty-three projects submitted will receive such aid. In 1976, a total of 1 million u.a. was shared out between the seven projects selected.

Electricity

2.1.110. On 7 July⁶ Parliament gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposals to the Council on coordinating the siting of power stations and the introduction of a Community consultation procedure in respect of power stations likely to affect the territory of another Member State. It took the view that these proposals were 'no more than a small step'.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.99.
² OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977.
³ OJ L 259 of 15.9.1973.
⁴ Point 2.3.85 and OJ C 202 of 24.8.1977.
⁵ OJ L 221 of 14.8.1976.
⁶ Point 2.3.14.

Research and development, science and education

2.1.111. July saw some important developments for the Community in the field of research and development. The first of these developments was without doubt the formal adoption of the multiannual research programme of the Joint Research Centre for 1977-80, when the British Government finally withdrew its reservation after some four months of suspense. Another important event was the definition by the Commission of what it considered to be a real nuclear strategy for the Community.

Formal adoption of the JRC multiannual programme for 1977-80

2.1.112. The multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) for 1977-80—on which a decision had been taken on 29 March 1977,¹ subject to the final agreement of the United Kingdom Delegation—was formally adopted by the Council at its meeting on 18 July,² after the British Delegation had withdrawn its reservation.

This programme had been the subject of proposals from the Commission to the Council in May 1976³ on the basis of which the Council had in November of the same year evolved guidelines concerning the technical content, staff and budget.⁴ In a statement issued on 8 July, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, warmly welcomed the withdrawal of the British reservation and the prospects for which this paved the way.

The multiannual programme for 1977-80, which has been allocated a total of 346 million u.a. (instead of the 375 million u.a. proposed by the Commission), embraces ten individual programmes.

The first three cover nuclear safety (reactor safety, plutonium fuels and actinide research,

management of nuclear materials and radioactive waste), four others concern future energy sources (solar energy, hydrogen, design studies on thermonuclear fusion, high-temperature materials) and the others are on environment and resources, measurements, standards and reference techniques (METRE) and service and support activities.

All ten programmes had already appeared in the Commission's proposal to the Council in May 1976.⁵ But, for thermonuclear fusion, the initial scope of the programme ('conceptual studies on thermonuclear fusion reactors') has been expanded by the Council to include two new activities: 'research on materials necessary for fusion, in particular on their behaviour under irradiation and analysis of required testing methods and equipment' and 'study of the problems concerning safety of the environment'.⁶

Some 55% of the work is thus focused on energy research (40% on nuclear safety and 15% on future sources of energy), the other 45% being split between research on the environment and the activities of public services.

The Community's nuclear strategy

2.1.113. At the end of July and beginning of August, the Commission sent three important communications to the Council, accompanied by draft resolutions and decisions aimed at defining the Community's 'nuclear strategy' in three particular fields: reprocessing of spent fuels, development of fast breeder reactors and disposal of radioactive waste.⁷

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.108.

² OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 5-1976, points 1301 to 1306.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2253.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1976, point 1303.

⁶ OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

⁷ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

JET project

2.1.114. Following on from the discussions at the European Council meeting in London on 29 and 30 June,¹ the Council agreed on 26 July to continue discussing and take its final decision on the choice of the JET project site at its meeting on 20 September. However, the Council committees chose once again to postpone the long-awaited decision until October. The Permanent Representatives Committee is settling the remaining details for the implementation of the project.

The Council instructed the Commission to take the necessary steps to maintain the JET design team in operation at Culham for the time being.

Science, research and development

Raw materials supply

2.1.115. In August the Commission—as it had announced in June² when presenting a proposal for a four-year (1978-81) research and development programme on primary raw materials (in particular non-ferrous metals) and in accordance with the opinion of CREST on this question²—sent to the Council two additional research programmes designed to make a contribution to the solution of the problems affecting the Community's supply of raw materials. One of the proposals relates to uranium prospecting and extraction and the other to paper and paperboard recycling.

Uranium prospecting and extraction

2.1.116. In the uranium prospecting and extraction field, the Commission considers it indispensable to take stock of all the uranium-bearing resources to which the Community may have access and to utilize them to meet the needs of the Member States' nuclear power development pro-

grammes. The prospecting of new uranium deposits requires the development of new exploration techniques (gamma-ray detection, study of geological units favourable to metallogeny, etc.) and the exploitation of certain resources, in particular small deposits with a high uranium content (leaching studies using various processes, etc.), low-content minerals (phosphates, shales, etc.) and the recovery of uranium from sea water. These techniques require extensive research and development work. Thus the Commission proposes³ a three-year indirect action programme (1978-80), to which the Community's financial contribution would be 4.65 million u.a., designed to promote research and coordinate the work at Community level.

Paper and paperboard recycling

2.1.117. In the field of paper and paperboard recycling—in order to ensure more intensive use of the various types of recycled paper waste and a more rational distribution of paper-making raw materials in terms of products manufactured—the Commission proposes⁴ a three-year research programme (1978-80) concentrating on the following subjects: characterization of reclaimed fibres; their upgrading by various processes and the effects of multiple recycling on paper-making fibres; elimination of the detrimental effect of contaminants in waste paper, de-inking and the treating of effluent from waste-paper recycling plants; use of urban fibres; and health problems caused by the use of recycled fibres. The Commission proposes that the Community contribution to this research should be set at 2.9 million u.a. for the three years envisaged.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.3.31.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.3.5 and 2.1.134.

³ OJ C 226 of 22.9.1977.

⁴ OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977.

Large urban concentrations

2.1.118. On 3 August,¹ the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a two-year Community programme of research on the growth of large urban concentrations, the Member States carrying out and financing the research in their national laboratories with the Commission providing the necessary coordination.

The objective is to carry out a comparative analysis of the causes, dynamics and consequences of the development of large urban concentrations within and across the boundaries of the Member States. This analysis should provide a better understanding of the phenomenon of urban concentration and its effects.

A sum of 200 000 u.a. would be allotted from the Community budget to the coordination of the work, the cost of which may be estimated at approximately 1 million u.a., with reference to the 1976-77 period, before a concerted action programme can be commenced.

Physical properties of foodstuffs

2.1.119. On 11 August,² the Commission presented to the Council a proposal covering the three-year period 1978-80 on a Community programme of research by concerted action in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs.

The aim of the proposal is to acquire the knowledge necessary for drawing up a programme of Community action in the industrial food sector. It originates in the work of the Committee of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research (within COST)—on which the Swedish Delegate in 1975³ suggested a range of possible areas of cooperation in the field of foodstuffs—which delivered its last opinion on this subject at its meeting on 31 March 1977.⁴

The Commission's proposal to the Council provides that a sum of 250 000 u.a. be set aside for the coordination by the Commission of the re-

search work carried out by the Member States, the cost of which is estimated at approximately 7 000 000 u.a. for the three-year period under consideration. It also provides for European countries which are not members of the Community to participate in this programme within the framework of COST.

Multiannual problems

Advisory Committees on Programme Management

2.1.120. On 18 July,⁵ the Council adopted a Resolution concerning the Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs), which sets up three new Committees and keeps some of the others in being.

The three new ones are for the following areas of research, which derive from direct actions: high-temperature materials, informatics and fissile material control.

Fifteen Committees have been retained for the following fields:

- (i) *Direct actions*: reactor safety, plutonium fuels and actinide research; measurements, standards and reference techniques (METRE)—the nuclear field; operation and utilization of the HFR reactor.
- (ii) *Indirect actions*: plutonium recycling in light-water reactors; energy conservation; geothermal energy; systems analysis: development of models; biology—health protection (radiation protection).
- (iii) *Direct and indirect actions*: solar energy; production and utilization of hydrogen; environment

¹ OJ C 199 of 20.8.1977.

² OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977.

³ Ninth General Report, point 321; Tenth General Report, point 387.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.114.

⁵ OJ C 192 of 11.8.1977.

and resources; reference materials and methods; management and storage of radioactive waste; fusion and plasma physics.

Controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics

2.1.121. The Advisory Committee on Fusion (ACF), met on 1 July and examined the status of the Community's fusion programme, but without considering the JET project.

In an opinion to the Commission and the Council, the ACF stated that action and coordination at Community level had been major factors in achieving European progress in this field. Reaffirming the relevance of the Community programme for the 1976-80 period, the ACF approved the measures proposed by the Commission to meet the financial difficulties inherent in the execution of the programme within the framework of the budget adopted on 24 February 1976.¹

The ACF also discussed the three main guidelines in the field of fusion technology which the Joint Research Centre (JRC) will be called upon to develop under its 1977-80 multiannual programme. Stating its agreement on this point, the ACF invited the JRC to present to the Liaison Group on Fusion a detailed programme of activity within the three fields.

Radiological protection

2.1.122. A scientific symposium on the actions of physical and chemical mutagens on the somatic chromosomes of man was held under the auspices of the Commission, the World Health Organization (WHO) and Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd in Edinburgh on 7 and 8 July. It enabled 70 specialists from 15 countries to compare their work on the analysis of chromosome aberrations in the evaluation of risks to man from chemical products and ionizing radiation. The

discussions made it possible in particular to pinpoint the priorities which needed to be given to future research in this field.

This specific subject constitutes one of the particular objectives of the Community's multiannual radiological protection programme, within the framework of which symposia of the same kind on various specific subjects are regularly held in conjunction with specialized organizations, institutes and industries.

Education

Education of migrant workers' children

2.1.123. On 25 July, the Council formally adopted the directive on the education of migrant workers' children² which it had approved at its meeting on 28 June.³

Scientific and technical information and information management

New three-year plan of action proposed by the Commission

2.1.124. On 13 July⁴ the Commission sent the Council a proposal concerning the adoption of a second three-year (1978-80) plan of action in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1976, point 1401.

² OJ L 199 of 6.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.149.

⁴ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3 and OJ C 182 of 30.7.1977.

Euronet network

2.1.125. Under the contract through which it has been associated with the Commission since December 1975, the French postal and telecommunications administrations has just concluded a subcontract with a private European consortium for bringing the Euronet European telecommunications network into operation on 1 January 1979 after a pre-operational stage starting in 1978.

Furthermore, the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) has, on a proposal from the Commission, expressed a favourable opinion regarding the implementation in 1977 of a series of projects and studies relating to Euronet and to the setting-up of sectoral information systems.

In the same context, priority will be given to work on the inventory of directly accessible data bases, on the protection of the environment and legislation covering this field, and on specialist training projects.

Seminar on data banks

2.1.126. On 12 and 13 July, the Commission held a seminar at Luxembourg on data banks for agriculture; sixty experts met to compare their experience and outline the procedures for closer cooperation in this field. The gaps that were revealed prompted them to adopt recommendations aimed at:

- (i) initiating a far-reaching survey of the existing data banks;
- (ii) promoting closer contact between data bank owners and users;
- (iii) developing appropriate tools, such as multi-lingual vocabularies, and detailed manuals for users;
- (iv) exchanging and training specialists.

Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation

2.1.127. At a three-day meeting which ended on 1 July, the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) adopted a series of resolutions concerning:

- (i) the extension of the contract concluded on 11 December 1975 between the Commission and Belgium in the field of nuclear information;¹
- (ii) the harmonization of the Member States' positions regarding a proposal by the International Atomic Energy Agency to create a telecommunications network for the documentation systems Inis (International Nuclear Information System) and Agris (Agricultural Information System);
- (iii) the action to be taken following the announcement of Franco-German bilateral cooperation in the field of information on metallurgy, having regard in particular to the existence of the Community system SDIM (Documentation and Information System for Metallurgy), set up by the Council Resolution of 24 June 1971;²
- (iv) the relations with the management committee of the Scannet (Scandinavian Information Network) Organization, the Scandinavian telecommunications network for scientific and technical information.

Finally, the CIDST studied a number of proposals concerning the management of Euronet and the systems to be connected to it and adopted a resolution calling for the implementation of the second three-year plan of action in the field of scientific and technical information, which the Commission had recently forwarded to the Council.³

In addition, the CIDST considered restructuring its activities and its working parties with the aim of adapting itself to the requirements of the second plan of action.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2270.

² OJ C 122 of 10.12.1971.

³ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

2. External relations

Enlargement

Accession negotiations: Greece

2.2.1. The third session of the negotiations at Ministerial level for the accession of Greece to the Communities took place in Brussels on 25 July. Mr Panayotis Papaligouras, the Greek Minister of Coordination, and Mr Henri Simonet, President of the Council, reviewed the progress of the work of the conference at Deputy level since the last Ministerial meeting on 5 April,¹ and discussed the programme for the next phase of the negotiations. For the Commission, Vice-President Natali gave an account of the progress made in the examination of the secondary legislation, and pledged the fullest cooperation of the Commission in the next phase of the negotiations.

2.2.2. The seventh session at Deputy level was held in Brussels on 8 July. The Community Delegation made preliminary declarations on agriculture, right of establishment and capital movement, commenting on Greek memorandums presented previously.

2.2.3. The Commission and the Greek Delegation continued the examination of Community secondary legislation during July, covering the tobacco sector of agriculture.

Political cooperation

2.2.4. A ministerial political cooperation meeting was held at the Egmont Palace in Brussels on 12 July. In the chair was Mr Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, and the Ministers discussed in particular the situation in southern Africa and matters that will come up at the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

When the Foreign Ministers were in Brussels for the Council meeting on 25 and 26 July, they endorsed the final text of the speech given by Mr

Simonet on behalf of the Community at the World Conference for Action against Apartheid held in Lagos from 22 to 26 August.

At the same time, the Ministers noted that the General Committee of the Euro-Arab Dialogue will be meeting in Brussels from 26 to 28 October and they instructed the relevant bodies in the Community to set about preparing this meeting so that it might achieve the desired success.

World Conference for Action against Apartheid in Lagos

2.2.5. At the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Mr Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, speaking in his capacity as President of the Council of the European Communities, said:

2.2.6. 'Once again Africa is attracting the attention of the world with its problems and also with the promise which this great continent holds...

I can say, however, on behalf of the European Community, that those who represent it here have clearly heard the new appeal for joint action. They have decided to respond in the way dictated by the wholehearted adherence of the European peoples to the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter and in a desire to avoid the bloody and catastrophic events which a passive attitude on the part of the international community towards apartheid would inevitably provoke.

The European Community, moreover, has for a long time condemned in unequivocal terms a policy which, on several occasions, has led to the confrontations which we want to prevent from degenerating soon into a merciless racial struggle.

The violent demonstrations at Soweto and in other places in South Africa have prompted the European Community to express its feelings

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.1.

unequivocally through Mr Van der Stoep, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, when he addressed the United Nations in his capacity of President of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities during the debate at the 31st session of the General Assembly.

These demonstrations were the tragic expression of the revolt of the majority of the South African people against apartheid and testify to the total failure of this policy. As long as apartheid is maintained, confrontation will be inevitable and it will become more and more violent.

The Nine condemn and utterly reject the concept of separate communities for the different races and deplore the South African Government's refusal to work towards a truly non-racial society in which all would be equal by right.

The Nine consider that this is the only solution to the country's problems.

Apartheid is an insult to human dignity, conflicts with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter, and constitutes a form of institutionalized racialism, depriving the majority of South Africans of the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. The Nine have stressed on more than one occasion, and in particular before the United Nations, the fact that apartheid is a flagrant violation of human rights and that it runs counter to the legitimate aspirations of all South Africans to participate fully, on an equal footing in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their country. The Nine are consequently convinced of the need to put an end, rapidly and peacefully, to the policy of apartheid.

The Nine consider that the Bantustan policy, far from solving the problems posed by apartheid—as the South African Government claimed—would simply perpetuate them.

In order to show their disapproval of apartheid, and their solidarity with all those opposed to it and all those who are its victims, the Nine have taken a number of measures and decisions.

They are opposed to the creation of Bantustans and have refused to recognize the Transkei, having made the reasons for their stand very clear.

They will refrain from any act which could, in any way whatsoever, help to maintain or develop this policy.

They are stepping up aid to South Africa's neighbours to help them cope with the problems inherent in their particular geographical situation.

They also contribute to the funds set up by the United Nations to help victims of apartheid in South Africa; their assistance is intended mainly for those who have suffered from the repressive and discriminatory laws and will be given in such forms as legal assistance or educational grants.

The contributions made by governments to the United Nations funds are also accompanied by grants to private organizations which deal in particular with students and refugees from South Africa.

It should also be pointed out that the European Community as such is using the Lomé Convention to assist the victims of the South African occupation of Namibia and its apartheid policy there by providing financial backing for the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka and awarding scholarships to Namibian students.

The Member States of the Community have placed an embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa.

The Foreign Ministers of the Nine recently decided as part of their political cooperation programme to give active consideration to a range of initiatives to bring the collective weight of the Community to bear on South Africa to persuade it to abandon its apartheid policy.

The examination of these initiatives is at present in progress and will shortly be completed, thus enabling the Foreign Ministers to take the appropriate political decisions.

The above principles and measures reflect the aspirations and political will of the 250 million inhabitants of the countries of the European Community.

The rejection of racialism and the defence of human rights are a concrete reality which will make itself increasingly felt.¹

After referring to the general statement of the Nine issued on 18 April,¹ Mr Simonet concluded by saying:

‘The Nine will continue to support the pressure exerted against South Africa by the international community and to intensify their own action to eradicate apartheid, and they hope that this Conference will mark an important step in that direction.’

Multilateral approaches

Conference on International Economic Cooperation

Implementation of the results of the CIEC

2.2.7. The completion of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation in Paris on 2 June² was far from being the end of the North-South Dialogue. Just a few days after the adoption of the ‘final report’—setting out the points of agreement and disagreement between industrialized and developing countries—ideas were taking shape for a practical follow-up to that meeting (where this proved possible) and to prolong the Dialogue in other forums.

Agreement was reached at the Paris Conference on two important points: ‘special action’, comprising \$1 000 million, to aid certain developing countries and the principle of the establishment of a Common Fund for the stabilization of commodity prices (which also appears in the UNC-

TAD integrated programme). These two points were discussed in various bodies in July.

Special action to aid certain developing countries

2.2.8. On 27 July the Commission presented to the Council a communication on the implementation of the \$1 000 million special action agreed on by the industrialized countries to help certain low-income developing countries.

The Community had announced that it would contribute \$385 million to this special action (compared with the \$375 million from the United States) and that it had chosen the International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the World Bank, as the organization through which it would channel this aid.

The countries that will receive the Community aid will be those—chosen in particular among the least advanced and most seriously affected countries—whose development prospects have been seriously reduced by external factors and which are facing general transfer of resources problems, a situation which can give rise to difficulties in servicing debts.

The Commission communication to the Council accordingly deals with the relations to be established between the Community and the IDA, the relations between the Community and the other participants in the special action and lastly the organizational measures internal to the Community. In particular, it stipulates that the Community work on this subject must be completed by the end of September so that the agreement with the IDA can be signed towards the end of this year.

The countries which are to receive the Community contribution will be chosen according to pre-

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.4.

² Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12 and 6-1977, point 2.2.5.

cise criteria still to be established. If the Council endorses the principles suggested by the Commission, the Commission will put forward geographical distribution proposals, after consultations with the International Development Association, based on the following criteria:

- (i) relative degree of poverty and long-term growth potential of the countries;
- (ii) dependence on official development assistance;
- (iii) trend of and prospects for export earnings;
- (iv) indebtedness.

Since this aid is intended to be rapidly available for spending on projects, the Commission feels that it should be used by the IDA to finance general or sectoral programmes; it would not then be aid towards the balance of payments.

2.2.9. On 26 July the Council agreed on the approach to be adopted by the Community and the Member States in the United Nations' discussions on international economic cooperation following the winding-up of the CIEC. The Commission had requested the Council to state its position on the CIEC special action immediately after the holiday recess.

2.2.10. The results of the CIEC were discussed at the meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) held in Geneva from 6 July to 4 August.¹ The Commission representative considered these results particularly significant as a stage in the North-South Dialogue; However, the Economic and Social Council deplored the slow progress achieved in the implementation of the new international economic order called for in September 1975 by the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly.² This problem will be dealt with again at length at the resumption of the 31st session and during the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Implementation of the UNCTAD IV programme

2.2.11. The *Ad hoc* Intergovernmental Group on the integrated programme for commodities held its third meeting from 11 to 15 July. After examining the progress achieved in the application of the Resolution adopted on this programme by UNCTAD IV in Nairobi in May 1976,³ the Group invited the governments to intensify their preparations for the Common Fund and to press on as decisively as possible with appropriate action on various commodities. Furthermore, the Group adopted an indicative timetable of the meetings scheduled for 1977 and 1978.

Preparatory meetings under the integrated programme for commodities

Jute

2.2.12. A further preparatory meeting on jute and jute products (the fourth) was held in Geneva from 11 to 15 July.

Part of the discussion centred on the problems facing jute products as a result of the competition from synthetic substitutes. The idea of the producer countries—of harmonizing the production of synthetic products in the developed countries with the supply of natural products in the developing countries—did not meet with the approval of the industrialized countries. The latter, including the Community, stressed the impossibility of achieving real progress along the lines proposed by the developing countries unless efforts were made — given the competition from synthetic materials—to make jute products more competitive (research, development, promotion and cost reduction).

¹ Point 2.2.44.

² Bull. EC 9-1975, points 1101 to 1104.

³ Bull. EC 5-1976, points 1201 to 1213.

At the end of these discussions, the meeting did however adopt a recommendation providing for the compilation—in the context of a possible international arrangement—of all relevant information both on jute and on the synthetic substitutes and on the holding of regular consultations on the basis of this information.

In view of the work already carried out, it was agreed that there would be two meetings of an intergovernmental working group (December 1977 and January-February 1978), with the main task of finalizing the recommendations already adopted (particularly in the field of research and development, promotion, cost reduction and market stabilization) and preparing draft proposals on the points to be included in an international jute arrangement.

The Community made proposals or adopted a position on each of the various questions raised.

Copper

2.2.13. Still in the context of the preparatory meetings for negotiations on commodities—provided for the UNCTAD integrated programme—a fourth meeting of the group of experts on copper was held in Geneva from 16 to 18 August.

Progress was made in the form of an agreement to commission an econometric study of the copper industry concerning the feasibility, costs and benefits, and financial implications of a pure buffer stock arrangement, a pure supply management scheme and a buffer stock together with supply management measures. For the November preparatory meeting a study is also to be made of the non-econometric, legal, administrative and technical aspects of each of these alternatives. An analysis will also be made of possible improvements to the consultative mechanisms and the exchanges of information on the copper industry, including the possibility of a producer-consumer forum.

Common Fund

2.2.14. The principle of the establishment of a Common Fund for commodities having been adopted by the CIEC, discussions began in July on the possible arrangements, in anticipation of the conference which is to be held on this subject from 7 November to 2 December under the auspices of UNCTAD.

The Commission is drafting a communication to the Council as preparation for a Community position at this conference.

The OECD High-Level Group on Commodities has set up an *ad hoc* group on the Common Fund to draw up by November a 'model' acceptable to all the members of the Organization.

So far this Group—which has already held three meetings (the most recent being on 27 and 28 July)—has examined the technical aspects of all the existing possibilities and options for the main features of the Common Fund. As a result of this work, the following guidelines have emerged: it is generally accepted that the group of industrialized countries is thinking along the lines of a pooling mechanism but that it will be necessary to supplement this mechanism with a back-up financing facility if it is to function. Important problems have to be faced at this stage:

- (i) a fund providing for a system of pooling between the buffer stocks for five or six products is of direct and practical interest to only a limited number of commodity-producing developing countries;
- (ii) as a result, the question of financial provisions for the financing of 'other measures' takes on a fundamental importance in the Geneva negotiations;
- (iii) what management autonomy would there be for the international commodity agreements and in the terms of an association between them and the Fund?;
- (iv) what terms could the fund offer for deposits and credits?;

(v) what additional sources of finance could be envisaged (issues on the international market, IBRD-IMF financing, government contributions, etc.)?

The *ad hoc* group must resume its examination of these problems at the meeting scheduled for after the holiday recess.

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade Negotiations Committee

Framework

2.2.15. At its meeting on 30 June and 1 July, the Framework Group continued its study of the basic questions which form its terms of reference.

Its members were able to put forward their points of view in the questions before the Group, obtain clarifications of the opinions already expressed and make known their initial reactions to the precise proposals which have already been formulated on various subjects. The Group decided to hold its next meeting in the autumn.

Agriculture

2.2.16. The Agriculture Group met on 19, 20 and 27 July. The participants agreed on a procedure enabling the negotiations to continue and undertook to present by 1 November lists of requests relating to the various agricultural products. The Group agreed on 15 January 1978 as the deadline for the presentation of offers and it was agreed that every effort would be made to respect that date. The Group also approved the special procedure applicable to the developing countries in the context of the negotiations on agricultural products.

Non-tariff measures

2.2.17. Meeting on 21 and 28 July, the Non-Tariff Measures Group approved a timetable for the presentation of requests and offers identical to that adopted by the Agriculture Group. It also agreed to a special procedure applicable to the developing countries in respect of non-tariff measures.

The timetable agreed in the Non-Tariff Measures Group—as in the Agriculture Group—reflects the main points of the talk which Mr Robert Strauss, the United States President's Special Trade Representative, had with the Commission on 11 July. The main purpose of these talks was to bring the multilateral trade negotiations closer to their active phase.

2.2.18. The Quantitative Restrictions Subgroup of the Non-Tariff Measures Group met on 5 July and continued its discussions on the possibility of formulating additional procedures (bilateral or not) for the negotiations on quantitative restrictions and of drawing up one or more general formulas which would apply automatically. The Subgroup also continued its examination of the question of differentiated treatment in favour of the developing countries. It agreed to return to these matters at its next meeting. The Subgroup also noted reports submitted since its last meeting by a number of delegations on the consultations in which they had participated under the procedure adopted in April 1975; it was agreed that the consultations should continue.

The Subgroup again examined the possibility of drafting an improved text on the procedures with regard to the import licence system, but failed to reach a final conclusion. The Subgroup requested the secretariat to work with the delegations with a view to studying the possibilities for preparing a draft text on automatic licence arrangements on the model of the draft text on licence arrangements in the field of import restrictions.

Development

Development cooperation policy

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.19. By the end of August, 47 of the 94 projects submitted since the beginning of the year by 26 non-governmental organizations specializing in development aid, had been approved under the co-financing programme; they represent a total of 1 689 030 u.a.

Generalized preferences

Proposed 1978 scheme

2.2.20. On 5 August, the Commission sent the Council a communication, together with proposals, on the Community's 1978 generalized preferences scheme. The proposed volume of imports eligible for preferential treatment is equivalent to 6 400 million EUA. By comparison with the 1977 scheme¹ (6 200 million u.a.) this is modest improvement which takes into account the present economic situation in which hopes for sustained economic recovery are still uncertain. Work has therefore concentrated on making fullest use of existing concessions. In this, the Commission is motivated by a feeling both of responsibility towards developing countries and of equity regarding the economic interests of the Community.

The main features of the 1978 scheme of generalized tariff preferences are a limited increase in preferential concessions, the maintenance of the present quotas and ceilings for certain industries in difficulties and practical improvements in the operation of the system, particularly as it affects the least-developed countries.

UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences

2.2.21. The eighth session of the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences was held in Geneva from 27 June to 1 July. The Community was represented at this session which concentrated on examining the different schemes implemented by countries granting preferences and trends in this respect for 1976 and 1977. Coming after the Nairobi Conference² and the Conference on International Economic Cooperation,³ the meeting of the Committee enabled the recipient countries to insist on the need for substantial improvement and the maintenance of the preferential concessions of the different schemes.

The Commission representative emphasized the substantial improvement made to the 1977⁴ Community scheme, particularly as regards tropical products and measures to assist the least developed countries. He also stressed the need for recipient countries to improve their use of existing concessions. In this respect, he confirmed that the Commission would continue to publicize and promote exports for recipient countries by organizing seminars and the annual publication of a handbook on how to use the Community scheme.

The Special Committee adopted a resolution recognizing the need to improve and supplement existing procedures for examining the different schemes with a view to improving them. The recipient countries submitted a list of claims which have been included in the final report.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1976, points 1501 to 1508.

² Bull. EC 5-1976, points 1201 to 1213.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12.

