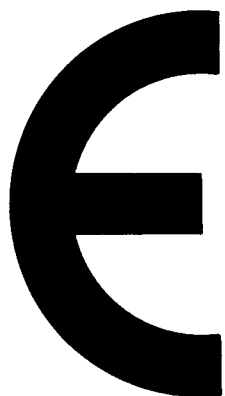


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BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community
European Economic Community
European Atomic Energy Community

Commission of the European Communities
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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 Strasbourg

Strasbourg European Council

Energy and the economy at the centre of the discussions

1.1.1. The European Council in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June was presided over by Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and attended by the Heads of Government and the Foreign Ministers of the Nine. The Commission was represented by Mr Roy Jenkins, President, and by Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, Vice-President with special responsibility for economic and financial affairs.

The discussions—a few days before the Western summit in Tokyo¹—were devoted primarily to working out the main lines of a joint energy strategy, one of the major issues to come up at the European Council in Paris earlier in the year.² Economic and social questions, notably the European Monetary System, the economic and social situation and convergence of the economic performances of the Member States, also figured both in the discussions and in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' released at the end of the two-day meeting. Other items on the agenda included direct elections to the European Parliament, relations with Japan and the plight of the refugees from Indochina.

The Commission had made its usual contribution to preparations for the European Council in the form of a series of communications on the main items on the agenda: energy, structural change between now and 1990, economic situation and policy in the Community, economic and social implications of the reorganization of working time, and relations with Japan.

Outcome of the European Council

1.1.2. Without a doubt the most important achievement of the Strasbourg meeting was

the agreement by the Nine to work out a joint energy strategy, which they undertook to defend—and did—the following week at the Western Summit in Tokyo. On the economic front guidelines were produced on the convergence of the economic policies and the coordination of the budgetary policies of the Member States, and the fight against inflation and unemployment.

'Conclusions of the Presidency'

1.1.3. The 'Conclusions of the Presidency' released at the end of the Strasbourg European Council were as follows:³

Election of the Assembly of the European Communities

1.1.4. Wishing to demonstrate the importance and significance which it attaches to the first election of the members of the Assembly of the European Communities by direct universal suffrage, the European Council met on 21 and 22 June in Strasbourg, thereby underlining Strasbourg's European status.

The Heads of State and Government noted with satisfaction that the elections had gone smoothly and that they had helped to make the peoples of Europe more aware of their solidarity.

They welcomed the intention expressed by their Irish colleague of taking part, as President-in-Office of the European Council, in the inaugural meeting of the new Assembly in Strasbourg on 18 July.

¹ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.6.

³ 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.

They charged him on that occasion to express their joint conviction that the newly elected Assembly, taking its rightful place among the Community institutions, will serve the hopes and the ambitions of Europe.

European Monetary System

1.1.5. The European Council was informed of the conditions under which the European Monetary System had been set up and took the view that the initial stock-taking, now that the system had been in operation for three months, could be regarded as positive.

It attached particular importance to the strengthening of monetary cooperation and the development of the procedures for concerted action put in hand within the appropriate Community bodies. It expressed the hope that the preparations for setting up a European Monetary Fund would be expedited, so that the latter might be able, by the planned deadlines, to make an effective contribution towards stabilizing monetary relations and exchange rates within the Community.

It stressed the major political significance which the introduction of an area of monetary stability has for progress towards the organization of Europe.

Energy

1.1.6. The European Council held an exchange of views on the world energy situation. It stressed the urgent need for action in the face of the serious structural situation brought about by the development of a lasting imbalance between supply and demand for oil and the precariousness of world energy supplies, not only in the long term but also in the immediate future.

The European Council considers it vital that the consumer and producer countries together work out a world energy strategy designed to:

- ensure more moderate and rational use of oil as a non-renewable natural resource;
- permit continued economic growth no longer dependent on increased consumption of oil but

based on the development of other energy resources;

- ensure that the developing countries are also able to obtain the energy necessary for their growth.

If such a strategy cannot be worked out, the world will rapidly move towards a large-scale economic and social crisis.

1.1.7. The European Council affirms the Community's will to play an exemplary role in this action. It recalls the decisions already taken at its meeting in March 1979 and, in particular, the objective to limit oil consumption in 1979.

The Council also expresses its resolve to continue and step up this effort to limit oil consumption and, through energy saving, the development of indigenous production and the progressive use of alternative energy, to maintain Community imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than that for 1978.

It will not be possible to make an effort of this magnitude unless an effort on the same scale is made at the same time by the other industrialized consumer countries, which must also restrict their oil imports.

Lastly, steps will have to be taken, in cooperation with the oil companies, to ensure that each country can obtain fair supplies of oil products, taking into account the differing patterns of supply, the efforts made to limit oil imports, the economic situation of each country and the quantities of oil available.

1.1.8. This effort will be accompanied by measures relating to the free markets, where prices bear no relation to those charged by the producer countries.

The Council welcomes the measures taken in this connection by the Council (Energy) to improve market surveillance. As regards the recording of international transactions, it requests the Council (Energy) to take the steps for which it has laid down the principles provided that the other industrialized States are prepared to take similar action. It invites the Member States and the Commission, which will take part in the Tokyo Summit, to

examine with the other participants in that meeting what additional steps should be taken. In the light of that examination the Council (Energy) will adopt the appropriate measures.

In the immediate future, the Member States declare their readiness to dissuade companies from lending themselves to transactions on these markets at excessive prices.

1.1.9. So that these efforts may continue in consonance with the growth of their economies, the Community and the Member States will continue and extend the redeployment of energy which has already begun. This redeployment will be based on the strengthening of the energy-saving measures already under way and be such as to enlist the use of nuclear energy, coal and, as soon as possible, other, alternative sources of energy.

- The Community has already made a major effort to save energy. It must strengthen national and Community programmes in order to encourage growth combined with low energy requirements, in particular by means of greater investment efforts in this area.

- Without the development of nuclear energy in the coming decades, no economic growth will be possible. Nuclear programmes must therefore be given strong fresh impetus.

Nuclear energy must be used under conditions guaranteeing the safety of the population. In this connection, the European Council, whilst recalling that this matter is essentially the responsibility of national authorities, considers that existing bilateral and multilateral cooperation should be strengthened and developed. It highlighted the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in this area.

- In view of the necessary change in oil imports, the use of coal in power stations must be stepped up without delay; its use in industry must also be encouraged. Special attention will be given to technological programmes to devise new processes for the extraction, transport and processing of coal.

- The European Council notes that the situation calls for national and Community research and development efforts in the energy sector to be stepped up by coordinating national action and joint programmes so that more tangible prospects may

shortly be found for the economical use of new resources, especially solar and geothermal energy. Like nuclear energy, these 'clean' forms of energy will contribute to halting the build-up in the atmosphere of carbonic fumes caused by the use of fossile fuels.

Such research will also be directed at promoting new techniques for the use of conventional resources and achieving energy savings.

1.1.10. The decisions adopted today bear witness to the fact that Europe is ready to shoulder its responsibilities. It urges the other industrialized consumer countries to make efforts on a similar scale and to develop their national energy resources, failing which the Community's contribution to the world energy balance cannot play its full part.

1.1.11. The European Council appeals to the producer countries to take account of the importance of the world energy balance and harmonious economic development.

In conjunction with the other industrialized consumer countries, the Community and the Member States are prepared to establish contacts with the producer countries in an endeavour to define in common supply and demand prospects on the world oil market. To analyse the situation in this way will be to make it possible to pinpoint the difficulties and work out ways and means of remedying them, with all parties acting in concert. This analysis should most particularly concentrate on the oil-importing developing countries. To cut down on the industrialized countries' imports will be to improve developing countries' supply prospects. Furthermore, a major effort will have to be made to boost the output of their energy resources. On this score, the European Council is gratified at the action undertaken by the World Bank and declares its willingness to examine further improvements to its operations.

Over and above these forms of action, the European Council confirms its interest in an overall approach to world energy problems, on which the President of the United Mexican States has put forward some significant proposals.

1.1.12. The European Council instructs the Presidency to inform the other industrialized consumer countries and the producer countries of all the decisions adopted today.

Economic and social situation

1.1.13. The economic policies initiated a year ago in line with the common approach defined in the July 1978 European Council have helped to improve the outlook for growth and price trends in the Community.

The recent substantial changes in the supply and price of oil have however narrowed the margin for manoeuvre in economic policies, as regards both the rate of growth and the level of inflation.

Faced with this situation, the Council adopted the following guidelines:

- the economic policies of the Member States will be even more closely coordinated, in order to minimize the inflationary and depressive effects of the increase in oil prices and its consequences for the level of growth and the employment situation;
- coordination of budgetary policies for 1980 is of particular importance in this context. Priority should be given to measures which enable a satisfactory level of growth to be attained in the Community through investment, while promoting modernization of economic structures;
- the struggle against inflation will continue. The major internal and external economic equilibria on which the competitiveness and growth of the economies of the Member States depend must be respected. Steps must be taken to ensure that the drain on real resources which the increase in oil prices entails are not compensated by nominal increases in incomes.

