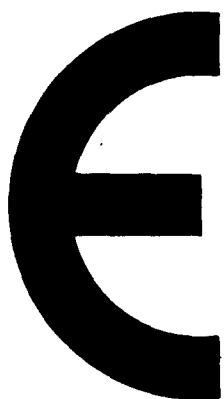


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 11 1979

Volume 12

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* In preparation



PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

Standardized abbreviations for the designation of certain monetary units in the different languages of the Community:

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

IRL = Irish pound

USD = United States dollar

1. European Council in Dublin

Dublin European Council

1.1.1. The European Council met in Dublin (Ireland is in the chair for the second half of this year) on 29 and 30 November. It was presided over by Mr Lynch, the Irish Prime Minister, and attended by one Head of State (Mr Giscard d'Estaing) and the Heads of Government of the eight other Member States; they were accompanied by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine. The Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins and Mr Ortoli.

The main item on the agenda was 'convergence and budgetary questions', encompassing the British demand for a cut in its net contribution to the Community budget and the Italian demand for greater balance between the different Community policies. No substantive agreement was reached on the British demand, which dominated the discussions, although attempts at conciliation were made by certain Heads of Government and the Commission had made proposals¹ aimed at finding a middle way. But the meeting did finally close on a note of compromise, with all parties agreeing on a course of action.

The Commission was requested, to quote from the Conclusions of the Presidency, 'to pursue the examination of proposals for developing supplementary Community measures within the United Kingdom which will also lead to a greater participation by the United Kingdom in Community expenditure. The Commission is asked to make proposals which will enable the Council of Ministers to pursue the search for appropriate solutions to be reached at the next meeting of the European Council. The President of the Council will convene the European Council as soon as the conditions for such a meeting have been fulfilled.'²

The economic and social situation—with particular reference to the outlook for the Community economy, to unemployment, to the

application of new computer technologies, to telecommunications (communication) and their implications for the European economy—and the world energy crisis were once again high up on the agenda. Of particular note in the Conclusions of the Presidency are the passages on the establishment of the European Monetary Fund and the formulation of Commission proposals for more incisive action to combat unemployment. The passage on energy, however, is vague and is a poor reflection of the far-reaching discussion on this subject by the Heads of Government.

Other items on the agenda included the report of the Committee of Wise Men on adjustments to the machinery and procedures of the Community institutions³ (to be looked at in greater detail at the next European Council) and the reports on European Union by the Foreign Ministers and the Commission.⁴ The Commission's proposals⁵ for tightening up the regulation of agricultural markets in general and the milk market in particular were also discussed.

Two official statements, one on Iran and the other on Kampuchea, were published at the end of the meeting along with the traditional Conclusions of the Presidency.

The Commission had prepared the ground for the European Council with the customary set of communications on the main items on the agenda—convergence and budgetary questions, energy, the economic situation, adjustments to the common agricultural policy designed to improve the balance between the different markets, data technology and European Union.

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Point 1.1.7.

³ Points 1.5.1 and 1.5.2.

⁴ Supplement 9/79 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

Outcome of the European Council

1.1.2. The main results of the discussions by the Heads of State or of Government are recorded in the now traditional Conclusions of the Presidency released at the end of the Dublin European Council.

Conclusions of the Presidency

1.1.3. The Conclusions of the Presidency are reproduced below.¹

Economic and social situation

Prospects for the Community economy

1.1.4. 'The Heads of State or Government discussed developments in the Community economy and prospects for 1980, particularly in the light of the deflationary effects of the oil price increases. They recognized that despite the progress achieved by the coordinated economic approach agreed at the European Council in Bremen,² the objectives sought, particularly maintaining growth and combating inflation, had not been achieved in full.

In an effort to overcome the current economic difficulties a common approach continues to be essential. Priority must be given to combating inflation. This is, in the medium and long term, a condition for solving the problems of growth, structural change and hence employment. The existence of the European Monetary System also underlines the necessity for a coordinated approach in tackling the balance of payments effects of the new oil price rises. The fight against inflation and unemployment should not be made more difficult through attempting to compensate by increases in money incomes for the real transfer of purchasing power which has taken place to the oil-producing countries.

Moreover, monetary policy should continue for the time being to support efforts to counter inflation. Modernization of and investments in Com-

munity industry must continue to enable it to adapt more quickly to new patterns of demand.

The present difficulties require an improvement coordination of the economic and monetary policies of Member States. With this in mind, the European Council confirms its intention to set up the European Monetary Fund in accordance with the timetable envisaged. To this end, the European Council invites the Commission to submit, for its next meeting in March 1980, a report setting out the progress made in this field and the difficulties encountered. Furthermore, the present difficulties require that the Community continue to pursue a common approach in conjunction with other industrialized countries. The European Council reaffirmed its determination to conduct economic policies in line with the principles and strategy agreed at the European Council in Strasbourg.³

Even with the downturn in the international economy the Community is expected to achieve at least a moderate rate of growth next year, and may avert acceleration in the rate of inflation.

The employment problem

1.1.5. The European Council discussed the serious unemployment situation in the Community. They agreed that the continuation and intensification of national and Community efforts to improve economic structures, primarily through increased investment, was of fundamental importance.

A more coordinated approach to employment problems should be defined. The European Council accordingly requests the Commission to submit proposals on specific measures which could be framed to promote more incisive Community action to deal with the unemployment problem.

The European Council noted the recent adoption by the Council of Ministers of a Resolution on the reorganization of working time⁴ and asked the

¹ The numbering at the beginning of each main heading of the Conclusions of the Presidency has been added by the editorial staff of the Bulletin for ease of reference.

² Bull. EC 6—1978, point 1.5.2.

³ Bull. EC 6—1979, point 1.1.13.

⁴ Point 2.1.41.

Commission to pursue their consultations with the Social Partners.

Telematics

1.1.6. The European Council discussed the questions raised in a Commission communication¹ drawing attention to the importance of data technologies both for European industry and society. The European Council took note of the recommendations of the Commission and invited the Council (Foreign Ministers) to study a common strategy for the development of these technologies in Europe.

Convergence and budgetary questions

1.1.7. The European Council held an exchange of views on convergence and budgetary questions. They reaffirmed the conclusions reached at their meetings in Brussels² and Paris³ that achievement of the convergence of economic performances requires measures for which the Member States concerned are primarily responsible, that Community policies can and must play a supporting role within the framework of increased solidarity and that steps must be taken to strengthen the economic potential of the less prosperous countries of the Community.

To these ends the European Council expressed its determination to promote the adoption of measures to improve the working of Community policies, to reinforce those policies most likely to favour the harmonious growth of the economies of the Member States and to reduce the disparities between these economies. They further declared the need, particularly with a view to the enlargement of the Community and necessary provisions for Mediterranean agriculture, to strengthen Community action in the structural field.

The European Council has carried out a thorough examination of the problem of the British contribution to the Community budget.

It was agreed that the Commission's proposals⁴ concerning the adaptation of the financial mechanism could constitute a useful basis for a solution which would respect Community achievement and

solidarity. This solution should not result in raising the 1% VAT ceiling.

In addition, the Commission is requested to pursue the examination of proposals for developing supplementary Community measures within the United Kingdom which will contribute to greater economic convergence; and which will also lead to a greater participation by the United Kingdom in Community expenditure.

The Commission is asked to make proposals which will enable the Council of Ministers to pursue the search for appropriate solutions to be reached at the next meeting of the European Council. The President of the Council will convene the European Council as soon as the conditions for such a meeting have been fulfilled.

1.1.8. The European Council recognized the need to reach rapid Community solutions to the problems of fisheries, energy and organization of the market in sheepmeat within the framework of the principles laid down in the Treaty.

Energy

1.1.9. The European Council discussed the world energy situation, which remains very serious. In view of renewed price increases, continuing uncertainties about supply and production, and the changing structure of the world oil market, the European Council considers that efforts must be made both by producing and consuming countries to create greater stability. In the light of these needs the Community for its part must now develop a more effective energy policy.

The European Council requests the Council of Energy Ministers at its meeting on 4 December to take a final decision on national import objectives for 1980.⁵

The European confirmed its resolve to develop indigenous energy resources, particularly coal,

¹ Point 2.1.21.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11 (B).

³ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.7.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ This has now been done.

nuclear and hydrocarbons and to promote the research and development programmes in the energy field with particular regard to renewable energy sources.

The European Council concluded that, as energy problems affect all countries in the world, no lasting solution of these problems can be achieved without closer understanding and cooperation between the industrialized, the oil-producing and the non-oil developing countries. Efforts should be made to promote discussion with oil-producing countries with the object of adopting policies in both consumer and producer countries which would allow the transition to a better market equilibrium without serious damage to the economy of the world as a whole. The European Council considers it most desirable that significant and rapid progress be made in all international forums where energy is discussed, i.e. the United Nations, OECD (IEA) and the Economic Commission for Europe, with a view to establishing a consensus and cooperation the adjustments required by the changing situation in the world.

Reports on European Union

1.1.10. The European Council received and noted the reports by the Foreign Ministers¹ and the Commission on the progress achieved towards European Union in the past year. The European Council noted the importance of developments in the past year towards the achievement of European Union and in particular:

- the signature of the Instruments of Accession of the Hellenic Republic of the European Communities;
- the establishment of the European Monetary System;
- the direct elections to the European Parliament.

The European Council affirmed the importance of these concrete steps in demonstrating the Committees' commitment to proceed towards and to create the conditions for further progress towards an ever closer Union among the peoples of Europe.

The European Council decided that, as has been done previously, these Reports should be published in an appropriate form.

Report of the Committee of Wise Men

1.1.11. The European Council warmly thanked the Committee of Wise Men for the timely presentation of its valuable report² on adjustments to the machinery and procedures of the Community institutions, prepared in discharge of the mandate given by the European Council in Brussels in December 1978.³

The European Council asked the Foreign Ministers in the appropriate framework to examine the report with a view to preparing the discussion at the next meeting of the European Council.

The European Council decided to publish the report and agreed that the President of the Council would transmit a copy of the report to the Presidents of the other institutions for information.⁴

Statements on Iran and Kampuchea

1.1.12. Two statements, one on Iran and one on Kampuchea (Cambodia), adopted by the Heads of State and Government after debating the problems arising from the situations in the two countries, were also published at the close of the Dublin meeting.

1.1.13. The European Council also adopted the following statements on Iran and Cambodia:

Iran

1.1.14. '1. The Heads of State or Government and the Foreign Ministers of the Nine, meeting in the European Council, considered the grave situation created by the occupation of the Embassy of the United States in Tehran and the holding of

¹ Point 2.3.1 and Supplement 9/79 — Bull. EC.

² For a summary of the report, produced by the Committee, see points 1.5.1 and 1.5.2.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.3.1.

members of its staff as hostages in flagrant breach of international law.

2. The European Council strongly reaffirmed the statement which was issued by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine at their meeting of 20 November in Brussels.¹ It is fundamental that diplomatic missions should be protected. The failure to uphold this principle and the taking of hostages to exert pressure on Governments are totally unacceptable. It is the duty of all Governments to oppose energetically such a breach of international law.

3. The Nine Member States of the European Community fully respect the independence of Iran and the right of the Iranian people to determine their own future. They are conscious of the importance which the Iranian people attach to the changes which have taken place in their country. But in the same measure as they respect the rights of Iran they call on Iran to respect fully the rights of others and to observe the established principles that govern relations between States. Respect for these principles is essential to the effort to secure order and justice in international relations, which is in the interest of all States including Iran.

4. The Governments of the Nine, supported by public opinion in their countries, expressed in particular by the European Parliament, solemnly appeal to Iran to respect these fundamental rights and duties so long established in international law. They urge most strongly that the Iranian authorities take action immediately to release the hostages in complete safety and allow them to return to their own country.'

Cambodia

1.1.15. '1. The European Council expressed its deep concern at the tragic situation in Cambodia.

2. It recalled that the European Community and its Member States are contributing substantially to international relief efforts now under way. It emphasized the urgent need to ensure that international efforts to bring humanitarian relief to those in need in Cambodia and to Cambodian refugees in Thailand will be fully effective. It appeals to all those in a position to help and in particular to the parties most directly concerned to ensure that humanitarian relief will reach those in need.

3. It expresses its particular concern regarding the dangers confronting the refugee camps on the Thai-Cambodian border as a result of the continuing hostilities.

4. In the view of the Governments of the Nine a solution of the wider problems which confront Cambodia should be based on an independent and neutral Cambodia, with a genuinely representative government, free from any foreign military presence and maintaining friendly relations with all the countries of the region.'

Statements and comments

1.1.16. The ups and downs of the Dublin European Council were recorded in the various statements and comments made by some of those present.

Community reactions

1.1.17. The Community position in the aftermath of the Dublin discussions was described by Mr Lynch, Irish Prime Minister and President of the Council, and by Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission.

Statement by Mr Lynch, President of the Council

1.1.18. At the post-Council press conference held jointly with Mr Jenkins, Mr Lynch commented on proceedings at the European Council on the basis of the Conclusions of the Presidency, stressing three points in particular—the economic and social situation and the counter-inflationary measures needed to deal with it, the energy situation and, last

¹ Point 2.2.59.

but not least, convergence and budgetary questions. Extracts from his statement follow:

'... The economic and social situation was the subject dominated by the uncertainties and the fragility of the relationship between the demand for, and the supply of energy. Also by political uncertainties of the type with which the world is now becoming only too familiar, and the resurgence of inflation within the whole Community. The necessity for Community solidarity in dealing with these problems was emphasized together with the importance of avoiding decisions to deal with immediate problems which would run counter to longer-term trends. The Council agreed that the solution of the current economic difficulties demands the implementation of counter-inflation measures, the maintenance of investment for industrial adaptation, and modernization in order to cope with the changing situation, and finally, an improved coordination of the economic and monetary policies of the Member States. Counter-inflation measures must be given priority ...

On energy, consumption of oil this year is down in comparison with last year, and the supply is higher. Notwithstanding that the price increases do continue to be the order of the day. Speakers at the Council emphasized the extent to which the whole energy market is dominated by uncertainty. Europe's dependence of external resources for its energy is of course already known. Equally well known is the relationship between economic growth and the consumption of energy. It is important for the future of the Community and for each Member State that this link should be broken. Some progress has in fact been made in this direction. As a tangible contribution towards introducing an element of greater stability by consuming countries in general, and by the Member States of the Community in particular, the European Council have requested energy ministers to take a final decision on the breakdown of oil import objectives for 1980 for each Member State, as soon as possible. The Council also emphasized for a common energy policy in the Community, based on (1) conservation, and (2) use of indigenous resources, particularly coal and nuclear power, paying particular attention of course to safety factors...

... convergence and the budget took much of the time of the Council over these last few days... The Treaties establishing the Community speak of the necessity to reduce the imbalance, the economic imbalance as between the different regions. This aim is reiterated in the Accession Treaties, and again formed a prominent part of the EMS arrangements.

... associated with this issue was the question of the size of the British contribution to the Community budget. On this the Presidency spared no effort to reach an accord. I think many persons at the Council were disappointed that these efforts, and those made by other Member States did not today come up with a definitive answer to the problem. An answer which would satisfy all Members of the Community. An essential part of the difficulty lies in the way in which Community own resources are regarded. These are taxes and levies collected by different Member States, on behalf of the Community, in a strictly Community sense; they are not national taxes, or revenues, but belong totally and wholly to the Community. The national government simply act as agents of the Community in collecting these levies and taxes. That is a fundamental principle of the *acquis communautaire*...

There was more or less agreement on certain essential principles which were underlined in the Commission communication at the meeting, and these were: 1. Own resources must not be tempered with. 2. There must be no question of a *juste retour*, in other words, to take out as much as is put in it. 3. Any solution must be financed from the Community budget, and above all the *acquis communautaire* must be preserved intact. There was also considerable support for the view that any solution must be for a limited period, and must preserve existing Community policies intact, and above all that a solution must not operate against the objective of convergence.'

Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission

1.1.19. Mr Jenkins commented on the meeting in the following terms:

'This was bound to be a most difficult European Council and has indeed been the most difficult of the nine which I have attended. However, we broke up in a slightly better situation than we began in. From a very early stage I was sceptical about the likelihood of complete success or complete failure. During the last week, however, I could not reject the possibility of complete failure. This we have avoided thanks to a very responsible Community attitude towards the menaces from the outside world, which undoubtedly played a part.

I will not disguise my feeling that it will be difficult to make a success of the next European Council, and no one can predict a successful outcome of it. The Commission proposals at this European Council were given a general welcome as a framework for the possibility of amending the financial mechanism and providing of further receipts to the United Kingdom. This will be pursued at the next European Council, which may be brought forward if the next Presidency considers it advisable. Thus we have the possibility of a significantly earlier meeting than the date of late March previously envisaged.

This European Council was inevitably dominated by one central subject, which meant that others were relatively cursorily examined. However, I do take encouragement from the clear reaffirmation of the timetable for setting up the European Monetary Fund. It is most important that we make an earlier start on the preparations, which the Commission will now gladly do. On energy we had a good discussion without, however, being able to agree on much that is new in our conclusions. We had a somewhat cursory discussion of agriculture but as a result the Commission paper on the need to curtail expenditure has been remitted not only to the Agriculture Council but to the Eco-fin Council also.'

Reactions by the Heads of State or Government

1.1.20. A number of the Heads of State or of Government commented on the outcome of the Dublin Council, either immediately or on return to their respective capitals.

The French President, *Mr Giscard d'Estaing*, stated that the meeting had been near to breakdown on a number of occasions. He went on:

'It was clear from the discussions that a solution on the question of Britain's payments to the European budget was not impossible. But Mrs Thatcher wanted a lot more than this. Apparently the two points of view were irreconcilable. France agreed to discuss the matter again at the next European Council once Mrs Thatcher had promised that she would approach such a meeting in a spirit of compromise.'

In her statement to the House of Commons the following Monday the British Prime Minister, *Mrs Thatcher*, claimed that she was ready to show willing in the search for a genuine compromise on Britain's contribution to the Community budget if the other Member States would do the same. She continued in the following terms:

'I left our partners in no doubt that my room for manoeuvre was limited, but I did not feel it right to refuse to make this further effort ...

The question is whether we shall get far enough at the next meeting ...

I believe that ... the free nations of Europe can live together equitably—and it is on that basis I am seeking a solution ...

In spite of North Sea oil we are still among the least prosperous of the Member States, but are nevertheless expected to be one of the main contributors to the Community budget.

Several countries, which had been helpful in searching for a possible solution, felt that more time was needed.

We therefore agreed to another early meeting of the European Council. It is left to the next President, the Italian Prime Minister, to judge when that meeting should be called.'

But she emphasized: 'I cannot give any reassurance about the success of that further meeting ...

2. Agricultural policy: changes proposed by the Commission

Dublin European Council

We were offered UKL 350 million in reduced contributions. When it came to increasing receipts there was considerable reluctance to do that.

We should get more, and it is worth while going on negotiating to get more, particularly as a number of countries in the Council of Ministers were trying very hard to help us achieve a better result.'

Chancellor Schmidt reaffirmed his intention of trying to find a compromise solution. His comment to Mrs Thatcher during the discussions 'Help us to help you' was borne out in his post-Council statement:

'The Germans are ... more than ready to consider British demands favourably; but ... this does not mean that, in order to do so, we are willing to break the legal rules of the Community game.'

The Italian Prime Minister, *Mr Cossiga*, stressed the major difficulties inherent in the circumstances surrounding the Dublin European Council, particularly on the international front where Europe must play a role in keeping with its political commitments. Hence Mrs Thatcher's reluctance to assume responsibility for forcing a breakdown.

Mr Martens, the Belgian Prime Minister, stressed that the Benelux countries had come to Dublin intent on finding a solution and were well-disposed to the formulae put forward by the Commission. As it turned out, there was no way British demands could be met, but he had done everything possible to 'avoid irreparable breakdown'. The Luxembourg Premier, *Mr Werner*, was less pessimistic than many commentators:

'In Dublin, we avoided the worst'. Along with the Belgian and Dutch Prime Ministers he expressed willingness to increase his country's financial contribution to the Community budget, thus lessening the load on the United Kingdom. He, too, was in favour of the proposals put forward by the Commission.

Reduction of structural surpluses and agricultural expenditure

1.2.1. The Commission decided on 21 November to propose changes in the common agricultural policy to the Council to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure. Stressing the urgent need for a better balance in a communication for the European Council in Dublin on 29 and 30 November, the Commission adopted a package of proposals along these lines before the end of the month and transmitted them to the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee in early December.

The objective envisaged

1.2.2. The Commission's main intention in putting this major set of proposals before the Council is to ensure better balance on the markets (some of which are subject to structural surpluses) and to curtail Community expenditure on agriculture. These problems should be examined in any event, but if they can be solved this could also play a part in reducing pressure on the Community budget and, in particular, avoid exhaustion of the Community's own resources.

For the milk and sugar sectors, which both generate structural surpluses involving excessively heavy expenditure chargeable to the Community budget, the proposals provide that producers will themselves defray the cost of disposing of quantities produced beyond agreed ceilings. The Commission also proposes that savings be achieved by adjusting the support arrangements for beef, fruit and vegetables and starch products. The new measures would also make it possible to devote a

larger share of budgetary expenditure to the improvement of structures and to investments in general, by striking a better balance between the Guarantee and the Guidance Sections of the EAGGF.

Adoption of these proposals by the Council yield an annual saving of about 1 000 million EUA.

The Commission emphasizes that this set of proposals, far from representing an attack on the common agricultural policy, which is a cornerstone in the construction of the Community, is the only way of safeguarding it, together with the substantial advantages it involves, i.e. ensuring security of food supplies to some 260 million consumers and protecting the incomes of more than 8 million farmers.

The proposals must be seen in relation to the Community's action programme for Mediterranean regions and to the Commission's recent proposals on policy with regard to agricultural structures, intended to concentrate available resources on poorer farms and less-developed regions.

The Commission proposals

1.2.3. The Commission's proposals to the Council include three basic elements: a milk package, involving a new approach to co-responsibility; a revised regime for sugar and isoglucose; some changes in the regimes for beef, rye and starch.

Milk

1.2.4. The Commission notes that the normal co-responsibility levy for 1980/81 should be increased from 0.5% to 1.5% of the target

price for milk (214 ECU/tonne). This increase had been agreed by the Council in June 1979 when the 1979/80 agricultural prices were fixed, if milk deliveries to dairies in 1979 exceeded by more than 2% the quantities delivered in 1978: estimates suggest that the excess will be in the region of 2.4% in 1979. This measure would provide additional revenue of some 190 million EUA for the Community in the 1980 financial year.

The Commission is also proposing the introduction, for the coming three years, of an additional levy, the rate of which for 1980/81 is estimated at 3% of the target price for milk. The rate for the following years would depend on the way production develops. It would be payable by all dairies processing in 1980 more than 99% of the volume of milk purchased in 1979. The cost of additional milk surpluses would thus be borne by the dairy industry itself. Dairies which had paid the additional levy would have the option of passing it on to producers, so that the system would discourage farmers, as well as dairies, from increasing output. The Commission realizes that these proposals could well create difficulties of a social or economic nature for small dairies and small milk producers working full time and intends to give these problems more careful examination.

The Commission also proposes that the premiums for converting dairy herds to meat production and the non-marketing premiums be extended until the end of the 1980/81 marketing year. The conversion premiums may be further extended. These schemes are justified in that they offer alternatives for milk producers. The additional revenue to the Community over a twelve-month period would be some 500 million EUA if milk production goes up as expected by 2.1% in 1980/81.

Sugar

1.2.5. The Commission's proposal is for a new scheme for a five-year period from 1980/81 season onwards: the existing arrangements run out on 30 June 1980. The Commission would have preferred to drop the present production quota system altogether and replace it by an arrangement influencing production by prices but, in view of the heavy surpluses, the price reductions would have had to be so large that the alternative was felt to be unrealistic.

The Commission therefore proposes adjusting the maximum production quotas, so that the total matches a production target of some 10.4 million tonnes (9.5 million tonnes for Community consumption and about 0.9 million tonnes for export). This figure is based on the best production obtained over two years in a four-year period (1975/76 to 1978/79). Compared to these production figures, the new maximum quotas represent a reduction of about 5 to 7% (except in the French overseas departments, where there is an increase of 13%). In addition, the adjustment has been carried out in such a way that the A quota¹ of any given sugar refinery will not fall below 90% of its present level. The maximum quota for each refinery will consist of 80% A quota and 20% B quota.¹ The cost of exporting surpluses will be chargeable in full to producers in the form of a production levy on quota B. This levy may not exceed 40% of the intervention price. As under the present arrangements, sugar produced in excess of quotas A and B can only be sold outside the Community and without Community aid. Consequently, the only charge for the Community budget will be the export of sugar corresponding to imports of some 1.3 million tonnes of sugar from the ACP countries under preferential agreements.

The new arrangements will also cover production of isoglucose. For this product the Commission proposes that new A quotas be fixed at about 170 000 tonnes, or roughly the same quantity as the sum of the former A and B quotas. There will therefore be no new B quotas.

The saving to the budget represented by the sugar proposals is estimated at some 120 million EUA.

Beef and veal

1.2.6. Although there are no structural surpluses, the Commission has been disturbed to note that beef is regularly being offered for intervention even when the state of the market does not apparently justify this. The resultant expenditure is unnecessary and the Commission believes that completely satisfactory aid could be provided for beef producers in the Community at lower cost. The Commission is proposing the introduction, from the next marketing year onwards, of a Community grading scheme for carcasses enabling genuinely common standards for intervention to be adopted. In this way, the level of support can be made uniform throughout the Community and the national coefficients—the effect of which at present is to fix buying-in prices at varying levels for the different Member States—can be phased out. On the basis of the Community grading scheme, it will be possible to fix guide prices by slaughter weight and not, as now, by live

¹ The Community guarantees a price and an outlet for sugar produced within quotas A and B; quota B sugar is, however, subject to a production levy which represents participation by sugar producers in the cost of disposing of surpluses.

weight. The Commission also proposes that provision be made for suspending intervention during the seasonal increase in market prices in the period from 1 April to 15 August and that, where necessary, private storage should be used instead during this period. This measure should reduce budgetary expenditure by 50 million EUA.

Cereals

1.2.7. The Commission proposes that the starch production refunds be phased out in three equal annual instalments. These aids were justified because of competition from petrochemicals, but the Commission takes the view that this is no longer the case now that oil prices have risen to such a high level. Before the third and last instalment the situation in the starch industry may, however, be reviewed by the Council on the basis of a report from the Commission to be submitted before 31 March 1982. This proposal also applies to potato starch but includes at the same time measures designed to maintain potato growers' incomes. The budgetary saving would amount to some 130 million EUA over twelve months.

For rye, the Commission proposes that the intervention price for this product should be gradually aligned over three years on the lower intervention price of the other fodder cereals. A quality premium would be paid for rye of breadmaking quality. During the transitional period, intervention stocks could be resold in the Community for animal feed, if necessary below intervention price, since this could well prove less expensive than exporting them to the world market. There is at present more than 500 000 tonnes of rye in intervention stock.

Fruit and vegetables

1.2.8. Costs in this sector have increased substantially; the annual rate of increase between 1975 and 1980 is estimated at more than 33%. Very sharp increases are expected in 1979 and 1980 following the introduction of aids for processed fruit and vegetables, especially tomatoes. The Commission intends to make proposals in respect of processed fruit and vegetables with a view to reducing expenditure by some 10%. The budgetary saving could amount to some 35 million EUA in one year.

1.2.9. Finally, the Commission feels, particularly against the background of enlargement of the Community, that there may be a need for a more coherent policy in respect of animal and vegetable proteins and fats. It intends to hold discussions with soya suppliers in order to obtain, through voluntary restraint on the part of exporters, a better balance between imported feed and Community milk production.

1.2.10. The Commission feels that, if these measures are not adopted, the Community's own resources will soon be exhausted by the agriculture budget. Other, more severe, measures would then be necessary which could endanger the common agricultural policy.

3. Conclusion of the multilateral trade negotiations

MTN: Council approval

Results of the Tokyo Round approved by the Council

1.3.1. The results of the GATT trade negotiations, described by the Commission in its 'final report' in October as fair, balanced and acceptable, were approved on 20 November by the Council, which took the decisions required for the signing of the agreements negotiated in Geneva.

'Go-ahead' for conclusion of the MTN

1.3.2. In approving the results of these negotiations, and thus giving the go-ahead for their final conclusion, the Council took a decision of major political impact and significance.

The approval — which has to be accompanied by a purely formal legal decision — means in effect that the results achieved in the course of the difficult talks conducted by the Commission on behalf of the Community, in close conjunction with the representatives of the Member States' Governments, are considered satisfactory by the Member States.

Put succinctly, these negotiations, which opened formally at the Ministerial Conference held in Tokyo in September 1973¹ but only started to make real headway from 1977² onwards, are considered to have achieved significant progress in both the tariff and non-tariff fields. The Commission, which played a decisive role throughout the Tokyo Round, emerges with great credit.

Needless to say, some loose ends remain to be tied up.³ The various concessions obtained and codes worked out have not yet taken effect. Though the Community is ready to

sign the texts produced by the negotiations, not all its partners (the 99 participating countries, including 29 that are not members of GATT) have reached the same stage.

However, it is worth noting that, at their annual meeting, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November, the Contracting Parties to GATT formally approved the results of the MTN by consensus.⁴ A number of countries are ready to sign the texts concerned officially by the end of December.

The Community, for its part, intends to do everything in its power to ensure that most of the results of the Tokyo Round take effect on 1 January 1980.

Main achievements

1.3.3. An initial assessment of the 'overall results' in relation to the aims which the Community had set itself was undertaken in April,⁵ when the texts of the agreements so laboriously negotiated were made available for initialling.

A further assessment, covering the developments since then, is given in a Commission paper, the substance of which is as follows.

Results which exceed appearances

1.3.4. 'The goal of the negotiations was to reduce obstacles to free world trade and the most dramatic achievement would, at first sight, seem to be the reduction in customs

¹ Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1.10.1 to 1.10.6.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 2.2.16 and 2.2.17 and 9-1977, point 2.2.6.

³ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 1.2.11.

⁴ Point 2.2.33.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

duties, which will enter into force at the beginning of 1980.

Nevertheless, without seeking to minimize the importance of this aspect, the results of the MTN far exceed the simple fact that duties will in future be lower. Basically speaking, those results can be summed up as follows:

- *A new discipline in international trade relations has been established.* With the exception of the 'peaks' still remaining in a few customs tariffs, customs duties had become almost secondary as obstacles to trade between industrialized countries compared with the regulations and restrictions in the areas of customs valuation, technical standards, subsidies, countervailing duties and protectionism in government procurement policy. The MTN have helped to establish (with the sole exception of the safeguard clause) new codes and other legal texts on these various aspects which should at any rate reduce, if not eliminate, abuses and camouflaged protectionism and pave the way for freer and more harmonious development of international trade.

- *International trade in agricultural products will be considerably improved and facilitated* as account is now to be taken of the special features of this sector. Prior to the Tokyo Round there were two major gaps (among several others) in the way in which world agricultural trade was organized: firstly, a derogation made it possible for the United States to avoid full compliance with the GATT rules and, for example, to apply a surcharge on imports of subsidized products without taking into account GATT's clearcut rules on this subject; and secondly, the legality of the Community's common agricultural policy (CAP) was periodically called into question by challenges to certain of its aspects.

This situation has been changed by the negotiations: the United States will in future accept greater international discipline; and the basic principle underlying the specific machinery of the CAP will no longer be contested, its application being now, as in the past, subject to GATT rules.

In addition, systems for permanent consultation have been introduced in the agricultural sector for

the purpose of supervising the stabilization of world markets, bearing in mind this sector's special responsibility in finding a solution to problems such as world hunger and chronic malnutrition in whole populations.

Protectionism and the 'world crisis' held in check

1.3.5. The results of the Tokyo Round are all the more significant as they were achieved at a time of international economic recession. In periods of expansion, it is relatively easy to reduce barriers to trade as imports do not generate fear of unemployment or the collapse of local firms. The situation is very different in times of recession when the 'protectionist reflex' comes into play in the misguided belief that it is possible to solve problems by shifting them onto others and closing national frontiers. The MTN were a major factor in counteracting this threat: conscious of their interdependence and their responsibilities, the leading countries or world trade groups—led by the Community—turned their backs on protectionism, which could easily have taken hold and would, in the event of failure of the MTN, have plunged them into an even worse situation than that of the 1930s. Mr Haferkamp declared that a world trade war could have pushed unemployment figures in the Community up to over 10 million. Social and political tensions would have become so strong that the structures of European society would undoubtedly not have survived.

Needless to say, to hold protectionism in check it was not sufficient just to eliminate trade barriers without first establishing certain criteria, disciplines or precautions. These disciplines are the 'rules of the game' and are embodied in the codes and procedures referred to above. The criteria relate, for example, to the special advantages granted to the weakest nations, i.e. the developing countries, from which the industrialized countries expect no more than partial reciprocity, and in some cases none at all. Precautions refer essentially to the balancing of reciprocal concessions.

From the European Community's point of view, the results are substantial: not all the goals set have been achieved, but in a few fields they have been exceeded. In return for certain concessions,

the European Community has improved its access to the US market, and, to a lesser degree, the Japanese market and those of other developed countries. The Community Ministers have endorsed this view, with the proviso, of course, that the commitments subscribed to are respected and the decisions taken are fully and properly implemented by all States.

Protracted and sometimes difficult negotiations

1.3.6. The Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were formally opened with the adoption of the 'Tokyo Declaration'¹ by the Ministers of 103 countries at their meeting in the Japanese capital in September 1973.

After lengthy preparation, the discussions proper began in mid-1977, when a certain number of basic points of disagreement between the Community and the United States (especially on the scope and terms of the negotiations on agriculture) were ironed out. The criteria for reducing customs duties, accompanied by acceptance of the principle advocated by the European Community whereby the highest duties were to be reduced particularly sharply so as to harmonize tariff 'profiles', were determined on the basis of a formula proposed by Switzerland. The agreements in principle reached in mid-1977 made it possible to draw up a detailed schedule for presentation of the participants' requests and offers in respect of 'tariffs', 'agriculture' and 'non-tariff measures' (i.e. for specific problems) and to achieve substantial progress in the framing of codes on non-tariff measures amenable to multilateral solutions.