⁴ Point 2.2.20.

Food aid and emergency aid

1977 milk and butteroil programme

2.2.22. At its meeting on 25 July,¹ the Council approved a butteroil and skimmed-milk powder food-aid programme for 1977, in accordance with proposals made on 6 May by the Commission,² on which Parliament³ delivered its Opinion on 8 July.

The aid programme consists of 105 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 45 000 tonnes of butteroil. This will be allocated to recipient countries and bodies as shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Emergency measures

2.2.23. On 1 July the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid to the Republic of Ghana, consisting of 5 000 tonnes of cereals, 500 tonnes of butteroil and 500 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder. This measure will cost about 1 341 000 u.a.

2.2.24. On 13 July the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to Angolan refugees in Zaire, consisting of 5 000 tonnes of cereals, 120 tonnes of butteroil and 120 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder. This measure will cost about 910 000 u.a.

2.2.25. On 18 July the Council approved emergency food aid measures for some sections of the population in Chile, through the Catholic Relief Service (CRS), consisting of 3 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 2 000 tonnes of butteroil.

Table 3 — *Skimmed-milk powder food-aid programme 1977*

| Recipient countries and organizations | Quantities of skimmed-milk powder allocated (tonnes) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Countries</i> | |
| Afghanistan | 300 |
| Botswana | 30 |
| Burundi | 250 |
| Cape Verde | 650 |
| Central African Empire | 150 |
| Egypt | 10 000 |
| El Salvador | 200 |
| Ethiopia | 370 |
| Ghana | 2 300 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 100 |
| Guinea | 900 |
| Honduras | 1 000 |
| Mauritius | 500 |
| Indonesia | 1 250 |
| Jamaica | 500 |
| Jordan | 1 500 |
| Lesotho | 30 |
| Liberia | 200 |
| Malta | 150 |
| Mauritania | 1 000 |
| Mozambique | 1 000 |
| Pakistan | 2 500 |
| Peru | 1 500 |
| Philippines | 2 750 |
| Rwanda | 1 000 |
| São-Tomé and Príncipe | 150 |
| Somalia | 2 750 |
| Sudan | 4 000 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 000 |
| Syria | 500 |
| Tanzania | 2 000 |
| Uganda ¹ | 500 |
| Uruguay | 500 |
| Vietnam | 5 000 |
| Yemen AR | 1 500 |
| Yemen PDR | 650 |
| Zambia | 900 |
| <i>Organizations</i> | |
| ICRC | 2 500 |
| League RCS | 500 |
| WFP | 27 000 |
| WFP (Portugal) | 500 |
| UNICEF | 11 000 |
| <i>Reserve</i> | 12 920 |
| Total | 105 000 |

¹ OJ L 192 of 30.7.1977.

² Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.12.

³ OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

¹ To be channelled through a specialized body.

Table 4 — *Butteroil food-aid programme 1977*

| Recipient countries and organizations | Quantities of butteroil allocated (tonnes) |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Countries</i> | |
| Afghanistan | 200 |
| Botswana | 20 |
| Burundi | 300 |
| Cape Verde | 250 |
| Central African Empire | 150 |
| Egypt | 2 800 |
| Ethiopia | 750 |
| Ghana | 200 |
| Guinea | 200 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 200 |
| Honduras | 300 |
| Jordan | 1 000 |
| Lesotho | 20 |
| Mauritania | 1 200 |
| Mozambique | 550 |
| Pakistan | 2 250 |
| Peru | 500 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 200 |
| Senegal | 200 |
| Somalia | 1 600 |
| Sri Lanka | 200 |
| Sudan | 1 000 |
| Syria | 400 |
| Uganda ¹ | 200 |
| Vietnam | 2 300 |
| Yemen AR | 700 |
| Yemen PDR | 700 |
| Zambia | 550 |
| <i>Organizations</i> | |
| ICRC | 200 |
| League RCS | 200 |
| WPF | 10 000 |
| UNHCR (Angola) | 2 000 |
| UNHCR (Cyprus) | 1 000 |
| UNICEF | 2 000 |
| <i>Reserve</i> | 2 460 |
| Total | 36 800 |

¹ To be channelled through a specialized body.

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

2.2.26. The Executive Committee of the International Cocoa Organization, which met in London from 20 to 29 July, was unable to reach agreement, as hoped,¹ on the recommendation to be put to the meeting of the International Council, held from 26 to 29 July, on the price range set in the agreement, which was the main problem on its agenda. In order to try and break the deadlock, it was finally agreed that the International Cocoa Organization Council would hold a special session on 19 and 20 September.

Tin

2.2.27. The International Tin Council met from 12 to 15 July; those taking part were the States signatory to the agreement, the Community as such and its nine Member States. The Council observed that the Fifth International Tin Agreement,² drawn up by a conference which met from 20 May to 21 June 1975 in Geneva,³ under the aegis of the United Nations, had finally entered into force on 14 June 1977, when all the necessary instruments of ratification, approval, acceptance or accession had been deposited.

In accordance with the Agreement, the International Council allocated percentages and votes among the producer and consumer countries. Its most important decision was to increase the floor and ceiling prices. The minimum price was raised

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.18.

² OJ L 222 of 14.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 6-1975, point 2321.

N.B. The preparatory meetings for the international negotiations provided for in the UNCTAD IV resolution on the integrated programme for commodities are dealt with in the Section 'Multilateral approaches'.

from 1 075 to 1 200 Malaysian dollars per pikul and the maximum price from M \$ 1 325 to 1 500.

Some consumer countries felt that the new prices were too high, whereas Bolivia (second world producer after Malaysia) on the contrary found that they were too low. The revised floor and ceiling prices came into force immediately.

The International Council noted that the volume of the buffer stock provided for under the Fifth International Agreement will be larger than under the previous agreement, given the increase in contributions from producer countries and the extra contributions from consumer countries. The question of means to bring about an increase in the buffer stock will have to be examined.

The next meetings of the International Tin Council are planned to take place in Hamburg in October and in London in January 1978.

Commercial policy

Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.28. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,¹ the Commission took the following measures to ease import restrictions:

- *Benelux-USSR*: introduction of two new quotas: unwrought aluminium and unwrought zinc;²
- *Italy-Hungary*: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of unworked drawn or blown glass;³
- *Italy-German Democratic Republic*: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of tractors, parts and accessories;³

- *Germany-Poland*: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of baskets for fish and vegetable packaging made of plaiting materials;⁴

- *Italy-Romania*: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of fuel oil;⁴

- *Italy-Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, USSR, German Democratic Republic and China*: exceptional opening of additional import quotas for the products listed in the Annexes to the Council Decision of 13 December 1976⁵—amending for 1977 the quotas laid down by the Decision of 27 March 1975¹ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries—for an amount equal to 20% of the amount of each quota specified in the said Annexes, except the quotas for *altre merci* and those for textile products covered by the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles and ECSC products;⁶

- *Italy-Czechoslovakia*: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of rubber boots for children;²

- *Benelux-Czechoslovakia*: increase in the import quota for electric motors;⁷

- *Benelux-German Democratic Republic*: introduction of a new quota: electric motors.⁷

Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.29. In its Regulation of 26 July,⁸ the Council took a final decision concerning the anti-

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 194 of 13.8.1977.

³ OJ C 173 of 21.7.1977.

⁴ OJ C 186 of 4.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 365 of 31.12.1976.

⁶ OJ C 204 of 26.8.1977.

⁷ OJ C 209 of 1.9.1977.

⁸ OJ L 196 of 3.8.1977.

dumping procedure for ball bearings originating in Japan.¹ Japanese exporters had given certain assurances, which the Commission considered satisfactory, concerning their future sales policy in Europe. The Council therefore decided to impose an anti-dumping duty of 15% on the products in question, the application of which is suspended provided that Japan's undertakings concerning prices are observed. The Commission has been instructed to watch closely that these undertakings are observed, and also to see how the overall market situation develops. It has been instructed to apply the duty immediately if it discovers that these undertakings are being evaded or have been withdrawn or are no longer observed. The Council has decided to collect definitively from the four main Japanese exporters the amounts secured in respect of the provisional duty applied since 5 February 1977.

2.2.30. The Commission has also initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning haematite pig iron originating in Brazil.²

2.2.31. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975³—on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries—the Commission took a protective measure against Romania.⁴ From 12 July to 31 December 1977, imports into France of cotton yarn not put up for retail sale will be subject to the production of an import authorization and subject to a quota.

2.2.32. On 11 July⁵ the Council decided to maintain until the end of 1977 the system of authorization of imports into Germany of certain yarn and twine originating in Yugoslavia: this system was set up by the Commission on 27 May.⁶

Imports into Italy of certain motor-cycles originating in Japan will be subject to protective measures under a regulation adopted by the Council on 25 July.⁷

Trade agreements: tacit renewal or extension

2.2.33. On 18 July⁸ the Council authorized the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements concluded between the Member States and non-member countries (third instalment for 1977). These are agreements with an expiry date or deadline for denunciation between 1 August and 31 October.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

2.2.34. The textile industry has been in the headlines since July in connection with both structural problems and commercial policy, which are closely linked.⁹ The negotiations for the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement, the safeguard measures adopted in respect of imports of certain textile products from a number of countries, the administration of existing agreements and the formal conclusion of some of them are all cases in point.

Multifibre Arrangement

2.2.35. The negotiations for the renewal of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, known as the Multifibre Arrangement or MFA, were held in Geneva by the GATT Textiles Committee, from 5 to 24 July.

¹ OJ L 34 of 5.2.1977, L 112 of 3.5.1977 and Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.23.

² OJ C 187 of 5.8.1977.

³ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁴ OJ C 186 of 4.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 173 of 13.7.1977.

⁶ OJ L 135 of 1.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.19.

⁷ OJ L 188 of 28.7.1977.

⁸ OJ L 197 of 4.8.1977.

⁹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

In accordance with the negotiating directives approved by the Council last June,¹ the Community's objective in Geneva was to obtain from its partners recognition of the special problems arising from application of the MFA in its present form.

In his statement to the Textile Committee in Geneva, the Community representative dwelt on the huge growth (about 80%) in the Community's textile imports since 1973, while consumption of textiles had remained at the same level, the result being a substantial decline in production and employment.²

Whereas in 1973 the Community had been all in favour of the MFA, it had apparently failed to yield the orderly and equitable expansion of trade desired of it.

In short, the Community, while preserving the spirit of the MFA, was proposing to take measures to stop further penetration of certain textiles so as to restore an orderly development of the Community textile trade, also taking into account the existence of new and small producers.

Despite the discussions, which ran for nearly three weeks in Geneva, no agreement could be reached on the terms for renewing the MFA. But a group of participants, including the Community, representing 85% of the world trade in textiles, succeeded in finding a consensus on the renewal of the MFA on agreed terms and conditions.

The Commission has indicated that, within the compass of appropriate Community procedures, it intends shortly to go ahead with negotiations for bilateral agreements³ aimed at allowing the Community to attain its objectives of stabilizing textile imports on a fair and realistic basis; the outcome will determine whether the MFA will be extended in its present form at the end of this year.

The Community has fixed the end of 1977 as a final deadline for completing all these negotia-

tions. The Commission will do its utmost to make them successful.

Safeguard measures

2.2.36. In view of the situation in the Community textile industry and pending negotiation of the intended bilateral agreements, the Community institutions have had to apply certain safeguards to contend with the considerable growth in imports and their economic and social repercussions.

2.2.37. Following the announcement by the French Government of its intention to implement, with effect from 22 June,⁴ safeguard measures (under Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in respect of imports of certain textile products from several non-member countries, the Commission and the Council adopted several regulations to make these imports into the Community (or into certain Member States) subject to authorization and also to extend the list of products covered. These measures concerned countries linked to the Community by preferential agreements and countries with which the Community had negotiated bilateral textile agreements under the MFA.

A Commission regulation of 12 July⁵ made subject to authorization imports into the Community and certain Member States of cotton yarn, men's shirts, T-shirts and similar articles and blouses of various origins, owing to the sudden and substantial increase in these imports in the last few months. This system of authorization was maintained by the Council with certain changes (which the examination made showed to be ne-

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.30.

² Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

³ With this in mind, the Commission adopted, on 7 September, recommendations to the Council concerning the directives for negotiating bilateral agreements under the MFA, which constitute for the first time an overall view of the textile industry in all its aspects.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.24.

⁵ OJ L 174 of 14.7.1977.

cessary) in a regulation of 5 August.¹ On 10 August² the Commission extended the mechanism by making imports of several other garments—trousers, men's suits, dresses and skirts, jerseys and pull-overs—and also imports of woven fabrics of cotton subject to authorization.

2.2.38. On 1 July³ the Council decided to make imports into the United Kingdom of knitted or crocheted undergarments originating in Spain subject to authorization. The arrangements established by the Commission for the authorization of imports into the United Kingdom were maintained for certain articles of clothing originating in Macao and various knitted or crocheted articles from Pakistan, under the regulations adopted on 11 July⁴ and 25 July⁵ respectively. On 18 July⁶ the Council confirmed the arrangements established by the Commission for the authorization of imports into Germany, the Benelux, France and the United Kingdom of certain knitted or crocheted articles originating in Singapore.

Bilateral agreements

2.2.39. Pending the opening of negotiations for new bilateral textile agreements, the Community has gone ahead with the procedures for the formal conclusion of certain agreements or for the administration of existing agreements. It was in this framework that, after consultations with the countries concerned, a number of the abovementioned safeguards were adopted.

2.2.40. The Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia on trade in textiles, signed on 30 June,⁷ was formally concluded by the Council on 18 July.⁸

2.2.41. Following the negotiation of a textile agreement between the Community and Thailand,⁹ a Council regulation of 18 July¹⁰ laid down the import arrangements for certain textile products originating in Thailand and repealed certain measures previously adopted. The adoption of

the import arrangements was necessary to permit the application of the agreement.

Jute

2.2.42. On 14 July¹¹ the Commission adopted a regulation on Community surveillance of imports of jute yarn originating in Thailand. Another regulation, dated 27 July,⁸ concerns the administration of the quantitative limits on imports of certain products under the Agreement between the Community and India concerning these products.

Iron and steel products

2.2.43. In July the Commission adopted four decisions derogating from the Recommendation of the ECSC High Authority of 15 January 1964¹² concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community.

On 12 July¹³ the six-monthly tariff quotas—which allow products which are manufactured in insufficient quantities in the Community to be imported free of duty—were renewed, but the quantities were reduced. The Commission's approach is to reduce the quotas gradually and ultimately to remove them altogether.

On 29, 20 and 18 July respectively, the Commission also approved the unilateral tariff suspen-

¹ OJ L 202 of 9.8.1977.

² OJ L 207 of 13.8.1977.

³ OJ L 164 of 2.7.1977.

⁴ OJ L 173 of 13.7.1977.

⁵ OJ L 187 of 27.7.1977.

⁶ OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.31.

⁸ OJ L 188 of 28.7.1977.

⁹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.36.

¹⁰ OJ L 183 of 22.7.1977.

¹¹ OJ L 177 of 16.7.1977.

¹² OJ 8 of 22.1.1964.

¹³ OJ L 184 of 23.7.1977.

sions—new or extended—decided on by the Member States following ECSC agreements concluded with the Mashreq countries¹—Jordan, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria—with Israel² and with the Maghreb countries—Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco.²

International organizations

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

2.2.44. The 63rd Session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), in which the Community took part as an observer, took place in Geneva from 6 July to 4 August. In his speech at the opening of the session, Mr Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, repeated his proposal to create within the United Nations, a new institution for energy; he had in mind a body intended to promote technological and geological cooperation, with a view to the conservation and more rational use of energy, but one whose role would not be to negotiate or set international energy prices.

During general discussions on international economic and social policy, the Commission representative described the way in which the Community was contributing to international economic cooperation. In this connection, the results of the CIEC³ were meaningful, in as far as it is seen as a stage in the North-South Dialogue, which would have to be continued and intensified.

As regards the new international economic order, the Council could only deplore the delays in applying the different resolutions of the General Assembly, it recommended that at the 32nd session the General Assembly should draw up an appropriate inter-governmental mechanism for the formulation of a new international development strategy.

The Council also confirmed the programme of action drawn up by the World Food Council, which met in Manila from 20 to 24 June;⁴ this programme considers that an annual increase of 4% in the food production of priority countries is essential. As regards international commercial transactions, the Council authorized the work on corruption to be continued with a view to drawing up an international agreement; it also reaffirmed that top priority should be given to the preparation by the Commission of a code of conduct for transnationals.

Two other points to note at this session of ECOSOC were the admission of the Palestine Liberation Organization as a full member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Western Asia and the recommendation for special aid measures for the front-line States of southern Africa.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.45. The UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures held its eighth session from 4 to 8 July in Geneva. The Commission's spokesman outlined the main points of the Community's present policy on industrial reorganization. He drew the Committee's attention to the progressive opening of the European Community market to imports of manufactures and semi-manufactures from the developing countries, an approach which was being pursued systematically by both the Community and its Member States, and to the measures which have been adopted to make the social effects more acceptable. He described the measures which had been initiated through the Social Fund and the Regional Fund and insisted on the need

¹ OJ L 209 of 17.8.1977.

² OJ L 205 of 11.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.1.12.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.40.

for business and social circles to take part in the discussions on these questions.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2.2.46. The GATT Council, which met on 26 July, was presented for the fourth time with the four reports of the panels which are examining the American DISC tax arrangements and certain tax practices in Belgium, France and the Netherlands. No decision was taken and there was no change in the positions of the different parties. However, several delegations (Canada, Japan and Austria) came out more clearly than before in support of the stand taken by the Community, which continues to request that the four subjects be dissociated and the DISC report approved. The Chairman decided that the GATT Council will consider the four reports at a future meeting.

2.2.47. At this same meeting the GATT Council recorded a complaint made by the United States under Article XXIII(2) concerning Japanese restrictions on silk yarn. According to the United States, these restrictions contravene Articles I, XI, XIII and XV of the General Agreement and should be submitted to a panel. The Community spokesman, underlining the Community's interest in this traditional export, supported the United States' complaint. The GATT Council asked the United States and Japan to continue their bilateral consultations under Article XXIII(1) until 20 August. It was agreed that, should the consultations fail to provide a satisfactory solution by this date, the Chairman of the GATT Council would initiate the procedure for setting up a panel.

North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission

2.2.48. The fifteenth annual meeting of the North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission was held in London from 6 to 11 July. The Commission of the European Communities took part as spokesman for the five Member States which are parties to the Convention. The major part of the meeting was devoted to discussion of the revision of the NEAFC convention; the outcome of the discussion was the preparation of a single consolidated draft convention which is essentially based on the Community's revised draft of May 1977.¹

The annual report of the ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) Liaison Committee was formally presented to the Fisheries Commission.

Mediterranean countries

Spain's application for membership

2.2.49. On 28 July, the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, officially presented Spain's application for membership of the European Communities to Mr Simonet, President of the Council.²

The previous day, Mr Oreja had visited the Commission and had talks with President Jenkins, Mr Natali, Vice-President with special responsibility for enlargement questions, and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President with special responsibility for external relations, on the question of Spain's membership of the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.53.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

2.2.50. There was an exchange of letters on 25 July between the heads of the Community and Spanish delegations regarding the adoption of trade arrangements applicable as from 1 July between the Nine and Spain, in order to adapt the 1970 Agreement to the situation resulting from the Community's enlargement.¹

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2.2.51. On 6 July Parliament² adopted a Resolution on the political situation in Spain following the recent elections.

The Community and Mediterranean problems

2.2.52. At its meetings on 19 and 26 July, the Council heard a statement from the French delegation introducing the French Government's memorandum on the reform of the market organizations for Mediterranean agricultural products.

The Italian delegation mentioned that it had also recently submitted a memorandum to the Council concerning the Mediterranean problems of the Community. The Council stressed the importance and urgency of the matter, which required priority treatment because of its wider implications, especially for enlargement, and agreed to hold a general discussion on a date to be fixed in the next few months.

Greece

2.2.53. The EEC-Greece Association Council met on 27 July at ambassadorial level to discuss a number of agricultural matters. The Community has not yet prepared its response to the Greek proposals made in April on harmonization in the wine sector.³ It has undertaken to do so immediately after the summer recess and has also proposed that the matter then be examined by a

group of experts from Greece and the Community.

The Association Council also discussed the arrangements applicable since 29 April to imports of Greek wine into the Community.³ The Greek delegation wanted a number of amendments to be made to these arrangements, particularly as regards the size of the quota and the arrangements for Samos wine. The question will be discussed at further meetings within the Association framework between Greek and Commission experts.

Cyprus

2.2.54. On 18 July,⁴ the Council adopted a regulation extending beyond the date of expiry of the first stage of the Association Agreement⁵ the arrangements applicable to trade with Cyprus. These arrangements are now valid until 31 December 1977. On 8 July, Parliament⁶ had delivered a favourable opinion on the Commission proposal to the Council regarding this extension

Malta

2.2.55. On 25 July⁷ the arrangements applicable to trade with Malta were extended by the Council beyond the date of expiry of the first stage of the Association Agreement, in accordance with an exchange of letters in June between the Malta delegation and the Community delegation.⁸ On 8 July the Parliament⁹ had delivered a favourable opinion on the Commission's proposals to the Council regarding this extension.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.56.

² Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.54.

⁴ OJ L 183 of 22.7.1977.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.52.

⁶ OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

⁷ OJ L 188 of 28.7.1977.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.53.

⁹ Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

ACP States and the OCT

Lomé Convention

Accessions to the Convention

2.2.56. After taking note of the application for accession to the Lomé Convention sent on 7 July by Mr Hassan Gouled Aptidon, President of Djibouti, to the President of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Council of the European Communities adopted on 26 July,¹ a decision to allow Djibouti, which has been independent since 27 June, to continue for the time being to qualify for the arrangements contained in the Council Decision of 29 June 1976² on the association of the overseas countries and territories (OCT) with the European Economic Community.

The Council also adopted the following statement concerning relations with the Republic of Djibouti:

1. Pending the accession of the Republic of Djibouti to the Lomé Convention, the Community will support Djibouti's request to take part in the proceedings of the EEC-ACP institutions as an observer.

2. The Community intends to give sympathetic consideration to the request by the Republic of Djibouti concerning the measures it would like to take to ensure representation with the Community.

3. The Council hopes that the Republic of Djibouti will undertake to observe the provisions governing relations between the Community and the overseas countries and territories during the period in which these provisions are temporarily applicable to it.

4. Should the Republic of Djibouti not have acceded to the Lomé Convention by 26 June 1978 the Council will agree to extend its Decision of 25 July 1977 for an appropriate period.³

2.2.57. The agreement signed on 28 March 1977³ between the Community and the Republic of Cape Verde concerning the accession of Cape Verde to the Lomé Convention was ratified on 22 July; the instrument of ratification of the agreement was formally deposited in Brussels on 3 August.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.58. On 27 July the Commission approved a second batch of transfers in respect of 1976, under the export earnings stabilization system (Stabex) established by the Lomé Convention. This second batch involves four ACP States and five products and amounts to 7 768 855 EUA, bringing the total of transfers for 1976 to 31 149 104 EUA.⁴

All the transfers are shown in Table 5.

Table 5 — *Transfers for 1976 — second batch*

| Recipient ACP State | Product | Amount in EUA |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Cameroon | Cocoa paste | 463 558 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Groundnuts | 4 442 347 |
| Guinea-Bissau | Palm nuts and kernels | 626 966 |
| Western Samoa | Copra | 1 331 544 |
| Tonga | Copra | 831 721 |
| Tonga | Bananas | 72 719 |
| | | 7 768 855 |

¹ OJ L 191 of 30.7.1977.

² OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976 and Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2355.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.51.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.62.

Trade cooperation

2.2.59. On 29 July the Commission decided to propose to the Council that the measures applying to imports of beef and veal from the ACP States be extended to cover 1978.

Training

2.2.60. An exchange of letters on 19 July between Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission responsible for development matters, and four Ambassadors from the ACP States (Somalia, Gabon, Mali and Cameroon) marked the end of the first series of multiannual training programmes adopted under the Fourth EDF, for a total amount of 35 300 000 EUA. The breakdown of the sums granted to the various countries concerned is given in Table 6.

Table 6 — *Training aid*

(thousand EUA)

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| Cameroon | 2 230 | Barbados | 200 |
| Gambia | 402 | Benin | 1 809 |
| Gabon | 410 | Burundi | 3 300 |
| Mali | 2 132 | Ghana | 2 250 |
| Sierra Leone | 1 800 | Guyana | 545 |
| Liberia | 1 100 | Upper Volta | 2 532 |
| Ivory Coast | 3 000 | Jamaica | 2 790 |
| Kenya | 2 000 | Malawi | 3 200 |
| Botswana | 1 200 | Rwanda | 1 300 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 980 | Trinidad and Tobago | 2 082 |

Association of the overseas countries and territories

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.61. On 27 July the Commission approved a number of transfers for 1976 under the export earnings stabilization system (Stabex); these

transfers involve four overseas countries and territories (OCT) and two former OCT which have recently gained independence, and amount to 3 484 855 EUA (Table 7).

Table 7 — *Transfers for 1976*

| Recipient OCT | Product | Amount in EUA |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Gilbert Islands | Copra | 1 083 059 |
| New Hebrides | Copra | 327 364 |
| Solomon Islands | Copra | 1 458 179 |
| Tuvalu | Copra | 64 417 |
| | | 2 933 019 |
| Comoros | Copra | 286 508 |
| Djibouti | Raw hides, skins and leather | 265 328 |
| | | 551 836 |
| | | 3 484 855 |

European Development Fund

Financing decisions

2.2.62. Following the favourable opinion of the EDF Committee, the Commission took some more financing decisions under the Fourth EDF in July.

These decisions, which raise total commitments made under the Fourth EDF to 841 647 000 EUA, cover the following projects:

Trinidad and Tobago — St Patrick fisheries 570 000 EUA

Chad — campaign against major endemic diseases 100 000 EUA

Sierra Leone — first annual microproject programme 300 000 EUA

Upper Volta — first annual microproject programme 186 000 EUA

Djibouti — rural water supply 650 000 EUA
 — extensions to the Djibouti town drainage system 310 000 EUA
 — fixing of an interim training programme 70 000 EUA

Gabon — fixing of a multiannual training programme 1976-80 410 000 EUA

Gambia — fixing of a multiannual training programme 1976-80 404 000 EUA

Somalia — integrated training scheme for the Mogadishu General Hospital 800 000 EUA

All ACP States and OCT — fixing of an overall sum for the programme of basic and advanced training courses for the period 1 February 1977 to 31 December 1978 650 000 EUA

French Guiana — setting up of two experimental cattle farms 1 550 000 EUA

Mauritius — construction of a road from Terre Rouge to Mapou 5 700 000 EUA

Benin — improvement and asphaltting of the Bohicon-Savalou road 15 385 000 EUA

Senegal — improvement and asphaltting of the Kolda-Velingara road 11 000 000 EUA

Guinea-Bissau — construction of hospitals and public health posts and supply of equipment and medicine 1 850 000 EUA

The Caribbean (St Vincent) — reconstruction of the Georgetown-Peruvian Vale road 1 920 000 EUA

The Caribbean (Dominica) — coastal roads 1 960 000 EUA

Ghana — exceptional aid 2 130 000 EUA

Zambia — exceptional aid 8 000 000 EUA

Ivory Coast — development of sheep-rearing in central Ivory Coast 1 868 000 EUA

All ACP States — financing of experts and consultants for the General Secretariat of the ACP States 1 500 000 EUA

Lesotho — improvement of the Quthing-Qacha's Nek road 1 000 000 EUA

Gabon — study for the Port Gentil-Mbine road 1 900 000 EUA

Sudan — University of Juba 2 000 000 EUA

Zaire — Higher Institute of Applied Technology 6 600 000 EUA

Guinea — equipment for five secondary polytechnics 1 530 000 EUA

Guinea — equipment for health units 2 000 000 EUA

— equipment of rural development brigades 14 273 000 EUA

Cameroon — multiannual training programme 1976-80 2 230 000 EUA

Mali — multiannual training programme 1976-80 2 132 000 EUA

Ethiopia — Amibara irrigation project 14 996 000 EUA

All ACP States annual budget for 1977 of the Centre for Industrial Development 1 300 000 EUA

Central African Empire — improvement of coffee-growing on family plantations 4 600 000 EUA

The Commission also decided to grant exceptional aid of 200 000 EUA, to be paid immediately to the Kingdom of Tonga.