The European Council took note of the discussions which had taken place in the Council and Commission pursuant to the guidelines adopted at its meeting on 12 and 13 March, to contribute, by Community action, to improving the employment situation.

It took note of the Commission's interim communication on the discussions regarding work-sharing.

It confirmed the importance it attached to the active continuation, with the collaboration of both sides of industry, of the work it had asked to be undertaken, so that concrete proposals might be worked out rapidly.

Convergence

1.1.14. The European Council noted the report submitted to it by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on the convergence of Member States' economic performances.

Following comments from a number of delegations, it asked the Commission to submit to the Council a reference paper describing the financial consequences of applying the budgetary system on the situation in each Member State, especially in 1979 and 1980. The study will have to take into account the economic, financial and social effects of each Member State's participation in the Community and the Community nature of the components contributing to the formation of own resources. For 1980, it will take account of the agricultural prices for the 1979/80 marketing year.

The Commission will at the same time examine the conditions under which the corrective mechanism decided on in 1975 can play its part in 1980 and the extent to which it fulfils the objectives assigned to it.

The Commission will submit its study to the Council so as to enable the Member States to give their opinions and present their requests in concrete form. In the light of the debate and of any guidelines which may emerge from the Council the Commission will present proposals sufficiently early to enable decisions to be taken at the next meeting of the European Council.

Japan

1.1.15. The European Council noted that the imbalance in trade relations between the Community and Japan was continuing and deepening. Wishing to expand and strengthen cooperation with Japan in all fields, it expressed the wish that the Japanese Government, bearing in mind the place and the responsibilities of Japan in the world economy, would help by means of appropriate

measures to redress a situation which gave particular cause for concern. It hoped that the regular consultations between the Commission and Japan would rapidly result in wider openings for EEC exports on the Japanese market and enable broader and more equitable relations to be envisaged.

Refugees from Indochina

1.1.16. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reported on the initiative which they had taken in proposing that an international conference meet under the auspices of the United Nations to discuss the problem of refugees from Indochina.

Stressing the dramatic nature of the problem and the urgent need to find an effective and humane solution, the European Council requested the Ministers to see to it that their initiative is successful and that in the meantime no decision is taken that might aggravate the situation.

Statements and comments

1.1.17. The comments on the Strasbourg Council by a number of the participants, notably Mr Giscard d'Estaing, who had presided over the meeting, and Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, were generally positive. Similar favourable reactions, with differing stress, were also expressed by Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister and by Mr Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister.

At the traditional post-Council press conference Mr Giscard d'Estaing, in his capacity as President, read out and commented on the main passages of the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' prior to distribution and stressed the substantial results achieved on a number of issues. He was followed by the President of the Commission, who likewise emphasized the significance and importance of the conclusions reached by the Heads of State and Government.

Statement by Mr Giscard d'Estaing in his capacity as President of the European Council

1.1.18. In his statement to the press the French President, Mr Giscard d'Estaing, described the outcome of the meeting in the following terms:

'The meeting of the European Council has been extremely useful and will enable the Community to make an important contribution to solving the world energy crisis. It goes without saying that this contribution will be meaningless and destined to failure unless the other countries concerned agree to take similar action...

We examined the conditions under which the European Monetary System was set up. This is in fact the first meeting of the European Council since this event and on the basis of our initial stocktaking we feel that the results of the first three month's operation are positive. And yet, as you know, these three months have been marked by considerable unrest on the world scene, with increases in oil prices and substantial fluctuations in the value of certain currencies, notably the dollar. But despite these external factors the European Monetary System has operated satisfactorily.

The next item on the agenda was the energy situation; we were all aware that finding a solution to this problem was the main task facing the meeting... The European Council defined the Community's policy on this front. This policy is not entirely new; we would recall the decisions already taken at the Paris meeting in March 1979, and in particular our objective to limit oil consumption in 1979. The new aspects of the policy are as follows: the European Council is resolved to continue and step up this effort to limit oil consumption and to maintain Community imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than that for 1978...

It will clearly not be possible to make an effort of this magnitude unless an effort on the same scale is made at the same time by the other industrialized consumer countries... I am referring here to the United States and Japan ... which must also keep their oil imports within restricted and published

ceilings. This will be one of the aims of our talks next week in Tokyo. Lastly, steps will have to be taken, in cooperation with the oil companies, to ensure that each country can obtain fair supplies of oil products...

The second point is that this effort will be accompanied by measures relating to the free markets, where prices bear no relation to those charged by the producer countries...

The third point is that, to enable these efforts to continue in consonance with the growth of their economies, the Community and the Member States will continue and extend the redeployment of energy which has already begun.

This redeployment will be based on the strengthening of the energy-saving measures already under way and be such as to enlist the use of nuclear energy, coal and, as soon as possible, other, alternative sources of energy...

And we shall define ways and means of encouraging moderate economic growth combined with low energy requirements, in particular by means of greater investment efforts in this area...

The decisions adopted today demonstrate that Europe is ready to shoulder its responsibilities and to make its contribution to the problems caused by the world energy shortage. But such efforts will not bear fruit unless the other countries do what they can on a similar scale to develop their national energy resources, failing which the Community's contribution to the world energy balance cannot play its full part.

Lastly, we are planning to establish contacts with the producer countries in an endeavour to define in common supply and demand prospects on the world oil market. We feel that such an analysis will make it possible to pinpoint the difficulties and work out ways and means of resolving them, with all parties acting in concert. But before approaching the producer countries we were anxious to announce our own intentions to restrict oil imports in order to demonstrate that the Community is aware of the need to limit the use of natural resources; this, as you know, is of prime concern to the producer countries...

If the decisions... adopted not only by the European Community but by the other major import-

ing countries ... are aligned and actively implemented we should be able to restore the balance between supply and demand...

We then moved on to discuss the economic and social situation in the Community. We noted that the substantial changes in the supply and price of oil have narrowed the margin for manoeuvre in economic policies in respect of the rate of growth and the level of inflation, as the effect is to boost inflation and curb growth. This is the reason behind the guidelines adopted by the Council [in this area]...

We took note of the Commission's interim communication on work sharing and called on the Commission to continue work on proposals for discussion at the next European Council... After giving our initial reaction we asked the Commission to consider certain additional aspects of the problem, with particular reference to population growth in countries outside the Community, which is bound to affect our own future. We must not concern ourselves solely with our own population growth. The Commission will relay its thoughts on this matter to the European Council in Dublin.¹

Mr Giscard d'Estaing covered most of the other subjects discussed in Strasbourg, namely direct elections to the European Parliament, budgetary matters, relations with Japan and the plight of the refugees from Indochina, by quoting from the 'Conclusions of the Presidency'.

Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission

1.1.19. The French President was followed by Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, who made the following statement:

'This has been in my view an important European Council for a number of reasons. First, it was symbolically and appropriately held in Strasbourg

¹ Unofficial translation.

between the significant event of direct elections to the European Parliament and the first session of the new Parliament here next month.

But the Council was important also for reasons of substance. The continuing energy crisis has reinforced the need for energy problems to be tackled on a collective Community basis rather than dispersed national bases. Firm and coordinated policies to save energy in the many ways open to us, to avoid oil prices escalating dangerously on the open markets, and to develop alternative and in particular nuclear sources of energy are indispensable, if we are to play the part commensurate with our collective weight in dealing both with our industrialized partners and the oil-producing countries.

The decisions taken today should equip those attending the Tokyo Summit next week with a solid Community contribution to problems which affect the industrialized world as a whole. Some things are too big for individual nations. Some things are even too big for the Community. The industrialized countries have to act together. We also look forward to developing our relations with the producer countries, and we appeal to them to take account of the importance of the world energy balance and harmonious economic development.

While energy dominated our deliberations we also took the opportunity to have a preliminary look forward to the prospects for the 1980s on the basis of a paper produced by the Commission. This will be considered in greater depth together with supplementary studies by the Commission at Dublin in November. If we are to cope with our future problems we must already seek to identify the main issues and shape our policies in a long perspective. Here I put forward some thoughts about both the demographic changes which will greatly affect the social and economic situations in the next ten to fifteen years and the technological developments of our economy. In the judgment of the Commission we need to ensure that the silent revolution in our affairs which the development of information processing is bringing about is considered on a Community-wide scale if our economies are to remain fully competitive and we are to retain our place among the industrial leaders of the world. The future place of Europe will critically depend on our ability to develop the new

electronic technologies on a Continental scale and to use them as they should and must be used.

Not unnaturally much interest has focused on convergence and the budget of the Community. As you will see from the communiqué the Commission will make an objective study of the budgetary situation and after the Council of Economic and Finance Ministers has been seized of our study, the Commission will make concrete proposals for dealing with the problem. This would be in time for the European Council in Dublin to be able to take the necessary decisions.

This European Council has been one of the more valuable I have attended. It has shown how the Community is able to react to the challenges which concern us and to confront the consequences for policy. Together we are strong, individually much weaker. This Council has been a good demonstration of the Community effectively at work.'