In April 1979² the negotiators were able to initial the minutes recording the results of the negotiations with a view to submitting them to their respective Governments and authorities. The US Congress gave its agreement to these results in July 1979. At its meeting on 29 October³ the Council discussed the Commission report on the negotiations which had been presented to it earlier in the month. In the meantime, contacts and talks continued with the developing countries and a number of developed countries, including Australia, with a

view to winding up the negotiations on specific points.

A tariff protocol finalizing details of the tariff negotiations between the industrialized countries was initialled in July⁴ and an additional tariff protocol was drawn up in November to enable other countries, principally developing countries, to table their concessions.

It was only on one point that the negotiations failed to reach a conclusion, namely the new procedures and disciplines to govern the safeguard clause⁵ to be included in the GATT. Discussions on this subject are to continue outside the Tokyo Round, and in the meantime the existing GATT 'clause' remains applicable.

Reduced customs tariffs

1.3.7. Customs duties throughout the world had already been reduced in the previous negotiations.⁵ Nevertheless, certain particularly high customs duties persisted, especially within certain 'irregular' tariffs composed of very high duties coupled with others which were very low. The Tokyo Round provides for a further generalized reduction of tariff rates of approximately one-third by the leading trading units (the Community, United States and Japan in particular) and the total abolition of duties on one major sector: civil aviation. Reductions will not be 'linear', i.e. the percentage will not be identical: those duties which at present are highest and are to be reduced under the 'Swiss formula', will drop more sharply than others. This will narrow the gap between the customs tariffs of the leading international trade partners.

Community customs duty rates will almost all be between 5% and 10%; a bare 180 duties out of the several thousand composing the Community's customs tariff will exceed 10% and only one (the rate applied to lorry imports) will exceed 20%.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1973, point 1.10.6.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.7.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.7.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1973, points 1.10.2 and 1.10.3.

This uniform tariff will continue to constitute a major cohesive factor for the Community and enable it to maintain reasonable protection against outside pressures. For sectors contending with special economic and social problems—cars, lorries, footwear, fertilizers and certain plastics and chemical products—there will be little or no reduction of existing duties. In 'sensitive' sectors such as textiles, protection is not provided primarily by customs duties, but rather by agreements on quantities (Multifibre Arrangement).

The United States is to reduce its tariff by nearly one-third. Most of its imports will therefore be subject to customs duties of under 5%, though a few duties of over 20% and even 30% will be retained. In its final list, the United States is thus progressing towards the abolition of restrictions and the end of the 'American Selling Price'.

Japan is to reduce its tariff by almost one-half, i.e. in terms of the legal tariff (which has not in fact been applied for several years), or by one-quarter, in terms of the duties actually applied. The Japanese tariff profile will correspond fairly closely to that of the Community (most duties will be under 5%) but more 15% to 20% 'peaks' will remain. Canada's rather high tariff is to be reduced by over one-third, with the result that most duties will be between 5% and 15%, with quite a few peaks of over 20% and even 25%. The impact of the Tokyo Round tariff reduction on many other industrialized countries will be less significant, particularly in view of the fact that the Community already applies reciprocal duty-free treatment in its trade with most Western European non-member countries such as Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Norway, Finland and Iceland.

A number of other results should also be mentioned: the total abolition of customs duties in the civil aviation sector by the leading industrial countries as a whole, as from 1980. The Community had, in practice, already ceased to apply duties on its aircraft imports: it has now finally obtained total reciprocity, which is of particular significance for Airbus sales to the United States and Japan; this abolition of duties also extends to trade in other products in this sector and spare parts.

Broadly speaking, the customs reductions will be spread out over a period of eight years, from 1980 to 1987, speeded up in certain cases such as the

aeronautics sector, referred to above. After the first five stages of reduction, the Community will review the situation before deciding to proceed to the final three stages, if tariff dismantling is pursued. The reductions as a whole should enter into force no later than the beginning of 1987.

Freer and more stable agricultural trade

1.3.8. The special character of the agricultural sector, which the European Community has asserted from the start, and which has finally come to be recognized by all, has led to special solutions taking account of the fact that duties in themselves are not the essential factor regulating trade. In the case of a few basic products—grains, dairy products, bovine meat—the goal was to set up special international arrangements and in two out of these three cases (grains being the exception) this goal was achieved. The principles and mechanisms of the Community's common agricultural policy (CAP) were not questioned, even those which had been challenged in the past (for example the export refunds).

Only one important setback was noted: the failure to achieve an international arrangement for grains in time. The negotiations on this matter will continue outside the Tokyo Round. The arrangement on dairy products comprises information and cooperation procedures for the sector as a whole, and price disciplines for milk powder, butter, butteroil and cheese. The 'bovine meat' arrangement is based on a mutual information mechanism and on a system of multilateral consultations in the event of problems arising on the world market. A consultative body for agricultural problems was also set up.

These arrangements and procedures are completed by specific country-to-country concessions. The Community has, for instance, obtained freer access to the American market for cheese products, alcohols, spirits and bovine meat in exchange for certain concessions on poultry and a special variety of table grapes and a number of arrangements concerning the importation of tobacco, rice and prime quality beef.

Other positive results for Europe include improved access for cheese (Canada, Australia, Japan),

alcoholic beverages (Canada, New Zealand, Japan) and products of the agri-food industry. In exchange, the Community will regulate its own imports of bovine meat and certain dairy products from a number of countries so as to achieve greater stability.

Improved discipline and more balanced development of international trade

1.3.9. The reduction, and even abolition, of customs duties would not be particularly significant unless accompanied by rules to contain and regulate the possibilities of introducing other obstacles to trade, applying measures discriminating against foreign products or products originating in certain areas, applying countervailing duties at will or excluding certain sectors from international competition. The determination of new, fairer and more clear cut rules on international trade relations therefore constitutes one of the most important results of the Tokyo Round, failing which the advantages of customs reductions would have been merely illusory or at any rate uncertain and short-lived.

The 'codes' established as a result improve and update the rules and procedures governing world trade in that they facilitate the abolition or reduction of a number of non-tariff barriers to trade and improve surveillance.

The new rules cover the following fields:

Code on technical barriers to trade, i.e. the barriers resulting from the lack of uniformity in the compulsory technical standards applicable to a large number of industrial products (cars, electrical equipment, household appliances, etc.). The new agreement provides for procedures which respect the right to establish standards protecting the health and safety of consumers and users but at the same time aim at avoiding discrimination and 'concealed protectionism' (protecting national production by instituting standards that create unsurmountable problems for foreign producers).

Code on government procurement. This code aims to put an end to legislation or administrative practices which channel government purchases to national suppliers or give them a price preference.

Though it has been only partially successful in this respect, this code opens up exceptionally large markets to European industry, needless to say guaranteeing some degree of reciprocity. This will be to the advantage both of firms, whose markets will expand, and of public authorities, which will benefit from broader competition.

Code on subsidies and countervailing duties. The aim of this code is to put a stop to the arbitrary introduction of countervailing duties on imports by guaranteeing uniform implementation of the GATT provisions. The previous imbalance between rights and obligations no longer applies. On the other hand, new procedures have been introduced for the discussion of domestic subsidies which could adversely affect international trade.

Anti-dumping code. This code seeks to prohibit practices which consist of penetrating foreign markets by selling goods at prices well below the normal price. In this case too the aim has been to do away with discrepancies in the application of GATT rules from State to State. Procedures have been more clearly defined.

Codes on licensing and on customs valuation (i.e. the method of calculating the value of imported goods for the purpose of applying an *ad valorem* customs duty). These codes cover technical fields which are also of considerable importance for importers and exporters and for legal certainty in trade. The same can be said of the agreement which aims at discouraging trade in counterfeit goods...

4. Development of transport infrastructures

Commission Memorandum

1.4.1. The importance of the development of transport infrastructures to the future of the common transport policy and the Commission's role in this connection are brought out in a memorandum¹ adopted by the Commission on 7 November.

The Commission is convinced that wide-ranging action in this area is vital to the development of the common transport policy for which the Treaty of Rome provides. Such action poses difficult and complex problems of a relatively new kind. The Commission has decided that it is time to set out its views and put forward a paper which will stimulate thought and discussion among all parties interested in the future of transport infrastructures. Conclusions can be drawn from these discussions at a symposium to be held by the Commission towards the end of the first half of next year.

Common transport infrastructure policy

1.4.2. The results obtained in the twenty years which have now been spent on developing the common transport policy do not match the efforts put into it or the obvious need for progress in this field, which was explicitly cited in the Treaty of Rome as essential to the success of the common market, to economic growth and to the unity of the peoples of Europe.

The improvement of transport constitutes—together with the abolition of customs duties and quotas which has already been achieved—one of the principal means of removing the barriers to trade between Member States. In economic terms, transport is comparable in importance with major sec-

tors such as agriculture and steel. In all, it accounts for 6% of the Community's gross national product, (more than agriculture), 15% of gross capital formation and nearly 40% of gross capital formation in the public sector. Hence the importance which the authors of the Treaty of Rome gave to the introduction of a common transport policy.

So far, this policy has mainly concentrated on market problems, the objective being to free transport operations as far as possible from restrictive regulation, to eliminate unfair discrimination, to allow free competition, and to establish common rules only where the proper functioning of the transport market requires them. This objective is still far from being achieved despite the progress made.

The same cannot be said of transport infrastructures (i.e. the rail, road and inland waterway networks) which have been left mainly in the national domain. Infrastructures, however, are the framework that shapes transport, and their significance can only grow, given their part in how the economy and society are organized. So the Commission is convinced that the common transport policy will not achieve the general objectives set out in the EEC Treaty and play its part in the economy as a whole unless it also—indeed increasingly—concerns transport infrastructures.

Fresh impetus

1.4.3. Recent economic developments have been a major factor in the Commission's decision to devote more importance to transport infrastructures. The Commission has paid special attention to the following points:

¹ Supplement 8/1979—Bull. EC.

(a) International traffic between Member States has developed faster than domestic traffic; on some major links it is a significant factor in the formation of bottle-necks. The quality of service offered to this international traffic, moreover, is not always satisfactory.

(b) Communications networks are becoming increasingly interdependent, making it inconceivable to consider any one Member State as an entity in which planning is carried out in isolation.

(c) Infrastructures create close links between transport and other economic sectors or Community development measures. How and to what extent should account be taken of the aims of these other measures when making investment decisions?

(d) National public bodies are experiencing difficulties in financing transport infrastructures with the result that projects which are important from a Community point of view may be abandoned or held up.

Broad lines of action proposed

1.4.4. In the light of these considerations the Commission put forward the following broad lines of action:

(a) The data needed to evaluate Community requirements should be expanded. This means continuing traffic forecast studies on the main Community links and studies to assess the value of specific projects to the Community, with due consideration not only for cost-effectiveness but also for various economic and social development objectives.

(b) There should be improved coordination of projects and planning between Member States under the existing procedures established by the Council Decision of 20 February 1978.¹ Under this Decision a Committee on Transport Infrastructure was set up to

advise the Commission; apart from its advisory function in respect of projects and information on national programmes, the Committee may examine any matter relating to the development of a communications network of Community interest. The Commission hopes that the Committee's great expertise and active collaboration will enable it to help the Commission to identify the essential investment measures.

(c) The financial instruments already available to the Community must be backed up by a system of financial support adapted to the specific nature of action being taken in the field of transport infrastructures. This is a key element in establishing a communications network of Community interest. The Commission recalls that its proposal for a Regulation² on the granting of financial support for projects of Community interest is still under consideration by the Council. Adoption of this proposal would facilitate the execution of certain types of project vital to the economic and social development of the Community which have not been given sufficient priority at national level.

By way of example, the Commission mentions the major traffic links in the Community on which there are quantitative or qualitative shortcomings in infrastructures and for which improvement projects do exist. Such projects merit priority consideration.

¹ OJ L 54 Of 25.2.1978; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.68.

² OJ C 207 of 2.9.1976; OJ C 249 of 18.10.1977.

5. Operation of the Community institutions

Conclusions of the 'Three Wise Men'

1.5.1. The formulation of specific proposals aimed at ensuring the proper operation of the Community on the basis of and in compliance with the Treaties, including their institutional arrangements, and progress towards European Union: this was the brief given by the European Council meeting in Brussels on 4 and 5 December last year¹ to the 'Committee of Wise Men' consisting of three outstanding Europeans—Mr Barend Biesheuvel, Mr Edmund Dell and Mr Robert Marjolin.

Mr Biesheuvel, a former Dutch Prime Minister (1971-73) who has also served as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture (1963-67), was earlier a Member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and then of the European Parliament (March 1961 to July 1963). Mr Dell, member of the British Labour Party, was Minister of State at the Board of Trade (1968-69) and has also occupied several other government posts. Mr Marjolin, economist and university professor, was Assistant Commissioner-General for the French National Plan from 1946 to 1948 (working alongside Mr Jean Monnet), Deputy Secretary-General of the OECD from 1948 to 1955 and Vice-President of the EEC Commission from 1958 to 1967.

The Committee formally presented its hundred-page report on the European institutions to the European Council in Dublin on 29 and 30 November; the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Nine had received a summary at their informal meeting at Ashford Castle in Ireland on 20 and 21 October.²

1.5.2. The report has now been published, along with a summary which is reproduced in full below.

'The European Council has asked us to make proposals on adjustments to the machinery and procedures of the Community institutions. We are well aware that the most fundamental causes of weakness in the functioning of the Community do not arise from mechanisms and procedures. The latter play, in fact, only a secondary role. The more serious obstacles are the economic difficulties and divergences of interests and views among the Member States.

The Community is likely to find itself facing real and fundamental problems in the coming years. Moreover, the number of Member States is to be increased during the same period. We must at least ensure that the institutions, rather than aggravating the difficulties by their inefficiency and the dispersion of effort, provide all the conditions for tackling them with the maximum chance of success.

We have tried not so much to fix new detailed rules for the functioning of a Community of Twelve as to propose practical adjustments which can be made here and now to the activities of Community institutions. If these recommendations are adopted, we believe they will result in the new members entering a Community that is more dynamic, more efficient and better prepared to receive them.

Due credit must be given to the Community's achievements. The greater part of the Treaties has already been implemented. Cooperation among Member States has been extended well beyond the letter of the Treaties. But the Community faces difficulties in building new common policies, often without precise Treaty guidelines. Moreover, the multiplication of the Community's tasks and their growing diversity have considerably increased the *lourdeur* of the Community's institutional apparatus. The latter has become both more complex and less efficient.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.3.1.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.3.1 and 2.3.3.

Our proposal is to improve the functioning of the apparatus by means of the definition of priorities and the clear identification of responsibilities. In our report we have deliberately set aside any kind of ideological approach. The intention is not to modify the institutional balance. Instead we suggest practical ways of improving the functioning of each institution.

The creation of the *European Council* was in itself a pragmatic response to the Community's institutional difficulties. It has become an effective source of political guidance in the Community.

The task is to find the right balance between freedom and discipline in the European Council's proceedings. The operational solutions already developed to this end should be reaffirmed and reinforced: limited agendas, limited attendance, coherent preparation and follow-up, early circulation of documents, Presidency responsibility for drafting clear and accurate conclusions. We have examined the idea of a longer-term Presidency for the European Council and it seems to us that it would present real difficulties in the present state of the Community.

There is considerable scope for improvement in the European Council's relations with the Treaty institutions. Our specific suggestions for preserving the role of the Council of Ministers, strengthening the Commission in its collaboration with Heads of Government, and establishing direct relations between the European Council and Parliament, are designed to integrate the European Council so far as possible within the normal framework of inter-institutional relations. To make full use of its potential for political guidance, we propose that the European Council should adopt before 1981, in collaboration with the Commission, a master plan of *priorities* indicating the main tasks and directions for progress for the Community as a whole. This master plan must be precise and practical, a declaration of intent rather than a pious hope.

The European Council is responsible for reviewing the whole range of Member States' common action, whether it has a strictly Community character or not—as is the case notably for Political Cooperation. It has, therefore, a certain choice among the procedures to be used particularly for

new actions. Priority must be given to the application of Article 235. But if it appears impracticable to apply this procedure, action in common by other methods which allow the Community to make progress should not be ruled out *a priori*.

The *Council of Ministers* in its various formations, and the associated machinery, are producing results which do not match up to the amount of effort deployed. The burden of work is becoming impossible to handle and the efforts of the various subordinate bodies and of the specialized formations of the Council are insufficiently coordinated. To tackle these problems, the clearer definition and more efficient execution of the responsibilities of the Presidency seem to us essential. Each Presidency should establish its work programme, respecting the priorities defined by the European Council, and should report on the execution of the programme at the end of its term. The authority of the Presidency in enforcing procedures, and in establishing the agenda, should be clearly recognized. The Presidency should be free to lighten its own load by entrusting particular dossiers to other members of the European Council, the Council of Ministers or subordinate organs. Other options, such as a change in the rotation of the Presidency and the 'troika' formula, are rejected.

The Council itself must be free to concentrate on the genuinely political issues. This means making wider use of delegation to the Commission, and giving more room for manoeuvre to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the lower-level bodies. We do not recommend altering the status of Permanent Representatives. Procedures for taking decisions must be as economical as possible. The 'Luxembourg Compromise' has become a fact of life in the Community. Each State must be the judge of where its very important interests lie. But if all States feel sure they will not be overruled on matters involving such interests for them, they should all accept voting as the normal practice in all cases where the Treaty does not impose unanimity and no very important interests are involved.

The working groups below Coreper should not, as too often happens, be left to their own devices. The Presidency, helped by the Council Secretariat and in liaison with the Commission, has special responsibility for coordinating their work within the framework of agreed priorities and for avoiding unnecessary delays.

Horizontal coordination is also essential to counteract the fragmentation and dispersion of Community activities. While it cannot retrieve the dominant position it held in the early years, the Council of Foreign Ministers should continue to play a central role. Certain specialized Councils might hold less frequent meetings.

National administrations can make a further, very significant contribution to the proper functioning of the Communities. Coordination of Community affairs is carried out by very different methods from one capital to another. We do not seek to impose a single stock model on practices which have been shaped by tradition and on structures which are often highly diverse. But it is vital that the capacity should exist in all Member States to produce, in good time, instructions which are both considered and coherent. The Permanent Representative can play a helpful role in this respect.

Finally, the Council does not operate in isolation. The Commission makes a contribution which is vital for its good functioning, and the Presidency should look after the quality of its relations with the Parliament.

The role and authority of the *Commission* have declined in recent years. The exercise of its right of initiative and its role as guardian of the Treaties, together with its management and implementing tasks, need to be made more effective and adapted to current circumstances. The number of Commissioners in the enlarged Community should be limited to twelve—one per Member State. The number of Directorates-General should be reduced and brought in line with that of Commissioners. The college of Commissioners should be more homogeneous and should act more as a collective body. Coordination between departments should be strengthened and the central services—budget, personnel, administration—grouped under the authority of the President. The President of the Commission's authority must be reinforced within the institution of which he is the head. He should be chosen by the European Council six months before the renewal of the Commission. He should be consulted by Governments on the selection of Members of the Commission, and should have the last word on the allocation of portfolios.

It is essential that the Commission should maintain an active role in the Community. It represents

the interests of Europe as a whole and not a compromise between different points of view. It should set up at the start of its term of office a general programme which can be revised at least once a year, in harmony with priorities defined by the European Council. It should organize the application of its resources on the basis of this programme, taking account of the capacity of the Council machine. The production and handling of 'harmonization' proposals need careful planning. The Commission should consult States, where necessary, at a high political level and should avoid repeated low-level consultations on the policy aspects of its drafts. It should participate actively in the work of the Council, modifying its proposals and suggesting compromises.

The Council, for its part, must delegate more of the implementation of new policies to the Commission. Ways must be found, for example by the development of stock formulae and political understandings between the institutions, to eliminate the obstacles which have blocked certain delegations in the past.

This report makes no claim to pronounce on the process of evolution which the *European Parliament* may go through following its election by direct universal suffrage. But we can suggest certain adjustments which are necessary in relations between the Parliament and the other institutions. In this context, closer contacts must be developed between the Parliament and the Commission. The latter must present its programme to the Parliament for debate. It must work out with the Parliament a six-monthly programme for consultative work. Above all, the Commission must make a more serious response to the Parliament's Resolutions. The Council, too, should take these Resolutions more seriously. It is up to the Presidency to draw them to Member States' attention and to develop personal contacts with the Parliament. The institutions should try to agree on practical improvements to tackle the difficulties arising in the implementation of the 'conciliation' procedure. Finally, the President of the European Council should appear once every six months before the Parliament, so as to achieve a direct dialogue at the highest level between the two organs. In the interests of the Community, balanced relations need to be maintained between the three points of the Commission-Council-Parliament triangle.

The *Court of Justice* has presented suggestions itself for resolving its problems. Solutions should be found by discussion between the institutions. The same applies to the *Court of Auditors*. The *Economic and Social Committee* faces more serious difficulties. In these times of crisis, the Community needs an efficient mechanism for consultation with the social partners. We make some suggestions for reaffirming the Economic and social Committee's role in socio-economic consultations in the Community, and also for increasing the effectiveness of the Tripartite Conference, the Standing Committee on Employment and the Joint Committee system.

In this whole study, we have taken account of the prospective *enlargement* of the Community to twelve members. Our technical proposals designed to improve the transparency, coherence and efficiency of the Community institutions are based on experience of a Community of nine members, but they can do much to ease the functioning of a Community of Twelve.

However, enlargement will not add only to the *lourdeur* of the institutions. It will also extend the range of differing circumstances and interests among Member States. Any system of a 'two-speed' Europe which created differences of status between Member States must in our view be rejected. *Differentiated* solutions for the application to Member States of policies decided in common may however prove useful in some cases, as they have in the present-day Community. Certain safeguards should be applied whenever they are used.

The Community of Twelve will have nine official *languages*. Any attempt to limit systematically and by compulsion the use of any national language would be unjust as well as politically impractical. But the costs and complications will be on a scale to make it essential that pragmatic arrangements are found allowing the number of interpreters to be reduced according to the nature of each meeting.

We have also reflected on the *problems likely to face Europe* in the next few years. This period will be a difficult one for Europe. Everything points to a relatively low rate of economic growth, accompanied and aggravated by monetary disturbances

and difficulties in the energy market. The unemployment problem will lead to social and political tensions. The prospects for the Community's future, and for progress towards European Union, will depend on how it copes with this continuing crisis. The Community's Member States must maintain their solidarity both in the active sense, i.e. mutual aid, and in the passive sense of abstaining wherever possible from action likely to cause problems for other members. Much resolve and political intelligence will be needed to counter the pressures for protectionism which are bound to arise both in the enlarged Community's internal trade and in its dealings with the outside world.

The priorities which the Community sets itself in dealing with these challenges must be flexible enough to allow adjustment to changing circumstances. They must be based on a realistic appreciation of the scope for Community action. The first and greatest task is the maintenance and consolidation of the *acquis*, with any adjustments that modern conditions may demand. In dealings with the outside world the Community and its Member States must act in the most united way possible both on the economic and on the political front. The solidarity between States must be given practical expression, whether it be in joint action to face up to the energy crisis, in mutual aid for other emergencies, or in the development of efforts for greater monetary stability such as are reflected in the European Monetary System. Priorities of this kind should help the Community not only to survive the immediate dangers, but also to lay the practical foundations for progress in the longer term.'



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN NOVEMBER 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

Operation of the EMS

2.1.1. On 29 November, Denmark announced a 5% devaluation of the Danish krone, to take effect the following day, against all the currencies participating in the EMS exchange rate and intervention mechanism.

This technical change was made following consultations between Member States and the Commission in Dublin, where the European Council was meeting.¹ The adjustment of the

krone's central rate was thus carried out applying the procedure laid down in paragraph 3(2) of the European Council Resolution of 5 December 1978² on the establishment of the EMS.

This measure, which forms part of a general plan to restore the key equilibria of the Danish economy, constitutes an orderly and limited adjustment involving the krone; it has led to changes in the central rates of the other currencies making up the ECU.

Table 1 shows the new ECU central rates which have been in force since 30 November together with the rates which had applied previously.

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.16.

² OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11

Table 1

	Units of national currency in the ECU	ECU central rates		
		Old	New	Percentage change ¹
BFR	3.66	39.8456	39.7897	+ 0.14
LFR	0.14			
HFL	0.286	2.74748	2.74362	+ 0.14
DKR	0.217	7.36594	7.72336	- 4.63
DM	0.828	2.48557	2.48208	+ 0.14
LIT	109.0	1 159.42	1 157.79	+ 0.14
FF	1.15	5.85522	5.84700	+ 0.14
IRL	0.00759	0.669141	0.668201	+ 0.14

¹ Appreciation (+) or depreciation (-) of the currency in terms of the ECU.

Convergence of Member States' economic performances

2.1.2. At its meeting on 19 November, the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) continued its examination of the obstacles to a better convergence of Member States' economic performances.¹

Economic situation

Economic aspects of an adaptation of working time

2.1.3. On 19 November, the Council discussed the economic aspects of an adaptation of working time on the basis of a report drawn up by the Economic Policy Committee. At the end of the discussion, it invited the Council (Social Affairs and Employment) to take account at its next meeting of the report from the Economic Policy Committee and of the views expressed on this matter by the Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs. While it was generally in favour of the objective pursued, the Council felt that a cautious approach was necessary so as to avoid the adverse effects on employment of a reduction in economic growth.

Monetary Committee

2.1.4. The Monetary Committee held its 255th meeting in Brussels on 26 November, with Mr van Ypersele in the chair. The meeting was devoted entirely to further consideration of the functions of the future European Monetary Fund.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.5. The 85th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee was held in Brussels on 7 November, in its reduced 'medium-term' composition, with Mr Leonard in the chair. The Committee continued its review of medium-term questions of common interest, making a detailed examination of medium-term economic policy problems in Denmark and Ireland.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.6. In the field of measuring instruments the Council, on 23 November,² amended its Directive of 19 December 1974³ relating to the making up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids. At the Council's request, the Commission had submitted the proposal⁴ in October 1977.

¹ Points 2.3.2 and 3.4.1.

² OJ L 308 of 4.12.1979.

³ OJ L 42 of 15.2.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2114.

⁴ OJ C 250 of 19.10.1977 and Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.8.

The purpose of the new Directive is to reduce the number of volumes previously allowed for the making-up by volume of certain liquid products such as wine, milk, beer, spirits and mineral waters. The Directive gives the industries concerned time to adapt (they will have a transitional period in which to dispose of their stocks), but will make it easier for producers and consumers alike to know where they stand, for reducing the number of nominal volumes will have the effect of cutting production costs and making it easier for the consumer to choose from the products on offer.

2.1.7. On 21 and 22 November the Commission adopted two Directives concerning respectively motor vehicles and tractors. The first adapts to technical progress the Council Directive of 27 July 1976¹ relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers. The second adapts to technical progress the Council Directive of 25 June 1974² relating to the field of vision and windscreen wipers for wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.

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2.1.8. On 21 November the Economic and Social Committee adopted an own-initiative Opinion on problems arising from barriers to trade and harmonization of legislation in this field.³

Foodstuffs

2.1.9. On 13 November the Commission adopted the first Directives establishing Community methods of analysis for the inspection of extracts of coffee and chicory and certain preserved milks.

Legal structures

Companies

Annual company accounts

2.1.10. On 28 November the Commission decided to amend its proposal for an Eighth Directive⁴ on the approval of persons responsible for carrying out statutory audits of the annual accounts of certain types of company.

The amendments are made in response to the opinions delivered by Parliament on 11 May⁵ and by the Economic and Social Committee at its session on 4 and 5 April;⁶ the main purpose is to assure greater independence for auditors and clarify certain rules concerning their training.

Public contracts

2.1.11. On 8 November the Commission addressed a proposal⁷ to the Council to amend the Directive of 21 December⁸ coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts. The proposal takes account of certain provisions of the agreement on public contracts concluded under the GATT multilateral negotiations (Tokyo Round), and

¹ OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

² OJ L 191 of 15.7.1974.

³ Point 2.3.52.

⁴ OJ C 112 of 13.5.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.8, Supplement 4/78—Bull. EC.

⁵ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979 and Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.3.27.

⁶ OJ C 171 of 9.7.1979 and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.3.69.

⁷ OJ C 287 of 17.11.1979.

⁸ OJ L 13 of 15.1.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1976, points 1401 to 1405.

from 1 January 1981—when the agreement takes effect—would ensure for Community suppliers treatment at least as favourable as that which the Community is prepared to grant to suppliers from non-member countries which have signed the agreement.

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Removal of restrictions

2.1.12. The Advisory Committee on Medical Training, which on 13 and 14 November held its first meeting since its renewal last October,¹ mainly discussed specific training for general practitioners and the problem of achieving a balance between the number of students and the facilities needed to train them. It also exchanged views and information on methods of examining and assessing the results of training and the reform of medical studies in France.

Industry: restructuring and conversion

Iron and steel

Anti-crisis plan—1980

2.1.13. On 9 November the Commission addressed a paper to the Council² setting out the anti-crisis measures planned or proposed for 1980. These measures largely amount to the continued application in a softer form of a number of the measures in the anti-crisis plan mounted in 1977.³

The Commission considers that the previous measures have borne fruit and that the situa-

tion has improved appreciably in regard both to price levels—though there are still disparities between long products and flat products—and to capacity utilization. But the Community is not yet over the crisis; internal market prices are still on the low side and the utilization rates of Community firms still remain generally below those of their main competitors.

For 1980 the expected slackening of growth in the Community should be reflected by a fall in internal steel consumption and a decline in exports to non-member countries. Next year the emphasis must be laid on restructuring Commission action being guided by economic and technical criteria and closer cooperation being established between the Commission, governments, producers and consumers.

2.1.14. At a special meeting held on 16 November the ECSC Consultative Committee expressed full support for the anti-crisis measures proposed by the Commission.⁴

2.1.15. On 20 November the Council held a policy debate on the Commission's paper. The proposed measures were not adopted, mainly because the Italian Government still had reservations on the code regarding aid for the steel industry but also because opinions differed on the extent to which the anti-crisis measures were to be softened. The Council agreed to continue its deliberations with the aim of reaching conclusions quickly.

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¹ OJ L 260 of 16.10.1979.

² See also point 2.2.8.

³ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 1401 and 1402; Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

⁴ Point 2.3.62.

2.1.16. On 16 November Parliament delivered its Opinion¹ on the Communication and draft Decision² concerning the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry.

Shipbuilding

Scrapping and building ocean-going ships

2.1.17. The statement put out at the close of the Council meeting on 20 November states: 'on the basis of a Commission memorandum on action at Community level to promote the scrapping and construction of sea-going vessels, the Council held a general policy discussion on the principle of such action.

The positions expressed will enable the Commission to assess during its subsequent discussions on the subject whether formal proposals should be put to the Council.'

Ship repair

2.1.18. In its report³ addressed to the Council on 14 November concerning the Community ship repair industry, dealing, in particular, with aid for the industry, the Commission analyses the situation and identifies three prominent features:

- Poor dock-occupancy, together with a significant loss of employment since 1975, a notable drop in turnover in real terms and a transition from profit to loss which has been particularly serious in some Member States. However this has been somewhat alleviated by demand for facilities for smaller vessels arising from local traffic, fishing, etc;

- The strong competition of certain low-wage third countries. This problem is particularly severe for medium to large ships, mainly because of low freight rates and consequently low laying-up costs, which tend to make lower-priced yards outside the Community more attractive to ship owners;
- The varied structures of the industry throughout the Community.

Textiles

2.1.19. Commission staff and representatives of Comitextil and the European Clothing Manufacturers Association met for consultations on 8 November. The meeting provided an opportunity for a comprehensive exchange of views on all problems relating to administering commercial policy in textiles and on the effects on the textile industry of the guidelines followed by the Community in its financial operations (European Regional Development Fund; European Social Fund; European Development Fund).

2.1.20. On 16 November a symposium was held in Brussels with a group of distinguished academics on production, working and marketing conditions in the Community knitwear industry. The meeting agreed on the need to compile all the information that was available from official sources and to fill in the gaps with material obtained from trade sources.

¹ Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

² OJ C 142 of 7.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55, and 7/8-1979, point 2.1.41.

³ Point 2.1.36.

Advanced technology and growth industries

Information technologies

2.1.21. On 29 November the Commission addressed a paper to the Council on new information technologies, compiled following the Commission's talks in the subject at its informal meeting¹ at Villers-le-Temple from 5 to 7 October; it was discussed at the Dublin European Council on 29 and 30 November.²

Having explained why there must be a Community response to the challenge of these new technologies and defined the objectives of such a response, the Commission proposes that the Community:

- develop a social policy to prepare for innovation;
- create a homogeneous European public market for telematic systems and services;
- foster industrial and user collaboration;
- promote a European information industry;
- enhance the value of national and European programmes in the fields of satellite communication and detection of earth resources;
- make use of these technologies to meet the specific needs of the Community institutions.

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

2.1.22. On 20 November³ the Council amended its Regulation of 1 August 1974 on

the customs procedure applicable to certain products originating in and coming from the Faroe Islands.⁴ The purpose of the Regulation is to harmonize the customs tariffs applied by the Member States to industrial products imported from the Faroe Islands.

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.23. On 12 November⁵ the Council amended its Regulation of 27 November 1978 on the tariff treatment of certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft.⁶

2.1.24. On 20 November⁷ the Council decided to suspend partially the autonomous CCT duties on a number of agricultural products for the first half of 1980.

2.1.25. Lastly, on 23 November,⁸ the Council decided to suspend, totally or partially, the autonomous CCT duties on a number of industrial products, notably basic substances for the chemical industry. These suspensions will run from 1 January to 30 June 1980.

Tariff quotas

2.1.26. On 12 November the Council increased the 1979 Community tariff quota

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.3.38 and 2.3.42.

² Point 1.1.6.

³ OJ L 301 of 28.11.1979.

⁴ OJ L 212 of 2.8.1974.