On 25 August, it decided to grant Kenya exceptional aid of 300 000 EUA, to be paid immediately, from the resources of the Fourth EDF, in order to help repair the damage caused by torrential rain and floods in the suburbs of Nairobi, and in the western and coastal regions of the country.

2.2.63. The Commission also took the following financing decisions under the Second and Third EDF:

Reunion — port of Pointe des Galets — development of open storage areas 468 000 EUA

French Guiana — port of Le Larivot — construction of a fishing wharf 453 000 EUA

Other countries

Fisheries¹

2.2.64. On 26 July, the Council approved the autonomous fishing arrangements applicable to fishermen from The Faeroes;² on the same day it also extended the fishing arrangements applicable to vessels flying the Spanish flag.²

2.2.65. On 4 July the first exploratory consultations were held between the Commission and the Republic of Korea³ concerning the conservation of fishing resources off the coast of the French department of Guiana.

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.66. At its meeting on 26 July the Council approved a communication from the Commission concerning the possible application of United States retaliatory measures against the refund of VAT on Community exports.

2.2.67. The eleventh meeting between members of the United States Congress and members of the European Parliament took place in Luxembourg, and then in London, from 5 to 13 July. These regular meetings⁴ give the two sides the opportunity to review the main economic and political problems which arise in relations between the Community and the United States.

On 7 and 8 July the delegation from Congress, led by Mr Sam Gibbons, visited the Commission.

Canada

2.2.68. The ninth round of regular consultations between the Community and Canada was held in Ottawa from 5 to 7 July. The delegations

discussed means of developing the framework agreement for commercial and economic cooperation between the Community and Canada signed in Ottawa on 6 July 1976,⁵ and held an exchange of views on multilateral and bilateral problems.

2.2.69. On 6 and 7 July the two subcommittees of the Joint Cooperation Committee, the preparatory and general subcommittee and the subcommittee for industrial cooperation, also met in Ottawa.

EFTA countries

2.2.70. On 5 July Parliament⁶ adopted a Resolution on the economic relations between the European Community and the Nordic countries outside the EEC.

Japan

2.2.71. From 18 to 20 July consultations were held in Tokyo between the Japanese authorities and a Commission delegation on exports of processed agricultural products to Japan.

Following on from the consultations held on 7 and 8 February⁷ these new talks continued the search for means of improving access to the Japanese market for exports of these products from the Community.

The Commission delegation requested tariff or tax reductions and an increase in quotas for a

¹ Only the external aspects are dealt with here. The fisheries policy in general is discussed more fully in the Section 'Agriculture and fisheries'.

² Point 2.1.79.

³ Point 2.1.78.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2330.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1976, points 1201 to 1206.

⁶ Point 2.3.18.

⁷ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.2.53.

number of products, such as spirits, tobacco and tobacco products, milk products and preserved meat. The Japanese delegation was unwilling to accede to the Community's requests, and reaffirmed its desire to negotiate tariff problems solely within the context of the Tokyo Round.

Both delegations, however, considered introducing a number of arrangements to promote exports of processed agricultural products from the Community to Japan.

New Zealand

2.2.72. On 15 July the Commission presented to the Council its annual report on the application, in 1976, of Protocol No 18 to the Act of Accession. The report states that the administration of the Protocol was relatively difficult, since United Kingdom market prices did not move as rapidly as expected towards the level of the Community price. This affected New Zealand's sales of milk products, which have developed fairly slowly. The Commission repeated the conclusion it had reached in previous reports,¹ namely that New Zealand's opportunities for diversification will depend to a large degree on the import policies pursued by other countries.

Developing countries

Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.73. On 13 July at Surabaya, Indonesia, a Commission delegation invited by the Indonesian Government, held a seminar for the ASEAN countries on the generalized system of preferences, as part of the programme of seminars to give more information on the GSP to certain beneficiary countries. About a hundred people concerned with trade and administration in the countries in question took part in the seminar. The Commission representatives then visited the tobacco plantations in the Besuki region in East

Java, and certain handicraft centres near Denpasar.

Before the seminar the delegation met Mr Radius Prawiro, the Indonesian Minister of Trade, in Djakarta on 12 July.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.74. At the invitation of the Chinese Government, a Commission delegation visited China from 4 to 13 July for exploratory talks in preparation for the negotiation of a Community trade agreement.²

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2.2.75. On 5 July Parliament³ adopted a Resolution on economic and trade relations between the European Community and the People's Republic of China.

Romania

2.2.76. On 25 July Mr C. Stanciu, Romania's Deputy Minister for External Trade, paid a visit to the Commission, during which he had talks with several of its Members, namely Mr Hafenkamp, Mr Ortoli, Mr Gundelach and Mr Davignon.

These talks were followed on 27 and 28 July by a meeting between a Romanian delegation and a delegation from the Commission, led by the Director-General for External Relations.

The two delegations held an exchange of views on various specific questions concerning relations between Romania and the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1976, point 2344.
² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.
³ Points 2.3.15 and OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977.

3. Institutional and political matters

Diplomatic relations

Diplomatic relations

2.2.77. On 25 July,¹ the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr 'Inoke Faletau (Kingdom of Tonga), Mr Seydou Keita (Republic of Guinea), Mr Arsa Sarasin (Kingdom of Thailand) and Mr Khalil Salim (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

On the same day, the two Presidents received letters of credence from His Excellency Mr Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson (Republic of Iceland) as head of that country's mission to the European Economic Community (EEC).

Their Excellencies Mr Abdul Ehsan (Islamic Republic of Bangladesh) and Mr Luis de Oliveira Sanka (Republic of Guinea-Bissau) were received by the President of the Council and by the President of the Commission for the presentation of their letters of credence as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 26 July.¹

The new ambassadors for Thailand, Jordan, Iceland and Bangladesh replace Mr Padung Padamasankh, Mr Nijmeeddin Dajani, Mr Tomas Tomasson and Mr Sanaul Huq, who have been appointed to other posts.

The ambassadors for Tonga, Guinea and Guinea-Bissau are the first heads of mission of their countries to be accredited to the European Communities. This brings to 108 the number of diplomatic missions of non-member countries to the Communities.

¹ OJ C 203 of 25.8.1977.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Luxembourg from 4 to 8 July

2.3.1. The main features of Parliament's last part-session before the summer recess were Mr Simonet's first speech to the House as the new President of the Council, the formal presentation of the Community budget for 1978, and debates on the steel crisis and siting of nuclear power stations.¹

In addition to the statement from the Council, the President of the Commission, Mr Roy Jenkins, reported on the meeting of the European Council. Both these reports, together with two questions on Community relations with EFTA and the labour market situation were considered in a general debate.

Belgium's Presidency of the Council — Prospects for the six months ahead (6 July)

2.3.2. In his maiden speech as President of the Council, the Belgian Foreign Minister, Mr Henri Simonet declared that for Belgium's Presidency

¹ This report was prepared from 'Information' published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 183 of 1.8.1977 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 219.

The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

the main issues were the preparations for direct elections, development of European Union and the enlargement of the Community. He began his statement by expressing his conviction that the directly elected Parliament would be able to make its weight more effectively felt in the day-to-day practice of European integration. Its moral authority would be the foundation on which it could extend its powers.

Concerning European Union, the Foreign Ministers and the Commission would present next December the report called for by the European Council. He warned the House not to expect a cheering record of practical achievements in this sphere, since, in the throes of inflation and unemployment, the Member States had not sufficiently resisted the instinctive resurgence of nationalism. The force of attraction which the European ideal still exerted on the governments and people of democratic Europe was proof of the Community's vitality and dynamism. Referring to the enlargement, Mr Simonet acknowledged that the economic, political and social consequences would have to be most carefully weighed. Nevertheless, these matters must not cause us to forget the other major issues of European integration such as economic and monetary union and the war on inflation and unemployment. Unfortunately the Nine had so far failed to find the will to launch a combined attack on the problem of economic recession. So the recession had hit them all and no doubt more severely than if they had stuck together and acted as one.

Over the coming months, the priorities for the Belgian Presidency would be to diminish appreciably the degree of economic and monetary divergence between the Member States, reduce the structural disparities between the economies and strive to ensure that in the international economic and monetary forum the Community spoke with one voice.

The Presidency would also do all it could to ensure that dates set—particularly for the full appli-

cation of the system of Community own resources from 1 January 1978—were respected. Given that the Community would remain for a very long time the world's largest energy importer, Mr Simonet recommended that Community energy policy measures should take four basic lines of approach: nuclear energy, rational use of energy, investment in new forms of energy, and exploitation of coal, which might assume a regulating function between the other forms.

In external relations, one of the first things to do was solve the fishery problems, since the lack of internal Community arrangements would certainly not make relations with non-member countries any easier. The dialogue with the CMEA would be resumed in September. Mr Simonet indicated that on this occasion he would receive a delegation from the CMEA and introduce Vice-President Haferkamp of the Commission who was to be the Community's negotiator.

The regular exchange of information at meetings between the Heads of State or Government also helped to stimulate discussions within the Council. The JET project was a case in point, being once more on the Foreign Ministers' agenda for 25 and 26 July. He hoped that a decision would then be taken, which was in the long-term interests of the Community.

2.3.3. The President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, reported on the meeting of the European Council in London and presented the Commission's work programme for the months ahead. He regretted that in London there was more discussion than decision-making. This applied to the JET site. This unsettled issue was draining the Community's credibility. That the project should be done mattered more than where it was done. The Commission would endeavour to prompt the Council of Foreign Ministers to take a decision by the end of July.

On steel, Mr Jenkins referred to the wide range of measures which the Council had approved and which were designed to ensure the survival of

the European industry. Reform of the Social Fund and Regional Fund would help to get rid of bureaucratic red tape and in future they were to be more closely linked with the Community's other financial instruments. But this was in no way meant to be taken that the Funds were there to enable national governments to cut their own regional expenditure.

On the issue of enlargement, attachment to the principles of democracy must remain the *sine qua non*. But the economic and practical problems must not be discounted. The adaptability of the Community 'decision-making machinery' had already been severely stretched in the move from Six to Nine. The move to Ten or more would further strain the system, which was already creaking. The Commission, Council and Parliament therefore had a duty to use the possibility of enlargement to make the Community work better. In conclusion, Mr Jenkins stressed that the future of European integration and the strengthening of the Community's central economic mechanism were closely linked. The stagnation since 1973 had been the most debilitating drain on the Community's political strength, and this was the context in which the financial instruments were to be developed and coordinated. But for the foreseeable future, the main levers of economic decision-making still remained with national governments. It was up to them to give the Community the tools with which it was to do the job required of it.

2.3.4. One of the early speakers from the floor, Mr Giraud (S/F) described Mr Simonet's programme as not too ambitious, but realistic. His Group had confidence in the 'insider', who, after a long stint as Member of the Commission, knew how the wheels turned and could set them moving. The Socialists were hoping for more detailed answers in respect of the measures to relieve the economic crisis and unemployment. Mr Giraud saw one solution in a bold decision to increase own resources combined with effective coordination of the Community Funds. With the ap-

proach of the direct elections he was expressing the hopes of the Socialists when he called for a 'qualitative advance' towards more justice, more freedom and more peace for all Europeans.

The hope for a qualitative advance was echoed by the Chairman of the Christian Democrats, Mr Klepsch (D). If Parliament was to demonstrate that it had gained in political maturity as a result of the direct elections, then the House must lose its tag as a wailing wall of European unity. He welcomed Mr Simonet's reference to the Tindemans Report. Mr Klepsch warned against 'disguised protectionist tendencies' and described the energy, development and regional policy aspects of the work programme as inadequate.

2.3.5. Later on in the debate, Mr Lange (S/D) raised the matter of enlargement in a question from the Socialists on further development of relations between the EFTA countries and the Community. He said that the Community must beware of conducting 'a policy trained exclusively on the South'.

The question had been prompted by the removal on 1 July of the remaining restrictions on free trade in industrial goods (except for sensitive products) between the Community and EFTA. Referring to the further developments clause in the EEC-EFTA Agreements, Mr Lange stressed that the Community must become the hub of a bigger free trade area, whose significance for political and economic balance in Europe was not to be underestimated.

Mr Jenkins could see no limits to further cooperation for the EEC-EFTA family, 'at different degrees of intensity', as the Heads of Government had put it.

2.3.6. The problem of unemployment among young people, which both Mr Simonet and Mr Jenkins had broached, was again emphasized in a question by several Christian Democrat members.

Mr Jenkins had replied that unfortunately no government or organization had so far come up with a complete answer. Of the measures taken by the Commission he mentioned the commitment of 200 million u.a. to programmes for unemployed young people, the recommendation on vocational preparation and two new proposals on the grant of recruitment and employment premiums in particularly hard-hit sectors and on the extension of general training schemes, providing working experience within firms, and meeting some of the needs for additional workers in areas of special benefit to the Community.

Finance

Preliminary draft budget for 1978 (7 July)

2.3.7. Presenting the preliminary draft budget for 1978,¹ Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission, stressed that from the macro-economic angle it was still relatively insignificant—except where it concerned agriculture. It still amounted to less than 1% of the gross national product of the whole Community and for 1977 had been no more than 2.15% of the sum of all nine national budgets. The Commission had worked out the increases in such a way that it believed they would lay no additional tax burden on the Community citizen. Moreover, the only measures which would be financed via the Community budget were those which could be implemented at a lower cost by the Community than by the Member States taken separately.

In an initial exchange of views, the rapporteur on the budget, Mr Shaw (C/UK) and the Group spokesmen clearly indicated to the Council, which was engaged in the first reading of the preliminary draft, that Parliament was not prepared to consent to any drastic cuts in the appropriation estimates, since they would prove to be no more than window dressing as soon as the first amending and supplementary budgets came along.

Speaking for the Groups were Lord Bruce of Donington (S/UK), Mr Aigner (C-D/D), Mr Kofoed (L/DK), Lord Bessborough (C/UK), Mr Liogier (EPD/F) and Mr Spinelli (COM/I). The Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (S/D), referred to the special importance of this year's budget procedure in the light of the new agreement on extending Parliament's budgetary powers,² which took effect in June 1977, and of the expenditure for the impending direct elections in 1978. One point made by Mr Aigner (C-D/D) was that the unduly heavy bias towards agriculture was caused not by structural deficiencies but by the lack of coordination in monetary policy. Lord Bruce (S/UK), the Rapporteur on last year's budget, commented for the most part on the importance of the planned regional policy measures, particularly the investment programmes announced by the Commission.

First supplementary and amending budget for 1977 (5 and 7 July)

2.3.8. Supplementary budgets were only for urgent, unforeseeable expenditure. Parliament thus bluntly conveyed to the Council that in approving the first supplementary and amending budget for 1977³ it was not condoning the practice of supplementary budgets, particularly since this one amounted to 10% of the total intervention expenditure and thus, as Lord Bruce (S/UK) pointed out, considerably exceeded the acceptable proportions. He made it clear that from 1978 supplementary budgets would no longer be admissible, because they would mean alterations in the VAT rate used for the Community's own-resources system. The House established the first supplementary and amending budget for 1977 at 786 967 339 u.a.⁴ In the debate, Mr Aigner asked

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7 and 2.3.81, 6-1977, point 2.3.85.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2504.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.3.86.

⁴ OJ L 233 of 12.9.1977.

that for the appointment of the members of the European Court of Auditors, Parliament's right of investiture be respected.

Financial Regulation (7 July)

2.3.9. With several requests for amendments in respect of the provisions concerning the research and investment appropriations, Parliament approved the Commission's proposals on modifications to the 1973 Financial Regulation.¹

1975 budget (7 July)

2.3.10. Parliament gave the Commission a discharge in respect of the implementation of the 1975 budget and for the accounts of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Development Funds. The financial year 1975 marked the first application of Parliament's powers of final decision concerning budget appropriations. The House also granted a discharge to its own President and Secretary-General in respect of its own accounts.

Industrial policy

Iron and steel (5 July)

2.3.11. In a Resolution, Parliament expressed its grave concern at the continuing deterioration in the situation of the Community's iron and steel industry and the serious threats this posed to employment, regional balance and the future of the entire steel sector. It expected the Commission to take appropriate steps, in accordance with the provisions of the ECSC Treaty, to implement a Community policy to deal with the crisis situation.

As regards the fixing of minimum prices, the most controversial measure in the Commission's prescription for recovery, the majority felt that they should be applied only if the established delivery programmes were not complied with. The House approved the introduction of delivery programmes, which should be arranged for groups of undertakings and for products, the use of guide prices for steel products and automatic licences for imports. These short-term measures by the Commission are to apply only until the end of 1977.

Parliament also felt obliged to warn against the dangers of protectionism. During the debate, many speakers had pointed out that it would lead to heavier unemployment and a faster rate of inflation. In connection with the planned production programmes, the need for agreement with the trade unions was emphasized.

On the whole the House was clearly sceptical—though in varying degrees—about the minimum price arrangements. Because of their adverse effects on exports, extreme emergency measures, as provided for in the ECSC Treaty, should be avoided by concerted action with the two sides of industry. But for structural reorganization measures all available resources (Social and Regional Funds) should be mobilized.

In the debate, everyone agreed that the crisis in the iron and steel industry called for prompt action if the social and economic repercussions were to be contained. But as speakers analysed the causes and considered the measures, emphasis varied.

For the spokesman of the Socialist Group, Mr Prescott (UK), the circumstances warranted application of the instruments provided by the ECSC Treaty in the event of a 'manifest crisis' rather than the more flexible Davignon Plan. He saw the main cause of the crisis in the dumping practices of certain non-member countries. He did not believe that the combined resources of the

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.95.

Regional and Social Funds would be sufficient to solve the social problems arising from the reduction of overcapacity.

Mr Müller-Hermann (C-D/D) warned against overdramatizing the situation. For him it was simply a matter of giving the steel companies a 'breathing space'. What he disliked was the 'whiff of protectionism' emanating from the Commission's proposals, particularly the minimum prices for reinforcing steel. A possible boomerang effect also had to be reckoned with. On top of this the Community would be risking its credibility in the North-South Dialogue where it was pleading against minimum raw material prices.

Another warning against 'too much protectionism' came from Mr Durieux (L/F). He thought the Commission's proposals were essentially sound, since they were based on the principle of voluntary action.

Mr Normanton (C/UK) described the measures to stem the crisis as a test for the Community. With the reservation that the structural reorganization measures must also be applied at Community level, he endorsed the Davignon Plan. For Mr Ansart (COM/F), the crisis plan was simply a camouflage for the real socio-economic causes; he also feared that the resources earmarked for the plan might well go only to the big companies.

Winding up the debate, Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, said it was not the Commission's intention to propose perfectionist arrangements. What he believed to be both the cyclical and structural causes of the crisis must be attacked by means of measures which worked in parallel. This was the only way for the mechanisms in the ECSC Treaty to have real significance.

Small businesses (6 July)

2.3.12. Mr Leonardi (I) and other members of the Communist Group spoke of small industrial

firms and their umbrella organizations. Relations between the Community and industry had in the past been arranged through the big national industrial associations. The representatives of small- and medium-sized businesses affiliated to independent organizations, which, however, had a substantial membership, tended to be ignored.

In reply, the Council President, Mr Simonet, said that small- and medium-sized businesses were of vital importance to the working of the common market. He added that the Commission had already announced plans to propose a series of measures in the near future to assist small- and medium-sized firms. He further pointed out that the Council had no official relations with associations or organizations.

Commercial policy

Dumping (5 July)

2.3.13. In a question to the Commission connected with the debate on the steel crisis, Mr Cousté (EPD/F) warned about increased dumping by non-member countries. He emphasized that the Community had always tried to avoid protectionist measures. Of all the industrial countries, the Community had the lowest external tariffs. Some of its particularly sensitive industries were now threatened by dumping from Japan, Taiwan and South Africa and from Brazil and Romania. Mr Cousté was therefore asking the Commission to say what and how many anti-dumping procedures it had so far initiated or intended to initiate.

In his answer, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, said that in the Japanese ball bearings case the Commission had proposed to the Council that a definitive anti-dumping duty of 15% be introduced. However, it would not be levied for the time being, since an arrangement had been reached with the Japanese industry

which meant that its direct application was not necessary at present.

In principle the Community was bound by international trade agreements, in which dumping was precisely defined. The procedures to ascertain whether dumping was being practised were complicated and required extensive investigations. More such procedures were to be expected in the next few years and the Commission had therefore already planned for more staff and more intensive collaboration with the national authorities. But on no account should dumping be confused with legitimate cheap supplies offered as the result of lower labour costs or higher productivity.

Like Lord Brimelow (*S/UK*), Mr Aigner (*C-D/D*), in turn, warned against treating anti-dumping measures as some sort of 'Christmas tree, under which everyone could find what he wanted'. If the Community decided on protectionist measures, other countries might follow suit, and this would put more jobs at risk than the actual dumping.

Energy

Siting of nuclear power stations (7 July)

2.3.14. Parliament described the Commission's latest moves in the nuclear power station problem as a timid attempt to achieve a Community siting policy. The debate was about a draft Council Resolution which would have Member States consult one another on the siting of power stations in border areas, and a proposal for setting up an appropriate consultation procedure.

On behalf of the Rapporteur, Mrs Walz (*C-D/D*), Mr Zeyer (*C-D/D*) said that the choice of sites for power stations was still being made exclusively by national authorities. The interests of neighbouring countries were not given sufficient con-

sideration, nor were the same siting criteria applied in all the Member States. The fact that of the 180 nuclear power stations to be built in the Community by the year 2000 sites had been established for only 70, clearly indicated the urgent need for long-term Community-wide planning.

For the Socialist Group, Mr Flämig (*D*) said that the Commission's move was certainly a step in the right direction but still betrayed serious flaws. By this he meant that the consultation procedure did not take in neighbouring non-Community countries. It was not legally binding and gave no detailed particulars concerning the number, qualifications and duration of assignment of the independent experts ('independent of whom?', he asked), who were to be involved in it.

But despite his objections, the House considered that it would be inopportune to reject the Commission's proposals.

External relations

Early trade agreement with China (5 July)

2.3.15. In a unanimously adopted Resolution, Parliament urged that the Community should conclude a trade agreement with China which would go beyond the usual customs administration arrangements with State-trading countries. Such an agreement should also contain a framework and instruments for closer and more diversified economic relations between the Community and China.

Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*), speaking for the Rapporteur, Mr Kaspereit (*EPD/F*), said that in the space of but a few years, the Community had become the second largest trading partner of the People's Republic of China. The new Agreement would replace the existing bilateral agreements between the Member States and China.

As Commission Vice-President Haferkamp explained, talks were now going on in Peking on

the practical possibilities for an outline agreement with China. The Commission would also like to set up a Joint Committee for further development of the Agreement, but this, too, depended on China's response. The same applied to the proposal by Lord Bessborough (C/UK) for a permanent Community Delegation in Peking.

Parliament welcomes the election results in Spain
(6 July)

2.3.16. In a unanimously adopted Resolution, Parliament reaffirmed that Spain should take its place in the European Community as soon as possible. The recent elections constituted a decisive step towards democracy in the country.

Results of the North-South Dialogue
(6 July)

2.3.17. The Chairman of the Committee on External Economic Relations, Mr Kaspereit, and the Chairman of the Committee on Development, Miss Flesch, both asked about the results achieved at the ministerial meeting of the Conference on International Economic Cooperation from 30 May to 2 June.¹ They also enquired about what action the Commission intended to take.

In his answer, Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, told the House that the talks on energy had achieved better results than the reports had generally indicated. Other positive results of the Dialogue were the agreement concerning the common fund for raw materials and the intention of the third world countries not to use raw material prices as a means of pressure. Agreement had also been reached on the question of food aid. But unfortunately the problem of the poor countries' external debts was still unsolved. On the other hand, the United States and Japan had decided to double their development

aid. True, these results were not enough in themselves but they were a step in the right direction.

Closer relations between the Community and the Nordic countries
(5 July)

2.3.18. As the only Scandinavian State which is a member of the Community, Denmark has a special responsibility in maintaining relations between the Community and the Nordic countries. Prompted by the Danish members, Parliament adopted a Resolution urging the Council to approach the EFTA Council of Ministers with a view to the possible organization of joint meetings of ministers or officials.

The rapporteur, Mr Maigaard (COM/DK) felt that such contacts could make it easier to remove the remaining technical barriers to trade. Parliament asked the Council and the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to establish regular contacts with the governments of Norway, Sweden, Iceland and Finland in international negotiations or in international bodies. The House also declared itself ready to embark on parliamentary relations with the Nordic countries.

Human rights in Ethiopia
(6 July)

2.3.19. The disquieting events in Ethiopia prompted Mr Granelli (I) and other members of the Christian Democrat Group to ask the Commission what it intended to do about protecting human rights in that country, which was a signatory to the Lomé Convention. Mr Scelba (C-D/I) asked whether our citizens could be expected to make financial sacrifices for a country where the most fundamental human rights were being trampled underfoot.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12.

Mr Cheysson replied that a careful distinction had to be made between events in Uganda and Ethiopia. The despotism in Uganda was also utterly condemned by most of the African States. But it should not be overlooked that Ethiopia was now going through a turbulent phase in its development. Until 1974 a feudal regime had still prevailed. Mr Cheysson also alluded to the risks to Community interests, which a rash policy might provoke. The Red Sea should not be surrendered to Soviet influence.

Financial Protocol with Malta
(4 July)

2.3.20. Parliament endorsed the application of the Financial Protocol signed between the Community and Malta in the form proposed by the Commission. Deputizing for the Rapporteur, Mr Bangemann (L/D), Mr Lange, (S/D), pointed out that the Commission must continue to be responsible to the Community budget authorities for the execution of the budget. Like Mr van Aerssen (C-D/D), he observed that aid not financed from the own resources of the European Investment Bank but via the Community budget would now for the most part be directly administered by the Bank. But it was not right for the Bank to report directly to Parliament on how funds were used, since this could give the impression that it was some sort of Community central bank.

Maghreb-Mashreq: safeguard measures
(8 July)

2.3.21. The Cooperation Agreements between the Community and Egypt, Jordan, Syria, the Lebanon, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia contain a series of safeguard measures. Parliament unanimously approved the Commission's proposals concerning their application.

Association Agreements with Malta and Cyprus
(8 July)

2.3.22. Parliament unanimously approved the extension of the Association Agreements with Malta and Cyprus.

The Agreement with Malta, which was due to run until 31 March 1976, had first been extended until 30 June 1977, the date on which the Agreement with Cyprus would expire. Since it had not been possible to wind up the negotiations on the Protocols to both Agreements, a further extension was necessary, which, however, would apply until 31 December 1977 at the latest.

Fisheries

Ban on herring fishing
(6 July)

2.3.23. In a Resolution on the Commission's proposals in respect of Community fishery policy, Parliament agreed that a total ban on herring fishing in the North Sea should apply until the end of 1978 and that quotas for herring or other fish should be provided in recompense in other Community waters.

The debate was prompted by two questions put to the Commission by Mr Kofoed (L/DK); Mr Müller-Hermann (C-D/D) and Mr Klepsch (C-D/D). Mr Müller-Hermann said that the Community fisheries policy was now in an impasse, since the Council had not managed to work out internal fisheries arrangements. This was not only a burden of the fishing industry but was also hamstringing the Community in fishing negotiations with non-member countries. Mr Kofoed maintained that without comprehensive and joint action, it was impossible to conduct any fish conservation policy.

The House called on Member States to initiate without delay fresh negotiations within the Council with a view to working out an interim

fisheries system before the end of July, to apply until the end of 1977. The Commission was urged to seek the Council's approval to permit Member States to grant interim national support to the fishing industry until herring fishing could be resumed in the North Sea.

Transport

Infrastructure (4 July)

2.3.24. Parliament approved the Commission's proposal for a Regulation concerning aid to projects of Community interest in the field of transport infrastructure. The House also agreed that a consultation procedure should be introduced and a committee on transport infrastructure set up.