2. The Tokyo Western Summit

Energy: Agreement between the seven on a common strategy

1.2.1. In view of the specific commitments made by the participants in the context of their overall agreement on energy strategy, the Tokyo Western Summit can be said to have produced positive and satisfactory results.

The most significant feature highlighted by commentators was that the European Council's adoption of a common position on energy (at Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June)¹ finally prompted Japan and the United States to overcome their initial reservations and give their general support to the proposals put forward by the Community's representatives.

This was the third time that the Community had participated as a full member in a Western Economic Summit, held this time in the Japanese capital on 28 and 29 June under the chairmanship of Mr Chira. It was represented by Mr Giscard d'Estaing in his capacity as President of the European Council, and Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission. The Tokyo Summit was the fifth of its kind, the previous ones being held at Rambouillet in November 1975,² Puerto Rico in June 1976,³ London in May 1977,⁴ and Bonn in July 1978.⁵ The seven industrialized countries represented at Tokyo—four Community States (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom), Canada, Japan and the United States—were the same as at the previous three years' Summits.

The final Declaration

1.2.2. As at previous Summits, a Declaration was issued after the Tokyo meeting. The complete text is given below.

'The Heads of State and Government of Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America met in Tokyo on 28 and 29 June 1979. The European Community was represented by the President of the European Council and by the President of the Commission of the European Communities for discussion of matters within the Community's competence.

1. The agreements reached at the Bonn Summit helped to improve the world economy. There was higher growth in some countries, a reduction of payments imbalances and greater currency stability.

2. But new challenges have arisen. Inflation, which was subsiding in most countries, is now regaining its momentum. Higher oil prices and oil shortage have reduced the room for manoeuvre in economic policy in all our countries. They will make inflation worse and curtail growth, in both the industrial and developing countries. The non-oil developing countries are among the biggest sufferers.

We are agreed on a common strategy to attack these problems. The most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the development of other energy sources. Our countries have already taken significant actions to reduce oil consumption. We will intensify these efforts.

The European Community has decided to restrict 1979 oil consumption to 500 million tonnes (10 million barrels a day) and to maintain Community oil imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than in 1978. The Community is monitoring this commitment and France, Germany, Italy⁶ and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend to their Community partners that each Member State's contribution to these annual levels will be specified. Canada, Japan, and the

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

² Bull. EC 11-1975, Part Three ('Documentation').

³ Bull. EC 6-1976, Part Three ('Documentation').

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.14.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

⁶ Italy's commitment with reference to the 1978 level is accepted in the context of the overall commitment of the European Community.

United States will each achieve the adjusted import levels to which they are pledged in IEA for 1979, will maintain their imports in 1980 at a level not higher than these 1979 levels and will be monitoring this.

The seven countries express their will to take as goals for a ceiling on oil imports in 1985 the following figures:

- For France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom: the 1978 figure.
- Canada, whose oil production will be declining dramatically over the period between now and 1985, will reduce its annual average rate of growth of oil consumption to 1%, with the consequent reduction of oil imports by 50 000 barrels per day by 1985. Canada's targets for imports will therefore be 0.6 million barrels per day.
- Japan adopts as a 1985 target a level not to exceed the range between 6.3 and 6.9 million barrels a day. Japan will review this target periodically and make it more precise in the light of current developments and growth projections, and do its utmost to reduce oil imports through conservation, rationalization of use and intensive development of alternative energy sources in order to move toward lower figures.
- The United States adopts as a goal for 1985 import levels not to exceed the levels either of 1977 or the adjusted target for 1979, i.e. 8.5 million barrels per day.

These 1985 goals will serve as reference to monitor both energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources.

A high level group of representatives of our countries and of the Commission of the European Communities, within the OECD, will review periodically the results achieved. Slight adjustments will be allowed to take account of special needs generated by growth.

In fulfilling these commitments, our guiding principle will be to obtain fair supplies of oil products for all countries, taking into account the differing patterns of supply, the efforts made to limit oil imports, the economic situation of each country, the quantities of oil available, and the potential of each country for energy conservation.

We urge other industrialized countries to set similar objectives for themselves.

We agree to take steps to bring into the open the working of oil markets by setting up a register of international oil transactions. We will urge oil companies and oil-exporting countries to moderate spot market transactions. We will consider the feasibility of requiring that at the time of unloading crude oil cargoes, documents be presented indicating the purchase price as certified by the producer country. We will likewise seek to achieve better information on the profit situation of oil companies and on the use of the funds available to these companies.

We agree on the importance of keeping domestic oil prices at world market prices or raising them to this level as soon as possible. We will seek to minimize and finally eliminate administrative action that might put upward pressure on oil prices that result from domestic underpricing of oil and to avoid new subsidies which would have the same effect.

Our countries will not buy oil for governmental stockpiles when this would place undue pressure on prices; we will consult about the decisions that we make to this end.

3. We pledge our countries to increase as far as possible coal use, production and trade, without damage to the environment. We will endeavour to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, encourage the improvement of coal transport, maintain positive attitudes toward investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal trade under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain, by measures which do not obstruct coal imports, those levels of domestic coal production which are desirable for reasons of energy, regional and social policy.

We need to expand alternative sources of energy, especially those which will help to prevent further pollution, particularly increases of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Without the expansion of nuclear power generating capacity in the coming decades, economic growth and higher employment will be hard to achieve. This must be done under conditions

guaranteeing our people's safety. We will cooperate to this end. The International Atomic Energy Agency can play a key role in this regard.

We reaffirm the understanding reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

New technologies in the field of energy are the key to the world's longer-term freedom from fuel crises. Large public and private resources will be required for the development and commercial application of those technologies. We will ensure that these resources are made available. An International Energy Technology Group linked to the OECD, IEA and other appropriate international organizations will be created to review the actions being taken or planned domestically by each of our countries, and to report on the need and potential for international collaboration, including financing.

We deplore the decisions taken by the recent OPEC Conference. We recognize that relative moderation was displayed by certain of the participants. But the unwarranted rises in oil prices nevertheless agreed are bound to have very serious economic and social consequences. They mean more worldwide inflation and less growth. That will lead to more unemployment, more balance-of-payments difficulty and will endanger stability in developing and developed countries of the world alike. We remain ready to examine with oil-exporting countries how to define supply and demand prospects on the world oil market.

4. We agree that we should continue with the policies for our economies agreed at Bonn, adjusted to reflect current circumstances. Energy shortages and high oil prices have caused a real transfer of incomes. We will try, by our domestic economic policies, to minimize the damage to our economies. But our options are limited. Attempts to compensate for the damage by matching income increases would simply add to inflation.

5. We agree that we must do more to improve the long-term productive efficiency and flexibility of our economies. The measures needed may include more stimulus for investment and for research and development; steps to make it easier

for capital and labour to move from declining to new industries; regulatory policies which avoid unnecessary impediments to investment and productivity; reduced growth in some public sector current expenditures; and removal of impediments to the international flow of trade and capital.

6. The agreements reached in the Tokyo Round are an important achievement. We are committed to their early and faithful implementation. We renew our determination to fight protectionism. We want to strengthen the GATT, both to monitor the agreements reached in the MTNs and as an instrument for future policy in maintaining the open world trading system. We will welcome the full participation of as many countries as possible in these agreements and in the system as a whole.

7. We will intensify our efforts to pursue the economic policies appropriate in each of our countries to achieve durable external equilibrium. Stability in the foreign exchange market is essential for the sound development of world trade and the global economy. This has been furthered since the Bonn Summit by two important developments—the 1 November 1978 programme of the United States in conjunction with other monetary authorities, and the successful emergence of the European Monetary System. We will continue close cooperation in exchange market policies and in support of the effective discharge by the IMF of its responsibilities, particularly its surveillance role and its role in strengthening further the international monetary system.

8. Constructive North-South relations are essential to the health of the world economy. We for our part have consistently worked to bring developing countries more fully into the open world trading system and to adjust our economies to changing international circumstances. The problems we face are global. They can only be resolved through shared responsibility and partnership. But this partnership cannot depend solely on the efforts of the industrialized countries. The OPEC countries have just as important a role to play. The latest decision substantially to increase oil prices will also severely increase the problems facing developing countries without oil resources as well as the difficulties for developed countries in helping them. The decision could even have a

crippling effect on some of the developing countries. In this situation, we recognize, in particular, the need for the flow of financial resources to the developing countries to increase, including private and public, bilateral and multilateral resources. A good investment climate in developing countries will help the flow of foreign investment.

We are deeply concerned about the millions of people still living in conditions of absolute poverty. We will take particular account of the poorest countries in our aid programmes.

Once more we urge Comecon countries to play their part.

We will place more emphasis on cooperation with developing countries in overcoming hunger and malnutrition. We will urge multilateral organizations to help these countries to develop effective food sector strategies and to build up the storage capacity needed for strong national food reserves. Increased bilateral and multilateral aid for agricultural research will be particularly important. In these and other ways we will step up our efforts to help these countries develop their human resources, through technical cooperation adapted to local conditions.

We will also place special emphasis on helping developing countries to exploit their energy potential. We strongly support the World Bank's programme for hydrocarbon exploitation and urge its expansion. We will do more to help developing countries increase the use of renewable energy; we welcome the World Bank's coordination of these efforts.'