⁵ OJ L 289 of 16.11.1979.

⁶ OJ L 337 of 4.12.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.25.

⁷ OJ L 306 of 3.12.1979.

⁸ OJ L 305 of 1.12.1979.

for unwrought magnesium from 8 900 to 10 500 tonnes.¹ This increase of 1 600 tonnes includes 200 tonnes allocated for extra-pure magnesium and 200 tonnes for unwrought magnesium in alloy. A first instalment of 180 tonnes of the increase for unwrought magnesium not in alloy is being divided up among the Member States, while the second instalment of 20 tonnes and the volume increases of 200 tonnes and 1 200 tonnes respectively are allocated to the relevant Community reserves.

2.1.27. On 20 November the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines having a registered designation of origin (Côteaux de Tebourba, Sidi-Salem, Kelibia, Thibar, Mornag, Grand cru Mornag), originating in Tunisia.² These quotas, which come to 40 000 hl for wine in containers holding two litres or less and 10 000 hl for wine in containers holding more than two litres, are valid from 1 November 1979 to 31 October 1980.

2.1.28. on 23 November the Council increased the Community tariff quota for cer-

tain plywoods of coniferous species.³ The quota was raised from 800 000 m³ to 810 000 m³, the additional amount being allocated to the reserve.

2.1.29. On 12 and 20 November the Council adopted regulations for 1980 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of autonomous or contractual Community tariff quotas for the products listed in Table 2.

Community surveillance of imports

2.1.30. In order to meet the Community's obligations towards Malta, the Council adopted a Regulation on November establishing ceilings and Community surveillance of imports of certain textile products originating in that country for 1980.⁴

¹ OJ L 289 of 16.11.1979.
² OJ L 296 of 23.11.1979.
³ OJ L 301 of 28.11.1979.
⁴ OJ L 306 of 3.12.1979.

Table 2 — 1980 tariff quotas

Description of goods	Quota volume (tonnes) (a)	Quota duties (%)	Initial allocation	Reserve
			(tonnes) (a)	
Rosin (including 'brais résineux') ¹	14 796	0	14 796	—
Dried grapes in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less (08.04 B I) ¹	8 373	1.2	8 373	—
Newsprint ²	2 800 000	0	2 595 500	204 500

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.
¹ OJ L 290 of 17.11.1979.
² OJ L 306 of 3.12.1979.

Table 2 — (cont'd)

Description of goods	Quota volume (tonnes) (a)	Quota duties (%)	Initial allocation	Reserve
			(tonnes) (a)	
Raw silk (not thrown) ¹	4 200	0	3 395	805
Yarn, entirely of silk, not put up for retail sale ¹	60	2.5	38	22
Yarn spun entirely from silk waste other than noil, not put up for retail sale ¹	220	0	193	27
Certain industrial and agricultural products originating in various Mediterranean countries: ¹				
Greece				
Wines from fresh grapes and grape must with fermentations arrested by the addition of alcohol, originating entirely in Greece	430 000 hl		387 000 hl	43 000 hl
Spain				
Other woven fabrics of cotton (55.09)	1 900	5.2 to 6	1 300	600
Certain refined petroleum products	1 400 000	0.6 to 2.8	1 120 000	280 000
Dried figs	200	3	130	70
Dried grapes	1 900	0	1 520	380
Israel				
Apricot pulp	150	11.9	120	30
Morocco				
Apricot pulp	8 250	11.9	5 800	2 450
Prepared or preserved sardines originating in Morocco	14 000	0	12 600	1 400
	6 000	10	5 400	600
Tunisia				
Apricot pulp	4 300	11.9	3 135	1 165
Prepared or preserved sardines originating in Tunisia	100	0	80	20
Turkey				
Fresh or dried hazelnuts falling within subheading ex 08.05 G	25 000	2.5	20 000	5 000

(a) Unless otherwise indicated.

¹ OJ L 290 of 17.11.1979.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Elimination of prohibited horizontal agreements

Decision against export sales agency

2.1.31. On 28 November the Commission adopted a Decision fining the three leading French fertilizer manufacturers—Société Générale des Engrais SA, Compagnie Française de l'Azote SA and Société Chimique des Charbonnages SA—for infringing the Community's rules on competition (Article 85 of the EEC Treaty). In 1968 the three firms concluded cooperation agreements setting up a joint trading company—Floral—to distribute their compound fertilizers in Germany.

The Commission ascertained that all fertilizers produced by these three French firms for export to Germany passed through Floral, even though there was no exclusive arrangement. This meant that German buyers were faced with a standardized supply: interchangeable products were offered for sale at identical prices and on identical terms. Cooperation organized in this fashion is tantamount to an export sales agency.

The Commission found against this form of cooperation and has fined the parties concerned on the grounds that the infringement was at worst deliberate or at best negligent. When Floral was formed the parties or their predecessors were aware of the Commission's view that sales agencies exporting fertilizers

within the Community were caught by Article 85(1) and were therefore in breach of the Community rules on competition.

They had been informed of the Commission's thinking on the subject in connection with the Comptoir Français de l'Azote (CFA) case,¹ in which they were involved. The Commission dropped proceedings in that case solely on the understanding that CFA members would sell individually to the other Community countries.

The three French manufacturers would have been fined more than the sum of 85 000 EUA (FF 494 000) imposed had it not been for the fact that their turnover in Germany is fairly low, that it accounts for a small proportion of their fertilizer sales and that they relinquished their holdings in Floral on 19 October.

This decision is one of a series of measures adopted by the Commission in an attempt to improve competition on the fertilizer market.²

Licences, trademarks and business names

Territorial exclusivity arrangements

2.1.32. Following action by the Commission after a complaint filed by the French firm Fondasol, the firms Techniques Louis Ménard, Eurasol and Technisol have agreed to refrain from enforcing contractual provisions forbidding each of the exclusive licencees to perform services outside their allotted territory. The firms concerned

¹ OJ L 276 of 14.11.1968 (CFA Decision).

² OJ L 242 of 4.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.36 (CSV Decision).

alleged that Fondasol was in breach of contract by bidding at a public tender for drilling and ground study work in Belgium.

The Commission restated that these restrictions, which constitute serious infringements of the Community's competition rules, can be allowed in certain circumstances, provided a patent is in force in the protected territory, but that was not the case here. Since the firms concerned have removed the restrictions, the Commission has closed its investigation.

Buying agreements or joint sales

Extension of an authorization for joint selling

2.1.33. On 6 November the Commission decided¹ to extend until 31 December 1981 the authorization for joint selling by Saarlör of fuel from Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine and Saarbergwerke AG. This authorization, which dates from 1959, has been extended several times, the last occasion being in March 1977.²

State aid

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

France

2.1.34. On 30 November the Commission decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a proposed scheme of aid for the shipbuilding industry notified by the French Government.

The aid would enable French shipyards to secure orders totalling 435 000 and 418 000 compensated gross registered tonnes respectively. For large and medium yards the aid would range between 15% and 30% of the contract price, depending on the type of ship, while for small yards the maximum rate would be 20% of the contract price. Restructuring objectives would be set yard by yard and the grant of aid would be conditional on acceptance of the objectives proposed for the recipient yard.

The Commission's principal objections to the scheme were as follows:

- the maximum rate of aid proposed for large and medium yards represented an increase over that available under the previous scheme and was therefore incompatible with the principle of progressive reduction of aid enunciated by Article 6 of the Fourth Directive on aids to shipbuilding of 4 April 1978;³
- this rate also exceeds the maximum generally allowed by the Commission and approved in the case of schemes submitted during the year by other Member States;
- the restructuring objectives put forward appeared already to have been largely attained and could not therefore be regarded as justifying the aid now proposed.

Italy

2.1.35. On 6 November the Commission decided to raise no objections in three cases involving aid to shipbuilding pursuant to Ita-

¹ OJ L 295 of 22.11.1979.

² OJ L 78 of 26.3.1977 and Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.36.

³ OJ L 98 of 11.4.1978.

lian Act No 231/78. In four other cases, however, it decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty on the grounds that the level of aid proposed exceeded the permitted maximum and that no information was provided as to the Italian Government's proposals for restructuring the recipient yards.

Ship repair

2.1.36. On 14 November the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the ship-repairing industry in the Community. There is substantial excess capacity at present in the world ship-repairing industry. Rapid expansion of facilities in the late 1960s and early 1970s was followed by a sharp fall in demand arising from the slump in shipping activity, the relative newness of the world fleet and technological improvements leading to less frequent routine servicing.

Community yards have been faced with increased competition from low-wage countries, a problem which is exacerbated by the fact that, with freight rates at low levels, the opportunity cost of keeping vessels out of service is reduced and owners are therefore prepared to send their ships to distant locations to achieve low-cost repairs.

The effects of this situation have fallen most heavily on large-ship repairing, and here the Community is relatively fortunate in that a fairly small proportion of its facilities is designed for this class of work. However, direct employment in ship repair within the Community fell by 7% between 1975 and 1977 and has fallen further since, turnover has been seriously reduced in real terms, profits have been turned into losses and some enterprises have had to close. Competition between enterprises within the Community is fierce.

The Commission's report concludes that in view of the marked diversity of the circumstances of the industry in the Community, measures to be taken will necessarily vary from case to case. However the main points of a strategy for the industry would include the following:

- it is clearly desirable to increase the competitiveness of the industry by retaining those areas where Community yards are already competitive, namely facilities geared to handle ships in the 20 to 80 000 dwt¹ category, sophisticated repairs and major conversions; no encouragement should be given to investments in larger yards whether by industry, regional or other aid schemes;
- consideration should be given to means of promoting productivity so as to counteract low-wage competition from yards outside the Community, promote modernization and avoid reductions in employment;
- in some industries, company structures must be strengthened, either by amalgamation or by greater financial integration with other lines of business.

Aid for small and medium-sized undertakings

Netherlands

2.1.37. On 23 November the Commission decided to raise no objection to implementation by the Dutch Government of an aid scheme for small and medium-sized undertakings in the retail trade.

¹ dwt = deadweight tonnes.

The aid will consist of a single lump-sum premium for undertakings in the retail trade which, on 1 August 1979, were employing less than fifty people. For the firm to qualify for aid, the employees must be working at least a 32-hour week. Moreover, the amount of the aid will be twice as much for the first twenty-five employees as for the remainder and may not exceed HFL 200 or HFL 100 per person, as the case may be. A budget of HFL 50 million has been provided and should be allocated by 31 December.

Financial institutions and taxation

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Tax-free allowances

Proposal for a fifth Directive on travellers' tax-free allowances

2.1.38. On 30 November the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a fifth Directive on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel.

The proposal was drawn up following the annual examination of the application of the third Directive¹ on travellers' tax-free allowances. Its purpose is:

- (a) to increase the intra-Community tax-free allowance from 180 EUA to 210 EUA;
- (b) to increase the minimum allowance for travellers under fifteen years of age from 50 EUA to 60 EUA;
- (c) to alter the levels for application of the derogations which have been granted to Denmark and Ireland and under which these countries may restrict application of the tax-free allowance to goods with a unit value lower than a specified sum;
- (d) to introduce a technical change in the expression of alcoholic strength in the basic Directive on travellers' tax-free allowances in order to take account of Community provisions on alcoholometry.

Direct taxes

2.1.39. The problems raised by tax harmonization (particularly for frontier workers) and tax avoidance were discussed at a meeting between Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, and representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) in Brussels on 6 November.

The ETUC representatives welcomed the Commission's plans to present to the Council a proposal for a Directive on eliminating tax discrimination against frontier workers before the end of the year. The discussions also covered the problem of transfer pricing between companies of the same group and international tax evasion and avoidance on the basis of a memorandum submitted by the ETUC.

¹ OJ L 366 of 28.12.1978.

Employment and social policy

Social affairs before the Council

2.1.40. On 22 November the Council held a meeting on employment and social affairs with the main focus on employment problems. It adopted a Resolution¹ on the reorganization of working time, whose preparation had been discussed at length by the Council itself in May,² the Standing Committee on Employment³ in May and October and then by the Commission and the two sides of industry⁴ early in November.

The Council also adopted a Resolution⁵ on training/work experience schemes based on a Communication forwarded by the Commission on 31 October,⁶ and discussed the social aspects of the iron and steel policy⁷ and migration policies⁸ with respect to non-member countries.

Employment

Reorganization of working time

2.1.41. In October the Commission prepared a working paper⁹ which was subsequently revised after discussions with the two sides of industry on 8 November. A new draft Resolution reflecting the results of this consultation was forwarded to the Council on 12 November. After a thorough discussion, on 22 November the Council adopted a Resolution based on the draft put forward by the Commission. The main points were as follows:

*'Training/work experience schemes'*¹⁰

The Council has adopted a position in a separate Resolution.

Overtime

The Council considers that:

- (a) limits should be applied to the systematic use of overtime; these limits should take account of the need for flexibility in the production process of the undertaking and of the situation on the labour market;
- (ii) given the different situations in the Member States of the Community, provision should be made for the gradual implementation of this principle in the Member States, bearing in mind that in certain of them problems may arise for workers in the lower income categories;
- (iii) the related measures should be implemented in accordance with the usual procedures in force in each Member State of the Community, while respecting the autonomy of the two sides of industry;
- (iv) an appropriate method of imposing this restriction would be, for example, to introduce the principle of compensatory time off for systematic overtime work without, however, necessarily applying it to all overtime hours;
- (v) supervision should be organized in accordance with the procedures in force in each Member State.

Flexible retirement

... The Council considers that flexible retirement—which should be voluntary—should be developed in liaison with other measures to facilitate a gradual withdrawal from working life at the end of the worker's career, such as part-time work and longer holidays for older workers.

¹ Point 2.1.41.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.47.

³ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.50 and 10-1979, point 2.1.46.

⁴ Point 2.3.25.

⁵ Point 2.1.42.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.49.

⁷ Point 2.1.44.

⁸ Point 2.1.43.

⁹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.48.

¹⁰ Unofficial translation.

Part-time work

... The Council believes that a Community approach should be based on the following principles:

- (i) part-time work must be voluntary and open to both men and women. It must not be imposed on persons who wish to work full-time. Furthermore, particular care must be taken to ensure that part-time work is not limited to women, or to work of low skill and responsibility;
- (ii) it would be desirable to examine the extent to which part-time work could be made more readily available to certain groups of workers, particularly parents with young children and older workers;
- (iii) part-time workers should in principle have the same social rights and obligations as full-time workers, bearing in mind the specific character of the work performed;
- (iv) part-time work should not be limited to half-time work, but could be based on a daily, weekly or monthly cycle adapted to the needs of different groups of workers and undertakings.

Temporary work

... The Council considers that Community action to support action by Member States should be undertaken to ensure that temporary employment agencies are controlled and that temporary employees receive social security protection.

Shift work

The Council considers that shift work should be viewed in the context of working and health conditions. It considers that the economic aspects of the problem must also be taken into consideration, particularly with regard to the competitiveness of undertakings.

Annual hours of work

The Council invites the Commission to examine, with the two sides of industry, the conditions

under which a Community approach on the subject of a reduction in annual working time could be established; this approach could, where appropriate, be taken into account in agreements at national, inter-trade or sectoral level.

The Council asks that in such action account should be taken of the need to improve working conditions and the importance of preventing dismissals and favouring new recruitment.

Likewise, the need to preserve conditions of competition should be taken into consideration, as should the effects on labour costs of reducing annual working time...

Final provisions

In the light of the progress achieved in regard to the different aspects of the reorganization of working time referred to in this Resolution, the Council, recalling the conclusions reached by the European Council in Paris on 12 and 13 March,¹ asks the Commission to present:

- (i) its conclusions on possibilities of developing a Community approach as regards limiting systematic overtime working and reducing actual annual hours of work in the Community;
- (ii) specific communications on flexible retirement, part-time work and temporary work.

In addition, the Council invites:

- (i) the Commission to continue wide-ranging consultations on the subject of the reorganization of working-time, with the two sides of industry;
- (ii) both sides of industry to continue and strengthen their contacts at Community level, assist the efforts of the Council and the Commission and continue their action in the Member States within the framework of their own responsibilities.

These consultations and contacts should lead to the formulation of a Community approach making for overall coherence and fostering consensus at Community level.'

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.5.

Vocational training

Training/work experience schemes for young people

2.1.42. Following discussion of the Communication forwarded by the Commission on 31 October,¹ the Council adopted a Resolution on 22 November laying down the following guidelines for the Member States:²

'As regards the concept of training/work experience schemes and their content:

The Member States intend to encourage the development of effective links between training and experience at the work place. These links will involve establishing coordinated programmes and structures making for cooperation between the various persons responsible.

Such programmes should be established having regard to the need to offer a training base broad enough to meet the demands of technological developments and of foreseeable changes in occupations. They should be planned in relation to the characteristics of the categories of young persons aimed at.

A special effort should be made to broaden the range of occupations covered by the various forms of training/work experience schemes, including apprenticeships. A suitable minimum period should in principle be devoted to training off the job.

Supervision and recognition of training programmes

If appropriate, training programmes offered should be approved and evaluated by the authorities responsible for vocational training. The levels of competence achieved or the nature of the courses completed should facilitate access to further vocational or general training. The responsible authorities should also endeavour to ensure that training/work experience courses are equivalent to normal full-time training courses, if

possible leading to the same diplomas, in order to facilitate transfers between different training channels.

Remuneration and financial support

The Member States consider that remuneration or allowances relating to the different types of training/work experience schemes should be fixed at appropriate levels, particularly with a view to facilitating participation by young people in these programmes.

Working conditions and social protection

Member States will ensure that participants in training/work experience schemes enjoy adequate social security coverage and protection at work... The Member States will consider whether training leave may constitute a useful means of encouraging, in particular, young employees without training to participate in training/work experience schemes.'

The Council Resolution also lays down guidelines for the Community:²

'In order to facilitate the implementation of this Resolution the Council requests the Commission to:

- (i) examine the conditions under which the European Social Fund might be associated with action by the Member States, through pilot schemes of limited scope within the meaning of Article 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 2396/71 on the reform of the Social Fund,³ as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2893/77,⁴ to develop training/work experience programmes appropriate to the period of entry into working life;
- (ii) monitor the application of this Resolution in the Member States with a view to ensuring that

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.49.

² Unofficial translation.

³ OJ L 249 of 10.11.1971.

⁴ OJ L 337 of 27.12.1977.

action, as it develops, is harmonized as far as possible;

(iii) afford Member States all possible technical support to this end;

(iv) promote the exchange of experience gained in this field;

(v) report to the Council in 1982 on the situation regarding the application of this Resolution.⁷

Free movement of workers

Migration policies with respect to non-member countries

2.1.43. The Council approved the Communication transmitted by the Commission on 23 March¹ and took note of the Delegations' comments. Among the different aspects of migration policies that could be the subject of concertation, the Council considered that efforts should be concentrated on:

(i) questions concerning priority to be given to workers who are nationals of Members States;

(ii) current matters concerning labour from non-member countries in the context of Community relations with these countries.

The Council requested the Commission to prepare or organize appropriate concertation, according to case.

Sectoral measures

Social aspects of the iron and steel policy

2.1.44. The Council took note of a statement by Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, regarding the social aspects of the iron and steel policy in which he underlined the importance of the social measures to

be taken in connection with the restructuring of this industry.

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2.1.45. On 16 November Parliament adopted a Resolution² on a Communication from the Commission—and on the accompanying draft Decision—on the social aspects of the restructuring of the steel industry.³

Redeployment of workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.46. In November, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 193 750 EUA for 145 workers affected by the closure of an iron and steel works in the United Kingdom.

It was also decided to amend the rules in the readaptation agreement concluded in 1970 between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Commission for steel industry workers.

Lastly, the Commission decided to contribute to new readaptation aid measures for iron and steel industry workers in Luxembourg who have been re-employed or assigned to an 'anti-crisis unit'.

Social protection

Social security for migrant workers

2.1.47. On 23 November the Council amended⁴ Article 107 of the Regulation of

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

² Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

³ OJ C 142 of 7.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, points 2.1.55 and 2.1.56; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.41.

⁴ OJ L 301 of 28.11.1979.

21 March 1972¹ fixing the procedure for implementing the Regulation of 14 June 1973² on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community. The amendment concerns the procedure to be followed to establish the rate for currency conversion to adapt it to the mechanisms laid down for calculating the ECU under the European Monetary System.

On 16 November Parliament gave its opinion³ on the Commission's proposal of 6 July.⁴

2.1.48. With respect to the extension of social security coverage for migrant workers to the self-employed and to insured persons without an occupation the Council took note of the progress of work on the proposals for Regulations presented by the Commission.⁵ It requested the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine the outstanding problems.

Campaign against poverty

2.1.49. On 27 November the Commission sent the Council⁶ a proposal for a Decision concerning an interim programme to combat poverty. The aim of the proposal is to ensure continuity of action during the period between the expiry of the current programme⁷ and the application of the conclusions the Council will reach after studying its final results. A report sent by the Commission to the Council in October⁸ concerns the results currently available of operations carried out with Community assistance. As soon as the programme is completed, the Commission will present a final report.

In view of the scale and complexity of the problem, however, the Council cannot be expected to draw any conclusions on the

entire range of actions before the beginning of 1982. Therefore, to fill the gap between the expiry of the current programme on 1 December 1980 and the application of any conclusions the Council may reach, the Commission is submitting a new draft Decision to the Council to cover this interim period.

Living and working conditions

Employee participation in asset formation

2.1.50. On 22 November the Council held its first general discussion of the Memorandum on employee participation in asset formation forwarded by the Commission on 7 September.⁹ It agreed to continue the discussion at a future meeting in the hope of reaching some conclusions on the question.

Housing

2.1.51. On 30 November¹⁰ selection criteria were published in the Official Journal for the allocation of ECSC appropriations (30 mil-

¹ OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

⁴ OJ C 249 of 3.10.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.44.

⁵ OJ C 14 of 18.1.1978; OJ C 246 of 17.10.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.75; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.34.

⁶ OJ C 307 of 7.12.1979.

⁷ OJ L 199 of 30.7.1975; OJ L 322 of 17.12.1977; Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2231; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.79.

⁸ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.53.

⁹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5 and Supplement 6/79—Bull. EC.

¹⁰ OJ C 299 of 30.11.1979.

lion EUA) made available under the first instalment of the ninth scheme¹ of financial aid for low-cost housing for workers in the ECSC industries (1979-81).

2.1.52. Under the eighth scheme (first and second instalments), the Commission approved housing projects involving total appropriations of 1 270 447 EUA.

This amount was allocated to finance the construction of 552 dwellings in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

2.1.53. Under the same scheme, the Commission has approved loans of 483 451 EUA to the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft, Düsseldorf, to finance the construction of 40 dwellings in the Federal Republic of Germany, and 698 120 EUA to the Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel, Strasbourg, to finance 162 dwellings in France.

Health and Safety

2.1.54. On 16 November the ECSC Consultative Committee gave its opinion² on the Commission Memorandum on the initiation and implementation of a series of 17 social research projects in ergonomics.³

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

2.1.55. The use of the 'non-quota' section of the European Regional Development Fund

as one way of helping to resolve the problems posed by the Community's future enlargement in certain outlying regions was discussed on 26 and 27 November on the occasion of a visit made by a Commission delegation to the south-west of France.

Led by Mr Giolitti, the Commission Member with special responsibility for regional policy, the delegation held a number of discussions with political, economic and administrative decision-makers in the Midi-Pyrénées, Aquitaine and Languedoc-Roussillon regions.

2.1.56. On 21 November, the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion⁴ on the fourth annual report on the activities of the European Regional Development Fund (covering 1978), which the Commission had adopted in July.⁵

Conversion

2.1.57. The Commission signed loan contracts with three financial institutions under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty. The contracts are for global loans which will enable these institutions to on-lend funds to small and medium-sized enterprises to help them to undertake investment at moderate cost. The investments assisted must help to create new jobs, with priority being given to workers leaving the coal and steel industries. The loans carry a Commission interest subsidy of 3% applicable for five years.

The three financial institutions to which the loans have been made are, in the United

¹ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.45.

² Point 2.3.61.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.57.

⁴ Point 2.3.53.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.54.

Kingdom, Finance for Industry (31 million EUA), and, in France, the Banque Populaire de la Loire (3.4 million EUA) and the Banque Populaire du Nord (8.6 million EUA).

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.58. The Regional Policy Committee met in Brussels on 22 and 23 November. It continued its examination of the coordination of regional policies from the viewpoint of the effectiveness of aid, examined documents updating certain regional development programmes, notably those for Ireland, France and Italy (Mezzogiorno), and looked into 32 major infrastructure projects submitted for assistance from the European Regional Development Fund. The Committee held a preliminary discussion on the categories of infrastructure for which the Fund can provide assistance. Finally, it heard a statement on the preparation of the first periodic report on the situation and socio-economic developments in the regions of the Community.

Regional development studies

2.1.59. The Commission has published a comparative study of regional aid schemes in the Member States which examines regional aid in the nine Member States and the implications of this aid for regional policy at both Community and national levels. The study shows that the range of aids used is rather limited and that their impact on investment decisions is relatively small. Capital subsidies are the most important type of aid and the use of combinations of aid is commonest in Ireland and Italy. In its conclusions, the study recommends that regional aids should be better coordinated so as to arrive at a more consistent and effective Community regional pol-

icy, and it proposes specific measures to this effect. It also advocates improved coordination within the Commission, the setting-up of a European regional documentation centre to provide information and advice on the location of investment projects, and greater concentration of regional aid in those regions faced with the greatest difficulties.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Air pollution

2.1.60. On 14 November the Community signed the Convention on Long-Distance Transboundary Air Pollution drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). Signing for the Community were Mr Sylvester Barrett, Irish Minister for the Environment and President of the Council, and Mr Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President of the Commission responsible for environment matters; the signing took place at the high-level meeting on the protection of the environment¹ held in Geneva from 13 to 15 November.

The aim of the Convention² is to limit and, as far as possible, to reduce by stages and prevent air pollution. In particular, it lays down

¹ Point 2.2.28.

² OJ C 281 of 10.11.1979.

that the contracting parties shall draw up without undue delay—by means of exchanges of information, consultations, and research and monitoring activities—policies and strategies which will help them to combat atmospheric discharges and pollutants.

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2.1.61. On 21 November, the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion on the proposal¹ for a Decision on the conclusion of this Convention² sent to the Council by the Commission on 11 September.

Chemical substances

Control of chemical substances

2.1.62. Two further meetings³ with representatives of the Member States in connection with the negotiations between the Commission and the United States on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) were held in Brussels in November. Discussions were concerned on 9 November with an American document dealing with reimbursement and the sharing of costs of tests among notifiers and on 19 and 20 November with certain provisions (confidentiality and additional information) of the TSCA implementing regulations and notification forms. The Community's views on these points were conveyed to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Cadmium pollution

2.1.63. On 19 November representatives of the Commission and the Swedish authorities met in Stockholm to discuss commercial aspects of the implementation of new Swedish legislation relating to cadmium,⁴ which

will mean that, from 1 July 1980, the use of certain products containing cadmium will be forbidden, the object being to reduce pollution of the environment by this substance and to protect those sections of the population most exposed to it. The Swedish authorities will publish lists of exemptions for certain products and uses in February 1980, taking into consideration applications made by the industries in question either for a type of industrial activity in general or for specific cases. The Commission will see that representatives of the industries concerned in the Member States explain why they applied for an exemption.

2.1.64. On 21 November, the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion⁵ on the proposal⁶ sent to the Council by the Commission on 14 May concerning chlorofluorocarbons in the environment.

Water pollution

2.1.65. The Commission took part in a colloquy organized by the Region of Tuscany in Florence from 22 to 24 November. Its subject was the implementation of a pilot scheme intended to preserve the region's natural, historical and artistic heritage and study the rational utilization of water resources. A Commission representative outlined the policy pursued by the Commission in respect of water resources.

¹ OJ C 281 of 10.11.1979.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.42.

³ The previous meeting was held at the beginning of October: Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.72.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.73.

⁵ Point 2.3.54.

⁶ OJ C 136 of 31.5.1979 and Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.80.

2.1.66. A Commission representative also took part in a conference held in Genoa from 22 to 24 November on 'Man and his Environment', outlining Community action to protect the Mediterranean against pollution.

Noise pollution

2.1.67. An initial meeting on noise emitted by railway trains was held in Brussels on 26 November with national experts. The participants discussed a draft decree on the limitation of the noise emissions of rail-guided vehicles which the German Government proposes to adopt in the near future and which it notified to the Commission on 30 July under the information agreement of 5 March 1973.¹

Limit values for noise emissions and a common method of measurement both for locomotives and rolling stock were discussed with regard to both existing and future rolling stock. The results of work in this field should make it possible to draft a Community Directive.

Improvement of the environment

Coastal zones

2.1.68. The Commission took part in the annual meeting of the Standing Committee of the Conference of the Coastal Regions of the Community held from 6 to 8 November in Santiago de Compostela. The representatives of thirty-five peripheral regions that are less developed expressed their determination to promote a type of planning for their area which reconciles the requirements of development and the need to protect the environment. A working plan was adopted, compris-

ing the drafting of a European programme for the integrated development of coastal areas, which—in harmony with the lines pursued by the Commission in its endeavours in this field—will provide not only for general principles but also a series of specific projects which these regions intend to implement on an emergency basis.

Environmental impact assessment

2.1.69. On 29 and 30 November a colloquy on environmental impact assessment methods, organized by the Commission, was held in Brussels. The discussions were devoted to examination of a series of impact studies carried out in the Member States on industrial plant, road-building and agricultural projects, and land utilization planning. Fifty technical experts and officials of the relevant administrations took part in the colloquy, which identified problems connected not only with practical methods of assessing the effects on the economic aspects of carrying out the impact studies and integrating them into the administrative procedures already existing in the Member States.

Urban problems in the Community

2.1.70. A conference on urban problems in the Community² organized by the Commission in cooperation with the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), the Council of European Municipalities (CEM) and the British Association of Metropolitan Authorities was held in Liverpool from 6 to 9 November. The Commission was represented

¹ OJ C 9 of 15.3.1973 and Bull. EC 3-1973, point 2223.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.59.

by Mr Jenkins and Mr Natali. A similar conference on the Community's environmental action programme had already been held in Rome in November 1974. The participants—elected local and regional representatives of national governments, of Community institutions and of international organizations—examined the impact of Community policies on urban problems and discussed ways of influencing future policies. The declaration adopted at the close of the conference highlighted the need for closer cooperation between the Community and local authorities in view of the major urban problems of today within the framework of Community policies, particularly environmental policy.

Agriculture

Changes proposed by the Commission to curtail structural surpluses and expenditure

2.1.71. 'Changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure'¹ were proposed by the Commission to the Council in a communication accompanied by concrete proposals presented at the beginning of December. A briefer communication setting out the reasoning behind these proposals, dictated by the 'urgent need for better balance', was adopted by it on 21 November for submission to the European Council in Dublin on 29 and 30 November. The Commission's proposals concern mainly milk and sugar, for both of which there are structural surpluses at a heavy charge to the Community Budget,

but an improvement in the support systems for beef and veal, fruit and vegetables and starch products is also proposed. Adoption of the proposals would yield an annual saving of around 1 000 million EUA (for a whole marketing year).

Measures related to the monetary situation

2.1.72. The United Kingdom monetary compensatory amounts were changed on 5, 12, 19 and 26 November following changes in the exchange rates for sterling. An erroneous calculation for the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to certain products not listed in Annex II also had to be rectified.

2.1.73. On 30 November the Commission amended² the rules on processed agricultural products not listed in Annex II to the EEC Treaty in order to maintain the position existing before 5 November for products containing whey put up in packages with a net content of less than 1 kilogramme. In October³ the Commission had altered with effect from 5 November the monetary compensatory amounts for certain processed agricultural products not listed in Annex II containing whey,⁴ in order to stop unjustified advantages being gained as a result of trade in these products that was largely artificial in character. It became apparent, however, that some trade is in fact genuine and the Commission therefore amended its decision of the previous month.

¹ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

² OJ L 307 of 3.12.1979.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.84.

⁴ OJ L 270 of 27.10.1979.

Common organizations of markets

2.1.74. On 5 November the Commission forwarded to the Council several proposals for regulations implementing agreements on agricultural matters reached in the GATT multilateral trade negotiations. It had agreed to adjust from 1 January 1980 arrangements for several products: beef and veal, milk and milk products (cheeses), poultrymeat, products processed from fruit and vegetables.

2.1.75. On 29 November the Commission adopted a regulation¹ consolidating the Community provisions on the conditions that have to be met before payment of export refunds on agricultural products can be made. The regulation also contains a number of amendments to the arrangements.

Olive oil

2.1.76. The 1979 International Olive-Oil Agreement, on which the Commission made a recommendation² to the Council on 25 October, was signed on 16 November by the Community.³

On 12 November the Commission adopted detailed rules for the application (for the 1979/1980 marketing year) of the systems of consumption and production aid for olive oil.⁴ On 22 November the Commission adopted a regulation⁵ fixing the yields of olives and olive oil for the purpose of granting aid to olive-growers who are not members of a producer's organization.

On 23 November the Council agreed to the negotiation by the Commission of exchanges of letters between the European Economic Community and Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria and Turkey concerning untreated olive oil (aimed in particular at fixing the additional

amount to be deducted from the levy applicable to imports of this product).

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.77. On 19 November the Commission adopted a regulation⁶ adopting protective measures with regard to the import of garlic grown in Spain. On 7 November the Commission adopted a derogation in respect of preserved mushrooms from South Korea from the regulation adopting protective measures applicable to imports of this product.⁷

On 13 November the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation implementing the guidelines laid down by the Council on 18 to 22 June on the withdrawal of countervailing charges introduced in connection with the reference price system.

Wine

2.1.78. Because it had not been possible to adopt appropriate Community measures, the Council extended on 22 November,⁸ until 31 December, the deadlines in the Council regulations on the coupage and sugaring/watering of wine in the Federal Republic of Germany and the prohibition now in force on the replanting of vineyards. For the same reason, the Commission decided on 28 November to propose that the Council extend for a further year, i.e. until 31 December 1980, the provi-

¹ OJ L 317 of 12.12.1979.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.86.