Mr Seefeld (*S/D*) indicated that his Group supported the Resolution. It was a pity, he said, that transport planners still always began by viewing the needs of their country in isolation. Then they considered their immediate neighbours and only at the very last did they ask how all the networks could be linked up. If the Community countries did not work together, they would eventually run into problems with non-member countries.

Like Mr Noè (*C-D/I*), Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) supported the Commission's action, and, in particular, wanted work to start on the Channel Tunnel.

For Mrs Kellett-Bowman (*C/UK*) and Mr Durioux (*L/F*) the Channel Tunnel, which would help to improve the transport network and eliminate bottlenecks, symbolized the tightening of links between Community countries. Mr Evans (*S/UK*) spoke against taking a position on the tunnel just now. Opinions were still sharply divided and the Committee on Transport had still not discussed this specific project in detail.

Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, welcomed Parliament's desired amendments, but for legal and political reasons was against including

airports and seaports in the design for transport infrastructure, as Parliament requested. He explained that ports generally commanded a great measure of autonomy. There was therefore a danger that future debates within the Council might concentrate exclusively on this aspect. Ports would nevertheless be considered in the Commission's comprehensive approach.

Electronic traffic aids on major roads (4 July)

2.3.25. Parliament unanimously approved the Commission's proposal that the Council should issue a declaration of intent to implement a European project in the field of electronic traffic aids on major roads.

In the Resolution, the House considered that practical application of the proposed research might help to ensure greater road safety, more rational use of the transport infrastructure and a reduction in energy consumption.

Passport Union (6 July)

2.3.26. On behalf of the Political Affairs Committee, Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) asked why agreement could not be reached on the European passport.

The President of the Council, Mr Simonet, replied that some questions were still unresolved, but that he would try to find a solution as soon as possible.

Agriculture

Fifth EAGGF report (8 July)

2.3.27. The debate on the Commission's fifth annual report on the management of the

EAGGF threw up the problem of supplementary budgets necessitated by unforeseeable events in agriculture.

The Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (S/D) insisted that the principle of clarity be more effectively adhered to in the budget.

In the Resolution, the House stated its conviction that the funds needed to cope with the unpredictable factors in the agricultural markets should be included in the budget estimates. When the Community budget was financed entirely out of own resources from 1978 onwards, sound budget proposals would be absolutely essential.

Parliament's other observations concerned the contradictory nature of certain agricultural measures, often leading to increased expenditure, the consideration of regional imbalances in eliminating surpluses and delays in establishing financial instruments for structural policy measures. In view of the decentralized management of Community funds by national authorities, thorough on-the-spot inspections were of the utmost importance. But the House acknowledged and commended the progress achieved in combating fraud and irregularities.

Question Time (5 and 6 July)

Democracy and Community membership

2.3.28. Mr Cifarelli (L/I) asked whether at the meeting in Leeds Castle certain Foreign Ministers had stated that Community membership for any country was out of the question if it was no longer democratically governed and whether a country ceased to be considered a democracy if there were Communists in the government. Mr Aigner (C-D/D) added that there would be no point in European elections, if in any Member State the government was taken over by non-democratic forces.

The Council President, Mr Simonet, pointed out that at Leeds Castle the Foreign Ministers had met informally and privately; no record had been made or decision taken. He himself had not taken part. The Treaties contained no provisions for the possible exclusion of a Member State. Furthermore, in no Member State at the moment was there a question of an alternative to democracy.

Human rights and détente

2.3.29. Mrs Ewing (Non-attached/UK) asked whether for the Belgrade Conference the Foreign Ministers of the Nine could establish a joint position on the defence of human rights. In a supplementary question, Mr Aigner (C-D/D) asked whether special care should be taken to see that human rights were respected by all the countries which had signed the Helsinki Agreement. In his capacity as Chairman of the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, Mr Simonet said that the Community must certainly do all it could for human rights, but it also had to conduct a realistic foreign policy. International negotiations should in no circumstances be taken for 'crusades' on specific themes. Otherwise this could cause individual countries to withdraw from the Belgrade Conference. Failure at Belgrade would have serious sequences for détente.

Is the nationalization of banks compatible with the EEC Treaty?

2.3.30. In a question to the Commission, Mr Inchauspé (EPD/F) felt that nationalization of the banking sector in Portugal was an obstacle to Community membership for that country. State control of the banking sector was contrary to Article 90(2) of the EEC Treaty, since it hampered the free movement of capital in the Community and distorted competition. With an eye on a possible victory for the Left in next year's elections in France, Mr Inchauspé wanted to know from

the Commission how it would act if the banks were nationalized in a Member State.

Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission, explained that under Article 222 Community membership in no way prejudiced the rules in Member States governing the system of property ownership. But regardless of how they were owned, undertakings in the Member States were bound by the provisions of the Treaty.

Relations with India

2.3.31. Mr Patijn (S/NL) asked the Commission about the future development of relations between the Community and India. Vice-President Haferkamp stated that after the recent elections more intensive consultations had taken place with the new Government. The democratic change of government had in general had a very positive effect. Progress had also been made in the sphere of industrial cooperation, in respect of mechanical engineering, leather processing, tobacco and fodder. The Community was now discussing with the Indian Government whether cooperation could be extended to other economic activities.

New Trade and Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Iran

2.3.32. To a question from Mr Normanton (C/UK) on the present state of negotiations between the Community and Iran for a new Trade and Cooperation Agreement, Mr Haferkamp said that they were likely to be resumed this autumn.

Council

2.3.33. In accordance with the principle of six-monthly rotation, the United Kingdom stood down on 1 July to allow Belgium to take its turn

as President of the Council. For the next six months Belgium will therefore be occupying the chair at meetings of the European Council, the Council and its subordinate bodies, at the conferences of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States and at meetings on political cooperation.

2.3.34. In July, the Council held four meetings—on agriculture, economic and financial affairs, the budget and foreign affairs.

463rd meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 18 and 19 July)

President: Mr Humblet, the Belgian Minister of Agriculture.

From the Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

2.3.35. *Fisheries policy:* The Council held a general discussion on the basis of a statement by Vice-President Gundelach. It stressed that the common fisheries policy for the 200-mile Community zone now had to be finalized urgently in view of the need to conserve fish stocks, give Community fishermen guidance for the future and make it easier to continue the fisheries negotiations with non-member countries.¹

The Council endorsed the Regulation defining the interim measures for the conservation and management of certain herring stocks¹ and the Regulation banning the direct fishing of Norway pout.¹ It also reached agreement in principle on the Commission proposal for a ban on direct fishing and on the landing of herring intended for industrial purposes.¹

Lastly, it adopted the Regulation suspending until 31 December 1977 the Common Customs Ta-

¹ Point 2.1.75.

riff duties on herring intended for the processing industry.¹

Wine: The Council adopted a number of measures to improve the common organization of the wine market and three Regulations relating to distilling operations.²

Cereals and rice: The Council agreed in principle to an increase in the minimum price to be paid to potato producers and to an increase in production refunds for maize starch, with a proportional increase for other starch products.³

Other matters discussed were New Zealand butter and cheese, the co-responsibility levy in the milk sector and the marketing of milk products.

The Council also formally adopted the research programme for the Joint Research Centre for 1977-80.⁴

464th meeting — Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 18 July)

2.3.36. *President:* Mr Geens, Belgian Minister of Finance.

From the Commission: Mr Ortolì, Vice-President.

Statement by the Council President: At the start of the meeting, Mr Geens made a statement on the programme of work which he would like to see carried out by the Finance Ministers during the second half of the year while Belgium was in office as President of the Council.⁵

Economic situation in the Community: The Council made its second quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community.⁶

465th meeting — Budget (Brussels, 20 July)

2.3.37. *President:* Mr Eyskens, Belgian State Secretary for the Budget.

From the Commission: Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Davignon, Mr Giolitti and Mr Tugendhat, Members.

Drawing up the draft general budget for 1978: The Council met a delegation from Parliament as part of the cooperation procedure on the budget. It then went on to review the preliminary draft presented by the Commission and drew up the draft of the general budget for 1978.⁷

466th meeting — Foreign affairs (Brussels, 25 and 26 July)

2.3.38. *President:* Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Ortolì, Mr Gundelach, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Davignon, Members.

Greece: The Council made its preparations for the third ministerial meeting in the accession negotiations with Greece.⁸

Fisheries: The Council examined the proposals currently applicable to si... flag.⁹ It also took stock of... fishing by Community fishermen... of certain West African countries.

EEC-Cyprus and EEC-Malta Associations: It was agreed to suggest to these countries that the Additional and Financial Protocols be signed towards mid-September.

¹ Point 2.1.23.

² Point 2.1.71.

³ Point 2.1.68.

⁴ Point 2.1.112.

⁵ Point 2.1.2.

⁶ Point 2.1.1.

⁷ Point 2.3.100.

⁸ Point 2.2.1.

⁹ Point 2.1.79.

Lebanon: The Council agreed to ask the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank to let it know up to what amount and on what terms the Board could consider granting Lebanon the exceptional aid requested in the form of access to EIB loans on market terms.

JET: The Council agreed to continue its discussions and take its decision on the choice of the site for the JET project at its meeting on 20 September.¹

Nuclear problems: A number of guidelines were adopted which will enable the Commission to continue its negotiations with Canada on adaptation of the 1959 Agreement. The Council also discussed the question of the possible participation of the Community in the work of the International Fuel Cycle Evaluation Programme (INFCEP).²

Relations with the Republic of Djibouti: The Council decided that Djibouti, which gained independence on 27 June, would continue for the time being to qualify for the arrangements which had previously been applied under the association of the overseas countries and territories to the Community. The Council also adopted a statement on relations with the Republic.³

Textiles: The Council was able to reach agreement in principle on the Regulation maintaining the arrangements for authorizing imports into the Community or certain Member States of cotton yarn and clothing originating in certain non-member countries.⁴

United Nations: The Council agreed on the approach to be adopted by the Community and the Member States in the United Nations (General Assembly and ECOSOC) discussions on international economic cooperation after the closing of the CIEC.⁵

Ball bearings: A Regulation was adopted concerning application of the anti-dumping duty on ball bearings and tapered roller bearings originating in Japan.⁶

Zootechnics: The Council settled the outstanding problems concerning the procedure for decisions implementing the Directive on zootechnics and adopted the Directive on pure-bred breeding animals of bovine species and a Decision establishing a Standing Committee on Zootechnics.⁷

Commission

Activities

2.3.39. The Commission held four meetings in July. The principal items on the agenda were the action to be taken in follow-up to the London meeting of the European Council,⁸ certain matters relating to enlargement, energy policy, the situation in the steel and textile industries and fisheries.

Energy policy: The Commission approved a major package of documents on energy policy and particularly the development of nuclear energy.

These papers comprise the second report to the Council on the achievement of Community energy policy objectives for 1985,⁹ two communications concerning the fast breeders option and a Community action plan for radioactive waste.¹⁰

Economic policy: The Commission approved the contents of a communication to the Council on the economic policy to be followed.¹¹

¹ Point 2.1.114.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.132.

³ Point 2.2.56.

⁴ Points 2.2.36 and 2.2.37.

⁵ Point 2.2.44.

⁶ Point 2.2.29.

⁷ Point 2.1.85.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.3.31.

⁹ Points 2.1.102 to 2.1.104.

¹⁰ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

¹¹ Point 2.1.1.

Fisheries: Several important proposals were adopted concerning conservation of fish stocks. The Commission also proposed a ban on herring fishing in the North Sea until the end of 1978 and did not rule out the possibility of extending it until the end of 1979.¹ It was emphasized that these partial measures, which themselves were essential, must not obscure the objective, which was to secure a decision on the fundamentals of the common fishing policy at the earliest opportunity after the summer recess.

Generalized preferences scheme for 1978: The Commission proposed to the Council the generalized preferences scheme for developing countries for 1978.²

In the communication to the Council, the Commission finds that under the present economic situation, it is hard for the Community to make any new and substantial improvements in the scheme, especially since other industrialized countries have not made comparable efforts. The aim will therefore be to secure tangible improvements and ensure that fullest use is made of the benefits.

Special action to assist the developing countries: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on the procedure for implementing the Commission's contribution to the developed countries' special action programme, approved at the final session of the CIEC in Paris, to meet the most pressing needs of the poorest developing countries.³

Textiles: Following the enormous increase in imports of certain goods (T-shirts, shirts, blouses, etc.), particularly since the beginning of the year, the Commission found that it was essential for the Community to take emergency measures to limit imports during the second half of the year. It has therefore initiated the safeguard procedures contained in the various agreements between the Community and the textile-exporting countries and laid appropriate proposals for decisions before the Council.⁴

Aircraft manufacturing research: The Commission addressed to the Council an initial technological research programme for the aircraft industry.⁵ It contains proposals for research in two major fields: helicopters and airframes.

Business Cooperation Centre: The Commission adopted new arrangements to ensure that the Business Cooperation Centre was more effectively used.⁶

Securities: The Commission adopted a Recommendation to the Member States on a code of conduct for the public authorities and those engaging in transactions in securities.⁷

Milk products: The Commission adopted its annual report to the Council on the trend in exports of New Zealand butter and cheese to the United Kingdom. It also adopted a proposal to the Council on the price for exports to the United Kingdom of New Zealand butter during the next marketing year.

Information policy: Several preliminary guidelines were adopted for the Commission's information policy for 1977/78. Emphasis was naturally laid on the direct elections to the European Parliament. Among the main ideas were the development of the Eurobarometer survey as a gauge of public opinion, higher priority for anything involving the interests of the consumer and more systematic use of audio-visual techniques.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.40. The European Federation of Agricultural Workers in the Community discussed the reform of the common agricultural policy in July.

¹ Point 2.1.75.

² Point 2.2.20.

³ Point 2.2.8.

⁴ Points 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 2.2.36 and 2.2.37.

⁵ Points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

⁶ Point 2.1.12.

⁷ Point 1.6.1 to 1.6.3.

The Energy Group of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) made preparations for a colloquium with the Commission in November. ETUC also discussed problems connected with the new guidelines for Community regional policy¹ and harmonization of taxation.

Court of Justice²

New cases

Case 77/77 — (1) Benzine en Petroleum Handel Maatschappij BV, Amsterdam; (2) British Petroleum Raffinaderij Nederland NV, Rozenburg; (3) British Petroleum Maatschappij Nederland BV, Amsterdam v Commission

2.3.41. Three petroleum undertakings brought an action before the Court of Justice on 4 July for the annulment of the Commission Decision of 19 April 1977³ in which the Commission held that the refusal by BP to make certain deliveries to ABG during the oil crisis constituted an abuse of a dominant position within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.⁴

Case 78/77 — Firma Johann Lühns, Obstgrosshandel, Twielenfleth v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.42. In an action concerning the levy of a tax on exports of potatoes pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 348/76⁵ on measures to be taken owing to the difficulties affecting potato supplies, the Hamburg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 4 July to give a preliminary ruling on the validity (especially in respect of any infringement of the principle of protection of legitimate expectation as regards existing contracts) and the interpretation (conversion rate of the u.a.) of the regulation in question.⁴

Case 79/77 — Firma Kühlhaus Zentrum AG, Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Harburg

2.3.43. The Hamburg Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 4 July to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation and validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts,⁶ especially as regards the fixing of such amounts for imports into Germany of beef and veal coming from non-member countries, in the event of the suspension of the levy.⁴

Case 80/77 — Les Commissionnaires réunis SARL, Mâcon v M. le Receveur des douanes, Bourg-en-Bresse

Case 81/77 — Les Fils de H. Ramel, Meximieux v M. le Receveur des douanes, Bourg-en-Bresse

2.3.44. In the course of hearing applications for the refund of the tax on imports of Italian wine introduced by France on 11 September 1975, the District Court of Bourg-en-Bresse referred two questions⁴ to the Court of Justice on 4 July concerning the validity and the applicability on 11 September 1975 of Article 31(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 which is the basic regulation governing wine.⁷

This tax was the subject of an infringement procedure initiated by the Commission against the French Republic which resulted in proceedings being brought before the Court.⁸ The Commis-

¹ Supplement 2/77 — Bull. EC.

² For fuller information see the material published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

³ OJ L 117 of 9.5.1977.

⁴ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 43 of 19.2.1976.

⁶ OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

⁷ OJ L 99 of 5.5.1970.

⁸ Case 117/75, Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2449.

sion withdrew its action when the tax was abolished and after the Council had decided in principle to repeal the above article.

Case 82/77 — Openbaar Ministerie v J. Ph. van Tiggele, Maasdam

2.3.45. In the course of an action concerning the sale of distilled beverages at prices lower than the minimum prices fixed for sale within the Netherlands, the Amsterdam Gerechtshof requested the Court of Justice on 5 July to give a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Articles 30 to 37 of the EEC Treaty of the Netherlands regulations fixing such prices in so far as they constitute a quantitative restriction on imports or a measure having equivalent effect, and with Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty in so far as they constitute an aid granted by the Netherlands Government.¹

Case 83/77 — G. Naselli, Brussels v Caisse auxiliaire d'assurance maladie-invalidité, Brussels

2.3.46. The Tribunal du travail, Brussels, submitted a request to the Court of Justice on 5 July for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 11(2) of Regulation No 3 and Article 9(2) of Regulation No 4 (social security for migrant workers)² concerning the aggregation of an invalidity pension provided for under Belgian law with an allowance granted under another system.¹

Case 84/77 — Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie d'Eure-et-Loire, Chartres v Miss A. Recq, Senonches

2.3.47. In a case involving sickness insurance benefits, the French Cour de cassation requested the Court of Justice on 5 July to give a preliminary ruling on whether a national of a Member State who is working *au pair* in another Member State and is following a half-time course of study there, must be regarded as a migrant worker within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 (social security),³ and whether the

rights acquired during his/her stay must be taken into account by every other Member State.¹

Case 85/77 — Società Sant'Anna, Azienda avicola, v INPS

2.3.48. In a case between an undertaking engaged in poultry-rearing and a social security body on the question whether social security contributions payable by the former to the latter are those due from an industrial undertaking or from an agricultural undertaking, the Tribunale di Roma asked the Court of Justice on 5 July for a ruling¹ on the interpretation of the concept of agricultural undertaking as indicated in Article 38 of the EEC Treaty, Regulation No 70/66/EEC organizing a basic survey within the framework of a programme of surveys on the structure of agricultural holdings⁴ and Regulation 91/66/EEC concerning the selection of returning holdings for the purpose of determining incomes of agricultural holdings.⁵

Case 86/77 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.49. An official employed at Ispra brought an action before the Court of Justice on 5 July for the annulment of the list of proposals for promotion to Grade A4 for 1976 and for the annulment of a decision to transfer him.¹

Case 87/77 — Official of the European Cooperation Association v Commission

2.3.50. An official of the ECA brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 July to annul the administrative council's implied rejection

¹ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

² OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁴ OJ 112 of 24.6.1966.

⁵ OJ 121 of 4.7.1966.

of a complaint by the applicant concerning the non-application of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Communities to employees at the headquarters of the Association.¹

Case 88/77 — The Minister for Fisheries, Ireland v C.A. Schonenberg and others

2.3.51. Following the notification to Dutch fishermen of their infringement of Irish measures limiting the length and power of fishing vessels, the Cork City District Justice asked the Court of Justice on 12 July for a ruling² on the compatibility of measures of this type with Community law, and in particular with Article 7 of the EEC Treaty, Regulation (EEC) No 101/76 laying down a common structural policy for the fishing industry³ and Articles 100 to 103 of the Act of Accession.

These questions are basically the same as the questions of law raised in the case between the Commission and Ireland.⁴

Case 89/77 — Mr J. Seidl, Regenstauf v (1) Council and (2) Commission

2.3.52. Following the revaluation of the Deutschmark, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 2464/69 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to grant aid to agricultural producers.⁵

A German poultry breeder, whose undertaking was regarded as an industrial one, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 20 July for compensation for the damage which he claims to have suffered as a result of not being able to qualify for the above aids.²

Case 90/77 — Firma H. Stimming KF, Witten v Commission

2.3.53. A German meat importer who had concluded a contract with a Romanian firm for de-

livery of 'Sauerbraten' for which he had received an official tariff classification, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 21 July for compensation for damage which he claims to have suffered as a result of the fact that the Council, in Regulation (EEC) No 425/77,⁶ increased the levies and monetary compensatory amounts for uncooked preparations of beef and veal but did not make provision for transitional measures for transactions in progress.²

Case 91/77 — Parliament official v Parliament

2.3.54. A Parliament official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 July concerning the transfer of his pension rights.²

Case 92/77 — An Bord Bainne Cooperative Ltd, Dublin v Minister for Agriculture

2.3.55. In a case involving the payment by the official agricultural intervention agency of private storage aid for butter, the High Court, Dublin, referred a number of questions to the Court of Justice on 25 July for a preliminary ruling concerning the effect of Regulation (EEC) No 2498/74 fixing representative conversion rates to be applied in agriculture for the currencies of the new Member States⁷ on the purchase price of butter, and hence on storage aid, and the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2517/74⁸ concerning the adjustment of such aid with regard to contracts concluded prior to the date of entry into force of these Regulations.²

¹ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

² OJ C 205 of 27.8.1977.

³ OJ L 20 of 28.1.1976.

⁴ Case 61/77, Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.52.

⁵ OJ L 312 of 12.12.1969.

⁶ OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

⁷ OJ L 268 of 3.10.1974.

⁸ OJ L 269 of 4.10.1974.

Case 93/77 — Commission v Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

2.3.56. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 July to establish that by failing to implement Directives 73/360, 73/362¹ and 74/148² concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measuring instruments,³ the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has failed to fulfil an obligation under the Treaty.

Case 94/77 — Fratelli Zerbone Snc v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato

2.3.57. The Tribunale di Genova asked the Court of Justice on 26 July for a preliminary ruling on a series of questions concerning the procedure for applying monetary compensatory amounts, and in particular the exemption from payment of these amounts provided for in Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1013/71⁴ and on the exhaustive nature of this provision, in view of the fact that the Italian authorities have adopted additional implementing provisions.⁵

Case 95/77 — Commission v Kingdom of the Netherlands

2.3.58. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 28 July⁵ to establish that the Netherlands has failed to fulfil an obligation under the EEC Treaty by not implementing within the prescribed period the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the provisions of Directive 71/347/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measuring of the standard mass per storage volume of grain.⁶

Case 96/77 — (1) SA Ancienne maison M. Bauche, Paris, (2) SARL F. Delquignies, Mortagne v Administration française des douanes, Valenciennes

2.3.59. The Valenciennes District Court, in the course of an action concerning the levy by the French customs authorities of monetary compensatory amounts on exports to third countries of white sugar quota C for which export licences issued by the German intervention agency had been transferred to a French firm, asked the Court of Justice⁵ on 29 July for a ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 101/77⁷ which provides for the levy of these amounts where the customs export formalities have been carried out in a Member State other than that in which the export licence was issued.

Proceedings for the annulment of this regulation together with a claim for damages⁸ are still in progress.

Case 97/77 — Büssing Automobilwerke Aktiengesellschaft, at present known as Büssing Automobilwerke GmbH, Braunschweig v SA Automobiles Miesse, Brussels

2.3.60. The Belgian Cour de cassation asked the Court of Justice on 29 July to give a preliminary ruling on a series of questions⁵ on whether an agreement concluded prior to the implementation of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty by Regulation No 17,⁹ which was duly notified to the Commission pursuant to that Regulation, but in respect of which the Commission has not made a declaration under Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty, must be regarded as being valid and as having to be given full effect so long as the Commission has not made a declaration.

¹ OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973.

² OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

³ OJ C 205 of 27.8.1977.

⁴ OJ L 110 of 18.5.1971.

⁵ OJ C 211 of 3.9.1977.

⁶ OJ L 239 of 25.10.1971.

⁷ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977.

⁸ Case 33/77, Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.51, and Case 39/77, Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.47.

⁹ OJ 13 of 21.2.1962.

Case 98/77 — Mr Schaap, Amsterdam v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, Groothandel en Vrije Beroepen

2.3.61. In the course of proceedings concerning the calculation of an invalidity pension where a worker has been subject to the legislation of two or more Member States, the Centrale Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 1 August to give a preliminary ruling on the extent to which Articles 12(2) and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71¹ (social security) exclude the application of rules against the aggregation of benefits provided for by the national law on invalidity if the right to benefit has been acquired in application of the national legislation alone without the need to apply the Community regulations.²

Case 99/77 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.62. A former Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 1 August for the annulment of the implied decision of rejection by the Commission of two complaints made by the applicant seeking respectively the withdrawal of his probation report and the withdrawal of the decision to dismiss him.²

Case 100/77 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.63. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 August under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty to establish that Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under Directives 71/316, 71/317, 71/318,³ 71/347, 71/349,⁴ 71/354,⁵ 73/360, 73/362,⁶ 74/148⁷ and 74/331⁸ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measuring instruments.²

Case 101/77 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.64. A Commission official brought an action against the Commission on 2 August before the Court of Justice for the annulment of a decision

taken by the appointing authority rejecting his application in connection with a vacancy notice.²

Case 102/77 — (1) Firma Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. AG, Basel; (2) Hoffmann-La Roche Aktiengesellschaft, Grenzach-Wyhlen v Centrafarm Vertriebsgesellschaft pharmazeutischer Erzeugnisse mbH, Bentheim

2.3.65. Following Case 107/76⁹ in which the Karlsruhe Oberlandesgericht had asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on a number of questions concerning trade mark rights and in which the Court restricted itself to interpreting Article 177 of the EEC Treaty, the Freiburg Landgericht in turn referred the same questions to the Court of Justice on 2 August, namely, whether the fact that the proprietor of a trade mark right in two Member States relies on that right in order to prevent a parallel importer from buying his products in one State, altering the volume contained in individual packagings, and selling them in the other Member State under the same trade mark is compatible with Article 36 of the EEC Treaty or whether it is an abuse of a dominant position, contrary to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty, where the proprietor of the trade mark objects to the change in packaging in order to preserve the price difference between the two countries.²

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² OJ C 211 of 3.9.1977.

³ OJ L 202 of 6.9.1971.

⁴ OJ L 239 of 25.10.1971.

⁵ OJ L 243 of 29.10.1971.

⁶ OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

⁸ OJ L 189 of 12.7.1974.

⁹ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.67.

Case 103/77 — Royal Scholten-Honig (Holdings) Limited v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, London

2.3.66. A United Kingdom undertaking specializing in the manufacture of isoglucose disputed in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, the recovery by the United Kingdom authorities of production refunds on products intended for the manufacture of glucose with a high fructose content and the levy of a production levy on isoglucose pursuant to Regulations (EEC) Nos 1862/76,¹ 1110/77² and 1111/77,² on the ground that these measures discriminated between manufacturers in the sugar industry.

Before giving its judgment in this case, the High Court asked the Court of Justice on 8 August to give a preliminary ruling on the validity of the above Regulations.³

Case 104/77 — Firma W. Oehlschläger, Hilden, v Hauptzollamt Emmerich

2.3.67. The Bundesfinanzhof asked the Court of Justice on 22 August for a preliminary ruling on whether the product obtained by shredding used aluminium cables, most of whose insulation has been removed, should be classified under heading No 76.01 B or A of the Common Customs Tariff.⁴

Case 105-77 — Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam v Mrs J. Kersjes, widow Boerboom, Nijmegen

2.3.68. Following a number of references for preliminary ruling concerning the aggregation of social security benefits, the Central Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 29 August, to what extent, where a worker has been subject to the legislation of two or more States. Articles 12(2) and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71⁵ (social security) exclude the application of rules against the aggregation of benefits laid down by national law (in the case in question the Nether-

lands law concerning widows' and orphans' pensions) where the right to benefits has been acquired in application of this national law alone without the need to apply the Community regulations.⁴

Case 106/77 — Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v SpA Simmenthal

2.3.69. Following Case 35/76 (on the compatibility with Community law of health inspections carried out on imported animals and meat),⁶ the Pretore di Susa made a further reference to the Court of Justice on 29 August for a preliminary ruling.