The Western Summit also adopted a statement on the plight of the refugees being forced to leave certain countries in Indochina.

The results of the Summit: Reactions and statements

1.2.3. What emerged most clearly from the statements made after the Summit was the satisfaction felt by the Heads of State and Government and the representatives of the

Community at the outcome, which exceeded their expectations in a number of respects.

Community reactions

Mr Giscard d'Estaing, President of the European Council

1.2.4. In a statement welcoming the results achieved in Tokyo, President Giscard d'Estaing declared that the seven had accomplished what they had wanted and needed to do.

The President of the European Council—who, at the Summit, had stressed the need for concrete decisions by the seven in view of the significant rise in oil imports by some of the industrialized countries over the last few years—stated that this objective had been achieved. The reason for this success, he felt, was that the Community had planned a series of measures and defined a common strategy—notably at the Strasbourg European Council on 21 and 22 June—and because the Member States present at the Summit had adhered to this common position.

The Community countries, he continued, had acted in a truly European spirit throughout the discussions and this had made it possible to agree on three key elements of energy strategy.

Mr Giscard d'Estaing described as extremely serious the new oil price rise announced at a meeting of OPEC countries in Geneva on the first day of the Tokyo Summit, the purpose of which was to discuss precisely these oil problems and their effects. He expressed the hope that the sense of responsibility shown by the industrialized countries would be matched by a similar attitude on the part of those who held the other half of the solution of the energy problem.

**Mr Roy Jenkins,
President of the Commission**

1.2.5. At a joint press conference held at the end of the Summit, Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, made the following comments:

'I am glad that we have been able to concentrate on the challenge of the energy crisis and agree on medium-term goals for oil imports as well as other measures in the energy field. I am pleased that the work done by the European Council at Strasbourg provided such a good foundation for and contribution to the results of this Summit.

We have, I believe, prepared ourselves to cope with the problems caused for us by scarce and expensive oil. We have done so without forgetting the impact on the developing countries, and we have done so in the knowledge that we must follow our words with action if we are to succeed.

It will only be possible to maintain the commitments we have undertaken if the other major industrial countries make a comparable effort. This, I believe, Canada, Japan and the United States have done in their undertakings here.

Mr Jenkins then reviewed the principal decisions taken at Tokyo, and continued 'What will count as much as the commitments we have undertaken is the intention to monitor closely our own efforts. For this reason it is good that these Summits have now become more or less institutionalized as annual events, for the continuing problems of energy are bound to go on dominating them. We must use them to intensify our efforts to bring oil supply and demand more into balance, in our own interest. Otherwise we shall be adding self-inflicted wounds to those we are already suffering.'

Other statements

1.2.6. President Carter of the United States considered the results of the Tokyo Summit excellent. They had, he thought, fulfilled the most optimistic hopes, and several important goals had been achieved. Mr Carter was particularly pleased that all the participants had accepted precise goals for a ceiling on oil imports for each country. He also stressed the significance of the common position adopted by the seven countries in the final declaration, deploring the OPEC decision to raise oil prices, which was announced in Geneva on 28 June. It was the first time that they had all jointly issued a clear condemnation of such a move.

Prime Minister Ohira of Japan—though somewhat reserved initially — acknowledged on a number of occasions that the present oil crisis was the gravest since that of 1973, which had sparked off a major recession. In the light of the current economic situation and the general outlook the summit leaders realized how high the stakes were. They recognized the need for a dialogue with the oil-producing countries, for various measures to save oil and for increased use of nuclear energy (backed by a number of essential safety measures).

Mrs Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, felt fairly satisfied with the summit decisions on reducing oil imports and considered that the United States and Japan had gone as far as they could in the circumstances. Mrs Thatcher called for an effort to develop alternative sources of energy.

For Chancellor Schmidt of the Federal Republic of Germany, by contrast, the results of the summit were far more than merely modest; they were decisive. The pattern of

3. European election results

Tokyo Western Summit

economic growth and individual behaviour would have to be radically changed in the coming years.

Mr Andreotti, the Italian Prime Minister, also stressed the great significance of the results. If there had been any doubts about the chances of success, they had been dispelled by the emphasis placed on the importance of concrete agreements on energy policy not only between the European countries but also with the United States and Japan.

1.3.1. On 7 and 10 June more than 110 million Europeans went to the polls to elect 410 members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. In each of the Member States the campaign for the first European ballot saw an impressive mustering of politicians, thus satisfying the hopes of those for whom the election was a golden opportunity to bring the Community home to 260 million Europeans.

The poll

1.3.2. The first European polls¹ were held in the Member States in accordance with the electoral procedures adopted by each of the national Parliaments.

Using the system of proportional representation Belgium elected 24 MPs, 13 from lists for the Flemish region and 11 from lists for the Walloon region. In the Brussels constituency voters could choose from both sets of lists. There were therefore three constituencies but only two electoral regions. Only in one case did the preferential votes cast change the order of candidates on the lists. Voting is compulsory in Belgium.

Denmark also used the system of proportional representation to elect 16 MPs (including one member for Greenland). The country formed a single constituency and voters could cast a preferential vote. Candidates were elected on national lists—except in Greenland—in an order determined according to the number of preferential votes obtained.

In the Federal Republic of Germany voters elected 78 members on 'fixed-order' lists

¹ *Élections: Les résultats, les élus* (European Parliament; Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations — Publications Division — June 1979).

while the West Berlin Chamber of Deputies elected 3 members. The parties had the option of presenting either regional lists or a single national list. The Christian Democrats chose to present regional lists, while the Socialists and the Liberals put up a national one. Only the lists of the parties represented in the Bundestag succeeded in breaking the 5% barrier of votes required to secure a seat.

In France the 81 members were elected by proportional representation in a single constituency on 'fixed-order' lists with no splitting or preferential votes possible. Lists had to secure 5% of the votes to qualify for seats. Only four of them were successful.

In Ireland 15 members were elected in four constituencies according to the single transferable vote (proportional) system, which allows voters to rank candidates in order of preference.

Italy also used the proportional system to elect 81 members in five constituencies. Depending on the region, the Italian voter had one, two or three preferential votes, candidates being elected off the various lists in the sequence of preferential votes obtained. Candidates could also stand in more than one constituency.

In Luxembourg, where a national election was held at the same time, six members were elected to the European Parliament by the proportional system. Luxembourgers could cast six votes by order of preference. Splitting was also allowed, which explains how the number of votes obtained by all the parties together was greater than the number of registered voters. Voting was compulsory.

In the Netherlands 25 members were elected under the proportional system in a single constituency. The order of candidates on their lists was not changed by the preferential votes cast.

The United Kingdom elected 81 members. Great Britain was allotted 78 seats, the first-past-the-post system being used. This explains why the Liberals have no representative in the European Parliament. Northern Ireland was allotted three seats, the election being held on the single transferable vote system used in Ireland.

The turnout

1.3.3. Not counting Belgium and Luxembourg, where voting is compulsory, Italy produced the highest poll with 85.5% and the

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
Percentage of voters saying they will go and vote (April 1979)									
<i>Certainly</i>	—	52	34	65	57	85	—	60	32
<i>Probably</i>	—	18	36	17	26	12	—	22	29
Total	—	70	70	82	83	97	—	82	61
Actual turnout (7 and 10 June 1979)	91.4	47.0	65.9	60.8	63.5	85.5	88.9	57.8	32.4
Poll at the last national election	96.0	88.7	90.7	82.8	76.3	95.3	90.1	87.5	76.0

United Kingdom the lowest with 33%. The average for the Community was over 60%.

The *Eurobarometer* public opinion surveys gave wide coverage to the European elections.¹ Of the questions asked the one about determination to go and vote is now of particular interest.

A look back at the results of Eurobarometer No 11² reveals that in the end the answers to a direct question about determination to vote turned out to be the most accurate indicator of actual behaviour.³

In all countries except one polling was very close to the percentage figure for the answer 'will certainly go and vote'. The one exception was Germany, where the electorate seems to have been late in making up its mind; here the actual turnout was close to the total of the answers 'certainly' and 'probably'.

Seats

1.3.4. The distribution of the 410 seats⁴ of the new Parliament by Group and by country is shown in the table below.

Appreciable differences are to be found in the pattern of national representation largely as a result of how harshly the electoral system treated the 'small lists'. Thus despite the quite impressive showing by the 'environment' lists—which won several million votes—the movement as such does not have any seats in the new House.

¹ Points 3.4.1 to 3.4.5 and Bull. EC 1-1979, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.13.

² Points 3.4.1 to 3.4.5.

³ 'How likely is it that you will go and vote? Certainly, probably, probably not or certainly not?'

⁴ The list of elected members will appear in a forthcoming Bulletin.