³ Point 2.2.19.

⁴ OJ L 284 of 13.11.1979.

⁵ OJ L 300 of 27.11.1979.

⁶ OJ L 293 of 20.11.1979.

⁷ OJ L 279 of 8.11.1979.

⁸ OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979.

sions concerning the addition of alcohol to products in the wine sector (aromatized table wine).

On 9 November the Commission adopted a regulation¹ on the distillation for the 1978/79 wine year of wines suitable for producing certain potable spirits obtained from wine with a registered designation of origin, the harvest of wine suitable for this purpose having exceeded the quantity harvested last year by 1 million hectolitres. This particularly heavy harvest led the Commission on 16 November² to fix at 100% the quantity of wine of types RI and RII in regard to which the additional measures applicable to holders of long-term storage contracts for the 1978/79 wine year may be applied.

On 22 November³ the Commission fixed the reference prices for the various types of wine for the period 16 December 1979 to 15 December 1980 at levels on average 3% higher than those of the last wine year. On 23 November it adopted a regulation⁴ consolidating and updating the provisions regulating the conclusion of storage contracts for table wine, grape must and concentrated grape must.

Beef and veal

2.1.79. The Commission has recast⁵ the regulation on the sale at reduced prices of certain beef and veal products held by the intervention agencies to certain welfare categories and institutions in order to adapt the scheme to the new rules on the sale of products held by the intervention agencies.

Sheepmeat

2.1.80. In November the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion⁶ under Article 169

of the EEC Treaty on France's refusal to withdraw quantitative restrictions on imports of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom despite the Court of Justice's judgment⁷ of 25 September in Case 232/78 (*Commission v French Republic*).

2.1.81. At its meeting on 13 November the Council noted that the positions of the delegations on certain aspects of the future common arrangements for the market in sheepmeat had drawn much closer together.

On the external aspect of the future arrangements, the Council agreed on the principle that further discussions should be held with countries which supply sheepmeat to the Community. As for the internal aspect of the proposed arrangements, the Council took note of the progress which had been made on fundamental issues as reference prices, production premiums, aids for storage and financial implications.

It was agreed that the Commission would submit a further report on all these issues in due course. The Council considered that this document and the work of its own committees would enable it to reach an agreement on matters of principle in the near future.

¹ OJ L 281 of 10.11.1979.

² OJ L 290 of 17.11.1979.

³ OJ L 296 of 23.11.1979.

⁴ OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979.

⁵ OJ L 272 of 30.10.1979.

⁶ Point 3.3.1.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.43.

The European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.82. The Commission adopted a series of decisions, published in the Official Journal,¹ on payment by the EAGGF Guidance Section of a series of advance payments and of reimbursements of expenditure made during the last few years by several Member States in connection with the directives on structural policy. The total amount being paid amounts to approximately 8.2 million EUA, 3.5 million to France, 1.8 million to the United Kingdom, 1.7 million to Belgium and 1.2 million to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Conditions of competition

2.1.83. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided not to comment on State aid measures (likely to have lasting effect on the development of the sectors in question) notified by the Federal Republic of Germany, the details of which are:

- the granting of subsidies by Lower Saxony in compensation for expenditure on clearing out young timber damaged by snow and frost in the winter of 1978/79;
- the assignment to the Anti-Epizootic Disease Fund of Hesse and Land funds for the financing of a number of veterinary measures which are compulsory under Federal law;
- the granting in Rhineland-Palatinate of subsidy to the *Landesanstalt für Tabakbau und Tabakforschung Forchheim* research institute for developing low-nicotine tobacco varieties;

- amendments to directives in Lower Saxony providing for the promotion of technical and economic advisory services by agricultural information groups. The amendments bring in such groups working in horticulture, which did not qualify for the subsidy under the basic directives.

For the same general reasons the Commission has adopted the same position with regard to State aid measures notified by France, the details being as follows:

- The defraying on a degressive basis of the cost of technical training of producers to develop tobacco-growing in Réunion.
- Assistance with the cost of the experimental installation of water collection equipment and stainless steel distilling equipment to develop geranium-growing in Réunion.
- Assistance with the cost of technical training of producers for the rationalization of development plans for reducing the pigmeat deficit on Guadeloupe.
- Degressive assistance with the cost of training of producers of hybrid anthuriums in Martinique.

Nor has the Commission raised any objections to State aid measures notified by Italy. These take the form of two draft laws:

a draft law of the region of Campania amending and providing further funds for Regional Laws No 47/77 and 49/77 on action to promote agricultural cooperation and loans for operational purposes. The Italian authorities have undertaken to limit subsidy rates in respect of some of these aids, but the Commission may review at a later date the aids for operational loans and the arrangements for securing these laid down in the draft law;

¹ OJ L 288 of 15.11.1979.

a draft law of the region of Piedmont to promote principally the employment of young people by bringing back into use land that has fallen out of cultivation or is insufficiently cultivated in mountain and/or less favoured areas and by maintaining the water balance and protecting the habitat in these areas.

Approximation of legislation

Plant health legislation

2.1.84. On 23 November the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for the amendment of the Annexes to the Directive of 21 December 1977¹ on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of harmful organisms of plant or plant products.

The purpose of the proposal is, in the light of changes in the situation since the directive was adopted by the Council, to alter the provisions on intra-Community imports of fruit plants (protection against viruses), potatoes (introduction of certain foreign material) and oak felled in North America (oak-wilt).

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.85. On 12 November the Commission approved two unilateral measures by the

United Kingdom for the conservation of resources. The first prohibits, from 17 November, herring fishing in the Irish Sea within twelve miles of the United Kingdom coast. The second prohibits certain fishing methods in zones along the west coast of Scotland to protect herring stocks to the west of Scotland.

On 22 November the Commission approved a Decision by the Dutch Government prolonging until 31 December the validity of four national measures (already approved by the Commission on 25 July 1979) to close a gap in Dutch legislation.

2.1.86. In connection with the preparation of a forthcoming Council meeting on fisheries, planned for the beginning of December, the Commission has drawn up several documents including a communication on the conservation and management objectives of the common fisheries policy, forwarded to the Council on 26 November, and another on the fixing for 1980 of the total allowable catches (TACs) for certain fish stocks in the Community's fishing zone, forwarded on 23 November. These two documents are in response to the Council's wish, expressed at its meeting on 29 October,² for the Commission to prepare proposals on these matters.

External aspects

2.1.87. A number of consultations took place in November between the Community and non-member countries:

(i) consultation with Norway on reciprocal fishing rights and the management of com-

¹ OJ L 26 of 31.1.1978.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.106.

mon stocks for 1980 (Oslo, 20 to 22 November). No arrangements have yet been agreed. However, in view of the situation of stocks north of 62°N the Community has to anticipate a reduction in its fishing opportunities in those waters;

(ii) fruitless tripartite consultations with Norway and Sweden on the subject of reciprocal fishing rights in the Skagerrak (Oslo, 22 and 23 November);

(iii) consultation with Sweden on the subject of reciprocal fishing rights and the management of common stocks for 1980 (Stockholm, 26 and 27 November). It has proved impossible at this stage to arrive at an arrangement for 1980, pending an agreement on the criteria to be used for sharing common stocks in the Kattegat. The arrangements for the Kattegat are necessary first step to an agreement on the North Sea and the Baltic Sea;

(iv) consultations with Spain on the annual reciprocal fishing arrangements applicable in 1980 (begun on 7 November, suspended and then re-opened on 29 November). It appears that the views of the two delegations on the approach to be followed for arriving at these arrangements differ considerably. Spain wishes to be dealt with in a way which takes account of her possible accession, while the Community is keeping to the spirit and the letter of the framework Agreement on Fisheries which serves as a basis for these consultations and provided for a reduction in fishing by Spanish fishermen in the Community zone, in order to arrive gradually at a balance between reciprocal fishing rights. Pending the conclusion of these consultations, the Commission will propose to the Council that the validity of the licences granted to Spanish vessels which normally would expire at the end of the year be extended by one month.

2.1.88. Also pending the conclusion of agreements on reciprocal fishing rights for 1980, the Commission transmitted to the Council, on 30 November, three proposals for Regulations laying down certain interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Sweden or registered in the Faroe Islands.

2.1.89. On 21 November an Agreement was concluded in the form of two exchanges of letters between the Community and the Government of Sweden on certain measures to promote the reproduction of salmon in the Baltic Sea.

The main objective of this Agreement is, firstly, to establish the Community's formal undertaking to contribute to the cost of programmes for stocking the sea with young fish set up by the Swedish Government, provided that Sweden allows Community fishermen to benefit directly from these programmes by granting catch quotas for salmon in the Swedish fishing zone and, secondly, to set up a procedure for the annual fixing of the Community's financial contribution. The first exchange of letters concerns the provisional application of the Agreement from the date of signature while the second concerns the Community's financial contribution for 1979.¹

2.1.90. Negotiations between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the Community terminated in Brussels on 20 November with the initialling of a Fisheries Agreement valid for two years and containing a clause on renewal by tacit agreement. This Agreement, which is in the main similar to that signed with Senegal,² was immediately forwarded to the

¹ OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979.

² Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.93.

Council for its signature and then for approval after the European Parliament had given an opinion. It is to apply provisionally from the time of signing, however, in order to enable a certain number of fishermen to exercise their activity as soon as possible.

This Agreement authorizes trawlers and tuna boats flying the flag of Member States of the Community to fish in the Guinea-Bissau 200-nautical mile economic zone. Shipowners will receive a licence against payment of a fee and will employ Guinea-Bissau nationals in their crews. In future they might be required to land part of their catches in Guinea-Bissau.

For the first two years the Community will pay compensation to the Government of Guinea-Bissau independently of the financial and technical aid provided under the ACP-EEC Conventions.

This Agreement will bring to an end the bilateral Fisheries Agreement between France and Guinea-Bissau authorized by the Council for two years up to the beginning of 1979. This is the second agreement negotiated with a developing country, following that with Senegal which has been applied provisionally for several months.

2.1.91. At the sixth ordinary meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) held in Madrid in November, there was a large consensus in favour of the principle of Community accession to replace France, the only Member State which is at present a member of ICCAT. Before the Community can accede to the International Commission amendments proposed by France in its dual role as contracting party to ICCAT and a Member State of the Community have to be made to the Convention and adopted by three quarters of the contracting parties.

2.1.92. The Community, as an observer, also attended the annual meeting of NEAFC (North-East Atlantic Fisheries Organization) which, since the withdrawal of the Member States of the Community and of Norway in 1978 and recently also of Sweden, plays a limited role in multilateral relations between the States concerned with fishing in this region.

2.1.93. On 23 November the Commission adopted a Regulation¹ laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of a Member State and fishing in the regulatory area defined in the NAFO Convention (Convention on Multilateral Cooperation in the North-West Atlantic).

Transport

Inland transport

Working of the market

Access to the market

2.1.94. On 29 November the Commission approved—subject to a slight amendment—a Grand Ducal Decree to exempt natural and legal persons operating school buses from certain conditions applying to the occupation of road passenger transport operator in Luxembourg. The Commission had been consulted by the Luxembourg Government pursuant to Article 1 of the Council Directive of

¹ OJ L 303 of 29.11.1979.

12 November 1974¹ on admission to the occupation of road passenger transport operator in national and international transport operations.

Transport prices and conditions

2.1.95. The Transport Committees set up under the ECSC's agreements with Austria and Switzerland on the establishment of direct international railway tariffs for the transport of coal and steel in transit through Austrian or Swiss territory held their regular meetings at Krems, Austria, on 8 and 9 November.

They noted that in 1979 traffic with Italy had given rise to a number of difficulties and that there had been a swing away from rail to road transport, particularly in traffic between Germany and Italy.

Approximation of structures

Social conditions

2.1.96. The annual meeting between the Commission and the Committee of Transport Workers' Unions took place on 22 November, when Mr Burke, Member of the Commission responsible for transport, made a general survey of current developments in social legislation related to transport. Mr Burke also stressed the need for improved application of road transport legislation.

Improving the economic situation of the railways

2.1.97. On 29 November the Commission, acting under the Council Regulation of 12

December 1977² on the measures necessary to achieve comparability between the accounting systems and annual accounts of railway undertakings, sent the Council its first report on the transposed annual accounts of railway undertakings.

The report, which covers 1977, contains the balance sheets and transposed profit and loss accounts of ten Community railway undertakings for the period in question, with explanatory notes. It also contains summary tables relating to the structure of the aforementioned accounts and certain accounting ratios. Finally, it sets out certain conclusions as to further work to be undertaken.

Infrastructures

2.1.98. On 16 November, the Commission sent the Council a memorandum³ on the Community's part in the development of infrastructures, in which it outlines its policy with the aim of initiating a discussion with all parties concerned.

Sea and air transport

2.1.99. Opinions were given by Parliament on 16 November⁴ and by the Economic and Social Committee on 21 November⁴ on the Commission Proposal⁶ of 12 July for a Coun-

¹ OJ L 308 of 19.11.1974.

² OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977.

³ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4 and Supplement 8/79 — Bull. EC.

⁴ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

⁵ Point 2.3.58.

⁶ OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979 and Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.4.8.

cil Decision setting up a consultation procedure on international actions in the air transport sector.

Energy

Devising and implementing a Community energy policy

2.1.100. Energy problems remained at the centre of attention in the Community in November. The European Council in Dublin on 29 and 30 November¹ discussed the world energy situation at length.

On 16 November Parliament adopted a Resolution² on the outcome of the Council meeting on energy of 9 October.³ On 16 November⁴ the ECSC Consultative Committee had occasion to express concern at the Council's failure to produce positive measures, and it gave its Opinion on the Commission's communication of June on the Community's energy objectives for 1990.⁵ The Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion on this communication on 21 November.⁶

2.1.101. The first meeting of the Government energy advisers took place in Geneva from 29 October to 1 November under the auspices of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE).⁷

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

2.1.102. On 20 November the Council adopted the Regulation⁸ laying down the

rules for carrying out the registration of crude oil imports in the Community, as provided for by the Regulation of 28 August,⁹ to which it had agreed in principle on 9 October.¹⁰

Coal

Industrial loans

2.1.103. The Commission, acting under the second paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, has decided to grant a loan totalling DM 6.5 million (around 2.57 million EUA) to Steinkohlen-Elektrizitäts-Aktiengesellschaft (STEAG), Essen, to help finance investments to be made at a coal-fired power station with a view to reducing environmental nuisances.

Nuclear energy

Euratom loans

2.1.104. The Commission has decided to make the Société Intercommunale Belge de Gaz et d'Electricité S.A. in Brussels a loan totalling BFR 12 000 million (about 296

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.20.

² Point 2.3.14. and OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.1.123 to 2.1.126.

⁴ Points 2.3.63 and 2.3.64.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.109.

⁶ Point 2.3.57.

⁷ Point 2.2.29.

⁸ OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979.

⁹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.125.

¹⁰ OJ L 220 of 30.8.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.98.

million EUA). This loan is in line with the policy of securing a greater measure of energy self-sufficiency in the Community countries.

2.1.105. The Commission also decided to make Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL) in Rome a loan of LIT 200 000 million (approximately 176 million EUA) with the same aim in mind.

Alternative energy sources

Aid for exploration projects

2.1.106. On 28 November the Commission approved, for transmission to the Council, a proposal for a Regulation to raise from 50 million EUA to 100 million EUA the amount of financial support for demonstration projects connected with the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels. The Commission considers that the amount of aid currently available—as laid down by the Council Regulation of 9 April¹—should be amended in line with developments in the Community's energy situation.

Research and development, science and education

Secondary raw materials: adoption of programme

2.1.107. On 12 November, the Council formally adopted the four-year (1972-82) indirect-action programme of research on the recycling of urban and industrial waste (secondary raw materials)² to which it has signified its agreement on 22 October.³

Science, research and development

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.108. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) devoted part of its meeting on 19 and 20 November to a joint discussion with the Committee on Medical Research (CRM) on the problems, progress and future prospects of common research in medicine and public health. It noted the guidelines suggested by the Commission for a future research programme, which might be centred on the study of biological mechanisms involved in the major problems of health, and on the evaluation and development of technology in medicine and health care.

Further, CREST held a lengthy discussion on the guidelines for its work in 1980 and subsequent years, which had already been broadly mapped out by the conclusions reached in the Council's discussion of 22 October.⁴ CREST is to deal in particular with the following points:

- common research structures and procedures (grouping of programmes, multiannual framework, role of the Joint Research Centre, rationalization of structures);
- 'horizontal' research activities (R & D's contribution to development aid, regional policy and support for small and medium-sized firms);
- evaluation of R & D, and utilization of the results;

¹ OJ L 93 of 12.4.1979 and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.100.

² OJ L 293 of 20.11.1979.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.137.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.1.135 to 2.1.141.

- future guidelines for the common policy (improvement of R & D efficiency).

CREST would also have to prepare the meeting to compare national and Community R & D policies, which is scheduled for 1981.

Lastly, the Committee examined a report on the R & D budget forecasts in the Community countries for the period 1979-82. Despite many gaps in the data collected, it seems that during that period there is likely to be a low growth rate for R & D expenditure in the Community (around 7 to 8%). The Committee stressed the value of this research, and asked the Commission to follow up its efforts and present a further report in 1980.

European Science Foundation

2.1.109. The European Science Foundation,¹ in whose work the Commission takes an active part (notably by the participation of its Director-General for Research, Science and Education in the Executive Council and through the work done by Commission experts in a number of specialized working parties) held its annual general meeting in Strasbourg on 7 November.

The Foundation reviewed the results achieved in the first five years of its life in a broad spectrum of disciplines ranging from archaeology to astronomy, and from genetic recombination to comparative law. This review underlined the value of the function the Foundation now performs in the promotion of basic research in Europe.

Multannual programmes

Advisory Committee on Fusion

2.1.110. Meeting on 28 November, the Advisory Committee on Fusion (ACF) deli-

vered an opinion on the advisory structures for the Fusion programme, recommending that they should all be incorporated in one new committee—the Advisory Committee on the Fusion Programme. This body would supersede the ACF itself as well as the Liaison Group on Fusion and the Committee of Directors; the organization of the JET joint undertaking, however, would remain unchanged.

The ACF also approved participation by the Community's Fusion programme in the definition phase of the INTOR project (a fusion device of the generation subsequent to JET) within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.111. Meetings were held in November by a number of the Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs) responsible for indirect-action programmes and, in three cases, for direct-action programmes conducted in parallel with the former. The programmes in question were:

- the indirect-action programme on reference materials and methods—Community Bureau of References (CBR)—and the direct-action programme on measurements, standards and reference techniques (METRE) (6 and 7 November). The ACPM's terms of reference are to be extended to cover the problems of applied metrology included in the new 1979-82 programme;²
- the indirect-action programme on environmental research and the direct-action

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.115.

² OJ L 258 of 13.10.1979.

programme on environment and resources (7 November);

- the indirect-action programme on uranium exploration and extraction (9 November);
- the direct and indirect-action programmes on the management and storage of radioactive waste (13 and 14 November);
- the indirect-action programme on forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology (FAST) (16 November);
- the indirect-action programme on primary raw materials (22 November);
- the indirect-action programme on biology and health protection (29 November).

All the ACPMs reviewed the research carried out in 1979 and decided on their programme of work for 1980. A number of them recommended the adoption of contracts to be concluded by the Commission, if possible before the end of the year.

Scientific and technical training and education

2.1.112. The Advisory Committee on Scientific and Technical Training met on 15 and 16 November to select the last 26 applicants to be awarded grants for 1979, thereby bringing the total number up to 48. It also gave its opinion on a proposal for a new programme for the years 1981 to 1984, which the Commission intends to forward to Parliament in the near future.

Training and education

2.1.113. On 16 November the European Parliament adopted a Resolution¹ on the

meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council originally planned for 6 November, which was cancelled at the request of one of the delegation.²

Education of the children of migrant workers

2.1.114. The Commission organized a meeting with Government experts from the Member States in Brussels on 19 and 20 November; preparatory work with a view to implementing the Directive³ on the education of the children of migrant workers was reviewed.

Cooperation in education

2.1.115. In November the Commission took an active part in the work of three major international meetings:

Liaison Committee of Rectors Conferences of Member States of the European Communities (Brussels, 8 November); Governing Board of the OECD's Centre for Educational Research and Innovation (CERI) (Paris, 15 and 16 November); European Cultural Foundation (The Hague, 29 and 30 November) which devoted its 25th anniversary meeting to 'Employment and new life styles'.

¹ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.152.

³ OJ L 199 of 6.8.1977.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Scientific and technical information

Scientific and technical information and information management

Dissemination of research results

New technologies in scientific publishing

2.1.116. The impact of new technologies on the publishing trade, especially the scientific branch, was considered at a symposium organized by the Commission in Luxembourg on 6 and 7 November.

About 250 publishers, editors, data-base designers and managers, librarians and other representatives of the publishing and allied trades met to consider how the latest advances in text-processing technology and the ever-increasing sophistication of telecommunications networks could bring about fundamental changes in publishing and in the dissemination of scientific information.

The participants also alluded to the anxieties that might be aroused by the introduction of modern information processing techniques, and set them against the notable advantages that such techniques held in store for publishers. They agreed on the need for an ongoing dialogue between all those concerned in one way or another with the dissemination of scientific information—publishers, librarians, booksellers, etc.—so that the opportunities afforded by these new technologies could be exploited for the benefit of Community information users.

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Greece

2.2.1. On 28 November the Commission adopted a report on its exploratory talks with the EFTA and Mediterranean countries on the adaptation of their preferential agreements with the Community to take account of Greek accession. It asked the Council for authorization to open negotiations with all the countries concerned for the conclusion of adapting and transitional protocols to the preferential agreements.

The proposals for the Commission's negotiating directives are based on arrangements agreed between the Community and Greece during the accession negotiations.

It is hoped that these negotiations will be concluded by Easter 1980 so that the protocols can be ratified in time for them to enter into force on 1 January 1981, the date on which Greece is to accede.

Portugal

2.2.2. The negotiations between the Community and Portugal to work out the details of a Supplementary Protocol to the 1972 EEC-Portugal Agreement opened on 12 November and ended on 21 November, with the two delegations having reached agreement.

The purpose of the new trade arrangements agreed on is to help Portugal cope with its balance-of-payments problems and support its efforts to restructure and develop its

economy and, at the same time, to pave the way for Portugal's integration into the Community.

The Supplementary Protocol contains derogations from the Agreement arrangements to allow Portugal to retain a certain amount of protection against imports and thus ease the task of restructuring and development, particularly with regard to motor vehicles. The Protocol also provides for increased Community imports of Portuguese paper products, a tariff concession on pineapples, bigger tariff preferences for preserved sardines, tunny, bonito, mackerel and anchovies and preserved olives and capers, larger tariff quotas for bottled Port and Madeira, and an extension of the preferential arrangements to cover Vinho Verde and Dão wines.

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2.2.3. On 21 November the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion¹ on the proposal for a decision to grant special Community aid for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Portugal.²

Commercial policy

GATT multilateral trade negotiations

Completion of the negotiations

2.2.4. On 20 November the Council approved the results of the multilateral trade negotiations³ and took the decisions required to permit the signing of the agreements negotiated in Geneva.⁴

As regards implementing regulations, substantial agreement has been reached on the form and content of those regulations which are to enter into force on 1 January 1980. Thus, work has been completed on a new regulation relating to anti-dumping and countervailing measures and is well advanced on a new regulation and rules in the area of Customs Valuation. It is envisaged that the Council will take a Decision in order to implement the Code on Technical Obstacles to Trade (Standards) and work on this is virtually complete. Further discussion on the implementing regulations for Government Procurement (which do not come into force until 1981) has been deferred until early next year.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.5. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,⁵ the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-Poland: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for bearings;⁶

¹ Point 2.3.60.

² OJ C 257 of 11.10.1979 and Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.4.

³ Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11; 10-1979, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

⁴ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

⁵ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁶ OJ C 294 of 23.11.1979.

Benelux-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for electric motors.¹

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.6. On 22 November the Commission placed a provisional anti-dumping duty on Community imports of certain sodium carbonate originating in the Soviet Union.²

However, it decided to terminate³ the anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure initiated for imports of the same product originating in Bulgaria, Poland, the German Democratic Republic and Romania, as the Commission had received certain assurances from those countries.

2.2.7. On 30 November⁴ the Commission levied a provisional anti-dumping duty on certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States.⁴

Specific measures of commercial policy

Steel

Anti-crisis measures

2.2.8. On 9 November the Commission sent the Council a communication on measures to be taken by the Community in 1980 to combat the crisis in the iron steel industry.⁵

The Commission considers that the second year of operation of the measures adopted in

December 1977⁶ has given proof of their effectiveness. For instance, the level of import prices for the majority of products has risen by 25 % compared with the end of 1977. In addition, the combination of unilateral measures (basic prices and anti-dumping rules) and bilateral arrangements led to a decline in Community imports in 1978, while exports were stepped up. However, as the prospects for 1980 are not very favourable, the Commission proposes to retain the anti-crisis measures but to slacken some of the tie-ropes.

In the Commission's view, the system of basic prices (arrangements based on the observance of internal price levels and the continuation of traditional trade flows), coupled with import surveillance, must be retained, though certain adjustments need to be made given the aim in view.

At its meeting on 20 November the Council held a preliminary exchange of views on the various measures described above.

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.9. Consultations took place between Commission representatives and the relevant authorities of South Africa (9 November), Bulgaria (12, 21 and 22 November), Czechoslovakia (4 November) and Brazil (19 and 28 November) under the arrangements on steel products concluded in 1978 and renewed in 1979, or, in the case of Brazil and Bulgaria, concluded for the first time in 1979. During examination of the operation

¹ OJ C 305 of 5.12.1979.

² OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979.

³ OJ C 303 of 4.12.1979.

⁴ OJ L 308 of 4.12.1979.

⁵ See also point 2.1.13.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

and administration of these arrangements, particular attention was focused on observance of price rules, general quantitative trends and imports of products of first-stage processing.

Textiles

Implementation of agreements

2.2.10. On 30 November the Commission adopted, for transmission to the Council, a proposal for a Regulation on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in China. The adoption of this Regulation will make it possible to implement the trade agreement for textile products between the EEC and China, which became operative transitionally in 1979.

2.2.11. After consultations with the countries concerned, quantitative limits were set for the period 1979-82 for imports into the Benelux countries and Denmark of dresses and skirts originating in Thailand,¹ and imports into the United Kingdom and France of knitted or crocheted gloves originating in Pakistan.² Under the terms of the agreement with Brazil (Article 6), quantitative limits were set for imports into the United Kingdom of discontinuous synthetic textile fibres and women's blouses.³

2.2.12. On 29 November Tunisia and the Commission held consultations under the arrangement on textiles between the Community and that country. The two parties addressed themselves to identifying and solving a number of specific problems (mainly in connection with the application of regional quotas) and to improving administrative cooperation with a view to an extension in

1980 of the voluntary restraint measures currently in force.

Jute and coir products

2.2.13. On 23 November the Council authorized negotiations to be opened with Bangladesh and India for the conclusion of new trade and trade cooperation agreements for jute products, as the present ones are due to expire on 31 December.

Accordingly, negotiations with Bangladesh opened in Brussels on 27 and 28 November.

Development

Generalized preferences

1980 scheme adopted by the Council

2.2.14. On 20 November the Council adopted all measures necessary for the implementation of the Community's generalized tariff preferences scheme for 1980 (the final year of the initial period of application of the GSP), on the basis of the proposals⁴ presented by the Commission on 19 July.

The total preferential offer for 1980 is equivalent to 8 100 million EUA (up from 6 500 million EUA in 1979), not including textiles.

¹ OJ L 281 of 10.11.1979.

² OJ L 304 of 30.11.1979.

³ OJ L 294 of 21.11.1979.

⁴ OJ C 234 of 17.9.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.19.

China is now among the beneficiaries of the Community's whole scheme (except for industrial and agricultural products subject to quota, and the ceiling on tobacco), though there are certain special arrangements for a small number of products.

As regards agricultural products, the changes are mainly designed to improve utilization of the existing advantages through certain technical adjustments. These take the form of a reduction in the minimum levy on flue cured Virginia type tobacco subject to quota, taking into account the implications for national currencies of the changeover to the EUA as the unit for calculating the specific duty; an adjustment in the rates for palm oil, following the change of tariff classification; and an adaptation of the quota-sharing formula for preserved pineapples other than in slices. The GSP duty on dried bananas has also been cut from 7% to 6%, and the least developed countries will enjoy duty-free entry for their exports of clover seed, soluble coffee and cocoa butter (previously the last two products were exempted only until the relevant quota ran out).

For industrial products other than textiles, the value of the offer has risen to 6 800 million EUA, 29% up on the preceding year. This increase is due mainly to the fact that in accordance with the rules, 1977 has been used as the reference year for working out both the basic and the additional amounts for the 1980 GSP. The increase for sensitive products is only 5%, although the number of products subject to quota has fallen from 16 to 15. The offer for semi-sensitive products is worth 900 million EUA, 13% up on the preceding year.

The Council adopted a new scheme for textile products along the lines laid down in May.¹ The total offer covers about 115 000 tonnes, as against about 88 000 tonnes for 1979. For products covered by the MFA,

107 000 tonnes in all, GSP benefits will be restricted to members of the Group of 77 and dependent territories having concluded bilateral agreements or arrangements with the Community under the renewed Multifibre Arrangement. These countries will enjoy duty-free entry for their products subject to individual quotas established with regard to their level of development and competitiveness in textiles, and their exports to the Community in 1977. This means that in 1980 Hong Kong, China and Romania will be full beneficiaries of the Community GSP scheme.²

For products not covered by the Multifibre Arrangement, the scheme will be open to all beneficiaries, and the preferential offer will cover 55% of their total exports of such products to the Community in 1977, provided that this does not exceed 125% of the 1978 offer. For products subject to surveillance, the volume involved will be about 7 500 tonnes.

The least developed countries will enjoy duty-free entry for all their exports of textile products, without any limitation.

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2.2.15. On 16 November Parliament delivered its opinion³ on the Commission proposals for the regulations governing the application of the 1980 GSP scheme.

Commodities and world agreements

Common Fund

2.2.16. In a Communication transmitted to the Council on 30 November the Commis-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.27.

² Hong Kong already a beneficiary for non-sensitive textile products.

³ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

sion set out its views on the Community's participation in and financial contribution to the Common Fund for commodities stabilization, in preparation for the next meeting of the Interim Committee (which is responsible for preparing the Fund's articles), and the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund. A Commission proposal¹ for a common approach in this field was put forward in April.

In the Communication the Commission again stressed that the Community as such should participate in the Common Fund, which, in the light of its aims and the functions to be allotted to it, will constitute a specialized instrument for financing and coordinating the regulation of international trade in commodities. The Commission also stated its views on the approximate contribution the Community should make towards buffer stock financing through the First Window and the financing of other measures through the Second Window.

Cocoa

2.2.17. The United Nations Negotiating Conference on cocoa, which met in Geneva from 19 to 30 November, decided on the last day of the session to adjourn; the International Cocoa Council was asked to arrange intensive intergovernmental consultations on outstanding problems so that the UN Secretary-General could subsequently be called upon to reconvene the Conference, if possible before the end of 1980.

As expected, the price issue dominated the negotiations throughout the session, and it proved impossible to reach an agreement, given the differences of opinion persisting between producing and consuming countries

on cocoa price stabilization levels for the next three or five years.

The problem has therefore been put on the agenda of the International Cocoa Council meeting in March 1980, which will aim to organize consultations and is to consider a further extension of the current agreement, due to expire on 31 March. Consuming countries favour this approach, but the attitude of the producing countries is still unknown, and will undoubtedly depend on how the market moves in the next few months.

Tin

2.2.18. The fifteenth session of the International Tin Council under the Fifth International Tin agreement was held in Sydney from 29 October to 2 November. Twenty-eight ITC members were represented, including all EEC Member States and the Community as such. The statistical position was reviewed and it was noted that the balance between tin production and consumption remains close.

The Council heard reports on the market situation, the latest state of the legislation pending in the United States Congress on releases of surplus tin from the GSA stockpile, other administrative matters, and the Executive Chairman's annual report for 1978/79. It was decided that two reports shortly to be finalized, one on tin consumption in the tinplate and solder industry, and the other on production and investment in tin mining, would be published as official ITC reports.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.22.

Olive oil

2.2.19. On 16 November the Community, on the basis of a Commission Recommendation, and a Council Decision of 12 November, signed the International Olive Oil Agreement prepared by the United Nations Conference held in Geneva from 20 to 30 March.¹ The new agreement will replace the present one from 1 January 1980, provided, members accounting for 60% of world trade have acceded by then, or from the date when that level of participation is attained. Only the Community as such will be a party to the new agreement, in contrast with the present one, which was also signed by the Member States individually.

Jute

2.2.20. Following the decision taken at the sixth UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting² on jute in the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities (held in Geneva in April), to proceed to the negotiating stage as soon as possible the post-preparatory meeting on jute and jute products took place from 5 to 9 November, likewise in Geneva. A Commission Communication³ was submitted to the Council in October in readiness for this meeting, which made further progress on the question of the criteria which a future International Jute Organization would use for assessing projects for UNCTAD Second Window or other financing. However, little was done to narrow the differences between the main delegations on the three other principle outstanding questions — the institutional structure to be given to the new Organization, the financing of the Organization and its activities in the field of research, development and market promotion, and the precise

definition and scope of any future cost reduction activities.

None the less, the participants expressed their readiness to enter into the negotiating phase, and, in order to get a negotiating conference convened, a pre-negotiating meeting is to be held in spring 1980 in an attempt to further clarify the main issues, consider draft texts, and work out a timetable for the negotiating conference.

The importance of the issues involved in moving towards a possible International Jute Agreement is enhanced by the fact that jute seems likely to be the first commodity for which an international agreement might focus mainly on research, development and market promotion, and thus be designed specifically to benefit from the Common Fund's Second Window. As such, it could constitute a precedent for a number of other commodities.