This reference concerns the status to be attributed to national provisions adopted subsequent to a directly applicable Community rule which are contrary to that rule. Can the national court rule out directly the application of these provisions or do they remain in force until repealed by the legislator or declared to be unconstitutional by the appropriate legal body? In the latter situation the question arises whether the operation must be fully retrospective.⁴

Case 107/77 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.70. Following Case 7/77⁷ in which an applicant brought an action to annul the decision of the selection board for an internal competition refusing him admission as a candidate for such competition, the applicant instituted fresh proceedings on 31 August, identical to the original proceedings, with the sole difference that the subse-

¹ OJ L 206 of 31.7.1976.

² OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

³ OJ C 211 of 3.9.1977.

⁴ OJ C 231 of 28.9.1977.

⁵ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2452.

⁷ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.28.

quent proceedings were preceded by a complaint pursuant to Article 90 of the Staff Regulations.¹

Case 56/75 rev. — Commission official v Commission

2.3.71. In case 56/75,² the Court held that the Commission was liable for not having forwarded a summons issued to the applicant. The Court found however that the applicant had not established the existence of material damage and consequently dismissed the action.

Having subsequently been ordered by the Court of first instance of Brussels to pay certain expenses, the applicant submitted an application to the Court on 7 July for a revision of its judgment.

Judgments

Case 43/74 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.72. An official of the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 June 1974 to annul the Commission's implied decision of refusal to remove from the applicant's personal file certain notes which he considers to be defamatory and to return records of experiments carried out at Ispra. This action was accompanied by a claim for damages.³

In its judgment of 7 July,⁴ the Court dismissed the action.

Case 61/76 — Commission official v Commission

2.3.73. On 30 June 1976 a Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul the Commission's implied decision rejecting his complaint concerning his compulsory transfer from Petten to Ispra, the order prohibiting him from devoting more than 10% of his time to certain types of research and the failure to draw up reports.⁵

In its judgment of 14 July,⁶ the Court dismissed the action in so far as the first two complaints are concerned but awarded the applicant damages for the failure to draw up reports.

Case 89/76 — Commission v Kingdom of the Netherlands

2.3.74. On 17 September 1976 the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice for a ruling that in levying a charge for health inspections of vegetables and certain vegetable products intended for export to the other Member States, the Netherlands had failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty, in particular with regard to the prohibition on the levying of charges having an effect equivalent to customs duties contained in Articles 12 and 16.⁷

In its judgment of 12 July,⁸ the Court dismissed the Commission's action and pointed out in particular that the health inspection certificates, the issue of which gives rise to the disputed charge, comply with the International Plant Protection Convention of 6 December 1951 to which all Member States are parties.

Case 114/76 — Firma Bela-Mühle J. Bermann KG, Langförden, v Firma Grows-Farm GmbH & Co. KG, Langförden

Case 116/76 — Granaria B.V., Rotterdam, v (1) Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague; (2) Produktschap voor Margarine Vetten en Oliën, The Hague

¹ OJ C 231 of 28.9.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2440.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2434.

⁴ OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2436.

⁶ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2432.

⁸ OJ C 205 of 27.8.1977.

Joined Cases 119 and 120/77 — Ölmühle Hamburg Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg, v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof and others

2.3.75. A number of national courts made referrals in different contexts for a preliminary ruling¹ concerning the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 563/76 on the compulsory purchase of skimmed-milk powder held by intervention agencies for use in animal feedingstuffs.² In its judgment of 5 July³ the Court held that the Regulation was invalid.

It should be noted that this Regulation is the subject of several actions for damages,⁴ on which the Court has yet to give a ruling.

Case 123/76 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.76. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 21 December 1976⁵ to establish that Italy has failed to apply Directive 73/23/EEC on the harmonization of the laws of Member States relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits.⁶

In its judgment of 14 July,⁷ the Court held that this action was well founded.

Case 1/77 — Firma Robert Bosch GmbH, Gerlingen-Schillerhöhe, v Hauptzollamt Hildesheim

2.3.77. The Hamburg Finanzgericht requested the Court of Justice on 3 January 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 803/68⁸ on the valuation of goods for customs purposes, namely whether the normal price of goods also includes the value of the patent covering the manufacturing process.⁹

In its judgment of 14 July,⁷ the Court held that Article 3(1)(a) of the above Regulation must be interpreted as meaning that the normal price of goods includes the value of a patent covering a process where the process protected is inseparable from and constitutes the sole profitable use of the goods.

Case 2/77 — Hoffmann's Stärkefabriken AG, Bad Salzuflen v Hauptzollamt Bielefeld

2.3.78. The Münster Finanzgericht asked the Court of Justice on 4 January 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on the validity of Article 1 of Regulation (EEC) No 3113/74¹⁰ on production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors, the effect of which is that different refunds are granted according to whether the starch is manufactured from maize or from potatoes.¹¹

In its judgment of 12 July,³ the Court held that the provision in question is valid and explained that the difference between the treatment accorded to producers of potato starch and that reserved for producers of maize starch is justified on objective grounds, with the result that the temporary measure laid down in respect of the production refund on potatoes does not constitute a discrimination against producers of starch obtained from maize.

Case 6/77 — N.G.J. Schouten BV, Giessen v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

2.3.79. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 15(2) of Regulation No 120/67/EEC on the common organization of the market in cereals,¹²

¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, points 2435, 2437, 2440 and 2441.

² OJ L 67 of 15.3.1976.

³ OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

⁴ Cases 83/76, Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2469; 94/76, Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2437; 4/77, Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.25; 15/77, Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.35; 40/77, Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.48.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2443.

⁶ OJ L 77 of 26.3.1973.

⁷ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

⁸ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.22.

¹⁰ OJ L 322 of 12.12.1974.

¹¹ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.23.

¹² OJ 117 of 19.6.1967 and 200 of 19.8.1967.

especially as regards the adjustment of the agricultural levy in the event of the alteration of the threshold price for a variety of cereals.¹

In its judgment of 6 July,² the Court held that this provision must be interpreted as meaning that a variation of the threshold price in force during the month of importation into the Community results in an adjustment of the levy in force on the day on which the licence was applied for as increased by the amount of the premium.

Case 8/77 — Mrs C. Sagulo, née Avolio, G. Brenca and A. Bakhouché, Reutlingen

2.3.80. In the course of criminal proceedings, the Reutlingen Amtsgericht asked the Court of Justice on 18 January 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on a series of questions³ concerned chiefly with discovering to what extent Articles 48 *et seq.* and 7 of the EEC Treaty enable a Member State to impose on nationals of other Member States heavier penalties than on its own nationals for failing to renew their passport or residence permit on expiry.

In its judgment of 14 July,⁴ the Court replied in the negative to these questions.

Cases 9 and 10/77 — Bavaria Fluggesellschaft Schwabe & Co. KG, München-Riem, and others v European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol), Brussels

2.3.81. Following a judgment⁵ in which the Court of Justice excluded from the scope of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters a judgment delivered in a case between a public authority and a private person where the public authority acted in the exercise of public powers (fees owed to Eurocontrol for air safety services), the Bundesgerichtshof requested the Court of Justice, in two similar cases, to give a preliminary ruling on whether Articles 55 and 56 of the Convention are to be interpreted in such a way that

they enable judgments of a Belgian court to be recognized and enforced in Germany by virtue of the bilateral convention between those two countries of 30 June 1958.⁶

In its judgment of 14 July,⁴ the Court held that the first paragraph of Article 56 of the Convention in question does not prevent a bilateral convention such as that between Germany and Belgium referred to in the fifth subparagraph of Article 55, from continuing to have effect in relation to decisions which, although not covered by Article 1(2) of the Convention, are excluded from its scope of application.

Case 61/77 R — Commission v Ireland

2.3.82. In the context of proceedings under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty following the introduction by the Irish Government of unilateral measures for the conservation of fish stocks, the Commission requested the Court to order interim measures, i.e. to suspend the measures complained of.⁷

On 13 July⁴ the Court ordered that the application of these measures be suspended, as regards fishing vessels flying the flag of a Member State, pending final judgment, but authorized Ireland to adopt, with the consent of the Commission, any other measures necessary to protect fishing resources in the sea areas within its jurisdiction.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.27.

² OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

³ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.29.

⁴ OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

⁵ Case 29/76, Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2461.

⁶ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.30.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.52.

ECSC Consultative Committee

185th meeting

2.3.83. The situation of coal and steel firms in the general economic environment was the main theme of a wide-ranging debate that the ECSC Consultative Committee held at its 185th meeting on 11 and 12 July. Mr Gormley, the Committee Chairman, was in the chair. After the Commission President, Mr Jenkins, had analysed the main aspects of the situation—high levels of unemployment and inflation and low rate of industrial growth—Mr Vredeling and Mr Davignon each discussed the various aspects as they concern their own areas of responsibility.

Statement by President Jenkins

2.3.84. The statement by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, focused on what the Commission can do to try and coordinate Member States' economic policies and discharge the responsibilities assigned to it by the Treaties.

Mr Jenkins felt that the main feature of the present situation is that, owing to the poor growth rate of industrial production, unemployment everywhere has now remained at an unacceptable 5% for a year and a half.

In the fight against inflation, useful but precarious progress has been made and there is reason to hope that the Community as a whole will be approximately in current account balance in 1977. This was thanks to the efforts by the Member States and the two sides of industry to stabilize the situation. The rate of inflation is certainly still too high but our efforts against it are reaping some rewards. In all countries, to reduce unemployment means reboosting investment.

But the Community as a whole shares indivisibly the climate of political and economic circumstances that condition the recovery of investment.

High inflation is not only a social, political and economic ill in the countries that experience it, it also destroys the climate necessary to stimulate investment in Europe as a whole, including the countries where inflation is low.

To establish this climate, the first priority must be to maintain the progress already made in reducing inflation and improve further on this. We need to establish a common and enlightened approach to the relationship between inflation and unemployment, and this is where the Tripartite Conference, the Economic and Social Committee and the Consultative Committee must make a vital contribution.

Turning to the Community's own finances, President Jenkins felt that these should be directed towards the priority objectives of employment and structural improvement.

Energy policy and coal market problems

2.3.85. Mr Brunner highlighted the bright spots in the Community coal situation and particularly the growth in trade between the Member States. Nevertheless coal was not doing as well as it should and to remedy this the Commission had laid a package of proposals before the Council to extend the subsidies for coke, finance stocks, introduce automatic licences and boost coal consumption by electric power stations. Mr Brunner reminded the Committee that the Commission looked upon coal as a pillar of the Community's energy strategy and believed that an annual Community output of 250 million tonnes must be achieved with no suggestion of setting up barriers against imports, since protectionist measures inevitably provoked retaliation. Indeed, it now seemed possible to ensure greater transparency of the market.

Presenting a draft Resolution concerning the coal market, Sir Derek Ezra (UK, coal producers' group) approved the Community production target of 250 million tonnes. This assumed an effec-

tive Community policy, which was hard to achieve because of the constantly growing volume of imports. The Community had taken steps to curb excessive imports of steel products from non-member countries. Why should it not do the same for coal?

Speakers for the coal producers and the workers' representatives present by and large supported Mr Ezra's resolution. They laid special emphasis on the need to keep up Community coal production and to ensure long-term security of energy supplies.

In the Resolution, which was adopted unanimously with one abstention,¹ the Consultative Committee notes that the situation in the coal industry continues to deteriorate, stresses that in the present economic situation it is particularly important for the coal industry to be able to preserve its level of employment and activity, and considers that this situation requires urgent action without which, far from maintaining its production capacity at the level required for 1985 (some 250 million tce per year), the coal industry might be forced to review its plans to maintain capacity at that level.

The Committee regrets that the Council has not taken any decisions on the Commission proposals to achieve the realization of the objective set to the coal industry in the medium-term guidelines for coal and approved by the Council in December 1974 and February 1975.

The Committee confirms its support for the Commission's proposals relating to:

- financial aid for cyclical stocks of coal, coke and patent fuel,
- measures to promote the use of coal for the production of electricity with priority for Community coal,
- the prolongation to 1985 and modification of the decision concerning aid for coking coal and coke,
- the establishment of an improved information system concerning imports from third countries.

It considers that all possible measures should be put in hand to stabilize disposals of Community coal taking into account both the different problems by type of coal and the legitimate interests of consumers so as to enable Community coal production and demand to be more effectively balanced.

To this end the Committee urges the Commission to take all action within its powers—as it has done for the steel market—to give a fresh impetus to the implementation of an energy and coal policy which will enable the coal industry to achieve the objectives that have been set for it.

Steel industry

2.3.86. Commenting on the anti-crisis plan for steel, Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, recalled the main points of the measures taken and observed that Community producers had themselves limited their deliveries to a satisfactory degree. On the other hand, the manner in which the minimum prices for concrete reinforcing bars were being applied was still a cause of much concern. The Commission was determined to do what needed to be done to ensure that the measures were applied in full.

The Commission also raised the guidance prices in varying proportions for all products except wire rod.

The object of the reorganization programme put in hand by the Commission is to restore order in the steel industry so as to make it competitive and, in this way, maintain employment. The programme should fit in with the general objectives for 1980-1985-1990, which will be defined by the end of 1977. This reorganization will not be successful unless it is geared to objectives which are set and attained jointly. These objectives must take account of economic needs but also allow for regional and social conditions. Europe needs steel capacity: that is a political consideration.

¹ OJ C 202 of 24.8.1977.

Restructuration is wedded to conversion, for the social issues are part and parcel of the overall programme, being one of its vital components. Mr Davignon pointed out that though imports might make restructuration more difficult, any tendency for the Community to isolate the Community market was unthinkable. The aim is to secure worldwide solidarity to overcome a world crisis, the Community having to bear its share of the burden in putting things right.

2.3.87. Mr Vredeling,¹ Vice-President of the Commission, spoke of the social aspect of the steel industry's problems. He stated that, under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, a number of measures had already been taken to help workers who had lost or were liable to lose their jobs: contributions to the cost of conversion—retraining—or restructuration, in either the steel or other industries, which was getting more and more difficult; assistance with removal expenses; tideover allowances for a provisional period in the event of unemployment or, by means of a broad interpretation of Article 57, assistance towards early retirement. Concerning early retirement, Mr Vredeling stressed that it should be applied only with the agreement of those concerned. He went on to emphasize that a systematic policy of early retirement was only a stop-gap solution.

2.3.88. During the debate the measures the Commission has taken were given a very warm welcome by the steel producers, steel workers and the users. The steel producers said that the crisis plan had their full backing. The steel workers dwelt on the social problems and in particular the need to solve the unemployment problem.

2.3.89. The Committee approved the Commission's plans for granting interest rebates on loans under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

186th meeting

2.3.90. The Consultative Committee held its first meeting for 1977/78 in Luxembourg on

12 July, with Mr Eberhard Jung, the eldest member, in the chair. The Committee elected the Bureau for 1977/78 as follows:

Chairman: Mr Raymond Ackermann (Luxembourg, coal users),

Vice-Chairmen: Mr Joseph Gormley (United Kingdom, coal workers), Mr Alberto Capanna (Italy, steel producers).

Members:

Mr Eberhard Jung (Germany, steel users),
Mr Servatius Wijnands (Netherlands, steel users)
Mr Henri Rigaud (France, coal workers),
Mr Steffen Møller (Denmark, steel workers),
Mr Marcel Peeters (Belgium, coal producers),
Mr Patrick Mortimer (Ireland, steel producers).

The Committee also appointed the members and chairmen of its four standing sub-committees (general objectives, markets and prices, labour problems and research projects).

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.91. The European Investment Bank has launched a Flux 500 million bond issue on the Luxembourg capital market.

The issue was underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks.

The bonds bear interest at a nominal rate of 8% payable yearly and have a maximum duration of ten years.

They were offered to the public at an issue price of 99%, the yield thus being 8.15%.

The bonds will be quoted on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

¹ Points 2.3.109 to 2.3.111.

2.3.92. The Bank has also floated a DM 150 million bond issue on the international capital market. The issue is for twelve years and was underwritten by an international banking syndicate.

The bonds carry a nominal interest rate of 6%, payable annually. They were offered to the public at an issue price of 99%, the yield being 6.15%.

The issue will be listed on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges.

Loans

Denmark

2.3.93. The Bank has granted a global loan equivalent to Dkr 6 million (about 875 000 EUA) to the Danish credit institution, Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Håndværk A/S; the term is 10 years, the interest rate 9.9%.

The funds will be on-lent, with the EIB's agreement in each case, to help to finance small- and medium-scale industrial ventures in less developed areas of the country.

Italy

2.3.94. The Bank has provided a loan of Lit 18 000 million (17.93 million EUA) to help finance development of three natural gas fields in the northern Adriatic.

The gas fields—named Anemone, Azalea and Antonella-Antonio—are situated about 20 km off the coast near Rimini. The loan for 12 years at an interest rate of 10.1%, has been granted to AGIP (part of the ENI—Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi group), major stakeholder in two consortia which hold the production licences.

The EIB's loan will cover almost half of the investments in the project (Lit 38 000 million) which fall to AGIP.

Development of the three fields, apart from purely economic justifications, will help to improve the security of energy supplies in a member country of the Community which is heavily dependent upon hydrocarbon imports.

2.3.95. A second loan, equivalent to Lit 14 000 million (13.93 million EUA), for 15 years at an interest rate of 8.75%, has been granted to IRI—Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, which will pass on the funds to Autostrade—Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade SpA.

The project is concerned principally with the doubling of two access roads from Naples to the Rome-Naples motorway, their cross-connection and links with the main road around the city.

Costing about Lit 36 000 million, the works will both speed the flow of long distance through-traffic and improve access to the city's port and industrial zones, thus directly assisting the economic development of the area.

United Kingdom

2.3.96. The Bank has granted a loan equivalent to £ 6.9 million (10.5 million EUA) to the British Steel Corporation (BSC) to help to finance the construction of a benzole refinery at Port Clarence on Teesside, N.E. England, by its subsidiary British Steel Corporation (Chemicals) Ltd. The loan is for 12 years at an interest rate of 8.5%.

Benzole, a by-product occurring during the production of coke from coking coal, is refined to make benzene, a 'building block' chemical used in the manufacture of plastics and other materials.

The new plant has become necessary to process increased quantities of benzole which will arise from higher coke production during the 1980s to fuel BSCs planned growth in steel output.

It will have a capacity of 125 000 tonnes of crude benzole per year and will use the modern, non-polluting Litol process.

The project helps to strengthen the chemical and petrochemical complex centred on Seal Sands on the north bank of the Tees, which provides welcome employment to compensate for a decline in certain industries which have been traditional to the region, including coalmining and shipbuilding.

2.3.97. A loan equivalent to £4.1 million (6.2 million EUA) has been provided to help meet the cost of improving electricity supplies in the North West and North of Scotland.

The loan has been granted to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board for a term of 15 years at an interest rate of 8.95%.

The project, which is estimated to cost about £ 10 million, concerns:

- the reinforcement of the existing transmission system on and between the Isle of Skye and the neighbouring mainland area around the Kyle of Lochalsh;
- the introduction of the first mains electricity supply to the Orkney Islands of Hoy, Flotta and Graemsay, including additional generating capacity on Flotta.

Skye and the Orkneys, among the most remote parts of the Community, suffer from similar economic and social problems.

The NSHEB scheme will help to guarantee adequate electricity supplies to meet any development of economic activity, of the tourist industry in particular.

Financial support for the development of a North Sea gas field

2.3.98. A total of US \$ 50 million (44.1 million u.a.) is being lent by the Bank to support devel-

opment of the Frigg gas field which straddles the boundary between the British and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea.

The funds have been made available in the form of two loans:

— US \$40 million, provided for 10 years at 8 $\frac{7}{8}$ %, to Elf Oil Exploration and Production (UK) Ltd and Aquitaine Oil (UK) Ltd which together possess a two-thirds stake in the British production consortium;

— US \$ 10 million, provided for 6 years at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, to Elf Aquitaine Norge A/S, the largest shareholder (over 41%) in the Norwegian production consortium.

The three companies are owned by the French group Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine SA.

All the gas from the Frigg field will be purchased by the British Gas Corporation. The recoverable reserves are estimated at around 208 000 million cubic metres, equivalent to more than five times the entire United Kingdom natural gas consumption last year.

The field is expected to have a life of about 15 years. During this time it will make an important contribution to ensuring greater diversification and security of the Community's energy supplies.

In July 1974 the EIB provided a loan of £ 10.4 million for production installations in the British part of the field.

The new loans will go towards investments in the Norwegian sector, including a drilling platform and processing platform (comprising compressors to extract supplies once natural pressure is no longer sufficient to force up the gas).

Because this second Frigg project is situated outside the Community, the Board of Governors had to give special authorization for the Bank's involvement, under powers contained in Article 18 of the Statute.

Kenya

2.3.99. The European Investment Bank is providing 6.89 million EUA to help to finance a chemical industry project in Kenya.

The funds consist of a loan of 5.88 million EUA (equivalent to about 55 million Kenyan Shillings) to the Kenya Furfural Company Ltd, whose main shareholders are the Kenya Government and Kenyan Development Banks, and a contribution of 10 million Kenyan Shillings (about 1.1 million EUA) to the company's share capital.

The loan is for 11 years at an interest rate of 5.15% after allowing for a 3% interest subsidy from the resources of the European Development Fund. The contribution to capital is drawn from a sum of 95 million EUA set aside under the Lomé Convention for various forms of risk capital operations, to be handled by the Bank as agent of the Community.

Furfural is a chemical used in the manufacture of certain lubricating oils and a derivative, furfuryl alcohol, is used by the foundry industry in the production of cores and moulds for precision castings.

A new plant to be built at Eldoret in Western Kenya will produce these chemicals—and also two by-products, acetic acid and formic acid—using, as raw material, maize cobs, hitherto usually discarded as worthless. The venture will be managed by Lewis and Peat Chemicals Limited of London.

The plant has been designed on a 'no waste' principle: part of the residue will be used to fire the boilers, the remainder being available for use as bulk filler in animal feeds.

The project will yield substantial foreign exchange earnings, as all production will be exported, and about 300 new jobs should be created.

Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget for 1978

2.3.100. The Council began its discussions on the drawing up of the draft budget for 1978 at its meeting on 20 July. A number of general questions raised in the preparation of the preliminary draft presented by the Commission were examined first in anticipation of their discussion with a delegation from Parliament.

Under the procedure of concertation between Parliament and the Council, a meeting was held with the Parliament delegation which consisted of Mr Scott-Hopkins (Vice-President of Parliament), Mr Lange (Chairman of the Committee on Budgets), Mr Aigner (Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Budgets), Mr Shaw (rapporteur on the draft budget for 1978), and Lord Bruce of Donington, Mr Meintz, Mr Radoux and Mr Spinelli (members of the Committee on Budgets).

This meeting provided the delegation with an opportunity to make known to the Council Parliament's initial thoughts on the preliminary draft budget for 1978 and to discuss certain related matters which had also been broached by the Council at the beginning of its meeting, in particular the question of drawing up the draft budget in EUA.

The Council had drawn up the draft 1978 budget in EUA pending discussions on the question of a common interpretation of Article 131 of the Act of Accession, undertaking to resolve this question as soon as possible (in any case by 31 October).

If no solution were found the budget could not be adopted in EUA.

The Parliament delegation reminded the Council of Parliament's political view of the major financial guidelines for 1978.

The Council then studied, point by point, the matters still outstanding from the preparatory work carried out by the Permanent Representatives' Committee. The draft general budget of the Community for 1978¹ was drawn up at the end of the meeting.

This draft budget amounts to 11 318 million EUA in appropriations for payment (an increase of 17.87% over 1977) an 11 621 million EUA in appropriations for commitment (an increase of 12.86%). It should be pointed out that the increase in appropriations for commitment in the draft budget for 1978 over the 1977 budget is due solely to the rise in compulsory expenditure. The appropriations for commitment corresponding to non-compulsory expenditure are 0.19% down on 1977 (1 744 million as against 1 741 million EUA compared with 2 467 million proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft).

The fields where the Council's cuts are most strongly felt are energy, scientific research, industry, the Regional Fund and financial cooperation with the developing countries.

However, for all the institutions the appropriations for payments for non-compulsory expenditure have risen from 1 404 million to 1 819 million EUA. This represents a 29.59% increase over 1977 but a reduction compared with the 2 339 million EUA proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft budget.

2.3.101. At the end of the meeting, Mr Tugendhat, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for the budget, said that he was 'very depressed' by the results. He pointed to the contradiction between, on the one hand, the declarations of principle on the part of the European Council calling for more forceful Community action to reduce the disparities between the Member States and develop common policies, and on the other, the decisions actually taken. He also

made the point that the cuts in or deletions of appropriations made by the Council affected not only the programmes on which the Council had not yet had an opportunity to pronounce, but were also detrimental to worthwhile projects already being carried out; these included the hydrocarbon technological development projects, uranium prospecting and aid to the non-associated developing countries.

First supplementary and amending budget for 1977

2.3.102. The Commission forwarded the preliminary draft first supplementary and amending budget for 1977 to the Budgetary Authority on 1 April.² It gave notice at the time that it might have to alter some of its requests. These adjustments were put by the Commission to the budgetary authority on 18 May in the Letter of Amendment to the preliminary draft in question.

The Council drew up the draft first supplementary and amending budget of the European Communities for 1977 at its meeting on 21 June on the basis of the preliminary draft budget and the Letter of Amendment.

At that stage the section relating to research appropriations was separated from the draft budget, it being agreed that the Commission's requirements in this area should be covered, where necessary, by other measures pending a decision on this section of the budget.³

The draft was forwarded to Parliament which adopted the supplementary and amending budget⁴ at its sitting on 7 July.⁵

These supplementary appropriations amount to 786 967 339 u.a. in addition to those authorized in the general budget for 1977.

¹ Table 8.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.92.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.3.86.

⁴ OJ L 233 of 12.9.1977.

⁵ Point 2.3.8.

Table 8 — Expenditure — Trend by sector

| Sector | 1977 ¹ | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| | u.a. | | EUA | | |
| | Appropriations for commitment | Appropriations for payment | Appropriations for commitment | % | Appropriations for payment |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | |
| COMMISSION | | | | | |
| <i>Intervention appropriations</i> | | | | | |
| Agriculture | 7 463 103 500 | 7 295 903 500 | 7 455 703 600 | 72.41 | 7 288 503 600 |
| Social | 636 587 000 | 189 597 000 | 524 142 500 | 5.09 | 158 352 500 |
| Regional | 500 000 000 | 400 000 000 | 398 300 000 | 3.87 | 318 600 000 |
| Research, energy, industry — transport | 320 240 197 | 236 603 188 | 304 693 900 | 2.96 | 223 087 700 |
| Development cooperation | 269 880 100 | 269 880 100 | 308 026 000 | 2.99 | 308 026 000 |
| Miscellaneous | Token entry | Token entry | Token entry | — | Token entry |
| | 9 189 810 797 | 8 391 983 788 | 8 990 866 000 | 87.32 | 8 296 569 800 |
| <i>Administrative appropriations</i> | | | | | |
| Staff | 284 107 500 | 284 107 500 | 343 939 900 | 3.34 | 343 939 900 |
| Administrative expenditure | 83 181 240 | 83 181 240 | 98 010 400 | 0.95 | 98 010 400 |
| Information | 8 090 000 | 8 090 000 | 8 130 000 | 0.08 | 8 130 000 |
| Aid and subsidies | 31 976 100 | 31 976 100 | 35 729 700 | 0.35 | 35 729 700 |
| | 407 354 840 | 407 354 840 | 485 810 000 | 4.72 | 485 810 000 |
| <i>Contingency reserve</i> | 3 985 000 | 3 985 000 | 3 985 000 | 0.04 | 3 985 000 |
| <i>Reimbursements to Member States</i> | 629 784 164 | 629 784 164 | 629 784 164 | 6.12 | 629 784 164 |
| Commission total | 10 230 934 801 | 9 433 107 792 | 10 110 445 164 | 98.19 | 9 416 148 964 |
| OTHER INSTITUTIONS² | 153 886 416 | 153 886 416 | 186 295 000 | 1.81 | 186 295 000 |
| Grand total | 10 384 821 217 | 9 586 994 208 | 10 296 740 164 | 100.— | 9 602 443 964 |

¹ Incorporating the draft of the first supplementary budget.² Administrative appropriations only.