Group ¹	Total	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK
S	112	7	4	35	21	4	13	1	9	18
EPP	108	10	—	42	9	4	30	3	10	—
ED	64	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
COM	44	—	1	—	19	—	24	—	—	—
L	40	4	3	4	17	1	5	2	4	—
EPD	22	—	1	—	15	5	—	—	—	1
CI	11	1	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—
Others	9	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	1
Total	410	24	16	81	81	15	81	6	25	81

¹ The following abbreviations are used for the political groups: S - Socialist Group; FPP - European People's Party Christian-Democratic Group; ED - European Democratic Group (formerly European Conservative Group); COM - Communist and Allies Group; L - Liberal and Democratic Group; EPD - Group of European Progressive Democrats; CI - Technical Coordination Group for the Defence of the Interests of Independent Groups and Members.

4. Air transport: a Community approach

Commission memorandum

1.4.1. Develop and improve air transport services in the Community: these are the objectives—together with appropriate measures for attaining them—proposed by the Commission in a memorandum¹ for the Council, the European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The Commission believes that the time is ripe for a series of initiatives which will further develop Community air transport and adapt it to modern conditions, in order to take advantage of recent important changes in civil aviation worldwide. This development will benefit both passengers and airlines.

The Commission's memorandum sets out the basic objectives of future policy for improving the structure of the Community air transport market and suggests a number of measures for implementing these aims in the short and medium term. It analyses the present structure of the air transport market in the Community, and is designed to stimulate dialogue among the Community institutions by making fundamental suggestions for broadening the scope for innovation in Community air services and thereby opening the way for a specific policy in accordance with the relevant articles of the EEC Treaty.

Objectives

1.4.2. The memorandum suggests four broad objectives for improving air transport services in the Community aimed at meeting the interests of users, airlines, staff and the general public while taking account of the basic principles set forth in the opening articles of the Treaty of Rome. The objectives are as follows:

- (i) a total network unhampered by national barriers with efficient services beneficial to the different user groups at prices as low as possible without discrimination;
- (ii) financial soundness for the airlines, reduced operating costs and greater productivity;
- (iii) safeguards for the interests of airline staff in the general context of social progress, including the removal of barriers to free access to employment;
- (iv) improvements in conditions of life for the general public and respect for the wider interests of our economies and societies.

These objectives take account of the fact that the present structure of air transport in the Community, and indeed throughout the world, is largely dominated by government influence, and by bilateral agreements covering routes, tariffs and capacity. This means that direct competition concerning fares and tariffs is at present limited for scheduled air transport and price competition comes largely from other forms of air transport and other modes of transport (road, sea, rail).

The Community could have a direct interest in encouraging higher productivity in air transport and, as a result lower tariffs. This could be achieved through the introduction of a number of competitive elements and openings for innovation.

Measures proposed for short and medium-term action

1.4.3. The memorandum also lists a series of measures for short and medium-term action for achieving the four broad objectives set out above.

¹ Supplement 5/79 — Bull. EC.

Lower fares and greater flexibility of services

1.4.4. The Commission suggests that an initial step which could be examined with the Member States, would be to have the airlines introduce travel arrangements permitting cheaper fares on the main air routes, preferably in a multilateral framework. These arrangements could include:

- (i) the introduction of a third class fare;
- (ii) special fares for a limited number of seats, on condition that the fare is paid in advance and is not refunded, or only partly refunded, if the passenger decides to postpone his flight;
- (iii) a basic, no-frills, point-to-point ticket. Any other services, such as reservation or interchangeability, would have to be paid for as extras;
- (iv) the offer of a specified percentage of weekly capacity available on certain routes at a fare not exceeding 50% or 60% of the economy class fare;
- (v) a European roundtrip ticket;
- (vi) general implementation of standby tariffs.

The Community arrangements should provide that if airlines refuse to introduce these reduced tariffs, the governments concerned should allow other operators to establish a limited number of services at such fares on the routes in question.

Again, a radical means of establishing scheduled air services between the Community countries which might be considered could be to have an agreement whereby if an airline of a Community country was prepared, with the consent of the licensing authorities of its own country, to introduce

new links with another Community country or to offer services of a new type (accompanied by fare and marketing innovation), the Member State in question should not, after a certain period for consultation, be able to refuse permission for the proposed service.

Under the heading of 'greater flexibility', the Commission is also examining possible steps for the development of new cross-border services connecting a larger number of regional centres in the Community countries. As regards non-scheduled services (charters, etc.), it hopes to find ways of extending their scope and thus increasing the range of cheap travel opportunities available.

Competition rules

1.4.5. The Commission at present lacks the practical means of ensuring that the airlines regularly and effectively comply with the rules of competition which apply to air transport. In this sector, however, there are no rules like those for other industries providing for investigation procedures and penalties for non-compliance with the competition rules. To improve this situation, the Commission intends to propose that the Council adopt an appropriate implementing regulation. Such a regulation would facilitate the investigation of restrictive practices or abuse of a dominant position on air transport markets.

Other measures which could be taken under the heading of 'lower fares and greater flexibility' include a common approach to coordination of State aids for airlines, observance of the principle of right of establishment in the air transport sector, the stabilizing of exchange rates used in establishing air fares and a compensation scheme for passengers affected by overbooking by airlines.

5. Consumers: Proposal for a new action programme

Air transport

Operating costs of airlines

1.4.6. Under this heading, the Commission intends to promote the simplification of procedures and documents used in international air freight transport, especially in the framework of the programmes for the attainment of customs union and tax harmonization. Further possibilities for cost savings by airlines lie in the harmonizing of technical specifications for aircraft; work has already started in this area.

Action affecting staff

1.4.7. The Commission has initiated a comparative study of working conditions in the air transport industry within the Community and will decide on what action to take in the light of results obtained. Steps will also be taken to bring about the mutual recognition of qualifications of aircrews and ground staff.

External relations

1.4.8. The Commission believes that it is important to identify, in good time, the problems of common interest which could arise in relations between Member States and non-member countries concerning air transport.

That is why it has put a proposal to the Council for a consultation procedure on matters of common interest dealt with in international organizations and in bilateral negotiations with non-member countries.

1.5.1. The Commission forwarded to the Council on 27 June a second Community action programme for consumers.¹ The Council should take a decision on this proposal before the end of the year, in order to ensure the continuity of the measures already taken under the preliminary programme for consumer protection and information policy adopted by the Council on 14 April 1975.²

Objectives and principles

1.5.2. The programme, which is scheduled to run for five years to ensure the continuity necessary for its implementation builds on the underlying aims, objectives and principles of the previous one. It is again motivated by the need for consumers to be fully informed before taking consumer decisions so that they can play their full role as a balancing factor in market mechanisms. It reiterates the five basic rights attributed to consumers in the preliminary programme, i.e.: the right to protection of health and safety, the right to protection of economic interests, the right of redress, the right of information and education and the right of representation.

The aim of the second programme is to continue and intensify measures undertaken as part of the preliminary programme, taking into account the economic situation which is marked by a slower rate of growth of incomes, the continued presence of unemployment and the economic effects of reliance on energy. Consequently, greater attention than in the past must henceforth be paid to two matters of major interest to the consumer in the present economic situation, i.e. the prices of goods and services which

¹ Supplement 4/79—Bull. EC.

² OJ C 92 of 25.4.1975.

account for an ever-increasing proportion of household expenditure.

On the other hand, although legal measures are still necessary in many cases to ensure that the consumer may exercise his basic rights, the application of certain principles may be achieved by other means such as the establishment of special agreements between the various parties concerned, which would have the advantage of providing the consumer with additional assurances concerning fair trading practice.

Lastly, and without prejudice to the pursuit of the rights referred to above, consumer policy, which has been presented mainly from a defensive point of view, should be directed in a more positive and open way towards a dialogue aimed at creating the conditions necessary for consumers to become full partners in the preparation and implementation of major economic decisions which are important to them as buyers and users of goods and services and which can largely determine their living conditions.

These were the considerations that guided the Commission in identifying the priority measures to be taken during the next few years.

Priority measures

Protection against health and safety hazards

1.5.3. In an endeavour to make consumer goods safer to use and to protect health, the Community will continue its work on harmonizing the laws on certain products such as foodstuffs, textiles, toys, chemicals and motor vehicle components. In connection with foodstuffs, for instance, further measures will be introduced dealing with flavouring, surface sprays used on fruit and veget-

ables, baby foods, deep frozen foods and pesticide residues.

The 1976 cosmetics Directive will be updated in the light of the latest research and the problems of textile inflammability will be studied with particular reference to health risks caused by the use of fire-proofing substances. After the extensive research that has been carried out, proposals should be drafted fairly soon for directives on toy safety and on the advertising of pharmaceutical products.

The Commission will also propose the introduction of a system at Community level for the rapid exchange of information on the dangers arising from the use of certain consumer goods (contaminated foods, products with a manufacturing defect). Under this system the public could be informed promptly throughout the Community and the product involved could be withdrawn or modified if necessary. For this purpose there should be a simple and rapid Community-wide system for withdrawing from the market products found to be dangerous to the health and safety of consumers. The Commission will study how the system could be set up and will make the necessary proposals.