Trade, industrial and technical cooperation

Industrial Development Board

2.2.21. The Industrial Development Board, the managing body of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), held its first special session⁴ in Vienna from 12 to 16 November. The session was mainly concerned with preparations for UNIDO's Third General Conference and consultation procedures for various industries.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.22.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.26.

³ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.27.

⁴ Point 2.2.31.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

1979 programme: second instalment

2.2.22. On 23 November the Commission approved a second instalment of sixteen projects under the 1979 programme of Community aid to the non-associated developing countries; to be covered by grants totalling 43.7 million EUA (39.4 million EUA out of the 1979 Budget and 4.3 million EUA out of the 1978 Budget).

Food aid and emergency aid

1979 butteroil programme

2.2.23. On 20 November the Commission put a proposal¹ to the Council for a 10 000 tonne increase in the Community's 1979 butteroil food aid programme for certain developing countries and specialized agencies to meet the most urgent needs of those developing countries. The 1979 programme adopted by the Council on 8 May² totalled 45 000 tonnes of butteroil; the Commission would like to see this increased to 55 000 tonnes.

Emergency aid operations

2.2.24. Following a request by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for emergency food aid for groups of refugees in a number of countries, the Commission authorized the following allocations: Botswana (30 tonnes of butteroil, worth 3 993 EUA); Pakistan (100 tonnes of butteroil and 100 tonnes of milk powder, worth 189 300 EUA); Somalia (100 tonnes of butteroil, worth 133 100 EUA);

Uganda (100 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, worth 56 700 EUA); and Zambia (60 tonnes of butteroil, worth 79 860 EUA).

Exceptional aid

2.2.25. Following a favourable Parliament opinion on the transfer of a budget appropriation, the Commission decided on 16 November to make 20 million EUA available for the people of Kampuchea. This aid is in addition to the 4 million EUA already granted (under Article 950 of the Budget) and food aid worth 7 million EUA (2 500 tonnes of rice and 1 500 tonnes of milk powder). Total Community aid to the Kampuchians, therefore, works out at 31 million EUA, covering about a quarter of the needs for a six-month emergency programme.

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2.2.26. On 16 November Parliament adopted a Resolution³ on hunger in the world.

Relations with non-government organizations

2.2.27. By 30 November the Commission had received, for 1979, 187 requests from 68 NGOs to cofinance projects in developing countries, for a total sum of 17 181 180 EUA. A total of 10 035 555 EUA has been set aside to cover four single donations. The Commission has also contributed a total of 170 119 EUA to fourteen campaigns run by NGOs to increase the European public's awareness of development issues.

¹ OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979.

² OJ L 119 of 15.5.1979 and Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.32.

³ OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

International organizations

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

High-level meeting on the environment

2.2.28. The Community took part in the high-level meeting on environment conservation held in Geneva from 13 to 15 November under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). On 14 November the Convention on long-distance transfrontier air pollution, which the ECE had spent three years preparing, was signed by the Community and the 33 ECE Member States: the Community countries, the other countries of Western Europe, all Eastern Europe countries, the United States, Canada and the Holy See.

Mr Barrett, Irish Environment Minister and President of the Council, and Mr Natali signed the Convention on behalf of the Community. In their statements in plenary session, they drew attention to:

- (i) the importance of this international meeting, which represented a significant step towards the achievement of world cooperation;
- (ii) the considerable efforts that would be made by the Community to ensure that the texts adopted are implemented, taking into account the work already being done under its environment programme.

The participants also adopted a resolution on arrangements for provisional implementation of the Convention and a declaration on clean or waste-free technologies and the recycling and re-use of waste.

Meeting of the Group of Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on energy

2.2.29. The first meeting of the Group of Senior Advisers to Governments on energy took place in Geneva from 19 October to 1 November under the auspices of the ECE, and was attended by representatives of the Community.

Agreement was reached, and decisions taken, on the following:

- (i) exchanges of information based on a questionnaire approved by all delegations;
- (ii) adoption of a work programme restricted to three main headings: energy programmes, policies and prospects, energy supply and demand, and trade and cooperation in the energy sector;
- (iii) examination of the problems likely to arise in organizing a top-level ECE meeting on energy.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Restrictive business practices

2.2.30. A negotiating conference opened in Geneva on 19 November under the auspices of UNCTAD to negotiate a code for the control of restrictive business practices adversely affecting international trade. These negotia-

tions are regarded by the Community as being of major importance, and the developing countries see the code as an important facet of the 'new international economic order'.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Industrial Development Board

2.2.31. Discussion at the first special meeting of the Industrial Development Board, held in Vienna from 12 to 16 November, focused on preparations for UNIDO's third General Conference and the draft rules of procedure for the UNIDO system of consultations prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat. Preparations for the third General Conference, to be held in New Delhi from 21 January to 8 February next year, have reached an advanced stage. The Board agreed on how the Conference's proceedings were to be split up between the plenary session and the two main committees, and between the different groups of countries.

It proved impossible to resolve major differences of opinion between the groups on the rules of procedure for consultations, and this matter will be discussed anew at the Board's next meeting, to be held in May 1980. In a statement made in plenary session, the Community representative stated that participation in all consultation meetings—which had so far been chaired by representatives of Community countries—had been very active and stressed the Community's wish to see the consultations preserved as a unique forum where representatives of management, labour and consumer groups as well as government officials could exchange views on the industrialization of the developing countries.

Food and Agriculture Organization

FAO Plenary Conference

2.2.32. The FAO Plenary Conference, the Organization's highest body, which meets every two years to decide on the policy for the next two years, was held for the twentieth time in Rome from 10 to 29 November, under the chairmanship of Mr Jaime Lamo de Espinosa, Spain's Minister of Agriculture. A total of 147 countries took part in this Conference, which was attended by about a hundred ministers of agriculture. The Community was represented by Mr Griffin, Head of the Delegation of Ireland, which currently holds the office of President of the Council, and Mr Gundelach.

The main subjects of discussion were dealt with in a final report setting out the resolutions adopted at the close of the proceedings. The most important of these resolutions concerned the developing countries, protectionism, international trade and agricultural adjustment. The Community gave its agreement to this resolution, on condition that it did not call the common agricultural policy into question, and confirmed that the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations had been concluded definitively.

A further resolution concerns a serious problem to which Mr Saouma, Director-General of FAO, drew attention at the Conference namely, world food security. Referring to the provisional findings of the FAO study 'Agriculture—towards 2000', Mr Saouma said that major efforts would be needed to feed, clothe and house the world's population in the year 2000. The developing countries' total cereal imports would have to be stepped up from 50 million tonnes (mid 1970s) to 115

million tonnes within the next 20 years or so. Though the proportion of the world's inhabitants suffering from malnutrition ought to be reduced by two-thirds by then, they would still number close on 250 million.

The other resolutions adopted relate primarily to the follow-up to the plan of action drawn up by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development; the need to step up food aid (it has cost USD 161 million over the past two years to provide relief for some 27 million people threatened with starvation); rational management of living resources in exclusive economic fishing zones.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Meeting of the Contracting Parties

2.2.33. At their annual meeting, held in Geneva from 26 to 30 November, the Contracting Parties to GATT formally approved by consensus the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

As part of GATT's future work programme, a committee was set up to continue negotiations on safeguards and a sub-committee was appointed to examine protective measures affecting imports from developing countries, pursuant to UNCTAD Resolution 131/06.

A number of countries—including the Community, the United States and the Nordic countries—approved the proposal that the MTN results should be signed officially on 17 December; Switzerland and Japan would also endeavour to be ready to sign by that date.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Development Assistance Committee

2.2.34. At its annual ministerial meeting, held on 19 and 20 November the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) exchanged views on development cooperation matters and laid down guidelines for its future work.

Against the world political and economic background to development problems, the Committee recognized the importance and common interest of the global negotiations proposed by the Group of 77. Looking ahead, the development strategy should serve as a reference framework for those negotiations while remaining as important as ever in areas such as domestic, health and environment policies.

The Committee regretted the inadequacy of official development assistance flows, especially to the poorest countries. It also considered the financial problems caused by higher oil prices, drawing attention to the importance of non-concessional flows, particularly for the middle-income countries. Generally speaking, the financing problems of the developing countries were regarded as serious but not insuperable.

At this high-level meeting, the DAC also adopted a number of guidelines aimed at improving aid implementation. These guidelines are the product of the past year's work, in which the Commission played an active part.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

Switzerland

2.2.35. On 16 November Mr Natali paid an official visit to Switzerland, where he had talks with the President of the Confederation, Mr Hürlimann, and with several State Secretaries. During the visit top-level discussions were held on topics in areas where there is already cooperation between the Community and Switzerland, notably environment policy. Here the two sides agreed to step up the cooperation established by an exchange of letters in 1975,¹ particularly as regards preventing the deterioration of the environment. Detailed discussions were also held on the enlargement of the Community and its repercussions on Europe as a whole.

United States

2.2.36. The nineteenth meeting in the series of six-monthly high-level consultations² between the Commission and the United States Government was held in Washington on 19 and 20 November. The Commission Delegation was led by Mr Haferkamp and the United States Delegation was headed by Mr Richard Cooper, Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

The discussion covered the economic situation in the aftermath of the Tokyo Summit, bilateral and multilateral trade issues, energy,

and problems relating to the North-South Dialogue and the Law of the Sea.

Trade issues in connection with implementation of the MTN results were also discussed in a series of side meetings. The main bilateral points discussed concerned the steel industry, petrochemicals, footwear and certain agricultural products. The exchanges of views on energy focused on the state of world oil markets and the domestic energy situation and policies. The main North-South issues discussed were the status of private investment in developing countries, the Common Fund and aid cooperation.

Japan

2.2.37. The periodic high-level consultations with Japan took place in Tokyo on 30 November and 1 December. The Commission Delegation was headed by the Director-General for External Relations and the Japanese Delegation was led by Mr Miyazaki, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The matters covered during the discussions included economic and trade developments, implementation of the results of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, the energy problem and the North-South Dialogue. The Community's trade deficit with Japan is running at approximately the same level as in 1978. The talks on bilateral trade issues focused on Japanese measures concerning standards, testing and approval procedures, and problems relating to imports into Japan of footwear and leather and of various processed agricultural products.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2237.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.47.

2.2.38. Within the framework of the programme for the promotion of Community exports to Japan, a series of information seminars for the food trade were held in the Member States.

New Zealand

2.2.39. Mr Talboys, New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade, visited the Commission on 20 and 23 November when he had discussions with Mr Gundelach and Mr Haferkamp. The main issues raised by Mr Talboys concerned New Zealand's post-1980 butter exports to the Community and the draft sheepmeat regulation.

The Commission emphasized that it was highly aware of the significance of the Community market for New Zealand butter and lamb exports and indicated its willingness to seek appropriate solutions to the problems involved.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.40. The EEC-Turkey Association Council met in Brussels on 23 November. Consultations were held on the safeguard measures the Commission had taken shortly beforehand.

In order to cope with disturbances in its cotton-spinning industry, the United Kingdom had requested that the safeguard provisions of the Additional Protocol to the Ankara Agreement be invoked. Accordingly, on 8 November the Commission adopted a Regu-

lation making the importation of cotton yarn originating in Turkey subject to quantitative limitation.¹

Developing countries

ACP States and the OCT

New ACP-EEC Convention

Signing of the internal agreements

2.2.41. On 20 November the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, signed the Internal Agreement on the measures and procedures required for implementation of the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé and the Internal Agreement on the financing and administration of Community aid.²

The Commission carried on with preparations for the implementation of transitional arrangements, notably in respect of trade, pending the entry into force of the new Lomé Convention and the new Council Decision on the association of the OCT with the EEC.

Lomé Convention

Accession

2.2.42. On 5 November the Prime Minister of Saint Vincent, which had become independent on 27 October, applied to accede to the Lomé Convention. Consequently, on 7

¹ OJ L 280 of 9.11.1979.

² Point 2.3.21.

November the Commission transmitted to the Council a Recommendation for a Decision on the provisional application to Saint Vincent of the arrangements for the overseas countries and territories.

Trade cooperation

2.2.43. A conference on trade, sponsored by the ACP Secretariat and the Commission of the European Communities, was held in Nairobi from 7 to 16 November. Forty-five ACP countries and eight regional organizations took part. The participants discussed the development and promotion of intra-ACP trade under Lomé II and in particular envisaged the creation of the following: an export development unit at the ACP Secretariat; national and regional trade promotion companies, a preferential inter-ACP market system, a confederation of ACP chambers of commerce and industry and, lastly, financing and guarantee bodies to cover export risks.

Industrial cooperation

2.2.44. A coordinating meeting was held in Dakar on 15 November between representatives of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Dakar International Fair (FIDAK) and the Commission of the European Communities in order to prepare for the next Investors' Forum, due to take place in December next year.

2.2.45. The Centre for Industrial Development (CID) held two regional seminars, one for central African ACP States (from 21 to 23 November in Douala) and the other for eastern and southern African ACP States (in Addis Ababa), in order to set out the oppor-

tunities which the CID will be able to offer those States under the new Lomé Convention.

Association of the OCT

2.2.46. On 21 November the Commission presented to the Council its first report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation for 1976, 1977 and 1978 under the Decision of 29 June 1976 on the association of the OCT.¹ The report takes stock of the main features of the Decision, namely its geographical scope, changes that have occurred as a result of certain OCTs becoming independent, aid programming, procedures and financing decisions.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.47. On 8 November the Commission decided to make a transfer of 7 586 943 EUA to the Republic of Liberia to offset a loss of export earnings from iron ore incurred in 1978.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.48. The Commission has decided to finance the following projects from the fourth European Development Fund:

Tonga — Wharf at Vavau'u: 1 000 000 EUA;
Sierra Leone — Support for existing educational institutions: 2 050 000 EUA;

¹ OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976.

Martinique — Manzo — Crève-Cœur pipeline and water supply network: 1 800 000 EUA;

Guinea — Development of cotton production: 1 600 000 EUA;

Gabon — Port Gentil — Bifoun road: economic and technical studies: 980 000 EUA;

Zambia — Feeder roads: 3 680 000 EUA;

Lesotho — Phuthiatsana upper catchment livestock/conservation project: 500 000 EUA;

Belize — Belize international airport: 500 000 EUA;

Barbados — Oistins fisheries project: 950 000 EUA;

Guyana — Pilot fish processing project: 900 000 EUA;

Malawi — Student hostel for Blantyre Polytechnic: 650 000 EUA;

Belize — Animal health laboratory: 400 000 EUA;

Barbados — Central agronomic research unit: 648 000 EUA;

All ACP States, OCT and OD — Fixing of an overall sum for the programme of basic and advanced training courses from 1 July 1979 to 31 December 1980: 800 000 EUA;

New Caledonia — Training and aid for the working population in the interior and on the outlying islands: 400 000 EUA;

Mali — Construction of the Sélingué Dam Supplementary financing: 4 155 000 EUA;

Central African Republic — Bangui Higher Teacher Training College: 1 773 000 EUA;

Central African Republic — Bangui slaughterhouse (Supplementary project): 678 000 EUA;

Malawi — Smallholder coffee development project: 2 400 000 EUA;

All ACP States, OCT and OD — Fixing of an overall amount for 'The Courier ACP-EEC' for the period 1 January to 31 December 1980: 745 600 EUA;

Jamaica — Line of credit to the Development Venture Capital Financing: 1 860 000 EUA;

Central African Republic — Exceptional aid for the purchase of essential goods: 300 000 EUA.

Asia

Southern Asia

India

2.2.49. The EEC-India Joint Committee held its seventh meeting in New Delhi on 5 and 6 November.

The Indian Delegation was pleased to hear that the annual Community programmes to assist developing countries with trade promotion would henceforth extend to activities in EFTA, Mediterranean and African countries.

The Joint Committee welcomed the encouraging progress that had been made towards establishing cooperation between European and Indian firms in certain industries, notably construction and engineering (following the Engineering Trade Fair in Delhi in February), electronics, data proces-

sing and certain food industries. Similar efforts made in other, more traditional sectors (tea, tobacco, leather and leather goods, gums, lacquers, etc.) will also continue.

Lastly, the Joint Committee looked into certain problems raised by the Indian Delegation in connection with the administration of the Agreement on textiles. It also envisaged the prospect of renewing the Agreements on trade in jute and coir products, which are due to expire at the end of the year.¹

Sri Lanka

2.2.50. The third meeting of the EEC-Sri Lanka Joint Committee took place in Colombo on 8 and 9 November. In his opening address, the Minister for Trade, Mr Lalith Athulathmidali, said he was in favour of any move towards greater North-South interdependence, and pointed in this connection to the liberalization measures his Government had introduced in 1978, from which European exporters had derived great benefit.

The discussions focussed on the details of the trade promotion assistance programmes run during the year and on the outlook for 1980. The Sri Lankan Delegation expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the Community would provide the initial financing for the trade or investment promotion centres shortly to be opened in Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany and the technical assistance project to identify which export-oriented activities it would be worthwhile establishing in the Colombo free zone.

The Joint Committee also reviewed the surveys, studies, missions and contact-making efforts recently undertaken to encourage

cooperation between European and Sri Lankan firms.

Latin America

Andean Pact

2.2.51. Mr Alegrett, President of the Commission of the Andean Group, visited the Commission on 5 November. He was received by Mr Haferkamp.

2.2.52. Exploratory talks were held on 6 November between an Andean Group Delegation and a Commission Delegation for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement.

Mexico

2.2.53. Mr Haferkamp paid an official visit to Mexico from 13 to 16 November. He had talks with the President, Mr Lopez Portillo, and with several members of his Government, notably the Secretaries for Foreign Affairs, Federal Budget, and National Property and Industrial Development.

2.2.54. Mr Haferkamp took the opportunity to open the third meeting of the EEC-Mexico Joint Committee, which was held in Mexico City from 14 to 16 November. Among the subjects discussed were bilateral trade, Mexico's large trade deficit and the slow progress of the country's exports to the Community, trade promotion schemes, imports under the generalized system of preferences and industrial, scientific and technological cooperation.

¹ Point 2.2.13.

State-trading countries

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

2.2.55. A new round of the negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement between the Community and the CMEA took place from 26 to 28 November, when a Community Delegation led by Mr Haferkamp attended a meeting in Moscow with a Delegation of the CMEA and its member countries, led by Mr Faddeyev, Secretary of the CMEA.

The first drafts of an agreement had been exchanged back in 1976,¹ but it was not until Mr Haferkamp's previous visit to Moscow in May 1978 that the real negotiating began.² Experts from both sides met in July 1978³ and Mr Faddeyev came to Brussels in November last year for negotiations, during which Mr Haferkamp personally put forward some compromise proposals in the form of amendments to the draft agreement the Community had presented in 1976.⁴

The CMEA undertook to reply to these proposals as soon as possible. However, in the first letter Mr Katushev, Chairman of the Executive Committee, sent to the President of the Council at the end of March this year, hardly any mention was made of the proposals but it was suggested that a meeting be called immediately. In his reply, dated 10 May, Mr Haferkamp accepted the idea of another meeting, pointing out that it would only be really useful if he received a reply to his proposals. On 28 June Mr Faddeyev replied with amendments to the trade provisions in the CMEA's 1976 draft text. Having examined Mr Faddeyev's proposal the Community suggested on 10 October that the next meeting be held at the beginning of November, and

the meeting was finally arranged for 26 to 28 November.

At this meeting Mr Haferkamp presented another draft agreement, superseding the Community's November 1976 draft and taking account of Mr Haferkamp's November 1978 proposals as well as those made by Mr Faddeyev in June this year.

The two delegations continued discussions on the main problems posed by the agreement. At the Community's initiative, it was suggested that Mr Haferkamp and Mr Faddeyev meet in April next year and that a group of experts should meet before then, in February or March, to start drafting an approved text. The delegations also agreed on the text of the following joint press release:

'Negotiations continued in Moscow from 26 to 28 November between a CMEA and CMEA member-countries delegation, headed by Mr N. Faddeyev, Secretary of the Council, and a European Communities' delegation, headed by Mr W. Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission of the European Communities, on matters in connection with finalizing a draft agreement.

The delegations held an exchange of views on the revised drafts already presented by the CMEA and the European Community and also held preliminary talks on the new draft agreement presented by the Community at the meeting on 26 November.

The delegations will report back to their relevant authorities on the progress made in the negotiations. Plans were discussed for holding a further

¹ Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1201 to 1205, and 11-1976, point 1301.

² Bull. EC 5-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.2.81.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.60.

meeting of the delegations, at the same level, in Brussels not later than April 1980. A drafting group would meet before then, in February or March. The negotiations were businesslike and frank.'

Diplomatic relations

2.2.56. On 20 November the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Mr Ahmed Ibrahim Abdi, who presented to them his letters of credence in his capacity as Head of the Mission of the Republic of Djibouti to the European Economic Community¹ and His Excellency Mr Francis Bugotu, who presented to them his letters of credence in his capacity as Head of the Mission of the Solomon Islands to the European Communities.¹

On the same day Their Excellencies Mr Thomas O. Enders (United States of America),¹ Mr Kun Park (Republic of Korea) and Mr David P.W. Kachikuwo (Republic of Malawi) presented to the Presidents of the Council and of the Commission their letters of credence in their capacities as Heads of their respective countries' Missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

The new Ambassadors of the United States, Korea and Malawi succeed Mr Deane R. Hinton, Mr Kwang Ho Ahn and Mr Nelson Thompson Mizere, who have been appointed to other duties.

The Ambassador of Djibouti is the first Head of Mission of that country to be accredited to the EEC and the Ambassador of the Solomon Islands is the first to be accredited to the Communities. Hence the number of States' Missions to the Communities went up to 113 this November.

Political cooperation

Ministerial meeting

2.2.57. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nine met in Brussels on 20 November to discuss political cooperation. The meeting was chaired by Mr Michael O'Kennedy, Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs, currently President of the Council and of European political cooperation; the Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins and Mr Cheysson.

At the end of the meeting the Ministers adopted and made public three statements, one on Rhodesia, one on Iran and one on the French proposal to call a conference on disarmament in Europe in the framework of the CSCE. At his press conference the same day Mr O'Kennedy also commented on the state of the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

Rhodesia

2.2.58. The Ministers adopted the following statement:

'The Foreign Ministers of the Nine warmly welcome the progress made at the Constitutional Conference at Lancaster House. They commend the parties to the negotiations for the spirit of compromise they have shown and they recognize the role played by other African leaders who have encouraged the efforts to achieve a settlement.

The ministers note the agreement reached on an independence constitution providing for genuine majority rule, and on arrangements for the holding of free and fair elections and for the administration of Rhodesia until these take place.

The Conference has now moved to its final stage—the effort to agree on proposals for a ceasefire. The Foreign Ministers of the Nine note that

¹ OJ C 303 of 4.12.1979.

the British Government has put forward proposals to this end. They hope that agreement will quickly be negotiated on the basis of these proposals so that the present destructive conflict will be brought to a speedy end.

This would clear the way for elections and bring about the emergence of a free and independent Zimbabwe to take its rightful place as an accepted member of the world community.'

Iran

2.2.59. The following statement was issued:

'The Foreign Ministers of the Nine meeting in Brussels on 20 November considered the latest developments in Iran. They expressed their deep concern at the fact that the Iranian authorities have not fulfilled their obligations under the Vienna Convention to give appropriate protection to both the staff and the premises of the American Embassy in Tehran. They have already made this concern known to the Iranian authorities on several occasions through diplomatic channels.

At their meeting today, the Ministers recalled that in 1976 the European Council expressly condemned any attempt to exert pressure on governments by the taking of hostages.¹ They considered that whatever the nature of the dispute between Iran and the United States the continued holding of diplomatic personnel of the Embassy of a foreign State as hostages and the threat to put them on trial is a breach of international law and as such must be rejected by the governments of the Nine and by the international community as a whole. The Ministers reject this violation of international law and call upon the Iranian government to release all the hostages.'

CSCE

2.2.60. On the French proposal to call a conference on disarmament in Europe the following statement was adopted by the Ministers:

¹ In accordance with their global concept of détente the Nine do not intend to favour any one

of its aspects at the expense of others. Consequently, they reject the idea of a détente reduced to its military dimension alone. The Nine wish to take advantage of all the possibilities of the Final Act of Helsinki, and they want to maintain its balance.

2. The Nine are aware of the importance which the debate among the thirty-five participating States on the military aspects of security in Europe will have at the Madrid meeting. In this area they are anxious to arrive at concrete results of a nature which will contribute in an effective manner to the development of security in Europe as a whole.

3. These considerations lead the Nine to declare themselves willing to examine with particular attention all initiatives which would allow the participants on an equal footing to engage in a discussion capable of leading to the realization of these objectives.

4. The Nine therefore support an approach aiming at the adoption at Madrid of a mandate establishing the conditions for negotiations with the objective of agreeing by common accord on meaningful confidence-building measures in the military field. These should be verifiable, applicable to the European continent as a whole and such that, by contributing to the improvement of the security of States, they will create conditions leading later to a process of arms control and reduction within the same geographical framework. This process should take account both of the different aspects of the existing security situation and current negotiations on other aspects of disarmament relating to the European continent.

5. The Nine are agreed to take account of the various considerations which inspired the proposals made by France in May 1978 to the thirty-five signatory States of the Final Act of Helsinki.'

Euro-Arab Dialogue

2.2.61. At the press conference he gave after the ministerial meeting, Mr O'Kennedy commented on the situation with regard to the Euro-Arab Dialogue.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2504, and 11-1976, point 2427.

3. Institutional and political matters

Political cooperation

Referring to the basic principles of the policy of the Nine as set out in his press statement of 11 September in Dublin,¹ he indicated that certain practical measures should now be taken and contacts made with a view to pursuing the work already undertaken in particular areas of the Dialogue. He said that the Nine proposed to arrange a meeting with the Secretary-General of the Arab League in Tunis to examine the practical possibilities in this regard. Steps would be taken subsequently in order to ensure that the results of the Dialogue are applied as appropriate to all the countries concerned and that all are kept duly informed. Lastly, the Nine expressed the hope that conditions would soon be such as to allow all the countries concerned to take part in a comprehensive dialogue.

European Council meeting in Dublin

2.2.62. The European Council held in Dublin on 29 and 30 November adopted and published statements on Iran and Kampuchea.²

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2.2.63. At its two part-sessions in November, Parliament adopted a number of resolutions³ on matters of European political cooperation—the violation of press freedom and private property in Malta; world hunger; the holding of hostages and occupation of the United States Embassy in Tehran; the attack on the Israeli Ambassador in Portugal; and political kidnapping in Spain.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.58.

² Point 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.

³ OJ C 302 of 3.12.1979 and C 309 of 10.12.1979.

Institutional developments — European policy

European Union

2.3.1. At this time each year reports on progress towards European Union are prepared by the Foreign Ministers of the Nine and by the Commission. The two 1979 reports¹ were put to the European Council in Dublin on 29 and 30 November.

The conclusions of the presidency published after the European Council highlighted three substantial new developments leading towards European Union in the course of the year:² the Greek Treaty of Accession was signed, the European Monetary System was set up and Parliament was elected by direct universal suffrage for the first time.

Convergence and budgetary questions

2.3.2. This was once again one of the main concerns of the Community institutions this month. It was considered by the Council meeting of 19 November, by the Commission (which discussed it several times and on 21 November sent the European Council a paper on it, having concluded that its earlier papers had been overtaken by events), and by the European Council itself which, as can be seen from the conclusions of the presidency³ and various statements⁴ made after the meeting, devoted much of its attention to this subject.

The European Council agreed 'that the Commission's proposals concerning the adapta-

¹ Supplement 9/79 — Bull. EC.

² Point 1.1.10.

³ Point 1.1.7.

⁴ Points 1.1.16 to 1.1.20.

tion of the financial mechanism could constitute a useful basis for a solution which would respect Community achievements and solidarity'.¹

Operation of the Community institutions

2.3.3. Following the Proposals for Reform of the Commission of the European Communities and its Services prepared at the Commission's request by a five-man Independent Review Body chaired by Mr Spierenburg (published on 24 September),² the report on the institutions prepared by the Committee of Three Wise Men (Mr Biesheuvel, Mr Dell and Mr Marjolin) was officially submitted to the European Council in Dublin.³

This was done in response to the instructions given by the European Council in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1978;⁴ the Committee was to formulate 'specific proposals aimed at ensuring the proper operation of the Community on the basis of and in compliance with the Treaties, including their institutional arrangements, and progress towards European Union'.

The report begins with an introduction devoted to the state of the Community (positive factors, but also the problems and causes for concern), and then goes on to analyse the individual roles of the European Council, the Council, the Commission, Parliament, and the other institutions and organs, and makes recommendations. The report also considers the implications of enlargement for the operation of the Communities (examining possibilities for improving the machinery and procedures), and concludes with a survey of progress towards European Union and of the problems that the Community faces in the current international situation.

Rules of procedures

2.3.4. At its November part-sessions Parliament adopted a number of further changes to its rules of procedure.⁵ The main changes concern the term of office of the President, Vice-Presidents and Quaestors (two and a half years) and the number of Members required to form a political group (21, 15 or 10, depending on the case).

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament⁶

2.3.5. Parliament held two part-sessions in November: it convened from 5 to 7 November for the first reading of the draft

¹ Point 3.4.1.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.14.

³ Points 1.5.1 and 1.5.2.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.3.1.

⁵ Point 2.3.12.

⁶ This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 302 of 3.12.1979 and OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979, the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes Nos 247 and 248.

The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists, *EPP* = European People's Party: former Christian Democrats; *ED* = European Democratic Group: former Conservative Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defense of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-Affiliated.

The countries of origin are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark; D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

general budget of the Communities for 1980; and the ordinary part-session (12 to 16 November) featured debates on amendments to Parliament's Rules of Procedure, economic convergence and energy policy.

Part-session in Strasbourg from 5 to 7 November

2.3.6. The first reading of the 1980 draft budget at this special part-session gave rise to an intensive and closely-argued debate. The key issue turned out to be the appropriations for the common agricultural policy, firstly because Parliament's Committee on Budgets had made agricultural expenditure the linchpin of its strategy, and secondly because this tactic had divided the House on the question of the CAP itself, with members regrouping along national lines, splitting some of the political groups.

The exchanges on the agricultural section of the budget clearly showed Parliament's eagerness to cross swords with the Council: a conflict could well arise at the second reading of the draft budget in December¹ when Parliament will be called upon to approve the entire draft as amended by the Council.

Proceedings at this part-session followed three distinct phases: first a triangular debate between Mr Dankert, the general rapporteur, Mr MacSharry, President of the Council, and Mr Tugendhat, representing the Commission, which centred on the strategy adopted by the Committee on Budgets; there followed a general discussion on the amendments and proposed modifications; finally the House voted on its general resolution on the budget.

Position of the Committee on Budgets

2.3.7. The strategy of the Committee on Budgets was to bring pressure to bear on the Council, particularly the Agriculture Ministers, to establish a clear link between policies and the budget. The tactics consisted in exploiting the possibilities of Article 203 of the Treaty: if the Assembly proposes a reduction in compulsory expenditure (proposed modification) the Council may only overturn this decision by qualified majority. Dissent by a minority in the Council would therefore be sufficient to ensure that Parliament's wishes prevailed. Each year the cost of supporting the milk market rises by 2%: this prompted the Committee on Budgets to concentrate its efforts on that sector. It proposed a modification to reduce support expenditure and increase the reserve fund (Chapter 100). The Committee wanted this reserve to be used for schemes to help small producers based on Commission proposals. If the Council were to reject the Commission's proposals and request the release of appropriations from Chapter 100 to prop up the milk market, it would have to consult Parliament.

Mr Dankert also pointed out that it was vital to reduce guarantee expenditure in view of the impending exhaustion of own resources.

In his reply Mr MacSharry, President of the Council, took pains to stress that support costs were compulsory expenditure. He held that all the institutions should comply with the maximum rate of increase in non-compulsory expenditure.

On the question of the impending exhaustion of own resources Mr MacSharry merely stated that the Council was awaiting propos-

¹ Which is exactly what happened.

als from the Commission. Finally, the plan to include borrowing and lending activities in the budget could not be entertained since the Financial Regulation provided no legal basis for doing so.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Tugendhat felt that the Community should pursue a coherent strategy. The budget should be the central expression of its policies. This could not be said of the Council's draft budget which pared structural policies to the bare minimum while inflating agricultural expenditure—this at a time when the Community's own resources were in imminent danger of running out. The common agricultural policy must be maintained, but the other policies must also be allowed to develop.

Amendments and proposed modifications

2.3.8. The debate revealed widely divergent viewpoints within the political groups, with attitudes being determined by nationality rather than by party allegiance.

Most of the Socialist members, for instance, took the view that it was time to curb agricultural expenditure: Mrs Gredal (Soc/DK) declared that her group was opposed to any increase in own resources until a policy for reducing agricultural expenditure had been set in hand. This viewpoint was endorsed by Mrs Castle (Soc/UK). The French Socialists, on the other hand, flatly dissociated themselves from this position. Mrs Cresson (Soc/F), advocating a reorganization of the CAP, stated her opposition to the uniform application of the co-responsibility levy and to the reduction in milk market expenditure proposed by the Committee on Budgets and its rapporteur.

The French Communists imitated their Socialist compatriots in taking a different line

from the majority in their group. Mr Pranchère (Com/F) was enraged at suggestions that the agricultural policy was too expensive. He contended that French and Italian farmers obtained less benefit from the EAGGF than their counterparts in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, owing in his view to the United Kingdom's imports from outside the Community. Speaking for the European People's Party, Mr Notenboom (NL) concentrated on the problem of own resources and proposed that the proportion of VAT paid to the Community budget should be raised to 1.5%. His party took the view that Mr Dankert's proposals for the agricultural sector were a reasonable compromise.