Table 9 — *Effects of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1977*

| | Initial budget for 1977 | Change made by first supplementary and amending budget for 1977 | New totals |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| I. European Parliament | 65 742 497 | + 2 423 763 | 68 166 260 |
| II. Council | 70 213 682 | + 2 301 864 | 72 515 546 |
| III. Commission | 8 651 927 540 | + 781 180 252 | 9 433 107 792 |
| IV. Court of Justice | 12 143 150 | + 561 460 | 12 704 610 |
| V. Court of Auditors | | + 500 000 | 500 000 |
| Total | 8 800 026 869 | + 786 967 339 | 9 586 994 208 |

Discharge for the financial year 1975

2.3.103. At its 7 July¹ sitting, Parliament gave the Commission a discharge in respect of the execution of the budget for the financial year 1975.² In its Opinion concerning the discharge on the activities of the European Development Funds, Parliament asked the Council to give the Commission a discharge in respect of the management of the first, second and third Funds for the financial years 1975.

Financial Regulations

2.3.104. On 11 August the Commission sent to the Council proposed amendments to three proposals for regulations still being studied by the Council:

- (i) a proposal for a regulation amending Regulation No 2/71 implementing the Decision of 21 April 1970;³
- (ii) a proposal for a regulation introducing VAT as a new own resource following the adoption of the Sixth Directive;⁴
- (iii) a proposal for a regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973.⁵

These three proposed amendments were forwarded as a package because they all affect the methods of financing the budget and follow from

the new system which will operate from 1 January next year. This will be marked by:

- (i) the end of the system of relative shares in the financing of the budget, although the limits put on the costs to be borne by the three new Member States will continue for a further two years pursuant to Article 131 of the Act of Accession;
- (ii) the introduction of VAT to finance that part of the budget not covered by customs duties, agricultural levies and miscellaneous revenue (for 1978 at least however, this part may be financed by a combination of VAT-based own resources and contributions calculated on the basis of GNP);
- (iii) the need to remove any imbalance which may exist between Member States in 1978 as a result of the application of the provisions of the initial proposal for a VAT financial regulation;
- (iv) the need to find a solution to the problem of available cash funds caused by the winding-up of the relative share system and the introduction of financial autonomy for a budget financed solely from own resources.

¹ Point 2.3.10.

² OJ L 229 of 7.9.1977.

³ Bull. EC 6-1976, point 2480.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.80.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.95.

| | 1978 (Draft budget, first reading) | | | | Change | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| | EUA | | | | Appropriations for commitment | col. 5 col. 3 | Appropriations for commitment | col. 6 col. 4 |
| | Appropriations for commitment | % | Appropriations for payment | % | Amount | % | Amount | % |
| | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | |
| 0 | 8 625 162 600 | 74.22 | 8 575 162 600 | 75.76 | +1 169 459 000 | +15.69 | +1 286 659 000 | + 17.65 |
| 5 | 572 938 000 | 4.93 | 413 702 000 | 3.66 | + 48 795 500 | + 9.31 | + 255 349 500 | +161.25 |
| 2 | 398 000 000 | 3.42 | 390 000 000 | 3.45 | - 300 000 | - 0.07 | + 71 400 000 | + 22.41 |
| 2 | 209 873 395 | 1.81 | 244 467 003 | 2.16 | - 94 820 505 | -31.12 | + 21 379 303 | + 9.58 |
| 1 | 420 336 000 | 3.62 | 300 332 000 | 2.65 | + 112 310 000 | +36.46 | - 7 694 000 | - 2.50 |
| | Token entry | — | Token entry | — | — | — | — | — |
| 0 | 10 226 309 995 | 88.00 | 9 923 663 603 | 87.67 | +1 235 443 995 | +13.74 | +1 627 093 803 | + 19.61 |
| 8 | 384 876 800 | 3.31 | 384 876 800 | 3.40 | + 40 936 900 | +11.90 | + 40 936 900 | + 11.90 |
| 2 | 105 580 200 | 0.91 | 105 580 200 | 0.93 | + 7 569 800 | + 7.72 | + 7 569 800 | + 7.72 |
| 8 | 9 018 000 | 0.08 | 9 018 000 | 0.08 | + 888 000 | +10.92 | + 888 000 | + 10.92 |
| 7 | 41 558 100 | 0.36 | 41 558 100 | 0.37 | + 5 828 400 | +16.31 | + 5 828 400 | + 16.31 |
| 5 | 541 033 100 | 4.66 | 541 033 100 | 4.78 | + 55 223 100 | +11.37 | + 55 223 100 | + 11.37 |
| 4 | 5 000 000 | 0.04 | 5 000 000 | 0.04 | + 1 015 000 | +25.47 | + 1 015 000 | + 25.47 |
| 5 | 649 260 000 | 5.59 | 649 260 000 | 5.74 | + 19 475 836 | + 3.09 | + 19 475 836 | + 3.09 |
| 5 | 11 421 603 095 | 98.28 | 11 118 956 703 | 98.24 | +1 311 157 931 | +12.97 | +1 702 807 739 | + 18.08 |
| 4 | 199 759 747 | 1.72 | 199 759 747 | 1.76 | + 13 464 747 | + 7.23 | + 13 464 747 | + 7.23 |
| | 11 621 362 842 | 100.— | 11 318 716 450 | 100.— | +1 324 622 670 | +12.86 | +1 716 272 486 | + 17.87 |

Regulation No 2/71

2.3.105. On 2 June 1976 the Commission sent the Council and Parliament a proposal for an amendment to Regulation No 2/71 covering the full application of the system of own resources and the new European unit of account as from 1 January 1978. Parliament decided to wait until the Council had adopted the Sixth Directive on VAT before giving its opinion.

As the Council has not yet finished examining the Commission's proposal and as the Sixth Directive has meanwhile been adopted, the Commission has taken the opportunity of amending its original proposal, partly in order to find a solution to the temporary cash-flow difficulties which will occur at the beginning of 1978.

To this end, the proposal for a regulation provides for a system consisting of a cash revenue budget, the payment of VAT in twelfths and facilities for cash advances. The proposal also amends the provisions on the application of Article 131 of the Act of Accession concerning the financial contributions of the new Member States.

VAT financial regulation

2.3.106. The draft regulation introducing VAT as a component of own resources provides that VAT resources established in a given financial year are credited to that year, as are the original own resources. This would mean however that during the first financial year (1978), part of the VAT for that year would be credited to the following year because of the time-lag in returning tax declarations (the establishment of these resources is largely a case of the national authorities receiving a declaration on which the taxpayer shows his incomings and outgoings for a previous period). There could therefore be considerable differences in the shares paid over, as between the various Member States.

In order to iron out these differences, the Commission has proposed that each month (from January to December) each Member State pay a twelfth of the amount obtained by applying the Community VAT rate to the estimated assessment base. The actual amount of own resources from VAT for the first financial year would be established during the following year and the accounts for the second year would be adjusted.

Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973

2.3.107. The amendments to be made to the Financial Regulation have been harmonized with the provisions laid down in the two regulations above. They are basically designed to replace the provisions which prescribe the entering of revenue from a financial year on the basis of entitlements established on 31 December by a system of entering revenue on the basis of amounts collected during the year (cash budget). Consequently own resources collected in 1978 but relating to 1977 would be credited to 1978.

Other amendments refer to the application of the European unit of account to the budget of the Communities as from 1 January 1978.

ECSC financial operations**ECSC levy**

2.3.108. On 22 July, having consulted the Council, the Commission decided to alter the due date of the ECSC levy. Starting with July 1977 production, levy payments are due on the 25th of the second month following the month of production. By this amendment, the Commission makes allowance for the fact that the average period between the manufacture of products on which levies are to be paid and the receipt of the resultant revenue is two months.

Industrial loans at a reduced rate

2.3.109. On 13 July, having consulted the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission decided as part of its steel policy to grant loans at a reduced rate of interest under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty. These measures are designed to increase the financial resources available to the European steel industry to carry out indispensable reorganization work. The interest subsidy will be granted for investments which come within the general objectives laid down for the steel sector (Article 54) and for investments which create new jobs in areas affected by a decline in coal and steel industry activities (Article 56). These measures have already been announced in the Official Journal.

Interest rebates for investment projects in line with the general objectives laid down for the steel sector¹

2.3.110. In assessing the contribution which an investment makes to the attainment of the objectives of restructuring the Community steel industry and making it more competitive, the Commission will take account of all the circumstances and factors surrounding and characterizing the operation, including any or all of the following:

- (a) the scale of the modernization and/or restructuring effects of the investment; this may be reflected in:
 - (i) the closure of one or more production stages, and
 - (ii) an appreciable reduction in the number of production units operating at any one of these stages;
- (b) the location of the investment in an area where the level of economic activity and employment may be affected to an appreciable extent by the steel crisis;
- (c) efforts undertaken and pursued at the same time by the company, or the group to which it

belongs, with the aim of introducing new activities likely to facilitate the re-employment of workers made—or soon to be made—redundant;

- (d) the implementation of joint investments by a number of companies, with similar investments possibly being staggered in time.

Interest rebates on ECSC reconversion loans²

2.3.111. Article 56 loans and interest rebates can be granted for investment projects creating new activities both in the ECSC industries (internal reconversion) and in other sectors (external reconversion).

The maximum amount of a rebated loan is 20 000 EUA per job created in new activities, and it may not exceed 40% of fixed investment. The interest rebate remains at 3 percentage points for the first five years of the loan and will be expressed in EUA. In recruiting the companies must give priority to ex-ECSC workers.

Direct loans

To avoid overlapping between interest rebates on loans granted under Article 54 and under Article 56, however, the Commission has decided to regard as internal reconversion those projects significantly altering the activity of the plant, enabling it to make different products.

Global loans

Besides direct loans, global loans may also be granted. This enables loans to be made to medium-sized firms via an intermediary financial body at regional or national level.

¹ OJ C 174 of 22.7.1977.

² OJ C 178 of 27.7.1977.

Unless the Commission approves beforehand, those qualifying for global loans will be firms which employ less than 500 people, whose net fixed assets are less than 30 million EUA and in which larger companies, other than institutes responsible for assisting regional development by promoting industrial ventures, hold no more than a third of the share capital.

The maximum subsidiary loan amounts to 20 000 EUA per job created, unless this sum exceeds 40% of the fixed investments.

Non-industrial loans

Lastly, the ECSC may grant conversion loans for non-industrial projects.

These loans may be granted for service activities which help to diversify regional activity which have been too heavily dependent on the ECSC industries.

ECSC aid may be awarded to establish industrial development sites which use prefabricated industrial units, provide plants in which redundant workers can be re-employed and entail the redevelopment of sites previously occupied by ECSC industries. Such investments must however be closely tied up with the creation of new activities.

Loans raised

2.3.112. In July and August, the Commission carried out the following loan operations:

- (a) A FF 60 million private placement. This loan is for five years and carries an annual interest rate of 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ %.
- (b) A \$ 20 million private placement. The term of the loan is about five and a half years and the annual interest rate 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ %.
- (c) A FF 300 million bond issue. This loan was underwritten by a syndicate of French banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 11%, payable annu-

ally, and run for twelve years. The loan was offered to the public at par. The bonds will be listed on the Paris stock exchange.

(d) A \$ 25 million private placement. The bonds carry a coupon of 8% payable annually, and the loan is for nine years. The loan was offered at par. The bonds have been admitted to official quotation on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

(e) Various private placements in Swiss francs (20 million) and German marks (48 million). The rates on these loans range between 5.25% and 6% and the terms are from 2 to 12 years.

(f) A \$ 42 million private placement. This is a fifteen-year loan with an annual interest rate of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ %.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.113. During July and August the Commission granted a total of 116.1 million EUA in loans under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty.

The amounts for the three different categories of loans are as follows:

Industrial loans

A total of 100.3 million EUA was allocated to ten undertakings to finance the following programmes:

Steel industry

Increasing coke oven capacity:

British Steel Corporation, London (Port Talbot works);

Société Lorraine de laminage continu SOLLAC, Paris (Sérémanche works).

[]

Rationalization of pig iron and steel production:
British Steel Corporation, London (Ravenscraig works);

Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz SA Cockerill, Seraing (Haumont works, France);

Dalmine SpA, Milan (Dalmine works);

Italsider SpA, Genoa (Genova-Cornigliano and Genova-Campi works);

Acciaierie di Piombino SpA, Piombino (Livorno);
Société nouvelles des aciéries de Pompey, Neuilly-sur-Seine;

Société lorraine de laminage continu SOLLAC, Paris (Sérémaange works).

Rationalization of the production of flats:

Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz SA Cockerill, Seraing (Réhon works, France).

Research centre:

Institut de recherches de la sidérurgie française IRSID, Saint Germain-en-Laye (Saint Germain-en-Laye Laboratory, Maizières-les-Metz testing centre).

Rebuilding of steelworks affected by the Friuli earthquake:

Ferriere Nord SpA, Rivoli di Osoppo (Udine);
FE.R.I.O, Udine (Rivoli di Osoppo works).

Conversions loans

A total of 15.4 million EUA was granted to the following undertakings:

France

Rhône-Alpes:

L'Unité hermétique SA, La Verpillière (La Mure Industrial estate, Saint-Honoré).

[]

Lorraine:

SAVIEM, Suresnes (Batilly works, Meurthe-et-Moselle).

Nord/Pas-de-Calais:

Sommer Allibert SA, Grenoble (Auchel works, Pas-de-Calais).

Loans for the construction of low-cost housing

Loans for the construction and fitting out of low-cost housing amounted to 0.4 million EUA.

Loan decisions

2.3.114. In July and August, the Commission also took a number of decisions on the granting of loans under Article 54; these decisions covered a total of 39.6 million EUA, and related to the following undertakings:

Steel industry

Rationalization of pig iron and steel production:
Acciaieria e ferriera del Caleotto SpA, Lecco/Como;

Société métallurgique de Normandie, Paris (Mondeville works, Calvados);

SA Sidérurgie maritime SIDMAR, Ghent.

Enlargement of steelworks at coastal sites:

Det Danske Staalvalsevaerk AS, Frederiksvaerk;
Italsider SpA, Genoa (Tarente works).



PART THREE

DOCUMENTATION

1. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in Official Journal

3.1.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs published in the Official Journal during the month under review but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 7/8-1976

Point 2206

Grants from the European Regional Development Fund for the second half of 1976 (third and fourth allocations 1976).
OJ C 166 of 13.7.1977.

Bull. EC 12-1976

Point 2207

Grants from the European Regional Development Fund for the second half of 1976 (third and fourth allocations 1976).
OJ C 166 of 13.7.1977.

Bull. EC 5-1977

Point 2.1.45

Proposal for a Council Directive on consumer protection in the marking and display of the prices of foodstuffs.
OJ C 167 of 14.7.1977.

Point 2.3.61

Judgment of the Court of 25 May 1977 in Case 77/76 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Pretura di Abbiategrosso): Cucchi Brothers undertaking v Avez SpA.

Judgment of the Court of 25 May 1977 in Case 105/76 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Pretura di Reco): Interzuccheri SpA v Rezzano e Cavassa.
OJ C 158 of 6.7.1977.

Bull. EC 6-1977

Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6

Draft Council resolution on the guidelines for the common policy in the field of science and technology.

Draft Council Decision on the promotion of industrial research projects.

Proposal for a Council Decision on a research programme on forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology.

OJ C 187 of 5.8.1977.

Point 2.1.10

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to rear fog lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers.

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to reversing lamps for motor vehicles and their trailers.

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to parking lamps for motor vehicles.

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety belts and restraint systems of motor vehicles.

OJ L 220 of 29.8.1977.

Point 2.1.11

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

Council Directive of 28 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the measures to be taken against the emission of pollutants from diesel engines for use in wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

OJ L 220 of 29.8.1977.

Point 2.1.12

Commission Directive of 22 June 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of sampling and analysis for fertilizers.

OJ L 213 of 22.8.1977.

Point 2.3.48

Case 72/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the First Chamber of the Tariefcommissie in Amsterdam dated 2 May 1977 in the case of the Director of the Universiteitskliniek voor Hart- en Vaatchirurgie van het Academisch Ziekenhuis Utrecht v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen te Utrecht.
OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

Point 2.3.49

Case 73/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Hoge Raad der Nederlanden dated 10 June 1977 in the case of Theodorus Engelbertus Sanders, residing in Arnhem v Ronald van der Putte, residing in Noordwijkerhout.
OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

Point 2.3.50

Case 74/77: Action brought on 29 June 1977 by Magdalena Allgayer against the European Parliament.
OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

Point 2.3.51

Case 75/77: Action brought on 29 June 1977 by Emma Mollet against the Commission of the European Communities.
OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

Point 2.3.52

Case 76/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by judgment of the Tribunal Correctionnel, Charleroi (7th Chamber), on 13 June 1977, in the case of Auditeur du Travail, Charleroi, v 1. Bernard Dufour; 2. S.A. Creyf's Interim; 3. S.A. Creyf's Industrial.
OJ C 190 of 10.8.1977.

Point 2.3.53

Judgment of the Court of 14 June 1977 in Case 73/76: Mario Costacurta v Commission of the European Communities.
OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

Point 2.3.57

Judgment of the Court of 28 June 1977 in Case 118/76 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Finanzgericht

Berlin): Balkan-Import-Export GmbH v Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof.
OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

Point 2.3.59

Judgment of the Court of 28 June 1977 in Case 11/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal Administratif, Paris): Richard Hugh Patrick v Minister for Cultural Affairs.
OJ C 185 of 3.8.1977.

Point 2.3.61

Opinion on the economic situation in the Community.
OJ C 172 of 20.7.1977.

Point 2.3.62

Opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community.
OJ C 172 of 20.7.1977.

Point 2.3.64

Opinion on agricultural incomes in the Community.
OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Point 2.3.65

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation concerning Community aid for financing cyclical stocks of hard coal, coke and patent fuel.
OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Point 2.3.66

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive to protect the consumer in respect of contracts which have been negotiated away from business premises.
OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Point 2.3.67

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1976 harvest.
OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Additional references in Official Journal

Point 2.3.68

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the necessary measures to achieve comparability between the accounting systems and annual accounts of railway undertakings.

OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Point 2.3.69

Opinion on the proposal for a Directive concerning the progressive implementation of the principle of equality of treatment for men and women in matters of social security.

OJ C 180 of 28.7.1977.

Public opinion in the Community in spring 1977

3.2.1. If everything goes according to plan, 'Europeans' will go to the polls in less than twelve months' time to choose their own representatives to the European Parliament. This spring's Eurobarometer¹ was produced with these first-ever European elections in mind. In addition to the standard questions, which date back to 1973 and provide a valuable means of monitoring changes in public opinion throughout the Community, a special set of questions asked for the first time elicited information which gives the authorities, the politicians and the man in the street an insight into public attitudes to a whole range of issues *never* investigated in such detail before.

The results and analyses are not only of interest within the terms of reference of the current survey. They also make an original contribution to the study of the social and political scene in each of the Community countries, because it is impossible to understand 'what is happening' and 'what people are thinking' in one country without referring to trends in others sharing the same culture and involved in the same political venture.

Satisfied or dissatisfied?

3.2.2. The citizens of the smaller Community countries were more positively satisfied with life in general, a reaction which has remained fairly stable since the first of these surveys was conducted in 1973.

A higher proportion of interviewees were dissatisfied with their lot in France, and above all in Italy, than in the other seven countries. The gap is widest where questions relate specifically to 'the kind of society in which we live' or 'the way democracy works'. Discontent is more common among opinion leaders² (namely the small minority with a tendency to discuss politics frequently and a capacity to influence others) than among the general public.

Faced with three deliberately provocative options—revolutionary action, gradual reform, courageous defence against the forces of subversion—a small but growing revolutionary minority is emerging in France and Italy, especially among opinion leaders; defenders of the existing order are gaining ground in Germany, the Netherlands and Italy; and the reformers, caught mid-way between the two camps, are gradually losing their comfortable majority. This 'consensus indicator' should

be examined in greater detail, not only in relation to opinions expressed but also to underlying motivations and values.

Attitudes towards the European Community and the movement towards European unification

3.2.3. The Community was still regarded as 'a good thing' by at least six in every ten interviewed in seven of the nine countries.³ Slight disillusionment persists in Germany but does not seem to be growing. In the United Kingdom the negative attitude which predominated in the autumn of 1973 but receded in 1975 has regained several points.⁴ In Denmark nine contacts in ten answered the question and divided equally into supporters, opponents and the non-committal. For the Community as a whole opinion leaders (66%) were more in favour of the 'common market' than the general public (43%).⁵

The public is also divided on the broader issue of European unification—should it be speeded up, slowed down or continued as at present?⁶—with a majority vote in favour of 'speeding up' in Italy and Luxembourg (and in France and Germany too), and a majority vote in favour of 'continuing as at present' in the remaining countries, in particular the United Kingdom and Denmark, where two to three in every ten interviewed would prefer to see the process 'slowing down'.⁷ In all countries opinion leaders were more in favour of 'speeding up' than the general public.⁸

¹ This opinion poll was conducted on behalf of the Commission in April/May this year; more than 9 000 people representing a cross-section of the population aged 15 and over were interviewed.

All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences, 1 Place Montesquieu, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve. They can be consulted by member institutes of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), by member institutes of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and by anyone interested in social science research.

The findings of this poll are analysed in greater detail in the Commission publication entitled 'Eurobarometer — Public Opinion in the European Community' No 7, July 1977.

² For details of how the leadership index was produced see Bull. EC 1-1977, Part Three, Chapter 2, Annex.

³ Question:

'Generally speaking, do you think that (your country's) membership of the common market is a good thing, a bad thing, or neither good nor bad?'

⁴ Table 1.

⁵ Table 2.

⁶ Question:

'Some people consider the common market as being a first step towards a closer union between the Member States. Personally, do you yourself think the movement towards the unification of Europe should be speeded up, slowed down, or continued as it is at present?'

⁷ Table 3.

⁸ Table 4.

Attitudes to national parliaments

3.2.4. In all nine countries the public believes that the national parliament plays an important role and would like to see this role expanded. The only difference is one of degree: three countries (Denmark, the United Kingdom and Ireland) attach major importance to their parliaments. Even in France and Italy, which came bottom of the list, nearly six in ten considered it either 'very important' or 'important'. Strangely enough, it was the Italians and the Irish who were most in favour of their national parliaments playing an even more important role than they do now.

There was a positive correlation between leadership rating and the desire to see the national parliament play a more important part in the life of the country.

Views as to what the national parliament's most important function is varied slightly from country to country:

- to control the spending of public money (Ireland, United Kingdom, Denmark);
- to propose, discuss and pass laws (France, Luxembourg);
- to debate important issues (Italy);
- to watch over and support or oppose the government (Germany);
- to investigate scandals and abuses (Italy).

It would appear that two images of Parliament as an institution exist side by side in the public mind: one 'popular' (to control the spending of public money, to investigate scandals and abuses), the other more 'intellectual' (to pass laws, to keep an eye on the government).

Similarly, the general public sees the role of a member of Parliament in terms of solving the problems of individual citizens, while opinion leaders see it in terms of playing an active part on the political scene.

Attitudes to European elections

3.2.5. The facts speak for themselves: more than half of those interviewed were unable to say whether they had recently seen or heard any item of news about the European Parliament; worse still, only 50% of those who gave a positive answer were able to recall *without being prompted* that the issue discussed was direct elections. The general level of information is clearly very low.

On average just under four in every ten interviewed felt that the role played by the European Parliament was 'very important' or 'important'. Strangely enough, although the importance attached to national parliaments increased with leader-

ship rating, the exact opposite applied in the case of the European Parliament, opinion leaders being relatively more cynical than the general public.

Despite the fact that the public is poorly informed and that the institution has had little impact, *the idea of an elected European Parliament¹ is becoming increasingly popular as election day approaches and the debate livens up.²* The countries most in favour are Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Italy. Denmark comes bottom of the table but even here 44% accept the principle and only 27% are still 'against'. In a referendum this would give a 62% majority.

Since 1973 support for direct elections has grown most in the United Kingdom, Ireland, France and the Netherlands. The only exception to the trend is Germany, but even here 69% are 'for'.³

In all nine countries opinion leaders were much more in favour of direct elections than the general public.⁴

Two positive arguments and two negative arguments were tried out on interviewees. Replies revealed that those who attach most importance to voting in the European elections are more influenced by the potential impact on the future of the 'European venture' than by the prospect of increased control over 'officials in Brussels'. Conversely, those who attach little importance to voting are motivated by the feeling that the whole business is futile rather than the fear that an elected European Parliament would encroach on the national parliament's powers.

To turn from the European Parliament to elected European MPs, interviewees were more or less evenly divided as to whether members should support Community interests, even when these happen to clash with national interests, or national interests exclusively. Community interests just about made it in the six founder Member States, but national interests came out way ahead in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland. Only the Dutch voted *overwhelmingly* in favour of Community interests.

Electoral campaign: priorities and strategy

3.2.6. Interviewees were asked to express relative interest in two lists of possible electoral issues. On the first list the cur-

¹ Questions:

'In 1978 elections for the European Parliament are planned in every country of the common market, including (your country). Everybody will be entitled to vote. Are you, yourself, for or against this particular election?'

'Which one of these opinions comes closest to your own on the future election to the European Parliament?'

— It is an event with important consequences which is certain to make Europe more politically unified.

— It is an unimportant event because the national governments will not be bound by the votes in the European Parliament.'

² Table 5.

³ Tables 6 and 7.

⁴ Tables 8 and 9.

rent economic situation, nature conservation and strengthening the Community in the face of the superpowers came out ahead of the control of multinationals and the stepping up of Europe's defence capacity.¹ On the second list a fairer sharing of costs and benefits among member countries, preservation of national traditions and identity and protection of the interests of the less-powerful countries triumphed over the accession of new member countries and the establishment of more independent relations with the United States.²

The really remarkable thing here was the *uniformity of European public opinion*; the order of priority given was more or less the same throughout the Community.

As far as election strategy is concerned, interviewees in the six founder Member States were in favour of parties of the same colour fighting a joint campaign, whereas those interviewed in the three new member countries tended to feel that each political party should campaign for itself. Generally speaking, opinion leaders were more in favour of joint European campaigns than the general public; however in a number of countries, notably Denmark, leaders tended to be more in favour of national campaigns.

Determination to vote — Information on European Parliament

3.2.7. How will inadequate information and limited involvement on the one hand and support for the principle of direct elections on the other affect the public's determination to vote in next year's European elections?³

What follows is not a prediction but rather a pointer, an embryonic indicator: in the Community as a whole *in April/May of this year just under 50% of those interviewed said that they would 'certainly' turn out to vote.*⁴

We can assume that this is a minimum which will increase as the election campaign gathers momentum, especially since a further 25% said that they would *probably* turn out to vote. Be that as it may, this indicator must be carefully monitored. Of those interviewed young people of both sexes, older women and those with little interest in politics showed least inclination to vote;⁵ these groups are the obvious targets for the Commission's publicity campaigns.

More than half the general public⁶ feel that neither newspapers, radio nor television are providing enough information on the European Parliament and the forthcoming elections.⁷ There is obviously a demand here that the authorities, the press and political organizations must meet.

Preference for a political group

3.2.8. As an experiment each interviewee was asked to express a *preference* for one of the political groups currently represented in the European Parliament, to give a *second choice* and to state which group he would *definitely not choose*.

It would be unwise to attach too much importance to what was merely an initial sounding out of public opinion. However, for the record, the Socialists came top of the list (33%), followed by the Christian Democrats (23%) and the Liberals (14%). Tying for fourth place were the Conservatives (10%) and the Communists (9%). There was no obvious link between choice of group and support for direct elections.

Interviewees' second choice (i.e. in the event of the party selected as first choice not contesting the election) went mainly to the Liberals, in other words the party of the centre.

The group most frequently rejected out of hand were the Communists.

*

¹ Question:

'Here are some different topics which could become a matter of public debate between candidates for the election to the European Parliament. Which of them interests you most? And the next one?

- The extent to which countries of the common market should be encouraged to act together in the present economic difficulties.
- Ways of increasing the capacity of the common market in terms of military defence.
- How to encourage the union of the countries of the common market in the face of the superpowers like Russia and America.
- The fight against pollution and the protection of nature and the countryside within the Community.
- The extent to which the European Community will be able to exercise greater control on the activities of the multinational companies.'