Protection of economic interests

1.5.4. The first programme set out a number of principles under this heading which are still valid and will guide future action. These principles were based on the need to protect consumers against certain unfair practices (in contracts, terms of credit, advertising, labelling and after-sales service). The Commission, which has already submitted a number of proposals in some of these areas, considers that the time has come to reinforce consumer protection as regards the quality of services and their price transpa-

rency. It will, therefore, make proposals in the following three areas:

Commercial services connected with products — It will examine ways of improving the quality of after-sales service, particularly as regards the guarantee period, the general use of fixed estimates, the drawing up of detailed invoices, the transport and out-of-service costs of products and the availability of replacement parts. The Commission will study the means necessary for this purpose with a view to improving conditions of guarantee and after-sales service either by legislation or, where the case arises, by agreement between representatives of producers and consumers by improving contract clauses. Priority will be given to guarantees and services associated with motor vehicles and household appliances.

Commercial services not connected with products — Priority will be given to services connected with the movement of persons, products and capital, particularly in the field of transport and tourism.

Public and quasi-public services — In most cases the prices and quality of these public and quasi-public services are not determined by consumers but by the administrative authorities responsible. The Commission will encourage these authorities to consult consumers and users and will make a report on representation of consumers as users of public services, in particular international services; proposals will be put forward where necessary.

Legal protection

1.5.5. The Commission will continue to study procedures and types of recourse available in the Member States, particularly the right of consumer associations to institute a

civil action, the simplification of court procedures and the processing of individual petitions, the development of amicable settlement procedures and the admissibility of proceedings against public authorities. The Commission will also continue to aid national or local schemes facilitating consumers' access to the courts and the settlement of the more common or minor disputes, and will publish the results.

Information and education

1.5.6. Particular attention will be paid to means of informing consumers on prices, on the relationship between the quality and price of the products and services on offer and on price variations in their particular localities. For this the Commission will:

- (i) continue its surveys on prices and distribution structures and publish the results;
- (ii) encourage schemes to improve local or regional information on prices and price comparisons;
- (iii) analyse the results of the surveys on prices of goods and certain services and, if necessary, study price variations and the reasons for them.

As regards consumer education, the Commission will continue its pilot schemes on consumer education in schools and its preparation of a teacher training programme.

Consultations and representation

1.5.7. The Commission will send to the Council a communication on the representation of consumer organizations, criteria for representation and approval procedures already operating in the Member States or

Consumers



which could be encouraged. The Commission will continue, and where possible, increase its aid to European consumer organizations, and will continue to guarantee consumer representation on the specialized advisory committees it has set up. It will also encourage consultation between European consumer organizations and the various business interests concerned and will promote the adequate representation of consumers in standards organizations.



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN JUNE 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

2.1.1. Economic problems and the effects of the oil market situation with which these problems are closely associated were extensively discussed in June in various Community and international forums: by the Commission, by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 18 June, by the European Council in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June¹, and by the Western Summit in Tokyo on 28 and 29 June.²

These discussions, in preparation for which the Commission had drafted several papers (in particular to the European Council), mainly focused on the economic policies to be pursued nationally in order to mitigate the consequences of the energy shortage and the high oil prices; the coordination of economic policies within the Community; the convergence of the economic performances of Member States and an initial review of the first three months of operation of the European Monetary System. On most of these points, the Conclusions of the European Council and the Declaration of the Tokyo Summit reflect the determination of the participants to make every effort to tackle the situation.

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

Operation of the EMS

2.1.2. During its meeting on 18 June the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) held an exchange of views on the first three

months of operation of the European Monetary System, on the basis of oral reports given by the Chairman of the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks and the Chairman of the Monetary Committee.

A report was made to the European Council meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June about the setting-up of the European Monetary System; the first three months of operation were judged to have been positive. The system's political significance was also stressed.³

2.1.3. The Council (Agriculture) formally decided on 25 June⁴ to extend until 31 March 1980 the Regulation issued last March applying temporarily—for the three months up to 30 June—the EMS in the common agricultural policy.⁵ It felt that the arrangement had operated satisfactorily enough during these three months to warrant this extension.

Convergence of economic performances

2.1.4. On 18 June the Council approved a report on the convergence of economic performances for submission to the European Council, which noted it at its meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June. Following an exchange of views on this subject, it asked the Commission to submit to the Council a reference paper describing the financial consequences of applying the budgetary system

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

³ Point 1.1.5.

⁴ Point 2.1.75 and OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

⁵ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.73.

on the situation in each Member State, especially in 1979 and 1980.¹

Coordination of economic policies

2.1.5. At its meeting on 18 June, the Council discussed in detail the problem of the coordination of economic policies, on the basis of a communication which had been sent on 8 June by the Commission and a report by the Policy Coordination Group on Short-term Economic and Financial Policies. Following this exchange of views, the Council—which approved the general approach adopted by the Commission in its communication—asked the Commission to prepare concrete proposals for strengthening the coordination of economic policies, in particular with respect to a number of specific points, while bearing in mind the remarks expressed by the delegations during the discussions. The points concerned are the following:

- (i) Improved consultation not only on the fixing of objectives and the definition of the main lines of economic and monetary policies but also in the case of significant adjustment during the period, particularly if it is liable to affect the working of the European Monetary System.
- (ii) A revised general structure of the regular three-times-a-year cycle of coordination activity, requiring a much more clearcut resolve on the part of Member States to participate more fully in this framework, and so to give it a more operational and tightly concerted content.
- (iii) Some further improvements in the synchronization of budgetary policy timetables.
- (iv) Extension of the conceptual basis of budgetary guidelines.

(v) Closer harmonization of the conceptual basis of monetary policy objectives.

(vi) A strengthening of joint work, on the part of the Commission and the monetary authorities, linking analysis of the monetary situation to that of the general economic situation.

(vii) Initial consideration of consultation procedures in response to the divergence indicator.

(viii) New work on the policies and performance of individual Member States.

(ix) Revised approach to medium-term policy questions.

Economic situation

Economic consequences of the oil situation

2.1.6. The oil market situation and its possible effects on the Community's economic prospects which had already been examined by the Council on 14 May,² were the subject of another exchange of views at the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) meeting on 18 June, ahead of the meeting of the European Council in Strasbourg.

Growth and price trends

2.1.7. After considering the now customary communication on the economic and social situation submitted by the Commission, the European Council concluded that the economic policies pursued by the Member States since July 1978 had helped to improve economic prospects. However, in view of the

¹ Point 1.1.14.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.8.

recent changes on the oil market, it adopted a number of guidelines relating to the economic policies to be pursued by the Member States.¹

Economic implications of work-sharing

2.1.8. The European Council also looked into the economic implications of a possible adjustment of working hours, which had been the subject of a Commission communication. This matter had been discussed at length within the Community the previous month.²

*

2.1.9. At its meeting on 27 and 28 June the Economic and Social Committee delivered an Opinion on the economic situation in the Community in mid-1979.³

Monetary Committee

2.1.10. The Monetary Committee held its 251st meeting in Brussels on 7 and 8 June with Mr Van Ypersele in the chair. It had a broad exchange of views on the operation of the European Monetary System, held a detailed discussion on the economic and monetary situation in Germany and examined the second report of the Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments, recording its agreement on its recommendations.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.11. The 78th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee was held in Brussels on 26 June, in its reduced 'medium-term' composition, with Mr Léonard 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 Italy.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Application of inland postal rates to certain mail

2.1.12. On 5 June the Commission sent a recommendation to the Member States on the application of inland postal rates to certain mail between Member States.⁴ This recommendation was drawn up on the basis of a study carried out by the Commission following a request by the Ministers for Posts and Telecommunications meeting within the Council on 15 December 1977.⁵ The Commission, observing that postal services play an important role in economic life and help to promote the harmonious development of economic activities in the countries of the Community, accordingly recommended that inland postal rates be applied within the Community to letters not exceeding 20 grams and potscards.

¹ Point 1.1.13.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, points 2.1.19, 2.1.50 to 2.1.53 and 2.3.5.

³ Point 2.3.42.

⁴ OJ L 155 of 22.6.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.6.3.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

Tractors

2.1.13. On 25 June the Council adopted a Directive¹ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures of wheeled agricultural and forestry tractors—static tests.² The purpose of these tests is to check the strength of the safety cabs and frames, particularly on heavy tractors for which dynamic tests are inadequate in view of the high level of energy absorption due to the mass of such types of tractor.

The Directive will not only help lessen the effects of an accident, but will also have a positive economic impact; with greater mechanization, farmers have tended to use heavier agricultural tractors in a move towards work rationalization, with the result that approximation of the relevant laws has become particularly necessary and urgent. Moreover, reciprocal recognition of test procedures means that manufacturers in the Member States can save themselves work and avoid having to repeat destructive tests that are particularly costly.

Dangerous substances

2.1.14. On 19 June the Council approved a Directive amending for the sixth time the Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.³

The Directive, the purpose of which is to elicit more information on the human and

environmental effects of new chemical substances placed on the market, introduces a procedure whereby essential details, notably specifications and results of tests carried out on a substance, must be notified. Such notification is to be made—by the manufacturer or importer as the case may be—to the competent authority of the Member State in which the substance is manufactured or into which it is being imported for the first time, no later than 45 days before the substance is placed on the market. The novel aspect of the Community system of notification (provision of basic data is mandatory; supplementary studies may be included depending on scale of production and on previous results) is that it satisfies economic requirements and at the same time fulfils a real need as regards human and environmental protection.