The European Democratic Group approved of the reduction in guarantee expenditure for the milk market proposed by the Committee on Budgets, but Mr J.M. Taylor (ED/UK) came out against an increase in the co-responsibility levy which in his opinion was equivalent to penalizing efficiency. Mr Kellelt-Bowman (ED/UK) supported the requests for appropriations for the Regional Fund; in this he was backed by most of the speakers from the various political groups.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal Group, Mrs Scrivener (F) rejected the amendments aimed at reducing EAGGF Guarantee Section spending. Mr Delatte (F) launched a bitter attack on the British Conservatives for wishing to set a ceiling on Community resources. This view was shared by Mr Poncelet (EDPF), who denounced the MCAs as nothing more than customs duties which were unconnected with the agricultural policy as such, and called for the phasing out of the co-responsibility levy.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Gundelach said that the CAP itself was not to be called

into question, but that it needed to be adapted by means of a prudent pricing policy, by keeping demand buoyant and most of all by gradually eliminating surpluses. The only possible solution for the milk market was to use the co-responsibility levy; he therefore approved the aim of raising the levy to 1.5% or even 2% for producers of surplus products, provided that small producers were not penalized. However, he was not in favour of a quota system.

At the end of the debate, the Council President, Mr MacSharry, offered his interpretation of Parliament's margin of manoeuvre: all amendments accepted by the Council in November should count against Parliament's margin of manoeuvre. He agreed that the maximum rate could be exceeded, but only by agreement between the Council and Parliament.

Winding up the discussion, Mr Lange (Soc/D), Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, declared that the draft, as adopted by the Council, satisfied nobody. Nevertheless, even with a narrow margin of manoeuvre, Parliament could direct the budget towards the main policy requirements.

General resolution on the budget

2.3.9. After the votes on the amendments and proposed modifications,¹ it remained for Parliament to decide on the resolution contained in the report of the Committee on Budgets. It was adopted by a large majority, with only the Communists and the European Progressive Democrats voting against and three Liberals abstaining.

In the resolution, Parliament recognized the imbalance which exists in the budget which favours certain more prosperous regions and hinders economic convergence (one of the

causes of this imbalance being the fact that the agricultural policy has protected certain sectors of production to the detriment of others). An increase in the ceiling of the VAT base to forestall exhaustion of own resources could only be justified politically if agricultural expenditure were curtailed. There was in any case a disparity between market support expenditure and expenditure on structural improvement. Parliament further expressed its resolve to increase appropriations only for sectors where funds were being used satisfactorily. The resolution set out Parliament's position on the areas of expenditure which it considered the Council had reduced in defiance of political priorities. Finally, it expressed the hope that the budget could be adopted at its second reading, but gave due warning that this would only be possible if the cuts were restored and moves were made to control agricultural expenditure.

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2.3.10. At the same part-session the House also adopted a resolution on the violation of the freedom of the press and private property in Malta. On 7 November it adopted a resolution amending Rule 35 of its Rules of Procedure: this allows for the introduction of the electronic voting system.

Part-session in Strasbourg from 12 to 16 November

2.3.11. The ordinary November sittings promised to prove difficult for the House, since a very large number of amendments to the agenda had been tabled. However, thanks to the good offices of the President—who had to use her powers to ensure that the sittings

¹ For further details, see point 2.3.71.

proceeded smoothly—and to a compromise which permitted the adoption of the revised version of Parliament's Rules of Procedure, the Members succeeded in settling the dispute with regard to the status of minority parties, which had disrupted proceedings at previous sittings. The House was then free to hold an important debate on the problems of convergence and to discuss energy problems and social measures to aid steelworkers.

Amendment of the Rules of Procedure (13 November)

2.3.12. The debate on the Nord report focused on two of its main proposals: to raise the number of members required to form a political group to twenty-one and to fix the President's term of office at two and a half years.

The general tone of the speeches did not augur well for a satisfactory outcome: accusations of filibustering came from all sides, and most members seemed entrenched in their views. However, a few of the exchanges did provide a glimmer of hope.

After studying the amendments, which had been trimmed to 150 in number by the President, the Committee on the Rules of Procedure and Petitions came up with a compromise package providing for three separate thresholds for the formation of a group (twenty-one members from a single Member State, or fifteen members of two nationalities, or ten members of three nationalities), as well as secretarial facilities and a reasonable speaking time for non-attached members. On the other hand, a minimum of twenty-one members would in future be required for proposals for urgent debate or for amendments to the agenda. Ten members or a single group would, however, be able to request a

vote by roll call or one alteration to the agenda per part-session.

Despite the fact that the European Progressive Democrats withdrew their support for the compromise, Parliament succeeded in approving the package, during the night of Tuesday/Wednesday, by a large majority and without any major incident (after three roll-call votes).

The House also resolved that the term of office of its President and Bureau members should be two and a half years.

'There are no winners and no losers', was the verdict of the President, Mrs Veil.

Convergence and budgetary questions (14 November)

2.3.13. On the Wednesday, Parliament spent the whole day debating the resolution tabled by Mr Lange (*Soc/D*) on behalf of the Committee on Budgets. Two lines of thought emerged as to the major issue involved: one section of the House (the French and Dutch Socialists, the Dutch Christian Democrats, and the French and Belgian Liberals) saw the nub of the problem not in the dispute over the British budget contribution but in the will to set the Community on the road towards convergence of economic policies, which alone would provide the answer to the budgetary problems of individual Member States. They did not however deny the need to find a provisional, short-term solution to the British problem. The other members—although the arguments used differed widely between political groups and nationalities—agreed that the essential aim must be to find a means of resolving the financial difficulties of particular Member States.

Among the outstanding speakers in the debate Mr Ruffolo (*Soc/I*) explained the Community's present lack of cohesion as the culmination of a period of negative integration caused by protectionist agricultural policies and a *laissez-faire* approach to other sectors. This analysis was developed by Mr Delors (*Soc/F*), who urged members not to confuse convergence with the equalization of financial contributions. It would be an error to be rushed into adopting long-term equalization measures. The interpretation offered by Mrs Castle (*Soc/UK*), on the other hand, highlighted the split in the Socialist ranks in pointing to the fundamental injustice of the richer Community countries being subsidized by the poorer ones.

Mr Scott-Hopkins (*ED/UK*) stressed that this was not a purely British problem, but a Community problem which could affect any Member State. For that reason it was vital that the British contribution to the Community budget be corrected.

Viewing the prospects for European Union, Mr Tindemans (*EPP/B*) felt that convergence of economic policies was essential. It was therefore necessary to look far beyond the problem of the United Kingdom's budget contribution. The EPP Group rejected the notion of a 'fair return', which was a complete negation of the Community ideal. Naturally a solution would have to be found to the British difficulties, but the primary concern must be to abide by the rules of the game, and it should be borne in mind that the corrective financial mechanism established by the European Council in Dublin in 1975 had never been used. Finally, Mr Tindemans criticized the Commission paper for its failure to propose guidelines and chart the way ahead: he called upon the Commission to shoulder its responsibilities and present concrete proposals.

Mrs Scrivener (*Lib/F*) and Mr Damseaux (*Lib/B*) were disappointed that the Commission had concentrated on the strictly budgetary aspects of the problem. While they were against the 'fair return' principle, they accepted the need for interim measures to help the United Kingdom through a temporary period of imbalance. However, Britain's low GDP growth rate did not entitle it to have the 'fair return' principle applied to its own advantage.

For the rapporteur, Mr Lange, the Commission's communication left much to be desired. Not only was it not a formal proposal, since it merely suggested various alternatives, but in addition these were all based on the notion of repayment—i.e. to ensure fair returns—a principle which threatened the whole basis of the own resources system. For that reason the Committee on Budgets had proposed a new and permanent system of financial equalization between Member States, based on the concept of *per capita* gross domestic product and organized within the framework of the Community budget.

Mr Jenkins stated that the Commission would exercise its right to choose the most appropriate moment for presenting its proposal. He considered that the Committee on Budgets had come up with a useful formula, but it was geared to the long term. In any event, the ultimate solution would have to be a Community one and would have to be produced by existing instruments. There could be no question of tampering with the own resources system; ways would have to be found within the Community budget.

When it came to vote on the resolution motion tabled by the Committee on Budgets, Parliament took a much more moderate line than might have been expected from the debate, which gave the impression that Mr

Lange's proposal would be adopted as it stood. The resolution was indeed adopted by a large majority, but splits within all the political groups (with the exception of the Conservatives), which grew deeper during the voting procedure, led to substantial modifications being made to the original text. A large section of the House, comprising the French and Dutch Socialists, the Liberals, the German Christian Democrats, the French Communists and the European Progressive Democrats, had combined to reject the idea of a system under which Member States with a *per capita* gross domestic product above the Community average should contribute to a separate fund in addition to the budget. The intention had been that this fund could be made available to Member States with a below-average *per capita* GDP, but this suggestion was also thrown out by the House.

Energy policy

(15 November)

2.3.14. On 15 November Parliament devoted most of the day to a debate on energy policy, on the basis of a resolution tabled by Mr Gallagher (*Soc/UK*) on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research, urging the Council to take the necessary decisions, particularly as regards coal. All the speakers emphasized that the matter was urgent and was becoming increasingly so. They also criticized the Council for its failure to act in the face of obvious need.

When it came to analysing the causes of the crisis and the means of resolving it, very varied opinions were expressed. However, a great many speakers stressed the importance of becoming self-sufficient in energy, and the vital role played by Community coal in this context, especially in view of the uncertainty

now surrounding American coal exports. Another point on which there was general agreement was the need to make public opinion aware of the budgetary sacrifices demanded by a policy of energy self-sufficiency, to create the necessary investments and reserves.

Mr Brunner, on behalf of the Commission emphasized the extreme urgency of the problem. He argued that public awareness must be aroused and that all energy resources, including nuclear energy, must be used in combination. Mr Müller-Hermann (*EPP/D*) and Mr Herman (*EPP/B*), whilst recognizing the importance of official action in this very complex sphere, stressed the need for freedom on the market. Mr Rogers (*Soc/UK*), Mr Linde (*Soc/D*) and Mrs Charzat (*Soc/F*) called attention to the importance of public investment, and accused the oil companies of manipulating prices.

Mrs Charzat (*Soc/F*), Mr Linkohr (*Soc/D*), Mr Linde (*Soc/D*), Mr van Mijnen (*Soc/NL*) and Mrs von Alemann (*Lib/D*) expressed very definite reservations regarding nuclear energy. They did not think Parliament should allow itself to be drawn into expressing a favourable opinion at this stage on the nuclear alternative, particularly before examining the report on the Three Mile Island accident.

Social aspects of steel policy

(15 November)

2.3.15. Parliament was required to give its opinion, on the basis of a report presented by Mr Peters (*Soc/D*), on the Commission's communication on the social aspects of restructuring in the iron and steel industry

and its draft Decision concerning the creation of special temporary allowances.¹

Introducing his report, Mr Peters (*Soc/D*) commended the Commission's initiative; his approval was echoed by most of the speakers. Mr Frischmann (*Com/F*), however, explained his Group's intention to abstain on the grounds that certain of the report's proposals were unacceptable. Mr Sarre (*Soc/F*) clashed with his Socialist colleague Mr van Minnen (*NL*) in deciding to reject the Peters report.

Following the debate, on 16 November Parliament adopted its resolution in which, while lending its full support to the Commission's efforts, it urged the Council to take the fundamental decisions on the matter.

Discharge for the implementation of the 1977 budget

(16 November)

2.3.16. On the basis of a report by Mr Aigner (*EPPD*), Chairman of the Committee on Budgetary Control, Parliament took the decision, for which it alone was competent, to give a discharge in respect of the implementation of the 1977 Community budget.

Both Mr Aigner and the other members who took the floor during the debate were strongly critical of the Commission's failure to respect decisions of the budgetary authority and to utilize appropriations entered in the budget as a result of modifications or amendments voted by Parliament. The Council also came in for a share of the blame: it had not kept the House informed of the difficulties which had arisen in the implementation of the budget and which would have justified recourse to the conciliation procedure.

Several speakers pointed out that Parliament would be perfectly within its rights to refuse to give the discharge if things did not improve. The general tone of the debate showed members' discontent with the way the Commission had ignored the House's wishes with regard to the budget and their desire to administer a sharp reprimand by means of the criticisms embodied in the Aigner report.

2.3.17. Parliament voted on a number of other resolutions and opinions concerning notably:

- (i) the proposals for regulations concerning the application of the generalized tariff preferences for 1980;²
- (ii) the proposal for a decision initiating a consultation procedure concerning international action in the field of air transport;³
- (iii) the meeting of the Council of Education Ministers;
- (iv) the taking of hostages in Iran, the political kidnapping in Spain and the attack on the Israeli Ambassador to Portugal.

Finally, by the procedure without report, Parliament approved the proposal for a regulation on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.⁴

¹ OJ C 142 of 7.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.41.

² OJ C 234 of 17.9.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.19.

³ OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.4.8.

⁴ OJ C 249 of 3.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.44.

Council

European Council

(Dublin, 29 and 30 November)

2.3.18. President: Mr Lynch, Irish Prime Minister

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli, Vice-President

The discussions of the Heads of State and Government centred on the following topics which were outlined in the 'conclusions of the presidency'—economic and social situation,¹ convergence and budgetary matters,² energy,³ European union⁴ and the report of the Committee of Wise Men.⁵ The participants also adopted two statements concerning Iran⁶ and Cambodia.⁷

606th meeting — Agriculture

(Brussels, 12 and 13 November)

2.3.19. President: Mr Gibbons, Irish Minister of Agriculture

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President

Sheepmeat: The Council noted that the positions of the delegations on certain aspects of future common arrangements for the market in sheepmeat had drawn closer together.

Structural policy: The Council discussed the Commission communication concerning certain amendments to Directives currently in force in respect of structures and several new measures for specific regions of the Community.⁹ The exchange of views revealed that major progress had been made and highlighted the essential issues on which work should be continued. In the light of this debate, the Council instructed the departments responsible to examine all the proposed measures in

greater detail and agreed to return to the question of agricultural structures in the near future.

Potatoes: The Council held an in-depth discussion on proposals relating to the organization of the market in potatoes. They dwelt in particular on the main questions still outstanding as regards market support for ware potatoes, the establishment of stabilization funds and the arrangements for new potatoes.

Ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin: The Council debated the bases proposed for the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and additional arrangements for certain products containing ethyl alcohol.

607th meeting — Economic and financial affairs

(Brussels, 19 November)

2.3.20. President: Mr Colley, Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President; Mr Tugendhat, Member

Convergence: The Council continued its examination of the problems arising with respect to improved convergence of the economic performances of the Member States.¹⁰

¹ Points 1.1.4 to 1.1.6.

² Point 1.1.7.

³ Point 1.1.9.

⁴ Point 1.1.10.

⁵ Point 1.1.11.

⁶ Point 1.1.14.

⁷ Point 1.1.15.

⁸ Point 2.1.81.

⁹ OJ C 124 of 17.9.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

¹⁰ Points 2.3.2 and 3.4.1.

Reorganization of working time: On the basis of a report from the Economic Policy Committee, the Council held an exchange of views on the economic aspects of the reorganization of working time.

608th meeting — Foreign affairs
(Brussels, 20 November)

2.3.21. President: Mr O’Kennedy, Irish Foreign Minister, and Mr Burke, Minister of State, Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Energy of Ireland

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Vouel, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Members

Second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention: The Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, approved and signed the internal agreements and measures and procedures required for implementation of the second ACP-EEC Lomé Convention and the financing and administration of Community aid. The internal agreement on the financing and administration of aid mobilizes the appropriations to be paid by the Member States under the Lomé Convention and the Decision on the association of overseas countries and territories (OCT).

As far as aid to the OCTs is concerned, the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States agreed to fix the sum at 109 million EUA, consisting of 94 million EUA from the European Development Fund (EDF) and 15 million EUA from the European Investment Bank (EIB). The agreement lays down the operating rules for financial cooperation, determines the procedures for programming, appraising and approving aid and defines the arrangements for monitoring the

use to which aid is put. Lastly, under the agreement a new EDF Committee comprising representatives of the Member States has been set up under the auspices of the Commission and a Committee has also been set up under the auspices of the EIB.²

1980 Generalized Preferences Scheme: The Council recorded its agreement on the 1980 scheme for the developing countries.¹

Food aid: The Council discussed in detail the Community position to be adopted—at the meeting of the Food Aid Committee in London on 29 and 30 November as regards the negotiation of a new Food Aid Convention.

Right of establishment for midwives: The Council discussed final outstanding questions concerning all the various provisions on the right of establishment and freedom to provide services by midwives. It concluded by instructing the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining the question with a view to facilitating settlement of the last remaining problem at the next Council meeting.

Conclusion of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations: Following an in-depth discussion which enabled a solution to be reached on the final outstanding problems, the Council accepted the results of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations and took the appropriate decisions regarding the signing of the agreement negotiated in Geneva.³

Steel: The Council held a general policy debate on the package of measures envisaged or proposed by the Commission in its Communication of 9 November on anti-crisis

¹ Point 2.2.41.

² Point 2.2.14.

³ Points 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.

measures for the Community steel industry in 1980.¹ The Commission spelled out the approach it advocates for 1980 and the delegations expressed their general positions on both the internal and external aspects of the question. The Council agreed to continue its discussions on the matter with the aim of reaching conclusions swiftly. To this end it instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue examining the matter in the light of the day's discussion.

609th meeting — Labour and Social Affairs
(Brussels, 22 November)

2.3.22. President: Mr Gene Fitzgerald, Minister for Labour for Ireland

Commission: Mr Vredeling, Vice-President

Linking work and training for young people: The Council agreed on a Resolution defining a number of guidelines for the Member States.²

Social security for self-employed migrant workers: The Council took note of the progress of proceedings on the proposals for Regulations amending the 1971 Regulation to cover self-employed and non-employed persons moving within the Community.³ The Council approved the principle of the amending Regulation, subject to appropriate solutions being found to three problems which it has not yet been possible to resolve in a way satisfactory to all delegations and the Commission.

Migrant policies vis-à-vis non-member countries: The Council approved the following conclusions:⁴

The Council took note of the Commission Communication concerning consultation on migration policies *vis-à-vis* non-member countries; it confirmed the importance it

attaches, in accordance with its resolution of 21 January 1974 concerning a social action programme and its resolution of 9 February 1976 on an action programme for migrant workers and members of their families, to appropriate consultation on migration policies *vis-à-vis* non-member countries;

it took note of delegations' comments on the aforementioned Communication;

it considered that, of the various aspects of migration policies on which consultation could be held, efforts should centre on:

- questions regarding the priority to be given to workers who are nationals of the Member States;
- current questions regarding labour from non-member countries arising in the Community's relations with those countries;

The Council recalled point 6 of the Resolution of 9 February 1976 to the effect that the social problems arising for workers who are nationals of the Member States and resident in certain non-member countries and for members of their families should be examined as necessary;

it considered that the appropriate framework and procedures for consultation should be determined with due regard to:

- the nature of the problems which form the subject of consultation;
- the respective powers of the Council, the Commission or the Member States with regard to these problems;

¹ Points 2.1.13 and 2.2.8.

² Point 2.1.42.

³ Point 2.1.47.

⁴ Point 2.1.43.

it recalled that the principal aim of consultation is to facilitate the adoption of a common attitude of the Member States;

it requested the Commission to prepare or organize, as the case may be, appropriate consultations, taking into account the preceding points and the delegations' comments;

it considered that the question of consultation should be re-examined in due course, notably so as to take into account trends in the economic and social situation in the Community and the Member States.

Reorganization of working time: After a detailed discussion the Council agreed on a Resolution based on the Commission's draft.¹

610th meeting — Budget (Brussels, 23 November)

2.3.23. *President:* Mr MacSharry, Minister of State, Department of the Public Service of Ireland

Commission: Mr Davignon and Mr Tugendhat, Members

Draft general budget for 1980: The Council proceeded to its second reading of the draft general budget for 1980, considering item by item the amendments and modifications proposed by Parliament.²

With regard to compulsory expenditure, the Council did not adopt Parliament's proposed modifications for agriculture since it did not wish to prejudge, through the budgetary procedure, the substantive decisions to be taken in that sector. With regard to non-compulsory expenditure, however, the Council adopted several of the amendments proposed by Parliament. Overall, the Council's decisions concerning both payment appropriations and commitment appropriations abide by the maximum rate.

Commission

Activities

2.3.24. The Commission met four times in November and dealt with a large number of issues in the usual run-up to the end of year break. There were, however, four issues that dominated its discussions: preparations for the Dublin European Council; budgetary problems and relations with Parliament; convergence and budgetary questions; proposals for reform of the common agricultural policy.

Preparations for European Council: at several meetings the Commission prepared and transmitted to the European Council a set of papers³ on the main items on the agenda for Dublin, so as to prepare the ground for discussions by the Heads of State or of Government.

Convergence and budgetary questions: Mr Jenkins had discussed this delicate problem, concerning the British Government's request for action on the British contribution to the Community budget, with several Heads of State or of Government, and on 21 November the Commission transmitted a new communication⁴ with proposals for a compromise.

Reform of the common agricultural policy: The Commission transmitted a communication to the European Council and proposals to the Council for reform of the CAP designed to improve the balance of markets and bring expenditure under control.⁵

¹ Point 2.1.41.

² Point 2.3.72.

³ Point 1.1.1.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

Information technology: The Commission transmitted a communication to the Council¹ on new information technologies; it had already discussed the subject in October at its informal meeting at Villers-le Temple.²

Steel anti-crisis plan for 1980: At the beginning of November the Commission presented to the Council the anti-crisis measures it is taking or proposing for 1980;³ the arrangements operating since 1977 are to be kept in force, though some of the measures are to be eased.

Transport infrastructure: The Commission adopted a memorandum⁴ on the role of the Community in developing transport infrastructures. The Commission's basic thinking is set out for discussion with the various circles concerned.

European Union: The Commission transmitted to the Council its third annual report on progress towards European Union (1979),⁵ the Foreign Ministers of the Nine having prepared a similar report.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.25. On 8 November Mr Jenkins and a number of other members of the Commission received delegations from workers' and employers' organizations to discuss the Commission paper on the reorganization of working time.⁶

The annual meeting between the Commission and the Committee of Transport Workers' Unions in the Community was held under the chairmanship of Mr Burke, member responsible for transport. A number of aspects of the Community's transport policy were dealt with. Mr Burke also met representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation to

consider a number of taxation issues, notably tax harmonization, international tax evasion and transfer pricing, and specific tax questions affecting frontier workers.

Preliminary consultations were held with experts from the ETUC on a number of subjects, notably the ETUC's action programme on the environment and working conditions.

Commission relations with the Youth Forum of the European Communities

2.3.26. On 22 November the Youth Forum held its first general meeting, at which it took stock of work undertaken since its establishment and approved a number of policy statements on education, Mr Jenkins addressed the meeting on the Forum's relations with the Commission and on matters of current interest at the European Council in Dublin.

Court of Justice⁷

Composition of the Court

2.3.27. On 22 November⁸ the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointed Mr J. Mertens de Wilmars (renewal of term of office) Judge at the Court of Justice until 6 October 1985.

¹ Point 2.1.21.

² Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.3.38 and 2.3.42.

³ Points 2.1.13 and 2.2.8.

⁴ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4.

⁵ Point 2.3.1 and Supplement 9/79 — Bull. EC.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.48.

⁷ For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

⁸ OJ L 308 of 4.12.1979.

New Cases

Case 789/79 — Calpak SpA, Bologna v Commission¹

Case 790/79 — Società Emiliana Lavorazione Frutte SpA, Bagnacavallo v Commission¹

2.3.28. By Regulations Nos 1731 and 1732/79² the Commission restricted the granting of production aid for Williams pears preserved in syrup and laid down the detailed rules for such aid.

Two Italian undertakings affected by these measures brought actions before the Court of Justice on 2 November in respect of the method of calculation and hence the distribution of such aid.

Case 791/79 — R. Demont v Commission¹

2.3.29. A Commission official requested the Court of Justice on 5 November to annul the Commission's decision to transfer him from an external office to Brussels.

Cases 792/79 and 792/79 R — Camera Care Ltd, Belfast v Commission¹

2.3.30. A dealer in Hasselblad cameras had requested the Commission to open an investigation to ascertain whether, in refusing to supply Hasselblad products and preventing indirect deliveries by another person, Hasselblad was acting in a manner contrary to Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty and, pending the conclusion of the investigation, to make an interim decision requiring Hasselblad to discontinue the practices in issue.

Since the Commission refused to take these interim measures, the dealer brought an action founded on failure to act before the Court of Justice on 5 November, accompanied by a request that the Court should order these interim measures.

Case 793/79 — A. Menzies, Offenbach-Waldheim v Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte, Berlin¹

2.3.31. In a dispute concerning the calculation of the invalidity pension paid to a United Kingdom national resident in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bundessozialgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether periods of supplementary insurance provided for in German law (Zurechnungszeiten - § 37 of the Angestelltenversicherungsgesetz), which only start to run when the risk materializes, are included within the scope of application of Article 46(2)(a) and (b) of Regulation No 1408/71.³

Case 794/79 — C.A.A. Broekhuysen v European Parliament

2.3.32. An official of the European Parliament brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 November seeking a declaration that by notifying him only with considerable delay that he could insure himself against the risk of invalidity under a group life assurance scheme Parliament had failed in its duty to assist its officials.

¹ OJ C 308 of 8.12.1979.

² OJ L 199 of 7.8.1979.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

Case 795/79 — Fa. Pesch & Co BV, Voorthuizen v Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag

2.3.33. In a dispute concerning the payment of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of maize starch containing minerals from the Netherlands to the United Kingdom, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, Den Haag, asked the Court of Justice to rule whether—in cases where the Court has not yet made any pronouncement on the tariff classification of a product—the exporting Member State is bound by the tariff classification given to the product by the importing Member State, and by the resulting monetary compensatory amounts. The College van Beroep also asked the Court to rule on the tariff classification of the product in question.

Case 796/79 — C. Vitale, Cava dei Tirreni v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nürnberg

2.3.34. The Hessisches Landessozialgericht asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether the loss of all entitlement to unemployment benefits by an unemployed person who had gone to look for work in another Member State and had not returned to the country paying the benefits within three months entailed the total loss of any protected legal situation.

The same problem was raised in Cases 41/79 and 121/79.¹

Case 797/79 — A. Tiberghien, née Peuteman v Commission

2.3.35. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 9 November for the annulment of the Commis-

sion's decision refusing to admit her to an internal competition based on qualifications.

Case 798/79 — Hauptzollamt Köln-Rheinau v Fa. Chem-Tec, Koblenz

2.3.36. The Bundesfinanzhof asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether heading 90.18 of the CCT included filter masks which cover only nose and mouth, provide protection from toxic chemicals, dust and smoke, and are intended to be used only once.

Cases 799 to 802/79 — M. G. Bruckner and Others v (1) Commission (2) Council

2.3.37. A number of officials working in Italy brought an action before the Court of Justice on 9 November concerning Regulations Nos 3085/78 and 3086/78² as regards the monetary parities and the weightings.³

Case 803/79 — Procureur de la République Française v G. Roudolff, Paris

2.3.38. In criminal proceedings regarding export declarations giving entitlement to refunds, the Tribunal de Grande Instance of Paris asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on whether the terms of Heading ex 02-01-A-II-a-2-dd-22-ccc of the CCT in 1974 and 1975 covered pieces of meat from forequarters of bovine animals, boned and frozen, and included specific pieces, wince

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.40 and 7/8-1979, point 2.3.31.

² OJ L 369 of 29.12.1978.

³ See also Case 158/79 and subsequent cases; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.3.57.

they were not packaged separately, and whether these were eligible for export refunds.

Case 804/79 — Commission v United Kingdom

2.3.39. Following *Case 32/79*,¹ the Commission brought a second action before the Court of Justice on 13 November on national fisheries measures, seeking a declaration that, by adopting measures, seeking a declaration that, by adopting measures regarding the minimum size for the mesh of nets and regarding herring fishing in the northern Irish Sea and the waters of the Isle of Man, the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

Case 805/79 — Mrs J. Van Kasteel, née Van Rij, and her children v Commission

2.3.40. The widow and children of a Commission official who died in a flying accident brought an action before the Court of Justice on 13 November for payment by the Commission of a lump sum equal to five times the deceased's annual basic salary as provided for in Article 73 (2) (a) of the Staff Regulations.

Case 806/79 — F. Gerin v Commission

2.3.41. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 23 November for annulment of the decision by the Office responsible for the settlement of claims against the sickness insurance scheme of the Commission not to reimburse medical expenses incurred in respect of the plaintiff's son who was over eighteen years of age but who was still recognized by the Commission as a dependent child.

Case 807/79 — G. Gravina and Others, Cirò Marina v Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben, Augsburg

2.3.42. In hearing a case concerning the payment of orphans' allowances to the children, resident in Italy, of a deceased worker who had worked in Italy and in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Sozialgericht Augsburg asked the Court of Justice for an interpretation of Article 78 of Regulation No 1408/71.²

Judgments

Case 162/78 — 1. KG in Firma H.O. Wagner GmbH Agrarhandel, Bad Homburg; 2. KG in Firma Schlüter & Maack GmbH & Co Hamburg v Commission

2.3.43. Since the main action which resulted in preliminary ruling 108/77 (judgment of 24 May 1978)³ was still pending before the national court and since the Court of Justice had pronounced in favour of the plaintiff's contention (non-application to the export refund on sugar, fixed individually for each exporter in the national currency on the basis of a tendering procedure, of the monetary coefficient provided for in Regulation 1380/75⁴), the plaintiff in that case and another sugar exporter brought an action

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.44.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.65.

⁴ OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

before the Court of Justice on 28 July 1978 for annulment of Regulation 1837/78 defining the scope of Article 4(5) of Regulation 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts¹ in so far as it has retroactive effect on refunds granted before its entry into force.²

In a judgment of 20 November the Court rejected this action as inadmissible on the grounds that the Regulations in question do not concern the plaintiffs individually.

*Case 219/78 — Dr H. Michaelis v Commission*³

2.3.44. A former Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 October to have the weighting for Belgium applied to his retirement pension.⁴

In its judgment of 8 November, the Court dismissed this action.

*Case 251/78 — Fa. Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH, Warendorf v Minister für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Düsseldorf*⁵

2.3.45. The Münster Verwaltungsgericht requested the Court of Justice on 10 November 1978 to give a number of preliminary rulings on whether it was compatible with Articles 9, 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty and Regulations Nos 804/68 and 2727/75 (common organization of the markets in milk and cereals)⁶ for the German authorities to require a veterinary certificate to be produced and a bacteriological inspection to be carried out in respect of the importation of animal feedstuffs containing animal products, or to dispense with these formalities while applying a number of measures which had to be complied with when importing such products.⁶

In its judgment of 8 November, the Court ruled that the conditions making it impossible to justify having recourse to the exceptions permitted by Article 36 of the EEC Treaty were not present when the facts occurred which gave rise to the main action, but that the double safeguard referred to is more than the Article permits when the same aim may be achieved more effectively by less restrictive measures. Furthermore, Article 36 does not forbid derogations designed to simplify the restrictions imposed by the general rules if they do not give rise to arbitrary discrimination between traders of different Member States. Nevertheless, it does not automatically follow that each of the conditions to which the national authorities subject to the grant of such authorization itself complies with what is permitted by Article 36.

*Case 10/79 — G. Toffoli, Verona et al. v Regione Veneto*⁷

2.3.46. The Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale per il Veneto asked the Court of Justice on 19 January for a preliminary ruling on whether the fixing by the national administrative authorities of the producer price for milk is compatible with Regulation (EEC) No 804/68 (basic regulation on milk and milk products)⁷ even if the Community has not fixed the target price for milk pursuant to Article 3 of that Regulation.⁸

¹ OJ L 210 of 1.8.1978.

² OJ C 205 of 29.8.1978.

³ OJ C 306 of 6.12.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.38.

⁵ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968 and L 281 of 1.11.1975.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.37.

⁷ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

⁸ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.39.

In its judgment of 6 November, the Court ruled that it is incompatible with the common organization of markets established by this Regulation to fix such a price directly or indirectly.

*Case 15/79 — P. B. Groenveld B.V., Haarlem v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, Rijswijk*¹

2.3.47. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry), requested the Court of Justice on 2 February to give a preliminary ruling on the question whether a national rule prohibiting delicatessen manufacturers from using horsemeat for their preparations and even from having it in stock constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on exports in infringement of Article 34 of the EEC Treaty.²

In its judgment of 8 November, the Court ruled that in the present state of Community rules such a measure is not incompatible if it does not involve any difference in treatment between products intended for export and products marketed within the Member State in question.

*Joined Cases 16 to 20/79 — Openbaar Ministerie v J. Danis, Koolkamp, and Others*¹

2.3.48. In a number of criminal cases, the Belgian Court of Cassation asked the Court of Justice on 2 February for a preliminary ruling on the question whether the Ministerial Decree of 22 December 1971 which imposes on all producers and importers of goods the obligation to give two months' notice of any price increases constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports in infringe-

ment of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in so far as it does not differentiate between domestic and imported products and attributes to the Minister the power to delay the passing on by the producer or importer of the immediate effects of increases in the prices of imported products.³

In its judgment of 6 November, the Court ruled that such provisions constitute measures having effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on imports if they make the marketing of products imported from another Member State either impossible or more difficult than that of national products or have the effect of favouring the marketing of national products to the detriment of imported products. The Court also stated that such provisions are incompatible with the common organization of market in cereals established by Regulation 120/67.⁴

Case 25/79 — Société Sanicentral, Saarbrücken v R. Collins, Still

2.3.49. When a case was brought before it concerning the validity of a clause conferring jurisdiction on a German court inserted in a contract of employment, the French Cour de Cassation (Court of Cassation) asked the Court of Justice, on 12 February, to interpret the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters⁵ in order to determine whether, in application of Article 54, Article 17 renders valid clauses conferring jurisdiction inserted into a contract of employment concluded before the Convention entered into

¹ OJ C 306 of 6.12.1979.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.32.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.33.

⁴ OJ 117 of 19.6.1967.

⁵ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

force in the Member States which would have been regarded as void by the internal legislation in force at that time.¹

In its judgment of 13 November, the Court replied in the affirmative.

Case 36/79 — Denkavit Futtermittel GmbH, Warendorf v Finanzamt Warendorf

2.3.50. The Finanzgericht Münster (Münster Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 2 March for a preliminary ruling on whether the exclusion, in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, of industrial calf fatteners from the agricultural aids granted under Regulation (EEC) No 2464/69,² following the revaluation of the Deutschmark, was compatible with Community law in view of the fact that agricultural as well as industrial fatteners used the same industrially produced feedingstuffs.³

In its judgment of 15 November, the Court ruled that the Federal Republic of Germany was not forbidden to exclude them.