² Question:

'Here are some other possible subjects for public debate between the candidates for the election to the European Parliament. Which one among these interests you the most? And the next one?

- How to keep the basis of the traditions and the individuality of our own country within a more united Europe.
- How to safeguard the interests of the less powerful countries within a united Europe.
- What kind of relations a more independent Europe would wish to keep with the United States.
- The ways of allowing new countries into the common market without endangering its unity.
- How to share out more fairly the costs and benefits for each member country.'

³ Question:

'There are going to be elections to the European Parliament in the spring of 1978. How likely is it that you will go and vote? Certainly, probably, probably not or certainly not?'

⁴ Table 10.

⁵ Table 11.

⁶ Tables 12 and 13.

⁷ Question:

'Do you think that people like yourself get enough information or not from newspapers, radio and TV about the European Parliament and the forthcoming election of its members?'

3.2.9. The authors of the survey would like to make it quite clear that they are publishing the results on their own responsibility. They realize that their findings will provoke comment and criticism but hope that they will also be analysed further in the months ahead. They feel that they should be of particular interest to the public relations officers of all political

parties and, more generally, to the universities and organizations of all kinds. The first European election is not only a 'first' but also a 'one-off'. It provides a unique opportunity of gaining an insight into the opinions and attitudes of the citizens of the nine countries which form the Community.

Table 1 — *The European Community: A good thing or a bad thing*
(By country¹)

(in %)

| | Good thing | Bad thing | Neither good nor bad | Don't know | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Luxembourg</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 67 | 3 | 22 | 8 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 65 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 78 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 66 | 5 | 21 | 8 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 77 | 2 | 17 | 4 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 84 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 100 |
| <i>Netherlands</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 63 | 4 | 20 | 13 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 64 | 3 | 18 | 15 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 67 | 3 | 12 | 18 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 75 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 74 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 80 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 100 |
| <i>Italy</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 69 | 2 | 15 | 14 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 71 | 3 | 21 | 5 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 75 | 4 | 16 | 5 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 63 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 68 | 5 | 16 | 11 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 71 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 100 |
| <i>Belgium</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 57 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 57 | 3 | 21 | 19 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 59 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 62 | 5 | 17 | 16 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 66 | 3 | 19 | 12 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 69 | 4 | 17 | 10 | 100 |

¹ Countries listed by relative frequency of 'a good thing' replies in April/May 1977.

Table 1 *Continued*)*(in %)*

| | Good thing | Bad thing | Neither good nor bad | Don't know | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| <i>France</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 61 | 5 | 22 | 12 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 64 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 67 | 4 | 24 | 5 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 57 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 52 | 7 | 35 | 6 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 64 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 100 |
| <i>Ireland</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 56 | 15 | 21 | 8 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 50 | 20 | 25 | 5 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 67 | 12 | 17 | 4 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 50 | 26 | 18 | 6 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 50 | 22 | 22 | 6 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 57 | 17 | 22 | 4 | 100 |
| <i>FR of Germany</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 63 | 4 | 22 | 11 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 56 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 61 | 6 | 27 | 6 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 48 | 12 | 30 | 10 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 57 | 5 | 31 | 7 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 54 | 8 | 23 | 15 | 100 |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 ¹ | 31 | 34 | 22 | 13 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 47 | 21 | 19 | 13 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 50 | 24 | 18 | 8 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 39 | 35 | 18 | 8 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 39 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 35 | 40 | 22 | 3 | 100 |
| <i>Denmark</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 42 | 30 | 19 | 9 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 36 | 25 | 28 | 11 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 41 | 27 | 24 | 8 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 36 | 29 | 22 | 13 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 29 | 34 | 28 | 9 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 10 | 100 |
| <i>Community²</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 56 | 11 | 20 | 13 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 59 | 9 | 23 | 9 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 63 | 9 | 21 | 7 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 53 | 14 | 24 | 9 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 55 | 13 | 25 | 7 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 57 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 100 |

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.² Weighted average.

**Table 2 — The European Community: A good thing or a bad thing.
Related to sex, income, education and leadership rating
(Community as a whole: April/May 1977)**

(in %)

| | Base | Good thing | Bad thing | Neither good nor bad | Don't know | Total |
|--------------------------|-------|------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Total</i> | 9 067 | 57 | 14 | 21 | 8 | 100 |
| <i>Men</i> | 4 361 | 61 | 14 | 20 | 5 | 100 |
| <i>Women</i> | 4 706 | 54 | 13 | 23 | 10 | 100 |
| <i>Income</i> | | | | | | |
| Modest | 1 976 | 52 | 15 | 23 | 10 | 100 |
| Below average | 1 601 | 57 | 14 | 20 | 9 | 100 |
| Above average | 2 168 | 56 | 17 | 20 | 7 | 100 |
| Well off | 1 954 | 68 | 9 | 20 | 3 | 100 |
| <i>Education</i> | | | | | | |
| Elementary | 4 780 | 51 | 17 | 22 | 10 | 100 |
| Average | 2 606 | 60 | 12 | 22 | 6 | 100 |
| Advanced | 1 681 | 72 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 100 |
| <i>Leadership rating</i> | | | | | | |
| Non-leaders (— —) | 1 886 | 43 | 16 | 24 | 17 | 100 |
| (—) | 3 166 | 57 | 13 | 23 | 7 | 100 |
| (+) | 2 804 | 64 | 11 | 20 | 5 | 100 |
| Leaders (+ +) | 1 212 | 66 | 16 | 16 | 2 | 100 |

**Table 3 — Should European unification be speeded up, continued as at present or slowed down
(By country¹)**

(in %)

| | Speeded up | Continued as at present | Slowed down | Don't know | Total |
|-----------------------|------------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Italy</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 55 | 18 | 2 | 25 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 61 | 17 | 4 | 18 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 58 | 16 | 4 | 22 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 65 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 66 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 100 |

¹ Countries listed by relative frequency of 'speeded up' replies in April/May 1977.

Table 3 (continued)

(in %)

| | Speeded up | Continued as at present | Slowed down | Don't know | Total |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Luxembourg</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 56 | 29 | 1 | 14 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 52 | 33 | 4 | 11 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 55 | 20 | 9 | 16 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 55 | 26 | 6 | 13 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 60 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 100 |
| <i>France</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 36 | 40 | 3 | 21 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 45 | 36 | 6 | 13 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 43 | 37 | 7 | 13 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 42 | 35 | 10 | 13 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 45 | 37 | 7 | 11 | 100 |
| <i>FR of Germany</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 49 | 34 | 4 | 13 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 47 | 36 | 6 | 11 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 39 | 34 | 10 | 17 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 41 | 37 | 9 | 13 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 38 | 35 | 9 | 18 | 100 |
| <i>Belgium</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 33 | 43 | 3 | 21 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 39 | 28 | 3 | 30 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 40 | 32 | 5 | 23 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 40 | 37 | 5 | 18 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 38 | 41 | 5 | 16 | 100 |
| <i>Netherlands</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 32 | 47 | 6 | 15 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 33 | 38 | 4 | 25 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 43 | 37 | 7 | 13 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 41 | 42 | 6 | 11 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 37 | 51 | 4 | 8 | 100 |
| <i>Ireland</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 25 | 45 | 12 | 18 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 35 | 40 | 12 | 13 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 31 | 40 | 14 | 15 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 33 | 40 | 10 | 17 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 33 | 44 | 14 | 9 | 100 |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 ¹ | 17 | 40 | 24 | 19 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 24 | 45 | 17 | 14 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 23 | 42 | 24 | 11 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 26 | 46 | 17 | 11 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 24 | 43 | 23 | 10 | 100 |

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

Table 3 (continued)

(in %)

| | Speeded up | Continued as at present | Slowed down | Don't know | Total |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Denmark</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 12 | 44 | 36 | 8 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 13 | 33 | 37 | 17 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 13 | 33 | 32 | 22 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 14 | 38 | 30 | 18 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 12 | 39 | 30 | 19 | 100 |
| <i>Community¹</i> | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 38 | 34 | 9 | 19 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 43 | 34 | 8 | 15 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 40 | 33 | 11 | 16 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 42 | 34 | 11 | 13 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 42 | 34 | 11 | 13 | 100 |

¹ Weighted average.Table 4 — Speeding up European unification, by leadership rating
(By country¹)

(in %)

| | Non-leaders (--) | (-) | (+) | Leaders (++) |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Italy | 50 | 66 | 72 | 75 |
| Luxembourg | 50 | 60 | 60 | 78 |
| France | 28 | 39 | 51 | 61 |
| FR of Germany | 23 | 36 | 45 | 58 |
| Belgium | 25 | 38 | 49 | 60 |
| Netherlands | 29 | 29 | 39 | 54 |
| Ireland | 28 | 34 | 32 | 48 |
| United Kingdom | 17 | 22 | 26 | 34 |
| Denmark | 6 | 11 | 14 | 17 |
| Community ² | 28 | 39 | 47 | 58 |

¹ Countries listed by relative frequency of 'speeded up' replies.² Weighted average.

Table 5 — *For or against the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (Community as a whole)*

(in %)

| | September 1973 | May 1975 | October/November 1975 | May 1976 | November 1976 | April/May 1977 |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| Completely favour | 24 } 54 | 27 } 63 | 25 } 64 | 28 } 62 | 31 } 69 | 34 } 72 |
| Favour on the whole | 30 } 54 | 36 } 63 | 39 } 64 | 34 } 62 | 38 } 69 | 38 } 72 |
| Disagree to some extent | 12 } 23 | 9 } 18 | 10 } 18 | 11 } 21 | 8 } 14 | 8 } 13 |
| Disagree completely | 11 } 23 | 9 } 18 | 8 } 18 | 10 } 21 | 6 } 14 | 5 } 13 |
| Don't know | 23 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 15 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Table 6 — *For or against the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage (By country¹)*

(in %)

| | Completely for | To some extent for | To some extent against | Completely against | Don't know | Total |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Luxembourg</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 40 | 27 | 8 | 4 | 21 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 36 | 33 | 7 | 3 | 21 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 31 | 44 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 36 | 35 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 44 | 33 | 8 | 1 | 14 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 43 | 42 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 100 |
| <i>Netherlands</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 32 | 30 | 11 | 5 | 22 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 28 | 29 | 7 | 7 | 29 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 27 | 32 | 6 | 5 | 30 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 43 | 31 | 8 | 6 | 12 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 38 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 52 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 100 |
| <i>Italy</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 34 | 30 | 8 | 4 | 24 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 37 | 40 | 6 | 2 | 15 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 38 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 14 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 42 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 40 | 37 | 5 | 3 | 15 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 43 | 37 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 100 |

¹ Countries listed by relative frequency of positive replies (i.e. 'completely for' and 'to some extent for') in April/May 1977.

Table 6 (continued)

(in %)

| | Completely for | To some extent for | To some extent against | Completely against | Don't know | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|
| <i>Ireland</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 15 | 30 | 17 | 14 | 24 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 20 | 35 | 13 | 9 | 23 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 19 | 37 | 15 | 8 | 21 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 24 | 33 | 17 | 8 | 18 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 29 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 46 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 100 |
| <i>France</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 22 | 29 | 11 | 7 | 31 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 33 | 35 | 9 | 6 | 17 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 26 | 43 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 28 | 38 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 27 | 42 | 9 | 4 | 18 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 28 | 46 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 100 |
| <i>FR of Germany</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 29 | 40 | 9 | 3 | 19 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 28 | 48 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 23 | 50 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 25 | 42 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 27 | 49 | 7 | 3 | 14 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 23 | 46 | 6 | 2 | 23 | 100 |
| <i>United Kingdom</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 ¹ | 11 | 22 | 19 | 30 | 18 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 16 | 25 | 16 | 27 | 16 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 13 | 28 | 18 | 24 | 17 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 14 | 26 | 19 | 29 | 12 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 30 | 27 | 8 | 14 | 21 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 42 | 25 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 100 |
| <i>Belgium</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 23 | 29 | 8 | 6 | 34 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 23 | 32 | 6 | 3 | 36 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 20 | 33 | 5 | 4 | 38 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 31 | 28 | 7 | 4 | 30 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 37 | 32 | 5 | 4 | 22 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 33 | 31 | 7 | 6 | 23 | 100 |
| <i>Denmark</i> | | | | | | |
| September 1973 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 25 | 21 | 100 |
| May 1975 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 21 | 32 | 100 |
| October-November 1975 | 13 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 25 | 100 |
| May 1976 | 18 | 22 | 17 | 25 | 18 | 100 |
| November 1976 | 22 | 20 | 16 | 21 | 21 | 100 |
| April-May 1977 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 29 | 100 |

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.

Table 7 — *Change in attitudes to direct elections*¹

(in %)

| | September 1973 | | | | April-May 1977 | | | | Increase in votes 'for' |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------|------------|-------|----------------|---------|------------|-------|-------------------------|
| | For | Against | Don't know | Total | For | Against | Don't know | Total | |
| Luxembourg | 67 | 12 | 21 | 100 | 85 | 7 | 8 | 100 | 18 |
| Netherlands | 62 | 16 | 22 | 100 | 82 | 9 | 9 | 100 | 20 |
| Italy | 74 | 12 | 21 | 100 | 80 | 10 | 10 | 100 | 6 |
| Ireland | 45 | 31 | 24 | 100 | 76 | 12 | 12 | 100 | 31 |
| France | 51 | 18 | 31 | 100 | 74 | 12 | 14 | 100 | 23 |
| FR of Germany | 69 | 12 | 19 | 100 | 69 | 8 | 23 | 100 | 0 |
| United Kingdom ² | 33 | 49 | 18 | 100 | 67 | 22 | 11 | 100 | 34 |
| Belgium | 52 | 14 | 34 | 100 | 64 | 13 | 23 | 100 | 12 |
| Denmark | 36 | 43 | 21 | 100 | 44 | 27 | 29 | 100 | 8 |
| Community ³ | 54 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 72 | 13 | 15 | 100 | 18 |

¹ Countries listed by relative frequency of positive replies in April/May 1977.² Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.³ Weighted average.Table 8 — *Importance of European elections*

(in %)

| | Belgium | Denmark | France | Germany | Ireland | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | United-Kingdom | Community ¹ |
|--|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <i>It is an event with important consequences which is certain to make Europe more politically unified</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1976 | 53 | 35 | 46 | 47 | 38 | 56 | 53 | 48 | 41 | 48 |
| April-May 1977 | 55 | 40 | 58 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 64 | 58 | 51 | 53 |
| <i>It is an unimportant event because the national governments will not be bound by the votes in the European Parliament²</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1976 | 19 | 33 | 28 | 35 | 27 | 19 | 25 | 29 | 31 | 28 |
| April-May 1977 | 16 | 25 | 23 | 37 | 28 | 22 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 27 |
| <i>Don't know</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| November 1976 | 28 | 32 | 26 | 18 | 35 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 28 | 24 |
| April-May 1977 | 29 | 35 | 19 | 22 | 22 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 20 | 20 |

¹ Weighted average.² The wording of this question in November 1976 was 'Heads of State will not be bound...'

Table 9 — *Importance of European elections by leadership rating*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

| | Non-leaders (--) | (-) | (+) | Leaders (++) |
|--|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| <i>Event with important consequences</i> | | | | |
| November 1976 | 36 | 46 | 55 | 56 |
| April-May 1977 | 36 | 51 | 61 | 62 |
| <i>Unimportant event</i> | | | | |
| November 1976 | 22 | 30 | 29 | 34 |
| April-May 1977 | 26 | 29 | 27 | 29 |
| <i>Don't know</i> | | | | |
| November 1976 | 42 | 24 | 16 | 10 |
| April-May 1977 | 38 | 20 | 12 | 9 |

Table 10 — *Determination to vote*

(in %)

| | Belgium | Denmark | France | Germany | Ireland | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | United-Kingdom | Community ¹ |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|-------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Will certainly go and vote | 37 | 42 | 51 | 28 | 52 | 64 | 44 | 60 | 47 | 47 |
| Will probably go and vote | 21 | 18 | 26 | 36 | 26 | 20 | 35 | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| Will probably not vote | 11 | 7 | 5 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 8 |
| Will certainly not vote | 19 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| Depends | 6 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Don't know | 6 | 12 | 7 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

¹Weighted average.

Table 11 — *Determination to vote, related to sex, age and leadership rating*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

| | Will go and vote | | Will not go and vote | | Other reply | Total |
|--------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| | Certainly | Probably | Probably | Certainly | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 47 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 100 |
| <i>Men</i> | 52 | 25 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 100 |
| <i>Aged: 15-24</i> | 38 | 28 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 100 |
| 25-39 | 53 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 100 |
| 40-54 | 56 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 100 |
| 55 and over | 55 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 100 |
| <i>Women</i> | 43 | 28 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 100 |
| <i>Aged: 15-24</i> | 34 | 27 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 100 |
| 25-39 | 46 | 29 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 100 |
| 40-54 | 49 | 29 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 100 |
| 55 and over | 39 | 26 | 10 | 8 | 17 | 100 |
| <i>Leadership rating</i> | | | | | | |
| <i>Non-leaders (---)</i> | 32 | 25 | 11 | 12 | 20 | 100 |
| (--) | 44 | 30 | 9 | 6 | 11 | 100 |
| (+) | 53 | 27 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 100 |
| <i>Leaders (++)</i> | 66 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 100 |

Table 12 — *Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with information available on direct elections*

(in %)

| | Belgium | Denmark | France | Germany | Ireland | Italy | Luxembourg | Netherlands | United-Kingdom | Community ¹ |
|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Yes — enough | 44 | 33 | 37 | 34 | 48 | 22 | 54 | 41 | 29 | 32 |
| No — not enough | 41 | 51 | 52 | 47 | 44 | 65 | 38 | 49 | 64 | 55 |
| Too much | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Don't know | 14 | 14 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 11 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

¹ Weighted average.

Table 13 — *Satisfaction or dissatisfaction with information available on direct elections, related to education and leadership rating*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

| | Education | | | Leadership rating | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|----------|---------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|
| | Elementary | Average | Advanced | Non leaders (--) | (-) | (+) | Leaders (++) |
| Yes — enough | 32 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 31 | 34 | 31 |
| No — not enough | 53 | 57 | 61 | 46 | 57 | 57 | 63 |
| Too much | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Don't know | 13 | 9 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 7 | 5 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

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Corona danese
Deense kroon

DM
Tysk mark
Deutsche Mark
German mark
Mark allemand
Marco tedesco
Duitse mark

FF
Fransk franc
Französischer Franken
French franc
Franc français
Franco francese
Franse frank

Lit
Italiensk lire
Italienische Lira
Italian lira
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Generelt
Allgemeines
General
Généralités
Generalità
Algemeen

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT - EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN - PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

AX-22-77-144-DA-C (1)

Toogtyvende fællesmøde mellem medlemmer af Europarådets parlamentariske forsamling og medlemmer af Europa-Parlamentet. Fulstændigt mødereferat (Luxembourg, den 14. september 1976). (1977). 77 p.

AX-22-77-144-DE-C (2)

Zweiundzwanzigste Gemeinsame Tagung der Mitglieder der Parlamentarischen Versammlung des Europarates und der Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments. Ausführlicher Sitzungsbericht (Luxemburg, den 14. September 1976). (1977). 85 p.

AX-22-77-144-EN-C (3)

Twenty-second joint meeting of the Members of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the Members of the European Parliament. Official Report of Debates (Luxembourg, 14 September 1976). (1977). 76 p.

AX-22-77-144-FR-C (4)

Vingt-deuxième réunion jointe des membres de l'Assemblée parlementaire du Conseil de l'Europe et des membres du Parlement européen. Compte rendu in extenso des débats (Luxembourg, le 14 septembre 1976). (1977). 80 p.

AX-22-77-144-IT-C (5)

Ventiduesima seduta comune dei membri dell'Assemblea parlamentare del Consiglio d'Europa e dei membri del Parlamento europeo. Resoconto stenografico delle discussioni (Lussemburgo, 14 settembre 1976). (1977). 80 p.

AX-22-77-144-NL-C (6)

Tweeëntwintigste gezamenlijke bijeenkomst van de leden van de Parlementaire Vergadering van de Raad van Europa en van de leden van het Europese Parlement. Woordelijk verslag van de beraadslagingen (Luxemburg, 14 september 1976). (1977). 84 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 75,— DKr 12,30 DM 4,90 FF 10,10 Lit 1 800 Fl 5,10 £ 1.20 US \$ 2.10

AX-PA-76-014-DE-C (2)

Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments. Sitzungsperiode 1975-1976

I — Sprechregister
II — Sachregister
III — Verzeichnis der Sitzungsdokumente
Amtsblatt. Anhang.
(1977). 403 p.

FB 360,— DM 24,—

AX-PA-76-014-FR-C (4)

Débats du Parlement européen.

Session 1975-1976
I — Table nominative
II — Table analytique
III — Liste des documents de séance
Journal officiel. Annexe.
(1977). 389 p.

FB 360,— FF 43,—

AX-PA-76-014-IT-C (5)

Discussioni del Parlamento europeo.

Sessione 1975-1976
I — Indice nominativo
II — Indice analitico
III — Elenco dei documenti di seduta
Gazzetta ufficiale. Allegato.
(1977). 411 p.

FB 360,— Lit 6 500

AX-PA-76-014-NL-C (6)

Handelingen van het Europese Parlement.

Zitting 1975-1976
I — Naamlijst
II — Zaakregister
III — Lijst van de zittingsdocumenten
Publikatieblad. Bijlage.
(1977). 419 p.
(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 360,— Fl 25,—

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-071-DA-C (1)

Statistiske basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet.

Sammenholdt med visse europæiske lande, Canada, USA,
Japan og Sovjetunionen.

15. udgave.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-DE-C (2)

Statistische Grundzahlen der Gemeinschaft.

Vergleich mit verschiedenen europäischen Ländern, Kanada,
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der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken.

Fünfzehnte Auflage.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-EN-C (3)

Basic statistics of the Community. Comparison with some
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Fifteenth edition.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-FR-C (4)

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rique, le Japon et l'Union des républiques socialistes sovié-
tiques.

Quinzième édition.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-IT-C (5)

Statistiche generali della Comunità. Confronto con alcuni paesi
europei, il Canada, gli Stati Uniti d'America, il Giappone
e l'Unione delle Repubbliche Socialiste Sovietiche.

Quindicesima edizione.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-IT-C (6)

Basisstatistieken van de Gemeenschap. Vergelijking met enige
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Japan en de Unie der Socialistische Sovjetrepublieken.

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(1977). 80 p.

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(1977). 80 p.

Gratis

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(1977). 80 p.

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BEI/RA/4 (6)
Jaarverslag 1976.
(1977). 80 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

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*) 7475/B-1 (4)

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Beretning om associeringsrådets virksomhed til Det blandede parlamentariske udvalg. (juni 1976 — april 1977). (1977). 39 p. begrænset oplag

Assoziation zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und Griechenland

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Tätighedsbericht des Assoziationsrates an den Gemischten Parlamentarischen Ausschuß. (Juni 1976 bis April 1977). (1977). 39 p. beschränkt verfügbar

Association between the European Economic Community and Greece

Reports (3)

Report from the Association Council to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. (June 1976 to April 1977). (1977). 39 p. limited distribution

Association entre la Communauté économique européenne et la Grèce

Rapports (4)

Rapport d'activité du Conseil d'association à la Commission parlementaire mixte. (Juin 1976 à avril 1977). (1977). 39 p. diffusion restreinte

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Relazioni (5)

Relazione di attività del Consiglio di associazione alla Commissione parlamentare mista. (giugno 1976 — aprile 1977). (1977). 39 p. diffusione limitata

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Verslag over de werkzaamheden van de Associatierraad aan de Gemengde parlementaire commissie. (juni 1976 tot april 1977). (1977). 39 p. (DK,D.E.F.I.NL) beperkte verspreiding

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8816 (3)

Practical guide to the use of the European Communities scheme of generalized tariff preferences. 1 May 1977. (1977). 268 p.

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Guide pratique pour l'utilisation du schéma des préférences tarifaires généralisées des Communautés européennes. 1^{er} mai 1977.

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Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes. 30 juin 1977.

(1977). 171 p. (F)

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Synoptic tables of the specific measures taken by the Member States of the European Communities in the field of commerce.

Studies : Series Commerce and Distribution.

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Operation of nuclear power stations during 1976. May 1977.
Exploitation des centrales nucléaires au cours de 1976.
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7595 (3)
Bovine Leucosis : Various methods of molecular virology.
By A. Burny.
Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique; Département de Biologie
Moléculaire, Université de Bruxelles.
Coordination of Agricultural Research. EUR 5685
(1977). 464 p. (E)
FB 1 250 DKr 195,40 DM 80,15 FF 116,65 Lit 29 100
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7616 (3)
Techniques for the separation of Barley and Maize Proteins.
By B.J. Mifflin and P.R. Shewry.
Biochemistry Department, Rothamsted Experimental Station,
Harpenden, Herts. Coordination of Agricultural Research.
EUR 5687.
(1977). 114 p. (E)
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7618 (3)
Utilization of Manure by land spreading. By J.H. Voorburg.
Seminar organised by the « Istituto Sperimentale Agronomico », Modena - Italy.
September 20-24 1976. Co-ordination of Agricultural Research. EUR 5672
(1977). 732 p. (E)
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*) 8864 (3)
Pesticide residues in tobacco and tobacco products.
I. General Report. June 1976. Information on Agriculture
No 14. July 1976.
(1977). 145 p. (E)
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Les résidus de pesticides dans le tabac et les produits de tabac. II. Substances phytosanitaires employées
— Législations
— Méthodes d'analyse.
Juillet 1976. Informations sur l'agriculture n° 23.
Octobre 1976.
(1977). 157 p. (F)
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Zusammenarbeit in Entwicklungsfragen in den Jahren 1971-
1976.*
(1977). 36 p.

CG-22-77-184-EN-C (3)

The development cooperation policies of the European Community from 1971 to 1976.
(1977). 34 p.

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Les politiques de coopération au développement de la Communauté européenne pour les années 1971-1976.
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7456 (1)

Anden beretning om aktiviteterne i De europæiske Fællesskabers udvalg for videnskabelig og teknisk information og dokumentation. (marts 1974 — juli 1975).
Informationsstyring. EUR 5597.
(1977). 60 p.

7456 (2)

Zweiter Tätigkeitsbericht des Ausschusses für wissenschaftlich-technische Information und Dokumentation der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. (März 1974 — Juli 1975).
Informationsmanagement. EUR 5597.
(1977). 58 p.

7456 (3)

Second report on the activities of the Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and Technology of the European Communities. (March 1974 — July 1975).
Information management. EUR 5597.
(1977). 56 p.

7456 (4)

Second rapport d'activité du Comité de l'information et de la documentation scientifiques et techniques des Communautés européennes. (Mars 1974 — juillet 1975).
Gestion de l'information. EUR 5597.
(1977). 58 p.

7456 (5)

Seconda relazione sull'attività del Comitato dell'informazione e della documentazione scientifica e tecnica delle Comunità europee. (Marzo 1974 — Luglio 1975).
Gestione dell'informazione. EUR 5597.
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7456 (6)

Tweede verslag van de werkzaamheden van het Comité voor wetenschappelijke en technische informatie en documentatie (CIDST) van de Europese Gemeenschappen. (maart 1974 — juli 1975).
Informatieverwerking. EUR 5597.
(1977). 58 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)
FB 145,— DKr 22,85 DM 9,35 FF 19,35 Lit 3 460
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7471 (5)

CAMAC — Un sistema modulare di strumentazione per l'elaborazione di informazioni — Descrizione e specifiche riviste.
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7513 (2)

Elektrischer Widerstand von ²⁴¹Americium- und ²⁴⁴Curium-Metall, Defekterzeugung und isochrone Erholung nach Selbstbestrahlung in ²⁴¹Americium-Metall. Von R. Schenkel.
Kernforschung und -technologie. EUR 5674.
(1977). 154 p. (D)
FB 750,— DKr 118,— DM 48,40 FF 100,— Lit 17900
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7514 (3)

Average unavailability of parallel systems composed of elements subject to failure with exponential laws and to periodic tests. By M. Astolfi. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment.
March 1977. EUR 5639.
(1977). 18 p. (E)
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7518 (3)

Post irradiation examination of the fuel discharged from the Trino Vercellese reactor after the 2nd irradiation cycle.
By P. Barbero, G. Bidoglio, M. Bresesti, R. Chevalier, D. D'Adamo, S. Facchetti, A. Federici, G. Guzzi, L. Lezzoli, F. Mannone, F. Marell, P.R. Trincherini, G. Buscaglia, A. Drago, R. Facelli, A. Frigo, E. Ghezzi, R. Klersy, K.H. Schrader, A. Schuerenkaemper, R. Dierckx, J. Biteau, G. Cot-

one, A. Cricchio, L. Koch, R. Bannella, M. Paoletti-Gualandi, P. Peroni.

Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment. EUR 5605.

(1977). 90 p. 37 figures (E)

FB 450,— DKr 70,85 DM 29,— FF 60,— Lit 10 720
Fl 30,30 £7 US \$ 12.—

7623 (3)

A selected bibliography of world periodicals of energy interest. (1975 issue). By E. Allaire and M. Maurice. Energy.

EUR 5469.

(1977). 66 p. (E)

FB 100,— DKr 15,75 DM 6,50 FF 13,35 Lit 2 400
Fl 6,75 £ 1.60 US \$ 2.70

7533 (3)

Development and use of models for the prediction of costs for alternative information systems, PT 1 (input model) and PT 2 (output model) — Final report on Project 3, Phase 1. By Peter Vickers and Martin Rowat.

Information Management. EUR 5693.

(1977). 208 p. (E)

FB 720,— DKr 112,50 DM 46,15 FF 96,— Lit 16 750
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7580 (3)

Medical data transmission by public telephone systems. By Prof. Dr Ing. U. Faust, Dr D.W. Hill and Dipl.-Ing. M. Ott. Proceedings of a workshop organized in Stuttgart, 26-28 November 1975. EUR 5704.

(1977). 170 p. (E)

FB 410,— DKr 64,— DM 26,30 FF 54,70 Lit 9 550
Fl 27,50 £ 6.30 US \$ 11.—

7582 (3)

Analysis of information marketing structures. By K. Lomdahl. Report elaborated at the request of CIDST (Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and Technology). Information Management. EUR 5666.

(1977) 112 p. (E)

FB 375,— DKr 58,60 DM 24,— FF 50,— Lit 8 800
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7583 (3)

On the neutron multiplication problem in the passive neutron assay of plutonium bearing materials. By G. Birkhoff, L. Bondar, G. Busca and A. Notea.

Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5675.

(1977). 32 p. 9 figures. (E)

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7584 (3)

Programs AWE-1, AWE-2 and BRUNA for the calculation of systems reliability and availability. Calculation methods and how to use. By M. Astolfi. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment (Italy).

EUR 5638.

(1977). 58 p. (E)

FB 300,— DKr 47,— DM 19,25 FF 40,— Lit 7 000
Fl 20,15 £ 4.60 US \$ 8.—

7585 (3)

Fast pulse discriminator for photon counting at high photon densities. By R. Benoit and A. Pedrini. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment (Italy). EUR 5631.

(1977). 12 p. (E)

FB 150,— DKr 23,50 DM 9,60 FF 20,— Lit 3 500
Fl 10,10 £ 2.30 US \$ 4.—

7586 (3)

The certification of Pb contents in two Pb ore concentrates. By G. Rossi. BCR information. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment (Italy). EUR 5681.

(1977). 28 p. (E)

FB 140,— DKr 22,— DM 9,— FF 18,70 Lit 3 300
Fl 9,40 £ 2.20 US \$ 3.75

7595 (3)

Bovine Leucosis : Various methods of molecular virology. By A. Burny. Laboratoire de Chimie Biologique; Département de Biologie Moléculaire, Université de Bruxelles.

Coordination of Agricultural Research. EUR 5685

FB 1 250,— DKr 195,40 DM 80,15 FF 116,65

Lit 29 100 Fl 83,90 £ 16.75 US \$ 33.40

7605 (4)

Centrale nucléaire des Ardennes. Rapport annuel 1975, établi par SENA. Mai 1977. Science et technologie nucléaire. EUR 5650.

(1977). 36 p. (F)

FB 180,— DKr 28,15 DM 11,60 FF 24,— Lit 4 200
Fl 12,10 £ 2.80 US \$ 4.80

7611 (3)

Levels of pollution of the environment by the principal pollutants. By J. Bouquiaux.

Environment and quality of life.

EUR 5730.

(1977). 120 p. (E)

FB 350,— DKr 54,70 DM 22,45 FF 46,70 Lit 8 200
Fl 23,50 £ 5.40 US \$ 9.35

7616 (3)

Techniques for the separation of Barley and Maize Proteins.
By B.J. Mifflin and P.R. Shewry. Biochemistry Department,
Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.

Coordination of Agricultural Research. EUR 5687.

(1977). 114 p. (E)

FB 250,— DKr 39,— DM 16,— FF 33,35 Lit 5 850
Fl 16,80 £ 3.65 US \$ 6.70

CK-SD-77-002-EN-C (3)

Review of technological requirements for High-temperature materials R & D. September 1976. Joint Research Centre — Establishment of Petten.

Physical sciences. EUR 5623.

(1977). 288 p. (E)

FB 800,— DKr 125,— DM 51,30 FF 106,65 Lit 18 600
Fl 53,70 £ 12.35 US \$ 21.30

CK-SE-77-022-EN-C (3)

The angular gamma flux in an iron shield due to a thin slab source. By H. Penkuhn. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment.

April 1977. EUR 5684.

(1977). 20 p. (E)

FB 100,— DKr 15,65 DM 6,40 FF 13,35 Lit 2 350
Fl 6,80 £ 1.60 US \$ 2.70

CK-SE-77-023-EN-C (3)

Prediction for the high-level alpha-active waste to be generated by nuclear power stations in the Member States of the European Communities. By E. Schmidt. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Ispra Establishment. April 1977.

EUR 5690.

(1977). 20 p. (E)

FB 100,— DKr 15,65 DM 6,40 FF 13,35 Lit 2 350
Fl 6,80 £ 1.60 US \$ 2.70

CK-SE-77-024-EN-C (3)

Neutron total and elastic scattering cross sections of ⁶Li in the energy range from 0.1 to 3.0 MeV. By H.-H. Knitter, C. Budtz-Jørgensen, M. Mailly and R. Vogt. Nuclear science and technology. Joint Research Centre — Geel Establishment. Central Bureau for Nuclear Measurements — CBNM. April 1977.

EUR 5726.

(1977). 48 p. (E)

FB 240,— DKr 37,50 DM 15,40 FF 32,— Lit 5 600
Fl 16,10 £ 3.70 US \$ 6.40

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(1977). 50 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
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7581 (3)

*The pathway of mercury and the impact of different environ-
mental policies on the future mercury content in soil, air and
sediments in Europe.* By R.H. van Enk and P. Zegers
Environment and quality of life. Joint Research Centre —
Ispra Establishment (Italy). EUR 5683.

(1977). 62 p. (E)

FB 245,— DKr 38,30 DM 15,70 FF 32,70 Lit 5 700
Fl 16,45 £ 3.80 US \$ 6.60

7611 (3)

*Levels of pollution of the environment by the principal pol-
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Environment and quality of life.

EUR 5730.

(1977). 120 p. (E)

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(1977). 50 p. Gratis

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Étude. Rapporteur R. Bonety.
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Studio. Relatore R. Bonety.
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(1977). 50 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

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Statistiske basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet.
Sammenholdt med visse europæiske lande, Canada, USA,
Japan og Sovjetunionen.
15. udgave.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-DE-C (2)
Statistische Grundzahlen der Gemeinschaft.
Vergleich mit verschiedenen europäischen Ländern, Kanada,
den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Japan und der Union
der Sozialistischen Sowjetrepubliken.
Fünfzehnte Auflage.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-EN-C (3)
Basic Statistics of the Community. Comparison with some
European countries, Canada, the United States of America,
Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
Fifteenth edition.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-FR-C (4)
Statistiques de base de la Communauté. Comparaison avec
certains pays européens, le Canada, les États-Unis d'Amé-
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tiques.
Quinzième édition.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-IT-C (5)
Statistiche generali della Comunità. Confronto con alcuni paesi
europei, il Canada, gli Stati Uniti d'America, il Giappone
e l'Unione delle Repubbliche Socialiste Sovietiche.
Quindicesima edizione.
(1977). 207 p.

CA-22-77-071-NL-C (6)
Basisstatistieken van de Gemeenschap. Vergelijking met enige
Europese landen, Canada, de Verenigde Staten van Amerika,
Japan en de Unie der Socialistische Sovjetrepublieken.
Vijftiende uitgave.
(1977). 207 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)
FB 150,— DKr 23,45 DM 9,60 FF 20,— Lit 3 500
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CB-22-77-136-2A-C (3)
Operation of nuclear power stations during 1976. May 1977.
Exploitation des centrales nucléaires au cours de 1976.
Mai 1977.
(1977). 123 p. (E/F)
FB 150,— DKr 23,45 DM 9,60 FF 20,— Lit 3 500
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Presse og information

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△ *Halt : Douane !* Juli 1977.
Den Haag (NL) Gratis

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Den Haag (NL) Gratis

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CD-22-77-314-F-C (4)
*Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés euro-
péennes.* 30 juin 1977.
(1977). 171 p. (F)
FB 250,— DKr 39,10 DM 16,— FF 33,35 Lit 5 850
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Compte rendu in extenso des séances.
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Mødedokumenter. 1977-1978.
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Zittingsdocumenten. 1977-1978.
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Community Law
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Die Wirtschaftslage der Gemeinschaft (vierteljährlich)

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Gains horaires. Durée du travail
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Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie Grátis
Industrial short-term trends Gratis
Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie Gratuit
Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria Gratuito
Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie Gratis
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D.E.F.)

Energi
Energie
Energy
Énergie
Energia
Energie

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION ·
COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

Månedsbulletin - Kul
Monatsbulletin - Kohle
Monthly bulletin - Coal
Bulletin mensuel - Charbon
Bollettino mensile - Carbone
Maandelijks bulletin - Kolen
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)
FB 30,— DKr 4,65 DM 1,95 FF 3,60 Lit 600,—
Fl 2,10 £ 0.45 US \$ 0.75

Månedsbulletin - Kulbrinter
Monatsbulletin - Kohlenwasserstoffe
Monthly bulletin - Hydrocarbons
Bulletin mensuel - Hydrocarbures
Bollettino mensile - Idrocarburi
Maandelijks bulletin - Koolwaterstoffen
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)
FB 50,— DKr 7,70 DM 3,25 FF 6,— Lit 1 000,—
Fl 3,50 £ 0.73 US \$ 1.25

Månedsbulletin - Elektricitet
Monatsbulletin - Elektrizität
Monthly bulletin - Electrical energy
Bulletin mensuel - Énergie électrique
Bollettino mensile - Energia elettrica
Maandelijks bulletin - Elektriciteit
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)
FB 25,— DKr 3,85 DM 1,65 FF 3,— Lit 500,—
Fl 1,75 £ 0,35 US \$ 0.60

Abonnement 1977 les 3 bulletins FB 900,— DKr 139,—
DM 58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18 000,— Fl 62,— £ 12.85
US \$ 22.—

Transport
Verkehr
Transport
Transports
Trasporti
Vervoer

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION ·
COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

Månedsoversigt over transport
Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs
Monthly tables of transport
Tableaux mensuels des transports
Tabella mensili dei trasporti
Maandgegevens van het vervoer
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 108,— DM 45,50
FF 84,— Lit 14 000,— Fl 48,50 £ 10 US \$ 17.10

Landbrugspolitik
Landwirtschaft
Agriculture
Politique agricole
Agricoltura
Landbouw

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION ·
COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

a. *Vegetabilsk produktion*
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie
(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmätig) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1 750,— DKr 270,—
DM 114,— FF 210,— Lit 35 000,— Fl 121,— £ 24
US \$ 42.70

b. *Månedlig statistik for kod*
Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch
Monthly statistics of meat
Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F/I)
Abonnement annuel FB 2 300,— DKr 354,—
DM 150,— FF 276,— Lit 46 000,— Fl 159,—
£ 32.85 US \$ 56.10

c. *Månedlig statistik for mælk*
Monatliche Statistik von Milch
Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
 maandelijks) (D/E/F/I)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
 DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000,— Fl 97,— £ 20
 US \$ 34.15

d. *Månedlig statistik for æg*
Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
 maandelijks) (D/F)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
 DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000 Fl 97,— £ 20
 US \$ 34.15

e. *Salgspriser for landbrugsprodukter*
Verkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
Selling prices of agricultural products
Prix de vente de produits agricoles
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli
Verkoopprijzen van landbouwprodukten
 (10 hæfter pr. år/10 Hefte jährlich/10 issues yearly/10
 numéros par an/10 fascicoli all'anno/10 nummers per
 jaar) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 2 000,— DKr 308,—
 DM 130,— FF 240,— Lit 40 000 Fl 138,—
 £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

f. *Landbrugets indkøbspriser*
Einkaufspreise der Landwirtschaft
Purchasing prices of agriculture
Prix d'achat de l'agriculture
Prezzi d'acquisto dell'agricoltura
Aankooprijzen van de landbouw
 (kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
 trimestrale . driemaandelijks)
 (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 750,— DKr 115,50
 DM 49,— FF 90,— Lit 15 000,— Fl 52,— £ 10.70
 US \$ 18.30

» *Grønt « abonnement*
 Dette abonnement omfatter alle statistiske tidsskrifter
 vedrørende landbrug
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- DKr 1 346,-

„ *Grünes « Abonnement*
 Dieses Abonnement umfaßt alle periodischen statistischen
 Veröffentlichungen über die Landwirtschaft
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- DM 568,-

‘ *Green* ’ *subscription*

This subscription includes all periodic statistical publi-
 cations concerning agriculture
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- £ 125 US \$ 213.50

Abonnement « vert »

Cet abonnement comprend toutes les publications sta-
 tistiques périodiques concernant l'agriculture
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- FF 1 048,-

Abbonamento « verde »

Questo abbonamento comprende tutte le pubblicazioni
 statistiche periodiche concernenti l'agricoltura
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- Lit 175 000

„ *Grøen* ” *abonnement*

Dit abonnement omvat alle statistische periodieke uit-
 gaven over de landbouw
 (a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- Fl 603,50

Landbrugsmarkedet . Seriepriser: Animalske produkter
Agrarmärkte . Serie Preise: Tierische Produkte
Agricultural Markets . Series Prices: Livestock Products
Marchés agricoles . Série Prix: Produits animaux
Mercati agricoli . Serie Prezzi: Prodotti animali
Landbouwmarkten . Serie Prijzen: Dierlijke produkten
 (uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
 irregolare . onregelmätig). (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 900,— DKr 138,50 DM 58,50
 FF 108,— Lit 18 000,— Fl 62,— £ 12.85 US \$ 22.—

Landbrugsmarkedet . Seriepriser: Vegetabilske produkter
Agrarmärkte . Serie Preise: Pflanzliche Produkte
Agricultural Markets . Series Prices: Vegetable Products
Marchés agricoles . Série Prix: Produits végétaux
Mercati agricoli . Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali
Landbouwmarkten . Serie Prijzen: Plantaardige produkten
 (uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
 irregolare . onregelmätig) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 900,— DKr 138,50 DM 58,50
 FF 108,— Lit 18 000,— Fl 62,— £ 12.85 US \$ 22.—

(Disse to offentliggørelser kan købes samlet til en pris af
 FB 1 500,— DKr 231,—.

Diese zwei Veröffentlichungen können Gegenstand eines
 kombinierten Abonnements zum Preis von FB 1 500,—
 DM 98,— sein.

These two publications can be obtained for a combined
 subscription of FB 1 500,— £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60.

Ces deux publications peuvent faire l'objet d'un abonnement
 combiné de FB 1 500,— FF 180,—.

Queste due pubblicazioni possono essere oggetto di un
 abbonamento cumulativo al prezzo di FB 1 500,— Lit 30 000.

Deze twee publikaties kunnen een gecombineerd abonnement
 ten bedrage van FB 1 500,— Fl 103,50 vormen.)

EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter
EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte
EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products

Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles
Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli
EG—index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten
 (tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
 bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)
 (D/E/F/I)
 Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 115,— DM 45,50
 FF 94,— Lit 16 500,— Fl 47,— £ 11 US \$ 19.—

Meddelelser om den fælles landbrugspolitik (månedlig) Gratis

Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik (monatlich) Gratis

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy Gratis

Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune (mensuel) Gratuit

Notizie sulla politica agricola comune (mensile) Gratuito

Landbouwbuletin (maandelijks) Gratis
 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Ekspresinformation — Vegetabilsk produktion Gratis

Schnellbericht — Pflanzliche Erzeugung Gratis

Rapid information — Crop production Gratis

Note rapide — Production végétale Gratuit

Nota rapida — Produzione vegetale Gratuito

Spoedbericht — Plantaardige produktie Gratis

(uregelmaessig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
 irregolare . onregelmatig)
 (D/E/F)

Udvikling og samarbejde
Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit
Development and Cooperation
Développement et coopération
Sviluppo e cooperazione
Ontwikkeling en samenwerking

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

The Courier
 European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
 (bi-monthly) Gratis

Le Courier
 Communauté européenne - Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique
 (bimestriel) (E.F.) Gratuit

Videnskab og teknologi
Wissenschaft und Technologie
Science and Technology
Science et technologie
Scienza e tecnologia
Wetenschap en technologie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Strahlenschutz-Referateblatt
Descriptive Bulletin on Radiological Protection
Bulletin signalétique en radioprotection
Bollettino segnaletico radioprotezione
Beschrijvend Bulletin radioactiviteitsbescherming
 (monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)
 (Mult.) Gratuit

Euro-abstracts — Section I. Euratom and EEC Research
 (mensuel) (Mult.)

Abonnement annuel FB 1 200,— DKr 185,— DM 78,—
 FF 144,— Lit 24 000,— Fl 83,— £ 17.15 US \$ 29.30

Euro-abstracts — Section II. Coal and Steel
 (mensuel) (D/E/F)

Abonnement annuel Gratuit

Statistik
Statistiken
Statistics
Statistiques
Statistiche
Statistieken

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Månedsbulletin for almen statistik
Monatsbulletin der allgemeinen Statistik
Monthly general statistics bulletin
Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales
Bollettino mensile delle statistiche generali
Maandelijks bulletin algemene statistiek
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
 maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
 Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,—
 FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 . £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Timelønninger. Arbejdstid
Stundenverdienste. Arbeitszeit
Hourly earnings. Hours of work
Gains horaires. Durée du travail
Retribuzioni orarie. Durata del lavoro
Uurverdiensten. Arbeidsduur
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 540,— DKr 85,40 DM 35,30
FF 73,50 Lit 13 000,— Fl 36,60 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.70

a. *Vegetabilsk produktion*

Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Cropproduction

Production végétale

Produzione vegetale

Plantaardige produktie

(10-12 hæfter pr. år. 10-12 Hefte jährlich. 10-12 issues yearly. 10-12 numéros par an. 10-12 fascicoli all'anno. 10-12 nummers per jaar)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1 750,— DKr 270,—
DM 114,— FF 210,— Lit 35 000 Fl 121,— £ 25
US \$ 42.70

b. *Månedlig statistik for kød*

Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch

Monthly statistics of meat

Statistiques mensuelles de la viande

Statistiche mensili della carne

Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2 300,— DKr 354,—
DM 150,— FF 276,— Lit 46 000,— Fl 159,—
£ 32.85 US \$ 56.10

c. *Månedlig statistik for mælk*

Monatliche Statistik von Milch

Monthly statistics of milk

Statistiques mensuelles du lait

Statistiche mensili del latte

Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000,— Fl 97,— £ 20
US \$ 34.15

d. *Månedlig statistik for æg*

Monatliche Statistik von Eiern

Monthly statistics of eggs

Statistiques mensuelles des œufs

Statistiche mensili delle uova

Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1 400,— DKr 215,50
DM 91,— FF 168,— Lit 28 000,— Fl 97,— £ 20
US \$ 34.15

e. *Salgspriser for landbrugsprodukter*

Verkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte

Selling prices of agricultural products

Prix de vente de produits agricoles

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli

Verkooprijzen van landbouwprodukten

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2 000,— DKr 308,—
DM 130,— FF 240,— Lit 40 000,— Fl 138,—
£ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

f. *Landbrugets indkøbspriser*

Einkaufspreise der Landwirtschaft

Purchasing prices of agriculture

Prix d'achat de l'agriculture

Prezzi d'acquisto dell'agricoltura

Aankooprijzen van de landbouw

(kvartalsvis . tierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 750,— DKr 115,50
DM 49,— FF 90,— Lit 15 000,— Fl 52,—
£ 10.70 US \$ 18.30

» *Grønt « abonnement*

Dette abonnement omfatter alle statistiske tidsskrifter vedrørende landbrug

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- DKr 1 346,-

„ *Grünes « Abonnement*

Diesses Abonnement umfaßt alle periodischen statistischen Veröffentlichungen über die Landwirtschaft

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- DM 568,-

'Green' subscription

This subscription includes all periodic statistical publications concerning agriculture
(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- £ 125 US \$ 213.50

Abonnement « vert »

Cet abonnement comprend toutes les publications statistiques périodiques concernant l'agriculture
(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- FF 1 048,-

Abbonamento « verde »

Questo abbonamento comprende tutte le pubblicazioni statistiche periodiche concernenti l'agricoltura
(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- Lit 175 000

„Groen” abonnement

Dit abonnement omvat alle statistische periodieke uitgaven over de landbouw
(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8 750,- Fl 603,50

EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter

EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte

EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products

Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles

Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

EG—index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel . bimestrale tweemaandelijks) (D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 115,— DM 45,50

FF 94,— Lit 16 500,— Fl 47,— £ 11 US \$ 19.—

Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen

Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion

Quarterly bulletin of industrial production

Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle

Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale

Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 600,— DKr 92,50 DM 39,—

FF 72,— Lit 12 000 Fl 41,50 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.65

Statistisk kvartalsbulletin for jern og stål

Vierteljährliches statistisches Bulletin Eisen und Stahl

Quarterly iron and steel statistical bulletin

Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques sidérurgiques

Bollettino trimestrale delle statistiche siderurgiche

Driemaandelijks statistisch bulletin ijzer en staal

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel . trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,—

FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Ekspresoversigt - Stål

Schnellbericht - Stahl

Press notice - Steel

Note rapide - Sidérurgie

Nota rapida - Siderurgia

Spoedbericht - Staal

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Gratuit

Industriens konjunkturindikatorer

Gratis

Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie

Gratis

Industrial short-term trends

Gratis

Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie

Gratuit

Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria

Gratuito

Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie

Gratis

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D.E.F)

Månedsbulletin - Kul

Monatsbulletin - Kohle

Monthly bulletin - Coal

Bulletin mensuel - Charbon

Bollettino mensile - Carbone

Maandelijks bulletin - Kolen

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 30,— DKr 4,65 DM 1,95 FF 3,60 Lit 600,—
Fl 2,10 £ 0.45 US \$ 0.75

Månedsbulletin - Kulbrinter

Monatsbulletin - Kohlenwasserstoffe

Monthly bulletin - Hydrocarbons

Bulletin mensuel - Hydrocarbures

Bollettino mensile - Idrocarburi

Maandelijks bulletin - Koolwaterstoffen

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 50,— DKr 7,70 DM 3,25 FF 6,— Lit 1 000,—
Fl 3,50 £ 0.73 US \$ 1.25

Månedsbulletin - Elektricitet

Monatsbulletin - Elektrizität

Monthly bulletin - Electrical energy

Bulletin mensuel - Énergie électrique

Bollettino mensile - Energia elettrica

Maandelijks bulletin - Elektricitet

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 25,— DKr 3,85 DM 1,65 FF 3,— Lit 500,—
Fl 1,75 £ 0.35 US \$ 0.60

Abonnement 1977 les 3 bulletins FB 900,— DKr 139,—
DM 58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18 000,— Fl 62,— £ 12.85
US \$ 22.—

| | | | |
|---|---------|---|----------|
| <i>Månedlig bulletin over udenrigshandelen</i> <i>Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik</i> <i>Monthly external trade bulletin</i> <i>Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur</i> <i>Bollettino mensile del commercio estero</i> <i>Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel</i> (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) Abonnement annuel FB 1 500,— DKr 231,— DM 98,— FF 180,— Lit 30 000,— Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60 | | <i>Dokumente und Publikationen.</i> Europäische Gemeinschaften. Bonn (zweimal im Monat) (D) | Gratis |
| | | <i>EG Magazin.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D) Jahresabonnement: | DM 12,- |
| | | <i>Berichte und Informationen.</i> Bonn (wöchentlich) (D) | Gratis |
| <i>Månedsoversigt over transport</i> <i>Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs</i> <i>Monthly tables of transport</i> <i>Tableaux mensuels des transports</i> <i>Tabelle mensili dei trasporti</i> <i>Maandgegevens van het vervoer</i> (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL) Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 108,— DM 45,50 FF 84,— Lit 14 000,— Fl 48,50 £ 10 US \$ 17.10 | | <i>Die Europäischen Regionen.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D) | Gratis |
| | | <i>Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.</i> Bonn (monatlich) (D) | Gratis |
| | | <i>European Community.</i> London (monthly) (E) | Gratis |
| <i>Eurostat-Mitteilungen.</i> <i>Eurostat news.</i> <i>Informations de l'Eurostat.</i> (monatlich . monthly . mensuel) (D.E.F) | Gratuit | <i>Background Report.</i> London (irregular) (E) | Gratis |
| | | <i>Press Release</i> London (irregular) (E) | Gratis |
| | | <i>Community Report.</i> Dublin (monthly) (E) | Gratis |
| Presse- og information Presse und Information Press and Information Presse et information Stampa e informazione Voorlichting | | <i>Communauté européenne. Informations.</i> Paris (mensuel) (F) Abonnement annuel: | FF 70,- |
| | | <i>30 jours d'Europe.</i> Paris (mensuel) (F) Abonnement annuel: | FF 42,- |
| <i>Europa.</i> København (månedlig) (DK) | DKr 5,- | <i>Comunità europea.</i> Roma (mensile) (I) | Gratuito |
| <i>ef-information-euroforum.</i> København (to gange om måneden) (DK) | Gratis | <i>EUR info.</i> Bruxelles (mensuel) (F.NL) | Gratuit |
| <i>ef-synspunkt.</i> København (uregelmæssig) (DK) | Gratis | <i>EUROPA-bericht.</i> Brussel (maandelijks) (F.NL) | Gratis |
| <i>ef-dokumentation.</i> København (to gange om måneden) (DK) | Gratis | <i>Europese Gemeenschap.</i> Den Haag — Brussel (maandelijks) | Gratis |
| <i>ef-kalender.</i> København (ugentlig) (DK) | Gratis | <i>Europa van morgen.</i> Den Haag (wekelijks) (NL) | Gratis |
| <i>ef-guide.</i> København (uregelmæssig) (DK) | Gratis | <i>European Community.</i> Washington (monthly) (E) | Gratis |

Background Information.
Washington (irregular) (E)

Gratis

Background Information.
New York (irregular) (E)

Gratis

Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότης (μηνιαία έκδοσις)
Athènes (έλληνικά)

Δωρεάν

Avrupa Toplulugu
Ankara (bimestriel) (turc)

Gratuit

Comunidad europea
Bruxelles (mensual) (S)

Gratuit

Documentos de la Comunidad europea
Bruxelles (irregular) (S)

Gratuit

Diverse
Verschiedenes
Miscellaneous
Divers
Vari
Diversen

KOMMISSIONEN · KOMMISSION · COMMISSION ·
COMMISSION · COMMISSIONE · COMMISSIE

Udvalgte artikler. Biblioteket Luxembourg
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Selected articles. Library Luxembourg
Articles sélectionnés. Bibliothèque Luxembourg
Articoli selezionati. Biblioteca Lussemburgo.
(mult.)

Gratuit

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