With a view to keeping track of new substances placed on the market, the Directive lays down that a list must be published of all notified substances. The Directive also contains improved definitions of the categories of dangerous substances and more stringent provisions regarding the classification and labelling of those dangerous substances currently on the market.

*

2.1.15. At its meeting on 27 and 28 June the Economic and Social Committee⁴ gave its Opinion on the Commission proposals to amend or supplement the Annex to the Directive of 27 July 1976 relating to restrictions

¹ OJ L 179 of 17.7.1979.

² OJ C 268 of 16.11.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.7.

³ OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.10.

⁴ Point 2.3.47.

on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.¹

Foodstuffs

2.1.16. On 27 and 28 June the Economic and Social Committee² gave its Opinion on two Commission proposals relating to a concerted action project on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food³ and to the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to edible caseins and caseinates.⁴

Legal structures

Economic and commercial law

Jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments

2.1.17. On 22 June the Commission transmitted to the Council an interim report on the recognition of judgments relating to child custody. This report, drawn up at the request of the Ministers of Justice meeting within the Council in October 1978,⁵ records the results achieved and the prospects of success of the work undertaken in this field by the Council of Europe and by the Hague Conference on Private International Law.

Industry: restructuring and conversion

Forward programme for steel

2.1.18. After the ECSC Consultative Committee had given a favourable opinion at its meeting on 15 June, the Commission for-

mally adopted on 20 June the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1979.⁶

The Commission estimates that crude steel production should amount to 34.2 million tonnes during this period; estimated production for the second quarter⁷ was 34.5 million tonnes, while actual output in the third quarter of 1978 was 31.4 million tonnes.

The programme, which takes account of the usual seasonal sluggishness, envisages a moderate increase in demand for steel within the Community notably from the motor industry and also, to a lesser extent, from the capital goods industry.

Application of the crisis plan

2.1.19. Acting under the crisis plan, on 28 June⁸ the Commission imposed fines on a number of Community firms which had not respected the minimum prices it had set for certain steel products. It took similar action in January⁹ and April¹⁰ this year.

The offenders are five Italian firms: Acciaierie e Ferriere vicentine Beltrame; AFB-Acciaierie alpine SpA; Industrie riunite odolesi (IRO); Metalgoi de Goi Vittorio e Cie; Acciaierie Ferrero SpA.

¹ OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979, C 96 of 12.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.10.

² Point 2.3.47.

³ OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, points 2.1.12 and 2.1.52.

⁴ OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.18.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 1.2.8.

⁶ OJ C 167 of 4.7.1979.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.14.

⁸ OJ C 174 of 11.7.1979.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.23.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.17.

Industrial loans

2.1.20. The Commission has decided to grant a loan of IRL 17.5 million (approximately 25.9 million EUA) to Irish Steel Holdings Ltd under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty for modernization of the company's Haul-bowline steelworks.

Textiles

2.1.21. At a meeting on 10 May¹ between Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, and representatives of the Community textiles industry, it was agreed to hold regular consultations with representatives of the European trade associations for the textile and clothing industries belonging to the Coordinating Committee for the Textile Industries in the EEC and the European Clothing Manufacturers Association.

An initial consultation meeting was thus held on 25 June to discuss the following two subjects:

- (i) barriers to intra-Community trade;
- (ii) aid provided by the Member States for the textile and clothing industries.

This first exchange of views which, by agreement with the industries, concentrated on internal aspects was judged to have been useful and it was agreed to examine some particular issues more closely at subsequent meetings. The second consultation meeting will be held on 26 July and will concentrate on external aspects and in particular on the operation of the Multifibre Arrangement in 1978 and the early months of 1979.

It is intended that these consultations between the Commission and the trade associations should take place regularly at whatever

level is appropriate to the subjects under discussion. Similar meetings are to be held with the trade unions in the industries.

Other sectoral measures

Ceramics

2.1.22. On 8 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Decision on the adoption of a programme of technological research in the field of clay minerals and technical ceramics.² The programme, which will extend over four years, covers first the use of poorer-quality clay minerals, improvement of the technological conditions affecting the supply of raw materials to the ceramics industry and the innovations in products and production, and second the provision of basic materials for special ceramic materials, replacement of rare metals by ceramic products and the development of industrial ceramics by promoting innovations in products and production.

Wood industries

2.1.23. On 6 June the Commission discussed a paper drawn up by its staff on Community resources of timber as a raw material for the paper and other wood-using industries. The paper discusses the problems of demand for wood in the industries concerned and supplements the Commission's previous communication on forestry policy in the Community.³ The Commission emphasizes in

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.25.

² OJ C 155 of 21.6.1979.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5 and Supplement 3/79—Bull. EC.

particular the problem of the imbalance between demand (principally for derived products), which should increase substantially, and the level of supply, which, as far as can be foreseen, will remain modest. The Commission is studying the likely trend of supply and demand in respect of all the wood-using industries, taking into account the operating conditions specific to each industry (organization, market, labour).

Customs union

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.24. On 12 June¹ the Council adopted two Regulations suspending totally or partially the CCT autonomous duties for different periods (1 July to 31 December 1979 and 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980) for:

(i) A number of industrial items: about 320 products are affected, mostly raw materials or semi-finished products (notably chemical products), for supplying Community users. They include a number of new products, as well as some which have already been the subject of suspension measures during the period which has elapsed;

(ii) A number of agricultural items: in the case of most of these products, too, the Regulation involves the renewal of existing suspensions for the period from 1 July 1978 to 30 June 1979 or for a period fixed by reference to the importance of Community production.

Tariff quotas

2.1.25. On 5, 12 and 25 June, the Council adopted a number of Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain agricultural products, originating in various Mediterranean countries, listed in Table 1.

2.1.26. On 25 June² the Council approved two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for rum, arrack and tafia (CCT subheading 22.09 C I) originating in the ACP States (117 404 hl volume of pure alcohol) and in the overseas countries and territories associated with the EEC (volume 52 996 hl of pure alcohol). These duty-free tariff quotas apply from 1 July 1979 to 29 February 1980.

Generalized tariff preferences

2.1.27. On 12 June³ the Council approved a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for textile products originating in developing countries and territories.⁴ This measure involves the renewal, with a 5% increase, of the preferences granted for the first half of 1979 for a new six-month period starting on 1 July 1979.⁵

¹ OJ L 147 of 15.6.1979.

² OJ L 160 of 28.6.1979.

³ OJ L 154 of 21.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 375 of 30.12.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.33.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.27.

Table 1 — *Tariff quotas*

Description	Quota volume (in tonnes) ¹	Quota duties (%)	Initial allocations	Reserve
			(in tonnes) ¹	
<i>Algeria</i> ² (1.7.1979 to 30.6.1980)				
Certain wines having the following designations of origin: Ain Bessem-Bouira, Médéa, Coteaux du Zaccar, Dahra, Coteaux de Mascara, Monts du Tessalah, Coteaux de Tlemcem, of an alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 15% vol.:				
(i) in containers holding two litres or less	300 000 hl	0	150 000 hl	150 000 hl
(ii) in containers holding more than two litres	150 000 hl	0	75 000 hl	75 000 hl
<i>Cyprus</i>				
Aubergines ² (1.10 to 30.11.1979)	250	6.4	—	250
Fresh table grapes ³ (8.6 to 31.7.1979)	7 000	7.2 and 8.8	6 504	496
New potatoes of tariff subheading 07.01 A II b) ⁴ (16.5 to 30.6.1979)	60 000	9.4	—	60 000
<i>Turkey</i> ² (1.7.1979 to 30.6.1980)				
Apricot pulp	90	11.9	70	20

¹ Unless otherwise stated.² O J L 148 of 16.6.1979.³ O J L 138 of 6.6.1979.⁴ O J L 160 of 28.6.1979.

Valuation for customs purposes

2.1.28. To ensure that the new GATT agreement on valuation for customs purposes arising in the non-tariff measure field from the multilateral trade negotiations can come into force on 1 July 1980, the Council adopted on 25 June a Recommendation requesting the Member States to notify no later than 30 June 1979 their withdrawal from the Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes of 15 December 1950, to which they were Contracting Parties. Withdrawal will take effect at the end of one year.

Customs procedures with economic impact

Inward processing

2.1.29. On 7 June¹ the Commission issued a Directive fixing standard rates of yield for certain inward processing operations. The new text consolidates the Directives of 18 January 1972,² 27 March 1976³ and 31 January 1978,⁴ by introducing new rates for some products and adding standard rates for rice.

General legislation

Accession to certain European conventions

2.1.30. On 25 June the Council adopted three Decisions concerning the negotiation of protocols enabling the European Economic Community to become a Contracting Party to:

(i) the European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin;

(ii) the Agreement on the temporary importation, free of duty, of medical, surgical and laboratory equipment for use on free loan in hospitals and other medical institutions for purposes of diagnosis or treatment;

(iii) the European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood-Grouping Reagents.