Economic and Social Committee

173rd plenary session

2.3.51. The Economic and Social Committee held its 173rd plenary session in Brussels on 21 November with Mr Vanni, Committee Chairman, in the chair.

Opinions

Technical barriers who trade

2.3.52. In a unanimous own-initiative opinion the Committee notes that 20 years on the

Community has still not succeeded in removing all the barriers to trade in goods between Member States; it calls for simplification of decision-making processes in this area in the interests of greater efficiency and speed.

The Committee emphasizes that the removal of barriers to trade benefits the consumer as much as it benefits business firms. Priority objectives of harmonization must be the protection of workers and of the environment. It must proceed from a general view of all the Community's industrial, social, environmental, consumer and commercial policies.

The Committee points out the drawbacks of the current procedure. Because so many meetings of experts have to be held and because the Council has to vote unanimously, the average time-lag between the beginning of preparatory work and the final adoption of the Directive is around five years. The Committee accordingly proposes that the Council empower the Commission to harmonize the standards in various fields itself on the basis of outline directives. But it stresses the need for maintaining close consultations between the Commission and the relevant business and social circles, and wishes to be consulted in the preparation of implementing directives.

Lastly, the Committee considers that, in the present state of the Community and with enlargement on the horizon, the time has come to devise a new approach to harmonization, creating a veritable corpus of Community legislation.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.38.

² OJ L 312 of 12.12.1969.

³ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.35.

*Annual Report of the European
Regional Development Fund*

2.3.53. In its unanimous opinion on the 4th Annual Report of the ERDF¹ the Committee reiterates its demand that regional policy should in future be used as an effective means of combating regional disparities in the Community.

Considering the future outlook the Committee, observing that the ERDF is endowed with greatly inadequate resources and that the proportion of the Fund's resources set aside for non-quota operations (5%) to soften the regional impact of Community activities is too small, concludes that the Fund is capable neither of removing regional disequilibria that already exist in the Community, nor of solving those that will result from enlargement.

It demands that effect at last be given to the Commission's desire for coordination of all national and Community policies on regional development; it also calls for rapid decisions on integrated regional development operations where, in carefully defined geographical areas (regions whose development is lagging behind others, regions with conversion problems and regions confronted with new problems as a result of enlargement), the Community is to coordinate all the financial instruments at its disposal so as to make an effective contribution to regional development.

Environment

2.3.54. In an opinion adopted by a large majority the Committee approves the Commission proposal² for a 30% reduction in the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols. It considers that the measure is warranted by

the fact that research based on the theory that chlorofluorocarbons can damage the ozone layer show that there is still a considerable degree of scientific uncertainty. The Committee consequently welcomes the Commission proposal as a valuable preventive measure to protect humanity against certain risks that would be very serious if they were confirmed.

The Committee hopes that during the period covered by the decision the subject will be studied in great detail so that the Commission will have all the facts at its disposal when proposing new measures to either regulate or prohibit the use of the relevant substance. In industrial terms it is felt that the Commission proposal should offer firms an incentive to develop research into substitute products that are satisfactory in terms of both quality and price. The Committee wishes the evaluation of the situation that is to be made in 1982 to extend to an analysis of the economic and social consequences of the use of substitute products in terms both of employment in the various industries concerned and of the siting of business firms.

2.3.55. In its unanimous opinion on the proposal for a decision on conclusion of the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Atmospheric Pollution transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 11 September 1979,³ the Commission welcomes the Council's decision to sign the Convention, which will have both political and also environmental benefits.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.54.

² OJ C 136 of 31.5.1979 and Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.80.

³ OJ C 281 of 10.11.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.42.

The Committee notes that even if the Convention is not an essential instrument of the Community's internal policy, it will provide a valuable stimulus for new environmental initiatives within the Community.

Agriculture

2.3.56. In a unanimous opinion on the Commission proposal¹ of 11 July for a Council Regulation laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever, the Committee supports the Commission's objectives. It points out that the proposal will have the effect of abrogating legal provisions in force in the Member States that provide for protection against this disease.

2.3.57. In an opinion adopted unanimously with one abstention the Committee supports the broad lines of the proposal² of 5 October for a Directive on cattle tuberculosis and brucellosis. But it does suggest that as far as possible the policy taken in the proposal should be modulated towards simplification.

Transport

2.3.58. A unanimous opinion endorses the Commission's proposal³ for a consultation procedure relating to international air transport, which the Committee regards as being of interest to the Community. But it sees no point in setting up an advisory committee; views can be exchanged within Council working parties.

The Commission is asked to give priority to measures to promote air transport within the Community and to remove unnecessary restrictions and functions. The Commission is asked to continue the action called for in the

memorandum on a contribution of the European Communities to the development of air transport services.⁴

Energy

2.3.59. In an opinion adopted by a large majority (with four votes against and one abstention) on the Commission communication⁵ to the Council on 15 June on the Community's energy objectives for 1990 and convergence of the policies of the Member States, the Committee calls for better information to be provided to the public on the effects of the crisis on standards of living, so that the binding measures that are going to be necessary will be easier to accept. It considers that the Community must achieve the proposed objectives, notably by limiting imports to 50% of total energy consumption.

The Committee particularly stresses the following points:

- (i) it deplores the Council's persistent failure to adopt measures encouraging the production and sale of coal;
- (ii) it reiterates its demand that Community action be undertaken in the nuclear field to guarantee the safety of workers and the general public, which will entail a special effort to solve the problem of radioactive waste and its storage. It wants public opinion to be objectively informed of these matters;

¹ OJ C 187 of 25.7.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.75.

² OJ C 268 of 23.10.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.104.

³ OJ C 193 of 31.7.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.4.8.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7 and Supplement 5/79 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.109.

(iii) it recommends that Member States make full use of their domestic reserves of oil and gas, and remove all the barriers to prospection for these energy sources, and it emphasizes that the Community must intensify its endeavours to develop new sources of energy;

(iv) lastly, the Committee recognizes the need to coordinate the activities of Member States in their relations with the oil producer countries, with whom it wishes to see a genuine dialogue that would help to restore balance on the world market.

Enlargement

2.3.60. By a large majority the Committee adopted its opinion on the Commission proposal of 27 September¹ for a Council Decision to grant special Community aid for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Portugal.

While approving the proposal the Committee particularly draws the Commission's attention to the need to provide adequate and timely information on Community action so as to avoid discrimination in the application of the vocational training and restructuring programme for small business that the Community is to finance.

ECSC Consultative Committee

203rd meeting

2.3.61. On 16 November the ECSC Consultative Committee held a special meeting in Luxembourg to discuss the 1980 steel anti-crisis plan presented by the Commission, the results of the Council meeting on energy held on 9 October and the energy objectives for

1990. It also adopted a declaration (jointly with the Economic and Social Committee), and was consulted on an ergonomics research programme (which it unanimously endorsed).

Steel anti-crisis plan for 1980

2.3.62. Mr Davignon presented the anti-crisis measures. Following the ensuing debate the Committee unanimously expressed full support for the measures proposed by the Commission.

In his introductory statement Mr Davignon emphasized that the improvements observed in 1979 were the result of the earlier Community plan and of various restructuring measures that had been taken. If these measures were abandoned prices were likely to collapse. The Community steel industry was working at a capacity utilization rate below that of its competitors (USA and Japan) but also at lower prices. The general economic outlook for 1980 was preoccupying. Mr Davignon also reviewed the measures decided on by the Commission as regards minimum prices and guidance prices and also as regards external relations and social policy.

Although the representatives of the various categories in the Committee (producers, consumers and dealers, workers) had varying reactions to the different aspects of the Commission's anti-crisis plan, the Committee nevertheless gave full support to the plan as described by Mr Davignon. But at the suggestion of the workers' representative the Committee decided to send a telegramme to the President of the Commission, stressing that

¹ OJ C 257 of 11.10.1979 and Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.4.

measures for reforming the structure of the European steel industry should make provision for full integration of every aspect, and should in particular contain a set of social measures.

Energy

2.3.63. The Committee was not satisfied with the results of the Council meeting on energy held on 9 October,¹ as described by a Commission representative, and decided to send Mr Jenkins a telegramme expressing concern at the Council's failure to take positive action and suggesting that, in view of the precarious situation of the energy front, the Commission should spare no effort in its attempt to get the Council to come to decisions in December on the measures now before it.

2.3.64. As regards the Community energy objectives for 1990, the Committee approved the report prepared by its General Purpose Sub-Committee, giving support for the objectives put forward by the Commission, particularly the objective of raising coal production to 250 million tonnes by 1990; it was less enthusiastic at the idea of doubling nuclear power capacity between 1985 and 1990. In general terms the Sub-Committee recommends promotion of investment in coal, the development of the use of coal at electricity generating stations and substitution of coal for oil wherever possible. In the course of the debate on this report a representative of the coal producers criticized four phenomena—the Community's failure to take serious action on energy policy, the 1990 objectives adopted by governments, the need for costly imports in the absence of measures to develop production at home, and the failure to do anything about promoting coal production in developing countries.

Industrial structure

2.3.65. Following negotiations between the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee to establish closer links between the Community's two advisory bodies² with a view to taking joint action in certain areas, there was a large majority in the Consultative Committee (41 votes for, 12 against and 5 abstentions) in favour of a joint declaration on the reform of industrial structure.

Firstly, the Committee recognizes that the Commission has already proposed and the Council has—at least in certain cases—adopted action programmes on measures on which both of the Committees have been consulted. The Economic and Social Committee was consulted on measures relating to shipbuilding, aerospace, data processing, energy, certain research programmes (footwear, textiles and clothing) and the proposed regulation concerning industrial restructuring and conversion, while the ECSC Consultative Committee was consulted on measures to stabilize the Community steel market and proposals concerning the coal industry. The two Committees are ready to pursue their efforts to contribute jointly to solutions to current problems, notably through studies of specific industries.

Secondly, however, the Committee deplores the incompleteness of the action that has been taken so far and asks the Commission to work with all relevant business and social circles in preparing an industrial restructuring and development programme that is fuller in its own content and is set within a general

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.1.123 to 2.1.126.

² Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.3.1.

context. The objective of the programme would be to produce appropriate measures to stimulate production in new technologies (notably in the energy sector) and new industries and the development of new and indigenous sources of energy, such as coal. The programme would also seek to stabilize certain markets, to improve the competitiveness of business firms on them, and particularly to restore employment prospects that are acceptable in terms not only of quantity but also of quality.

Thirdly, the Committee considers it essential that the Community clearly demonstrate that it has the political will that is needed to have such a programme carried out.

Lastly, the Committee proposes that the conditions necessary before all this can be done should be created and that the necessary arrangements and budgetary resources be adjusted, if necessary by measures to alter the balance of the Community budget. These resources, which must be temporary, must fit in effectively with the Community's general set of financial instruments and with the Community's other policies.

204th meeting

2.3.66. Immediately after the 203rd ordinary meeting the ECSC Consultative Committee proceeded to hold a constituent meeting at which it appointed its new officers and renewed the appointment of the Chairmen of its four sub-committees.

Mr Rudolf Judith, a German, member of the steelworkers' group, was elected by acclamation to the chairmanship of the Committee, succeeding Sir Derek Erza, British member of the coal producers' group. The new chairman was born in 1925 and has worked in the steel

industry since 1946. He has held several important posts in IG Metall, and has been a member of the ECSC Consultative Committee since September 1972. Sir Derek Erza (coal producers' group) and Mr Servatius Wijnands (steel users' group) were appointed vice-chairmen.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

United Kingdom

2.3.67. The European Investment Bank launched a bond issue for DM 100 million, placed mainly with institutional investors in the United Kingdom. The issue was underwritten by an international syndicate of banks headed by the Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank and Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.

The bonds have a maximum duration of ten years and their interest at 8.5%, payable annually on 15 November. They are redeemable at par on 15 November 1989. The bank may redeem all bonds in circulation in advance at par from 15 November 1987. The bonds were offered at par from 6 November 1979. Application will be made to quote the bonds on the London Stock Exchange.

Japan

2.3.68. On 15 November the EIB signed a contract in Tokyo for a Yen 15 000 million bond issue on the Japanese domestic capital market. The issue has been underwritten by a syndicate of banks headed by the Nomura Securities Co., Ltd in conjunction with

Yamaichi Securities Company Limited, the Nikko Securities Co. Ltd and Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. The group of 'commissioned companies' supporting the issue is headed by the Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.

With a life of 12 years and coupon of 8.20%, payable half-yearly, the bonds are offered at an issue price of 99.35%, giving a yield of 8.29%. The bonds are redeemable at par in six instalments of Yen 900 million (1985-90) and in one instalment of Yen 9 600 million in 1991 reducing the issue's average life to 10.74 years. Advance redemption at progressively decreasing premiums is possible from 27 November 1985 onwards.

Loans given

Ireland

2.3.69. A loan equivalent to IRL 3 million (4.5 million units of account¹) has been granted in Ireland by the European Investment Bank, the European Community's long-term finance institution, to help develop peat bogs for fuel production.

The loan has been made to Bord Na Mona, the Irish peat authority, for 15 years at an interest rate of 12.85%. It will go towards the cost (estimated at IRL 18.8 million) of developing about 7 000 acres/2 850 hectares of bogland plus construction of a factory at Littleton in Co. Tipperary, where the peat will be processed into briquettes, used in open fires and heating installations. Briquette production at this factory should reach 130 000 tonnes per year by 1983/84: investment estimated at IRL 18.8 million is involved. Bord Na Mona calculates that its total peat production for all energy purposes last year was equal to saving of 900 000 tonnes of oil

imports. The EIB earlier granted loans totalling IRL 7 million for development of other peat bogs in Ireland, mainly to provide fuel to peat-fired power stations, which cover approx. 20% of the country's electricity needs.

Niger

2.3.70. Under the terms of the First Lomé Convention, the EIB granted a loan for 4 510 000 units of account (approx. CFAF 1 300 million) to help finance construction of the 250-room 'Hôtel Le Gaweye' in Niamey, the capital of the Republic of Niger.

The loan—for 15 years at 7.4%, after deduction of a 3% subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund—has been made to the State-owned 'Société Propriétaire et Exploitante de l'Hôtel Le Gaweye'. The hotel will be managed by 'L'Union Touristique et Hôtelière' (UTH), which is providing CFAF 130 million to help finance the project. The Niger Government accords top priority to this development: the country's present accommodation capacity has reached saturation point, and this coupled with a shortage of conference rooms and reception facilities could well hamper the growth of economic and commercial activities. The hotel is scheduled to open in 1981. The investment cost is put at about CFAF 4 700 million. The project is being cofinanced by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (France).

¹ The composition and value of the Bank's unit of account are the same as those of the European Unit of Account (EUA); the conversion rates used by the EIB for statistical purposes during the current quarter are those obtaining on 28 September 1979, when 1 u.a./EUA = DM 2.49, UKL 0.65, FF 5.85, LIT 1 145, HFL 2.76 BFR 40.23, LFR 40.23, DKR 7.27, IRL 0.67, USD 1.427.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General Budget

First reading of the 1980 Draft General Budget by the European Parliament

2.3.71. At its part-session of 5 to 7 November Parliament discussed and approved, on first reading, the Draft General Budget of the Communities for the financial year 1980.¹ By means of amendments for non-compulsory expenditure and proposed modifications for compulsory expenditure (expenditure arising compulsorily from the Treaty or from acts adopted in accordance with the Treaty), Parliament increased the amounts entered in the Draft Budget² drawn up by the Council by about 1 588 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and by around 312 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and by around 312 million EUA in total appropriations for payments, an increase of 9.69% and 2.04% respectively.

Parliament has largely restored, and, on the whole, the appropriations which even slightly increased (by 0.37%), the Commission had entered in its preliminary draft; this is true at least as regards the total appropriations for commitments, when it is considered that Parliament has entered all the appropriations remaining available (800 million EUA) for the interest rebates on Community loans in connection with the European Monetary System—which is advisable from the budgetary viewpoint. On the other hand, Parliament has

restored only 1.93% of the 5.91% of the total appropriations for payments which the Council cut from its draft budget.

- The first reading of the Budget showed Parliament's desire for achieving more effective containment and a better balance of agricultural expenditure by taking action on surpluses and by shifting the emphasis somewhat towards structural measures. This emerges in particular in two proposed amendments aimed at reducing the support payments to the milk market and setting up a reserve to finance structural measures in those sectors in surplus. In a third proposal, Parliament has proposed strengthening the coresponsibility policy in the milk sector.

- As regards the Social Fund, Parliament has restored practically all the total appropriations for commitments which the Commission entered in its preliminary draft budget (995 million of 1 000 million EUA), while reducing fairly considerably the amount which the Commission entered for the total appropriations for payments (550 million EUA), a drop of 165 million EUA. Unlike the Council, Parliament followed the Commission in entering 100 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments in a new Chapter 54, which is intended to grant an exceptional contribution to the ECSC for temporary social measures associated with the restructuring of the steel industry.

- When restoring nearly all the total appropriations for commitments and for payments which the Commission entered for the Regional Fund (around 1 200 million and 610 million EUA), Parliament stressed that the allocation proposed by the Council

¹ Points 2.3.6 to 2.3.9 and OJ C 302 of 3.12.1979.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.78.

Table 3 — Development of Community expenditure—area by area—during the budgetary procedure

	Preliminary draft ¹				Council draft—first reading ³				Change				Parliament draft—first reading				Change							
	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount (3-1)	% (3/1)	Amount (4-2)	% (4/2)	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount (7-3)	% (7/3)	Amount (8-4)	% (8/4)	Amount (7-1)	% (7/1)	Amount (8-2)	% (8/2)
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
I — COMMISSION																								
A. Intervention approps.																								
• Agriculture/Fisheries	11 820 885 000 ²	65.98	11 684 628 000 ²	71.74	11 702 532 000	71.36	11 585 875 000	75.60	- 118 353 000	- 1.00	- 99 353 000	- 0.85	11 632 560 000	64.67	11 515 303 000	73.64	- 69 972 000	- 0.60	- 69 972 000	- 0.60	- 188 325 000	- 1.59	- 133 361 000	- 1.14
• Social	1 134 022 000	6.33	685 172 000	4.21	848 865 000	5.18	377 815 000	2.47	- 285 157 000	- 25.15	- 307 357 000	- 44.86	1 126 210 000	6.26	445 330 000	2.85	+ 277 345 000	+ 32.67	+ 67 515 000	+ 17.87	- 7 812 000	- 0.68	- 239 842 000	- 35.00
• Regional	1 400 000 000	7.81	810 000 000	4.97	1 050 000 000	6.40	727 500 000	4.75	- 350 000 000	- 25.00	- 82 500 000	- 10.19	2 006 250 000	11.15	812 875 000	5.20	+ 956 250 000	+ 91.07	+ 85 375 000	+ 11.74	+ 606 250 000	+ 30.21	+ 2 875 000	+ 0.35
• Research, energy, industry, transport	665 413 000	3.71	488 774 000	3.00	417 597 000	2.55	368 156 000	2.40	- 247 816 000	- 37.24	- 120 618 000	- 24.68	653 524 000	3.63	477 907 000	3.06	+ 235 927 000	+ 56.50	+ 109 751 000	+ 29.81	- 11 889 000	- 1.78	- 10 867 000	- 2.22
• Development cooperation	820 565 700 ²	4.58	648 865 700 ²	3.98	637 846 600	3.89	524 246 600	3.42	- 182 719 100	- 22.27	- 124 619 100	- 19.21	811 379 600	4.51	628 579 600	4.02	+ 173 533 000	+ 27.21	+ 104 333 000	+ 19.90	- 9 186 100	- 1.11	- 20 286 100	- 3.12
• Miscellaneous	68 000 000	0.38	68 000 000	0.42	token entry	—	token entry	—	- 68 000 000	- 100.00	- 68 000 000	- 100.00	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	- 68 000 000	- 100.00	- 68 000 000	- 100.00
	15 908 885 700	83.80	14 385 439 700	88.33	14 656 840 600	89.38	13 582 992 600	88.63	- 1 252 045 100	- 7.87	- 802 447 100	- 5.58	16 229 923 600	90.23	13 879 994 600	88.76	+ 1 573 083 000	+ 10.73	+ 297 002 000	+ 2.19	+ 321 037 900	+ 1.97	- 505 445 100	- 3.51
B. Administrative approps.																								
• Staff	458 373 000	2.56	458 373 000	2.81	421 404 000	2.57	421 404 000	2.75	- 36 969 000	- 8.07	- 36 969 000	- 8.07	425 286 550	2.36	425 286 550	2.72	+ 3 882 550	+ 0.92	+ 3 882 550	+ 0.92	- 33 086 450	- 7.21	- 33 086 450	- 7.21
• Administration	153 123 400	0.85	153 123 400	0.94	140 555 600	0.86	140 555 600	0.92	- 12 567 800	- 8.21	- 12 567 800	- 8.21	139 925 400	0.78	139 925 400	0.89	- 630 200	- 0.45	- 630 200	- 0.45	- 13 198 000	- 8.61	- 13 198 000	- 8.61
• Information	11 752 500	0.07	11 752 500	0.07	10 152 500	0.06	10 152 500	0.07	- 1 600 000	- 13.61	- 1 600 000	- 13.61	11 792 000	0.07	11 792 000	0.08	+ 1 639 500	+ 16.15	+ 1 639 500	+ 16.15	- 39 500	+ 0.33	+ 39 500	+ 0.33
• Aids and subsidies	53 798 050	0.30	53 798 050	0.33	51 160 900	0.31	51 160 900	0.33	- 2 637 150	- 4.90	- 2 637 150	- 4.90	51 530 800	0.29	51 530 800	0.33	+ 369 900	+ 0.72	+ 369 900	+ 0.72	- 22 672 250	- 4.21	- 2 267 250	- 4.21
	677 046 950	3.78	677 046 950	4.15	623 273 000	3.80	623 273 000	4.07	- 53 773 950	- 7.94	- 53 773 950	- 7.94	628 534 750	3.49	628 534 750	4.02	+ 5 261 750	+ 0.84	+ 5 261 750	+ 0.84	- 48 512 200	- 7.16	- 48 512 200	- 7.16
C. Reserve																								
• Chapter 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
• Chapter 101	10 000 000	0.06	10 000 000	0.06	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.03	- 5 000 000	- 50.00	- 5 000 000	- 50.00	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.03	—	—	—	—	- 5 000 000	- 50.00	- 5 000 000	- 50.00
• Chapter 102	3 000 000	0.01	3 000 000	0.02	token entry	—	token entry	—	- 3 000 000	- 100.00	- 3 000 000	- 100.00	p.m.	—	p.m.	—	—	—	—	—	- 3 000 000	- 100.00	- 3 000 000	- 100.00
• Chapter 103	225 000 000	1.26	120 000 000	0.74	—	—	—	—	- 225 000 000	- 100.00	- 120 000 000	- 100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	- 225 000 000	- 100.00	- 120 000 000	- 100.00
	238 000 000	1.33	133 000 000	0.82	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.03	- 233 000 000	- 97.90	- 128 000 000	- 96.24	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.03	—	—	—	—	- 233 000 000	- 97.90	- 128 000 000	- 96.24
D. Repayments to Member States																								
	775 463 000	4.33	775 463 000	4.76	802 363 000	4.89	802 363 000	5.24	+ 26 900 000	+ 3.46	+ 26 900 000	+ 5.76	802 363 000	4.46	802 363 000	5.13	—	—	—	—	+ 26 900 000	+ 3.46	+ 26 900 000	+ 3.46
Commission total	17 599 395 650	98.24	15 970 949 650	98.06	16 087 476 600	98.10	15 013 628 600	97.97	- 1 511 919 050	- 8.59	- 957 321 050	- 5.99	17 665 821 350	98.21	15 315 892 350	97.94	+ 1 578 344 750	+ 9.81	+ 302 263 750	+ 2.01	+ 66 425 700	+ 0.37	- 655 057 300	- 4.27
II — OTHER INSTITUTIONS																								
	315 854 781	1.76	315 854 781	1.94	311 160 641	1.90	311 160 641	2.03	- 4 694 140	- 1.49	- 4 694 140	- 1.49	321 418 316	1.79	321 418 316	2.06	+ 10 257 675	+ 3.30	+ 10 257 675	+ 3.30	- 5 563 535	- 1.73	- 5 563 535	- 1.73
Grand total	17 915 250 431	100.00	16 286 804 431	100.00	16 398 637 241	100.00	15 324 789 241	100.00	- 1 516 613 190	- 8.47	- 962 015 190	- 5.91	17 987 239 660	100.00	15 637 310 666	100.00	+ 1 588 602 425	+ 9.69	+ 312 521 425	+ 2.04	+ 71 989 235	+ 0.40	- 649 493 765	- 3.98

¹ With Letters of Amendments Nos 1 and 2.² The Commission has transferred appropriations for refunds on food aid and ACP sugar from India to Chapter 9. In this table, however, they have been left at Chapters 6 and 7 for ease of comparison as between stages of the budgetary procedure.³ With Letter of Amendment No 1.

(around 850 million and 527 million EUA respectively) was less than the appropriations entered for 1979 (945 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments).

- In the energy sector, Parliament showed what priority it attached to increasing the utilization of coal in power stations by already entering 100 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 50 million EUA in total appropriations for payments as provisional appropriations pending a Council decision. Parliament also restored the appropriations entered by the Commission for programmes to develop new sources of energy. On the other hand, it transferred from the provisional appropriations the hydrocarbons sector which had already been reduced by the Council. Parliament also restored some of the appropriations for prospecting for uranium resources on Community territory (12 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments).

- As regards industrial and transport expenditure, Parliament supported a number of sectoral measures taken by the Commission in the ceramics and textile sectors by restoring the total appropriations for commitments entered in the preliminary draft budget. It also expressed its interest in the measures to be implemented in connection with transport infrastructures by restoring the appropriations entered in by the Commission. However, Parliament followed the Council as regards measures on behalf of certain crisis industries and oil refining, both of which has been given a token entry.

- Parliament restored a large part of the appropriations which the Commission had entered in its preliminary draft budget for development cooperation. In particular Parliament partly restored the volume of food aid proposed by the Commission for the supply of cereals other than rice (+300 000 tonnes).

On the other hand, Parliament fell in line with the Council as regards the 1980 buteroil programme (-20 000 tonnes). Parliament restored the appropriations entered by the Commission for financial and technical cooperation with the non-associated developing countries (+30 million EUA), but like the Council, did not enter any appropriation for energy cooperation as the Commission had proposed.

- To promote Community environmental protection measures, Parliament introduced a new budget heading. Finally, in the fisheries and maritime sector, it replaced the appropriations for immediate measures to adjust capacity with a token entry.

Parliament will give the 1980 Budget its second reading at its part-session in December.

Second Council reading of the draft budget for the financial year 1980

2.3.72. On 23 November the Council gave the 1980 draft budget its second reading. It confirmed its intention, expressed at first reading, to abide strictly by the maximum rate of increase in non-compulsory expenditure (13.3%) laid down in accordance with Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, which determines the extent of Parliament's 'margin of manoeuvre'.

Those amendments which Parliament presented and which the Council has modified (the others having been rejected) represent an outlay which is practically equivalent to Parliament's margin of manoeuvre (around 255 million EUA), taking into account the increases which the Council had already

adopted on first reading by reference to the maximum rate of increase.

They involve the following main sectors:

Table 4

	<i>(million EUA)</i>	
	Total appropriations for commitments	Total appropriations for commitments
Regional Fund	165	55
Social Fund	50	15
Energy	5.20	2.20
Research	3.54	1.54
Development aid	21.25	3.00
Miscellaneous	0.71	0.71
Commission total	245.70	77.45
Other institutions	9.53	9.53
Grand total	255.23	86.98

The Council also rejected the proposed amendments to agricultural expenditure although it very largely shared the substance of Parliament's concern. The draft budget on which the Parliament will state its position on second reading, amounts to around 16 654 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and around 15 412 million EUA in total appropriations for payments.

Discharge for the financial year 1977

2.3.73. At its part-session of 12 to 16 November, Parliament gave the Commission discharge in respect of the implementation of the Budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1977.¹

VAT own resources

2.3.74. As regards the VAT financial compensation which the Member States have to pay during the transitional period of the Sixth Directive,² the Commission decided on 22 November, after a favourable opinion from the Advisory Committee on Own Resources, to authorize Belgium, when calculating its VAT own resources base for 1979 in those areas where it does not possess sufficient data, to omit one or more types of operation listed in Annexes E, F and G to the Sixth VAT Directive and to use approximate estimates for calculating the basis of resources in other cases contained in the same Annexes when precise calculation would be likely to involve unjustified administrative costs in relation to its effect on the total VAT resources base of that Member State.

In respect of those sectors of the assessment base where it had sufficient data, Belgium proposed solutions which were presented to the Advisory Committee on Own Resources after examination by the Commission; improvements were made. As there was no disagreement following examination by the Committee, these solutions can now be applied.

Belgium is thus the first Member State (of the six applying the Sixth VAT Directive) to propose solutions in accordance with Article 11(3) of the Regulation of 19 December 1977³ implementing the Decision of 21 April 1970 in respect of own resources accruing from value added tax.

¹ Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 309 of 10.12.1979.

² OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977; Twelfth General Report, point 63.

³ OJ L 336 of 27.12.1977.

Financial Control

2.3.75. On 28 November the Commission decided to send the Council, Parliament and Court of Auditors the report of the Special Committee of Inquiry concerning the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF, relating to cereals.

During the investigations leading to this report, the Special Committee of Inquiry examined the circumstances surrounding all the irregularities brought to its attention; it studied the measures which could be taken by the Community institutions and the national authorities to remedy loopholes in the law and protect Community interests.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans

Loans paid

2.3.76. In November the Commission paid out a total of 41.4 million EUA under the first paragraph of Article 54 and Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

Industrial loans

The industrial loans were allocated to the following undertakings:

Iron and Steel industry

- Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production: Italsider SpA, Genoa (Genova-Cornigliano and Genova-Campi works); Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke AG, Bochum (Bochum, Rheinhausen and Geisweid works).
- Modernization of the production of wire rod: Acciaierie di Bolzano SpA, Bolzano (Bolzano works).

Conversion loans

A conversion loan was granted to the following French undertaking: Société Financière pour Favoriser l'Industrialisation des Régions Minières (Sofirem), Paris, to assist Merlin Gérin Alès SA, Alès (Gard).

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or fitting-out of low-cost housing amounted to 700 000 EUA in November.

Loans decided on

2.3.77. The Commission also took a decision on the granting of a loan under the first paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty and obtained the agreement of the Council on the granting of two other loans under Article 56(2). The loans, totalling 28.22 million EUA, are for the following recipients:

Industrial loans

Iron and steel industry

- Rationalization of the production of flat products: La Magona d'Italia SpA, Florence (Piombino works).

Financing Community activities



Conversion loans

- Banque Populaire de la Loire, St Etienne, France, to assist small and medium-sized undertakings;
- Carreras Rothmans Ltd, Aylesbury (Spennymoor works, County Durham, United Kingdom).



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

Units of account

European unit of account

ECU and European unit of account

3.1.1. Following the entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March 1979,¹ the ECU/EUA is now used in all areas of Community activity without exception, the decision to apply the ECU provisionally in the common agricultural policy having been extended until 31 March 1980. The Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different kinds had existed at the same time.

Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978 General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);⁴

1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);⁵ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);⁶ European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);⁷ 9 April — provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979 extended by Council Regulation of 25 June 1979).⁷

The EUA may also be used in the fields of banking and commerce, and various banks offer arrangements for deposits denominated in EUA. By way of example, Table 1 shows the rates obtaining in Brussels last month for large deposits.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.

² OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

³ OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

⁴ OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

⁶ OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	1 November	15 November	30 November
1 month	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	12 $\frac{1}{8}$
3 months	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	12 $\frac{3}{8}$
6 months	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$	11 $\frac{7}{8}$

Rates obtaining in Brussels.

Definition

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

Calculation and publication

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day¹ on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (see Table 2 below).

¹ See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission: OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 — Values in national currencies of one European unit of account

National currency	1 November ¹	15 November ²	30 November ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.0146	40.2381	40.2803
German mark	2.48215	2.48223	2.47280
Dutch guilder	2.75763	2.76126	2.75700
Pound sterling	0.663027	0.652907	0.650924
Danish krone	7.33073	7.33754	7.65047
French franc	5.80591	5.82270	5.81462
Italian lira	1 144.47	1 153.89	1 163.92
Irish pound	0.668985	0.670031	0.669853
United States dollar	1.37744	1.39232	1.42813
Swiss franc	2.27966	2.30151	2.29928
Spanish peseta	91.4757	92.6870	94.8633
Swedish krona	5.85687	5.90554	5.97128
Norwegian krone	6.90028	6.03750	7.10279
Canadian dollar	1.62924	1.64712	1.67119
Portuguese escudo	69.7673	70.5212	71.1921
Austrian schilling	17.8516	17.8496	17.8159
Finnish mark	5.25700	5.29640	5.32405
Japanese yen	327.693	342.581	356.246

¹ OJ C 277 of 6.11.1979.

² OJ C 286 of 16.11.1979.

³ OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979.

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.5. The ECU-related central rates are not at present used for any purpose other than their reference role in determining the divergence indicator within the EMS and in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts under the common agricultural policy.

In contrast to earlier units of account, which were linked to parities or central rates, the ECU/EUA is established on the basis of daily exchange rates, and it is on the basis of these daily equivalents that all the transactions of the sectors using this unit of account are carried out, including settlements between central banks within the EMCF. Common agricultural policy activities, however, are based on the central rates, and the activities of some sectors, which apply the EUA simply as a point of reference for administrative purposes, use a rate which is generally valid for one year.

'Green' rates

3.1.6. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit of account is made definitive; however, the ECU equivalent in national currencies ('green rates') will, like the earlier representative rates, continue to be fixed by the Council (Table 3).

Table 3 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	Amount in national currency for 1 ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8193 ¹ 40.5951 ²
Danish krone	7.36594
German mark	2.81432 ¹ 2.78341 ²
French franc	5.56725 ² 5.76891 ³ 5.48285 ⁴ 5.50961 ⁵
Irish pound	0.659274
Italian lira	1 060.73 ² 1 015.92 ⁴ 1 048.84 ⁵
Dutch guilder	2.81459 ¹ 2.79914 ²
Pound sterling	0.587724 ² 0.581264 ⁶

¹ For milk products, wine, seeds and fish.

² For other products.

³ For pigmeat.

⁴ For wine.

⁵ For fish.

⁶ For wine and fish.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published 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 5-1979

Point 1.1.1 to 1.1.19

Decision of the Council of the European Communities of 24 May 1979 on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Coal and Steel Community.

Decision of the Council of the European Communities of 24 May 1979 on the admission of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community.

Treaty between the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the French Republic, Ireland, the Italian Republic, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Member States of the European Communities) and the Hellenic Republic concerning the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community.

Act concerning the conditions of accession of the Hellenic Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties.

Final Act.

OJ L 291 of 19.11.1979

Bull. EC 11-1979

Bull. EC 9-1979

Point 2.1.26

Commission Decision of 5 September 1979 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.021 — BP Kemi — DDSF).

OJ L 286 of 14.11.1979

Point 2.1.42

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution.

OJ C 281 of 10.11.1979

Point 2.2.6

Communications from the Commission pursuant to Article 5 (5) of Council Decision 75/210/EEC of 27 March 1975.

OJ C 276 of 2.11.1979

Point 2.3.51

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the Commission's proposals concerning the European Community's generalized tariff preferences scheme for 1980.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.52

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the communications from the Commission to the Council on the multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre 1980 to 1983.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.53

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the protection of workers from harmful expo-

3. Infringement procedures

Additional references in the Official Journal

sure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.54

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 setting out the implementing procedures in respect of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.55

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a five-year research and training programme (1980 to 1984) of the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of biology-health protection (Radiation Protection Programme).

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.56

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Tenth Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes, supplementing Directive 77/388/EEC — application of value added tax to the hiring out of moveable tangible property.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Point 2.3.57

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision on the adoption of a programme of technological research in the field of clay minerals and technical ceramics.

OJ C 297 of 28.11.1979

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In November the Commission issued reasoned opinions in the following cases:

- refusal to remove quantitative restrictions on imports of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom, contrary to the judgment given by the Court of Justice in Case 232/78¹ (France);
- infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in the form of a prohibition on the use of alcohol vinegar in prepared foodstuffs, only wine vinegar being allowed (Italy);
- infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in the form of an obligation for holders of authorizations to manufacture or sell pharmaceutical products to have a representative domiciled in Denmark (Denmark).

Proceedings before the Court of Justice

3.3.2. Proceedings were brought against the United Kingdom under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty (Case 804/79).²

¹ Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.43.

² Point 2.3.39.

4. Convergence and budgetary questions

Commission communication to the European Council

3.4.1. Full text of the Commission Communication of 21 November for the Dublin European Council on 29 and 30 November:

I. Introduction

1. The Commission has made two communications to the Council... analysing certain problems connected with economic convergence and budgetary matters within the Community. On the basis of these communications there has been extensive discussion within the Institutions of the Community, including the European Parliament, in Member States and by public opinion generally. The Commission believes that the moment is now right to propose to the Council the approach and decisions which will be necessary if present difficulties are to be resolved.

2. These difficulties cover a number of interrelated questions, including some concerned with the common agricultural policy. These need to be dealt with on their merits, and are the subject of a separate paper by the Commission for the European Council. The present communication deals with the Community budget, both as concerns convergence and the particular problems which have arisen for the United Kingdom.

II. The structure of the Community budget

3. The Commission believes that a larger proportion of budgetary spending should be devoted to the improvement of structures and to general investment purposes within the Community. Such expenditure was envisaged in the Commission's latest three-year forecast to rise from 14% in 1980 to 22% in 1982 on the assumption that market support expenditure for agriculture would rise over the period at around 6% a year.

4. On expenditure within the agricultural sector, the Commission pointed out in its communication of 31 October that an increasing number of measures had been adopted in recent years to strengthen market support arrangements for Mediterranean products and to improve the incomes of the

producers concerned. The Commission will do all it can to secure the rapid execution of these and other measures and the rapid adoption by the Council of further measures in other agricultural sectors of particular interest to Italy and Ireland. This should lead to a better balance in the pattern of agricultural production as a whole.

5. In the view of the Commission the approach suggested by the Italian Government of fixing objectives for a rising proportion of Community expenditure devoted to structures and general investment purposes over a period is useful. The achievement of such objectives will depend on the ability of the Community to bring agricultural expenditure under control. Moreover the significance of the effects will be relatively small so long as present limitations on the size of the budget remain.

6. In the light of these considerations the Commission invites the European Council to endorse the principle that to achieve a better balance between Community policies, the rate of increase in expenditure on structural and general investment policies should from 1980 onwards be significantly greater than the rate of increase in the size of the Community budget. If during the budgetary process this principle is not respected, the Commission undertakes to draw the attention of the Institutions to the situation without delay.

III. Budgetary difficulties

7. The Commission believes that the achievement of a better balance within the budget will, together with other factors mentioned in its communication of 31 October, eventually solve most of the present difficulties of the United Kingdom in respect of the Community budget. But it recognizes that for the immediate future there is a serious problem.

8. The transitional period for the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark was designed to permit the gradual integration of these Member States into the system of Community financing. The Commission believes that this approach was and remains right. In consequence such further measures as may be agreed should be temporary in nature. The necessary resources should be found from within the budget.

9. The Commission believes that any solutions adopted should not only be Community solutions but designed to strengthen the cohesion and solidarity of the Community. They should conform to two basic principles. First they should respect the integrity of the own-resources system. Second they should not have as their objective to put a Member State in a position of *juste retour* in respect of the Community budget.

10. In its reference document of 12 September the Commission forecast that the United Kingdom's financing share would rise sharply over her forecast share of Community GNP between 1979 and 1980. The main reason is that payments under the transitional arrangements set out in Article 131 of the Accession Treaty will come to an end.

11. One simple way of approaching the problem thus created would be to create a new *ad hoc* mechanism to compensate for any British contribution of full own resources going beyond a predetermined percentage increase in a given year. In its communication to the Council of 31 October, the Commission indicated that if no percentage increase over 1979 were allowed, the forecast share of the United Kingdom in financing the 1980 budget would be reduced by some 500 million EUA gross (390 million EUA net). But unless the British contribution were to be frozen at a given level, the arrangement would have diminishing impact.

12. A more promising approach would be to adapt the existing Financial Mechanism. The Commission recalls that when the Heads of State and Government agreed in principle to create the Mechanism in 1974, they had expressly in mind the Community declaration during the accession negotiations that 'if unacceptable situations were to arise the very life of the Community would make it imperative for the Institutions to find equitable solutions'. At its meeting in Strasbourg of June 1979, the European Council requested the Commission to examine the extent to which the Mechanism could play its part in 1980 and fulfil the objectives assigned to it.

13. For the reasons set out in the Commission's reference document of 12 September, payments made under the Mechanism as at present constituted could scarcely solve the problem. The Commission believes that the qualifying criteria for the

operation of the Mechanism remain a valid measure of the relative prosperity of Member States within the Community and should remain unchanged. But to enable the Mechanism to fulfil more closely the role assigned to it, the Commission recommends removal of the limitation that if there were a balance-of-payments surplus the calculation of the excess contribution must be related solely to VAT. This would produce a payment of 300 million EUA gross (250 million EUA net) in respect of 1980 whether or not there was a balance-of-payments surplus. But as the United Kingdom will anyway find itself in payments deficit in 1979 and almost certainly in 1980, the Commission further recommends that the European Council in Dublin should define the conditions under which the two further restrictions on the operation of the Mechanism could be lifted. These are the *tranche* system which provides that only a part of the excess contribution is reimbursed; and the ceiling of 3% of the budget. If these restrictions were also removed, payments under the Mechanism in respect of 1980 would rise from 300 million EUA gross to some 630 million EUA gross (520 million EUA net).¹

14. There would be difficulty in any approach designed to combine a system of limiting increases in the British share of financing the budget with improvements in the operation of the Financial Mechanism. This is because the reduced share of financing which would result from any such limitation would logically have to be used in applying the Financial Mechanism. Payment under the Financial Mechanism would therefore be reduced by the amount resulting from the limitation.

15. This difficulty would not exist for arrangements affecting the expenditure side of the budget. Such arrangements would have to flow from the strengthening of Community policies, which are necessary to improve the cohesion of the Community and are therefore central to the interest of the Community as a whole. It would be possible to envisage special, temporary and *ad hoc* measures which would ensure a greater participation by the United Kingdom in a number of Community policies and which would increase the present low level of Community expenditure in the United

¹ These figures were based on exchange rates of mid-August 1979.

Kingdom. Such arrangements which would need to be in full conformity with the principles set out in paragraphs 8 and 9, could, for example, take the form of immediate assistance for exploitation of coal resources, measures to promote transport infrastructure, and some agricultural improvement schemes. If the United Kingdom were to join the European Monetary System an interest rebate system in respect of Community loans could comprise one vehicle for such payments.

16. If this approach were to be pursued, the Commission would stress that any contribution should be made on the basis of the Community budget and should be limited in time (perhaps three or four years). The volume of resources to be found must necessarily be settled by discussion within the Council.

17. So far only short and medium-term solutions to the problems of convergence and the budget have been discussed. But as the European Parliament has pointed out, the existing policies of the Community are insufficient to bring about the degree of convergence between the economies of the Member States which is necessary for the progress and cohesion of the Community. The Commission believes that the European Council should bear this longer term consideration in mind when examining the proposals in this paper.

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LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

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Préparation de perles pour l'analyse par fluorescence X. Mesures et analyses. A. Wittmann, G. Willay, R. Seffer. IRSID, St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/307. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979 EUR 6288. 1979. 52 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-B08-FR-C

Contrôle de la propreté de peau des billettes de coulée continue par champs électromagnétiques glissants appliqués. Niveau de la lingotière. Fonte et réduction directe, coulée et solidification de l'acier. 2^e partie. Par R. Ventavoli, R. Albery, J.P. Birat. IRSID, St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50-3-301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978 EUR 6136/II. 1979. 59 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-C08-FR-C

Utilisation des piles électrochimiques pour le contrôle de l'élaboration de l'acier. Fonte et réduction directe, coulée et solidification de l'acier. 3^e partie. Par A. Jacquemot. IRSID, St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50-3-301. Rapport final. 1978 EUR 6136/III. 1979. 69 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-035-IT-C

Miglioramento dei modelli matematici e delle strategie di comando utilizzate per il controllo automatico dei processi con un calcolatore. Trattamento dell'informazione. Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Convenzione n. 6210-81/4/401. Rapporto finale. Ricerca tecnica acciaio. 1978. EUR 6022. 1979. 125 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-036-IT-C

Impiego della lampada a bagliore nell'analisi quantitativa dei materiali di interesse siderurgico. Analisi e misura. P. De Gregorio, Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Convenzione n. 6210-GA/4/405. Rapporto finale. Ricerca tecnica acciaio. 1978. EUR 6122. 1979. 94 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-037-FR-C

Mise au point d'essais industriels d'évaluation de la déchirure lamellaire. Propriétés d'emploi d'aciers. Par Tanghe, Derckx, Julien, Fives-Cail Babcock, Paris. Convention n° 6210-91/3/302. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1977. EUR 5875. 1979. 102 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-038-FR-C

Mise au point d'un essai pour déterminer la fissuration de la ZAT au cours d'un traitement de détente. Propriétés d'emploi d'aciers. Par Cao, Julien, Jay, Fives-Cail Babcock, Paris. Convention n° 6210-91/3/301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1977. EUR 5874. 1979. 63 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-039-FR-C

Poutres hybrides - soudabilités, comportement statique et fatigue. Propriétés d'emploi. Par W. Chapeau, R. Maquoi, M. Piron, A. Plumier. GRIF, Bruxelles. Convention n° 6210-45/2/203. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6190. 1979. 180 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-040-FR-C

Coulée et solidification de l'acier. Coulée et solidification. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-50-2-021. Rapport final. recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6118. 1979. 86 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-041-DE-C

Untersuchung zur Dauerschwingfestigkeit des Stahles St 52-3 an geschweißten I-Trägern. Ermüdung. Von R. Olivier. Laboratorium für Betriebsfestigkeit, Darmstadt. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-45. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6193. 1979. 30 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-042-DE-C

Statische und dynamische COD-Messungen an Groß- und Kleinproblemen. Bruchverhalten. Von P. Ruf, E. Schmidtmann. Technische Hochschule, Aachen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-46/1/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6225. 1979. 46 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-043-DE-C

Anreicherung von Fremdatomen in Korngrenzen von Eisen und Stahl. Metallkunde. Von G. Tauber, H.J. Grabke. MPI, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-MA/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6224. 1979. 50 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-045-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-1206-1

Études d'aciers soudables à haute limite d'élasticité pour tôles moyennes. Propriétés d'emploi. Par R. Boullisset, R. Blondeau, Creusot-Loire — Le Creusot. Convention n° 6210-KH. 3.301. (1.10.1974-30.6.1978). Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978 EUR 6277. 1979. 81 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-046-FR-C

Appréciation du risque de rupture brutale des constructions contenant des défauts. Utilisation. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-46/2/201. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978, EUR 6135. 1979. 90 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-047-FR-C

Microstructures et caractéristiques mécaniques d'aciers bainitiques à basse teneur en carbone. Métallurgie physique. Par Y. Desalos, R. Laurent. IRSID, St. Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-MD-3-301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978 EUR 6199. 1979. 91 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-048-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen. Untersuchung von Bandlauf und Wickelqualität an Warmbreitbandstraßen. Walzwerke. Von J. Leurs, D. Reimann. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210/53/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 5713. 1979. 131 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

Die 6 Teile:

BFR 540	DKR 96	DM 34,80	FF 81,60
LIT 15 000	HFL 37,20	UKL 9	USD 17.40

CD-NC-79-049-FR-C

Sélection et utilisation optimales des sites d'essais de corrosion. Par J.L. Pagniez. IRSID, St. -Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210.90/3/303. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6378. 1979. 35 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-050-FR-C

Microstructure et caractéristiques des aciers Mn-Mo à bas carbone. Métallurgie physique. Par E. Grethen, G. Urhausen. ARBED, Luxembourg. Convention n° 6210-MD/5/501. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6195. 1979. 128 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-051-FR-C

Mesure et caractéristiques thermiques des aciers. Métallurgie physique. Par N. Lambert, T. Greday. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-49/2/202. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6284. 1979. 42 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-052-FR-C

Étude et optimisation des dispositifs de refroidissement dans les laminoirs. Transformations. Par S. Wilmotte, M. Economopoulos. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-EA/2/201. (1.10.1974-30.9.1977). Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6292. 1979. 57 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-053-FR-C

Propriétés structurales et mécaniques des aciers bainitiques à bas carbone. Métallurgie physique. Par T. Greday, J. Pelerin. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-MD/2/201. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6294. 1979. 93 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-A54-DE-C

Führungsmodell zur Optimierung des Elektrostahlprozesses. Elektrostahlwerk. Teil 1. Von S. Köhle, R. Lichterbeck, P. Schmidt. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-CA/1/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6217/1. 1979. 55 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-B54-DE-C

Führungsmodell zur Optimierung des Elektrostahlprozesses. Elektrostahlwerk. Teil 2. Von S. Köhle. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-CA/1/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6217/II.

1979. 100 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-055-EN-C

Research into the corrosion of carbon steel by hot concentrated saline solutions Properties of steel in use. Istituto ricerche BREDA, Milano. Convention No 6210-42/4/041. (1.7.1968 - 31.3.1973). Final Report. Technical steel research. 1978. EUR 5128.

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Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-056-DE-C

Entwicklung und Erprobung spektrochemischer Analysenverfahren für nichtmetallische Stoffe mit Hilfe einer Glimmentladungslampe nach Grimm für den Routineeinsatz in der Stahlindustrie. Meßwesen und Analysen. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-GA/1/106. (1.4.1975 - 31.3.1978). Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6290.

1979. 119 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-058-DE-C

Analyse der Ultraschallfelder bei der Impulschopprüfung mit Transversalwellen. Von A. Erhard, H. Wüstenberg, J. Kutzner. BAM, Berlin. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-GA-1-105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6198.

1979. 69 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-059-DE-C

Herstellen einer Generatorwelle mit 1900 mm Balldurchmesser durch Zusammenschweißen von zwei Teilstücken nach dem Elektroschlacke-Schweißverfahren. Thyssen Henrichshütte AG. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-CA-1-108. (1.5.1975 - 30.8.1978). Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6353.

1979. 34 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-060-EN-C

Cleavage fracture of structural steels. Failure processes and design. By A. Kockendörfer, H. Riedel. MPI, Düsseldorf. Contract No 6210-KE/1/104. Final report. Technical steel research. 1979. EUR 6295.

1979. 52 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-B64-FR-C

Importance du rapport en éléments précipitants dans les aciers. Métallurgie physique. Par M. Lamberigts, T. Greday. CRM, Liège. Convention n° 6210-MA/2/202. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6357/II.

1979. 109 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

FR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-065-EN-C

Sampling of hot metal and liquid steel and its mechanization. Methods of measurement and analysis. By Ph. Catoul, J. Hancart. CRM, Liège. Contract No 6210-78/2/201. Final report. Technical steel research. 1979. EUR 5788.

1979. 80 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-066-DE-C

Einfluß der Schweißparameter und der Zusammensetzung von Schweißzusatzwerkstoffen auf die Heißrißneigung im Schweißgut austenitischer Stähle. Schweißarbeit. Von G. Homberg, E. Schmidtman. Institut für Eisenhüttenkunde, Aachen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-9/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6335.

1979. 76 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-067-DE-C

Betriebsnahe Untersuchung von Feuerfestmaßen für Hochofenrinnen. Von K.R. Hüsig, H.P. Rüther, BFI Düsseldorf. Forschungsbericht Nr. 6210-63/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6272.

1979. 150 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-068-DE-C

Kaltumformbarkeit von Stahl. Eignung von Stählen mit hohem Kohlenstoffgehalt zum Drahtziehen. Von W. Heller, J. Flügge. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-KC/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6334.

1979. 151 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-A69-DE-C

Verbesserung der mathematischen Modelle und Steuerstrategien für Prozeßführungsrechner. Berechnung der Schadstoffverteilung in Luft für beliebig viele Punktquellen. Von P. Kassner, L. Willner. BFR, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-81/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6358/l
1979. 26 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-B69-DE-C

Verbesserung der mathematischen Modelle und Steuerstrategien für Prozeßführungsrechner. Analyse und Optimierung des Elektro-Schlacke-Umschmelzprozesses. Verschiedenes — Prozeßführungsrechner. Von L. Willner, P. Varhegg, P. Kassner. BFI, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-81/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6358/II.
1979. 113 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-070-FR-C

Fatigue des assemblages boulonnés. Propriétés d'emploi. Par H. -P. Lieurade. IRSID, St. -Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-45/3/303. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6134.
1979. 50 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-071-FR-C

Coulée et solidification de l'acier. Coulée et solidification. Tome II. IRSID, ST. -Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6216/II.
1979. 592 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 540	DKR 96	DM 34,80	FF 81,60
LIT 15 000	HFL 37,20	UKL 9	USD 17.40

CD-NC-79-072-EN-C

Automation of pre-setting of continuous wide-strip mills. Rolling mills. USINOR and IRSID, Denain. Contract No 6210-53/3/031. Final report. Technical steel research. 1979. EUR 5712.
1979. 217 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4.50	USD 8.70

CD-NC-79-073-FR-C

Mesure par ultrasons de la propreté inclusionnaire des aciers. Mesures et analyses. Par J. Dumont-Fillon, M. Lacroix, St. -Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6289.
1979. 69 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-074-FR-C

Soudabilité des aciers. Propriétés d'emploi. Convention n° 6210-93. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6271.
1979. 35 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-076-DE-C

Messen des Durchsatzes von flüssigem und festem Metall. Messen und Analysen. Von F.R. Block, Institut für Eisenhüttenkunde. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-0-70. (1.10.71 - 30.6.76). Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1979. EUR 6296/l.
1979. 77 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CRONOS B1/BISE

Système CRONOS pour la gestion des séries chronologiques. Manuel B1, supplément BISE. Contenu et plan de classement du domaine « Base d'information pour l'analyse sectorielle ». Mise à jour: septembre 1979.
1979. 8 p. (FR).
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CD-NB-79-005-DE-C

Optimierung der Ausbaurarbeit in der Streckenauffahrung durch die Mechanisierung der Ausbaurarbeit. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AB/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1978. EUR 6209.
1979. 201 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4.50	USD 8.70

CD-NB-79-006-DE-C

Mengen- und Energiebilanz beim Betrieb von Hochleistungskoksöfen. Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6220/EB/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1978. EUR 6239.
1979. 85 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-011-FR-C

Perfectionnement des moyens de lutte contre le grisou et les poussières. INIEX, Liège. Convention n° 6220-AC/2/201. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6298.
1979. 85 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-016-DE-C

Umsetzung von Koksofengas zu Reduktions- und/oder Synthesegas. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 7220-EB/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6256. 1979. 25 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-018-EN-C

Conversion of coal into raw materials for the chemical industry by the study of high-intensity chemical reactions. Coal Research Establishment, NCB. Contract No 6220-EN/8/804. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6252. 1979. 68 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-019-DE-C

Verbesserung der maschinellen Strebausrüstungen (Hochleistungsstreben III). StBV, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AD/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6267. 1979. 55 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
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Steigerung der Förderleistung von Kettenkratzerförderern. StBV, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AE/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6297. 1979. 61 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-023-3A-C

ISBN 92-825-1434-X

Round table meeting 'Chemical and physical valorization of coal'. Brussels, 9 November 1978. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6576. 1979. 154 p. (Mult.).

BFR 630 DKR 113,40 DM 39,40 FF 91,80
LIT 17 600 HFL 43 UKL 9.60 USD 21.60

CB-28-79-132-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0906-0

Die Energiepolitik der Gemeinschaft. Rechtsvorschriften (Erste Ergänzung). Dezember 1978. 1979. 172 p.

CB-28-79-132-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0907-9

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CB-28-79-132-IT-C

ISBN 92-825-0909-5

Politica comunitaria dell'energia. Testi dei regolamenti (Primo supplemento). Dicembre 1978. 1979. 175 p.

CB-28-79-132-NL-C

ISBN 92-825-0910-9

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BFR 420 DKR 75,50 DM 26,30 FF 61
LIT 11 800 HFL 28,80 IRL 6.90 UKL 6.50
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Lufttransport: et fællesskabssynspunkt. Memorandum fra Kommissionen. Bulletin for De EF, supplement 5/79. Juli 1979.

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1979. 50 p.

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LIT 1 700 HFL 4,10 UKL 1 USD 2

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CA-25-78-033-4A-C ISBN 92-825-1228-2
Gemeinschaftliche Zählung der Obstbaumpflanzungen 1977. Juni 1979.

Community survey of orchard fruit trees 1977. June 1979.

Enquête communautaire sur les plantations d'arbres fruitiers 1977. Juin 1977.

Indagine comunitaria sulle piantagioni di alberi da frutto 1977. Giugno 1977.
1979. 169 p. (DE/EN/FR/IT).

BFR 700 DKR 125,90 DM 43,75 FF 102
LIT 19 000 HFL 48 IRL 11.65 UKL 10.70
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CA-28-79-601-4A-C ISBN 92-825-1465-X
EG-Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte 1971-1978. Juni 1979.

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Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli 1971-1978. Giugno 1979.
1969, 55 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT).

BFR 300 DKR 52,80 DM 19 FF 43,60
LIT 8 500 HFL 20,60 UKL 5 USD 10

CA-74-78-001-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1254-1
Gemeinschaftliche Erhebung über die Struktur der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe 1975. Band I: Einführung und methodische Grundlagen.
1979. 143 p.

CA-74-78-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1261-4
Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1975. Volume I: Introduction and methodological basis.
1979. 139 p.

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1979. 141 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

Vol I:
BFR 260 DKR 46,80 DM 16,25 FF 38
LIT 7 300 HFL 17,80 UKL 4 USD 9

6 Bände / 6 volumes:
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LIT 53 200 HFL 130 UKL 29 USD 65

CB-NF-79-003-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1341-6
Skovbrugspolitik i Fællesskabet. (Meddelelse fra Kommissionen til Rådet, forelagt den 6. december 1978). Bulletin for De EF, supplement 3/79.
1979. 48 p.

CB-NF-79-003-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1342-4
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CB-NF-79-003-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1344-0
Politique forestière dans la Communauté. (Communication de la Commission au Conseil présentée le 6 décembre 1978). Bulletin des CE, supplément 3/79.
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CB-NF-79-003-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1345-9
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CB-NF-79-003-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1346-7
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BFR 90 DKR 15,90 DM 5,70 FF 13,20
LIT 2 550 HFL 6,15 UKL 1.50 USD 3

CB-28-79-043-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1464-1
Landbrugsmarkeder. Enhedspriser. Priser opnået af landbrugsproducenterne. Juli 1979. Specialhæfte. Suppleret og revideret udgave.

Agrarmærkte. Erløspreise. Von den landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugern erzielte Preise. Juli 1979. Sonderheft. Vervollständigte und revidierte Ausgabe.

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LIT 3 700 HFL 9 UKL 2 USD 4

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Vol. II: Indexes. June 1979.

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BFR 1 000	DKR 175	DM 62	FF 145
LIT 27 800	HFL 68	UKL 16	USD 32.50

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CB-AK-79-013-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliographie sur la politique régionale. Bulletin de renseignements documentaires n° B/13. Mai 1979. 1979. 122 p. (EN.FR).

BFR 45	DKR 7,90	DM 2,85	FF 6,50
LIT 1 200	HFL 3,10	UKL 0,75	USD 1,45

CB-NS-79-014-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0962-1
Programmes de développement régional Belgique 1978-1980. Programmes: série politique régionale n° 14. Novembre 1978.

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BFR 300	DKR 52,80	DM 19	FF 43,60
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(Kort). 2. kvartal 1979. Gratis

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No publications / Pas de parution /
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14

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Optimierung der Ausbaurbeit in der Streckenauffahrung durch die Mechanisierung der Ausbaurbeit. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AB/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1978. EUR 6209. 1979. 201 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 270	DKR 48	DM 17,40	FF 40,80
LIT 7 500	HFL 18,60	UKL 4,50	USD 8,70

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Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1,50	USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-007-IT-C

Raffreddamento accelerato all'uscita di un treno a bande. Trasformazioni. Ghersi, CSM - Roma. Convenzione n. 6210-EA-4.401. Rapporto finale. Ricerca tecnica acciaio. 1978. EUR 6194. 1979. 46 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1,50	USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-008-FR-C

Influence du zinc et des métaux alcalins sur la marche du haut fourneau. Réduction des minerais. Par P. Crespin, J.-M. Steiler, IRSID - St.-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 7210-AA/3/305. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6275. 1979. 154 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5,80

CD-NB-79-009-FR-C

Préparation de perles pour l'analyse par fluorescence X. Mesures et analyses. A. Wittmann, G. Willay, R. Seffer. IRSID, St.-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/307. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1979. EUR 6288. 1979. 52 p. (FR).

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Perfectionnement des moyens de lutte contre le grisou et les poussières. INIEX, Liège. Convention n° 6220-AC/2/201. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6298.
1979. 85 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-016-DE-C

Umsetzung von Koksofengas zu Reduktions- und/oder Synthesegas. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 7220-EB/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6256.
1979. 25 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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1979. 68 p. (EN).

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-019-DE-C

Verbesserung der maschinellen Strebausrüstungen (Hochleistungsstreben III). StBV, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AD/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6267.
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LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-020-DE-C

Steigerung der Förderleistung von Kettenkratzerförderern. StBV, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AE/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6297.
1979. 61 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-023-3A-C

ISBN 92-825-1434-X

Round table meeting 'Chemical and physical valorization of coal'. Brussels, 9 November 1978. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6576.
1979. 154 p. (Mult.)

BFR 630	DKR 113,40	DM 39,40	FF 91,80
LIT 17 600	HFL 43	UKL 9.60	USD 21.60

CD-NC-79-B08-FR-C

Contrôle de la propreté de peau des billettes de coulée continue par champs électromagnétiques glissants appliqués. Niveau de la lingotière. Fonte et réduction directe, coulée et solidification de l'acier. 2^e partie. Par R. Ventavoli, R. Alberny, J.P. Birat. IRSID, St-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50-3-301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6136/II.
1979. 59 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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1979. 69 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-035-IT-C

Miglioramento dei modelli matematici e delle strategie di comando utilizzate per il controllo automatico dei processi con un calcolatore. Trattamento dell'informazione. Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Convenzione n. 6210-81/4/401. Rapporto finale. Ricerca tecnica acciaio. 1978. EUR 6022.
1979. 125 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-036-IT-C

Impiego della lampada a bagliore nell'analisi quantitativa dei materiali di interesse siderurgico. Analisi e misure. P. De Gregorjo, Centro sperimentale metallurgico, Roma. Convenzione n. 6210-GA/4/405. Rapporto finale. Ricerca tecnica acciaio. 1978. EUR 6122.
1979. 94 p. (IT).

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-037-FR-C

Mise au point d'essais industriels d'évaluation de la déchirure lamellaire. Propriétés d'emploi d'aciers. Par Tanghe, Derx, Julien, Fives-Cail Babcock, Paris. Convention n° 6210-91/3/302. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1977. EUR 5875.
1979. 102 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-038-FR-C

Mise au point d'un essai pour déterminer la fissuration de la ZAT au cours d'un traitement de détente. Propriétés d'emploi d'aciers. Par Cao, Julien, Jay, Fives-Cail Babcock, Paris. Convention n° 6210-91/3/301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1977. EUR 5874. 1979. 63 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-039-FR-C

Poutres hybrides - soudabilités, comportement statique et fatigue. Propriétés d'emploi. Par W. Chapeau, R. Maquoi, M. Piron, A. Plumier. GRIF, Bruxelles. Convention N° 6210-45/2/203. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6190. 1979. 180 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

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Coulée et solidification de l'acier. Coulée et solidification. CRM, Liège. Convention N° 6210-50-2-021. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6118. 1979. 86 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-041-DE-C

Untersuchung zur Dauerschwingfestigkeit des Stahles St 52-3 an geschweißten I-Trägern. Ermüdung. Von R. Olivier. Laboratorium für Betriebsfestigkeit, Darmstadt. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-45. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6193. 1979. 30 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-042-DE-C

Statische und dynamische COD-Messungen an Groß- und Kleinproben. Bruchverhalten. Von P. Ruf, E. Schmidtmann. Technische Hochschule, Aachen. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-46/1/105. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6225. 1979. 46 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-043-DE-C

Anreicherung von Fremdatomen in Korngrenzen von Eisen und Stahl. Metallkunde. Von G. Tauber, H.J. Grabke. MPI, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-MA/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 6224. 1979. 50 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-045-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-1206-1

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-046-FR-C

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-047-FR-C

Microstructures et caractéristiques mécaniques d'aciers bainitiques à basse teneur en carbone. Métallurgie physique. Par Y. Desalos, R. Laurent. IRSID, St.-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-MD-3-301. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6199. 1979. 91 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-048-DE-C

Verbesserung von Anlagenelementen automatisierter Warmbreitbandstraßen. Untersuchung von Bandlauf und Wickelqualität an Warmbreitbandstraßen. Walzwerke. Von J. Leurs, D. Reimann. VDEh, Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210/53/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Stahl. 1978. EUR 5713/VI. 1979. 131 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

Die 6 Teile:			
BFR 540	DKR 96	DM 34,80	FF 81,60
LIT 15 000	HFL 37,20	UKL 9	USD 17.40

CD-NC-79-049-FR-C

Sélection et utilisation optimales des sites d'essais de corrosion. Par J.L. Pagniez. IRSID, St.-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210.90/3/303. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6378. 1979. 35 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-050-FR-C

Microstructure et caractéristiques des aciers Mn-Mo à bas carbone. Métallurgie physique. Par E. Grethen, G. Urhausen. ARBED, Luxembourg. Convention n° 6210-MD/5/501. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6195. 1979. 128 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-051-FR-C

Mesure et caractéristiques thermiques des aciers. Métallurgie physique. Par N. Lambert, T. Greday. C.R.M., Liège. Convention n° 6210-49/2/202. Rapport final. Recherche technique acier. 1978. EUR 6284. 1979. 42 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-A54-DE-C

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Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2:500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-B54-DE-C

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(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

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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

B ISSN 0378-3553

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Månedlig statistik for mælk
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Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

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Månedlig statistik for æg
Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

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Salgspriser for animalske produkter
Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte
Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali
Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten

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Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter
Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
Selling prices of vegetable products
Prix de vente de produits végétaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali
Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige producten

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Purchase prices of the means of production
Prix d'achat des moyens de production
Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione
Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

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Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits animaux
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Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits végétaux
Mercati agricoli - Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali
Landbouwmarkten - Serie Prijzen: Plantaardige producten

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Bulletin trimestriel de la pêche
Bollettino trimestrale della pesca
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Monatsstatistik: Zucker
Monthly Statistics: Sugar
Statistiques mensuelles: Sucre
Statistica mensile: Zucchero
Maandstatistiek: Suiker

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Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

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Rapid information — Crop production
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Nota rapida — Produzione vegetale
Spoebericht — Plantaardige produktie

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Spoedbericht – Onderwijs en opleiding

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**Vegetabilsk produktion
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

A ISSN 0378-3588

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

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Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
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**Salgspriser for animalske produkter
Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte
Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali
Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten**

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Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
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Prix de vente de produits végétaux
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Verkooprijzen van plantaardige produkten

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Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel
Purchase prices of the means of production
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Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione
Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

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Statistica mensile: Zucchero
Maandstatistiek: Suiker

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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

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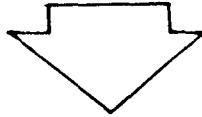
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