In November 1977⁵ Mr Jenkins, addressing the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, called for the strengthening of cooperation between the Community and the Council of Europe, in particular through Community accession to certain European conventions.

Customs debt

2.1.31. The Council adopted on 25 June⁶ a Directive on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to customs debt. This directive lays down the rules to be followed by the Member States on the following points:

(i) those cases in which a customs debt is incurred on import or on export;

(ii) the moment at which a debt of this kind arises;

(iii) the time to be taken into consideration in determining the amount of this debt and liability;

(iv) the conditions under which the debt lapses.

¹ OJ L 170 of 9.7.1979.

² OJ L 45 of 21.2.1972.

³ OJ L 231 of 21.8.1976.

⁴ OJ L 25 of 31.1.1978.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.52.

⁶ OJ L 179 of 17.7.1979.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Licences, trademarks and business names

Cancellation of exclusivity arrangements

2.1.32. Following the legal proceedings in the United Kingdom — in which the Office of Fair Trading was involved—and intervention by the Commission, the English Football League and London Weekend Television have withdrawn from arrangements made between them in November 1978. The Football League and LWT (on behalf of all independent United Kingdom television programme companies) had entered into an agreement in November 1978 under which the independent television companies were to have grants of exclusive rights in England to record and transmit football league matches.

The effect of these grants would have been to exclude the BBC from recording and transmitting such football matches in the United Kingdom. This would have had the further consequence of ruling out all possibilities for recordings to become available for transmission in other Member States, except from the one source of the independent programme companies. The agreement would thus have created a monopoly position for the provision of certain broadcasts of significant public interest in the Community as a whole.

The arrangements of November 1978 have now been superseded by agreements under which the BBC, as well as the independent programme companies, have rights to record

English league football matches and to make these available for transmission in other Member States.

Deletion of no-challenge clause in regard to validity of patents

2.1.33. Commission moves following a complaint made by Ateliers de Construction de Compiègne (ACC), France, have led a Belgian inventor, Mr Fabry, to delete a clause preventing his licensees from challenging the validity of his patents.

By agreements signed in 1968 Mr Fabry gave ACC licences to work two patents for equipment and processes for the decomposition, conversion and reduction of various kinds of waste. The agreements not only contained the no-challenge clause but also required the licensee to pay fairly heavy minimum royalties, based on an indexation formula, even if he did not work the patents.

The withdrawal of the no-challenge clause will allow the licensee to challenge the validity of the patents covered by the licence, and in some cases to free himself from the obligation to pay minimum royalties for patents which he feels are unusable; the national courts will decide.

The Commission has accordingly confirmed its constant practice of holding that no-challenge clauses in patent licences restrict competition and will generally fail the tests for exemption.

Mergers

Authorization of an iron and steel merger

2.1.34. On 20 June, under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission adopted a

Decision authorizing the iron and steel companies Usinor SA and Châtillon Neuves-Maisons SA to merge all their assets.

As a step in the restructuring of the French and Community iron and steel industry, this merger will lead to the establishment of a single company, under the name of Usinor, with an annual turnover of around FF 14 000 million.

On the basis of the 1977 Community production figures, the new Usinor company will account for about 10.7% of pig iron production, 7.5% of crude steel production and 7.6% of the Community's production of finished products. Among the Community manufacturers of those products, it will occupy the fourth, sixth and seventh positions respectively.

Under these circumstances the Commission considered that the merger was not of a kind that would give the new company the power to fix prices, control or limit production, or escape effective competition with other undertakings in the common market.

State aids

General schemes

Netherlands

2.1.35. On 18 June the Commission took a position on a Bill notified by the Netherlands Government instituting, under the Investment Account Act ('Wet Investeringsrekening'),¹ two new aid schemes; one is to promote the protection of the environment and the other the rational use of energy.

As regards environment protection investments, the aid will be granted in the form of

a premium with a top limit of 15% of the amount of the investment. The premium will be payable in respect of activities being performed since before 1 January 1975 and against investments which must be completed by 1 January 1981.

The same terms will apply to premiums for investments to boost the rational use of energy, though no limit on duration has been set for operating the scheme.

The Commission considered that these two Bills were eligible for exemption under Article 92(3)(b) of the EEC Treaty, as aid schemes to promote the execution of an important project of common European interest. The first Bill respects the terms established in the Community rules for State aid for the environment.² The second is in line with the proposals which the Commission had put to the Council on the matter of energy saving. The Commission has in fact already expressed a favourable view on several occasions in respect of such aid for energy-saving in regard to earlier schemes implemented by the Netherlands,³ Germany,⁴ Denmark⁵ and the United Kingdom.⁶

Industry aids

Man-made fibres

2.1.36. In view of the conditions now prevailing in the man-made fibres industry, the

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.21 and 4-1978, point 2.1.28.

² Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2115.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.42.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.44.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.1.22 and 2.1.23.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.30.

Commission has asked the Member States to extend for a further period of two years (July 1979 - July 1981) the restrictive measures adopted in 1977 concerning aid in that industry.

But at the end of one year the Commission will reappraise the situation and if the capacity position has improved, it may relax the stringent conditions imposed.

The Commission acted in July 1977¹ under Article 93(1) of the EEC Treaty, adding to the rules in respect of textile aids laid down in 1971 and 1977, to request the Member States to discontinue for two years the granting of specific, regional or general aid which might increase production capacity in the man-made fibres industry. The Member States were to notify the Commission in advance of:

- (i) aid schemes involving investments which, though they might cause an increase in capacity, could help in solving serious social or regional problems and on that count qualify for exemption under Article 92(3)(a) and (b), in view of the common interest at Community level;
- (ii) all the applications of regional or general aid which the Member States might be planning for that industry and which did not result in any increase in existing capacity.

The restrictive measures adopted by the Commission in respect of aid have helped to stabilize the situation in the textile industry. Other factors have also contributed: the textiles agreements² signed between the Community and certain non-member countries under the Multifibre Arrangement and the improvement in the market situation.

Overcapacity for the whole Community has fallen from 30 to about 10% since 1977, but to a different extent from one State to

another. But this is still having adverse effects on the stability of companies and the prices of their products.

State monopolies of a commercial character

Reorganization of the French oil monopoly

2.1.37. Under the 1928 law, the marketing of oil products in France (whether refined in France or not) is controlled by the State through firms which are granted 'special distribution authorizations' by the Government. These authorizations are granted or renewed every three years at the discretion of the Government and carry with them quotas limiting the amount of motor fuel which each authorization holder is permitted to market per year.

The authorizations and quotas were the kingpins in the machinery by which the French Government sought to give France a degree of security of supplies of crude oil and refined products and made sure that the French refining industry developed.

As early as 1976 the Commission informed the French Government and the general public³ that, in view of the decisions of the Court of Justice, the discretionary granting of special authorizations and quotas for motor fuel was not in accordance with the principles of free movement of goods between Community countries and non-discrimination against nationals of those countries, since the method was such as to make access to the French

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3 and 2.1.17.

² Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 and 5-1979, point 2.2.15.

³ Sixth Report on Competition Policy, points 268 to 270.

market for products refined in other Member States more difficult than for products refined in France.

The Commission pointed out, however, that it was aware of the need to find a solution to this difficult problem which while complying with the Treaty, would safeguard the French Government's legitimate objective of ensuring security of oil supplies.

Mr Vouel and Mr Giraud, the French Minister for Industry, reached agreement along these lines after full and detailed discussions during which the Commission and the French Government showed a great deal of understanding for each other's views.

The result of the agreement is the new oil distribution system announced by the French Government in a Notice published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on 29 June 1979 which sets out the conditions subject to which current distribution authorizations will be renewed before the end of this year. The conditions are essentially as follows:

- (i) the quantity of motor fuel that authorization holders are permitted to supply will no longer be limited, as quotas are being discontinued;
- (ii) authorizations will be issued in accordance with objective criteria based on the legal form of the undertakings and their technical facilities, particularly storage facilities, in relation to their throughput;
- (iii) authorization holders must submit, and adhere to, three-year plans in which the majority of their requirements are covered by medium-term contracts; contracts may be concluded with refineries in France or in other Member States;
- (iv) authorization holders will be free to obtain a significant proportion of their sup-

plies (minimum 20%) on the spot market, with the understanding that a certain proportion of spot purchases must in turn be covered by 'tideover' contracts which must also be concluded with Community refineries.

The Commission considers that these arrangements may be regarded as a regulation of trade conforming to the provisions concerning the free movement of goods in the Treaty, since they:

- (i) are based on the French Government's legitimate objective of securing oil supplies;
- (ii) go no further than is necessary to attain this objective;
- (iii) subject all oil products marketed in France to the same conditions, regardless of whether they were refined in France or in other Member States.

Once present shortages have been overcome, the new system ensures that the French market will be liberalized and opened up to products refined in other Member States, while the French authorities are still able to ensure that operators effectively guarantee continuity of supplies both in the general interest and their own.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Banks

2.1.38. The Advisory Committee of the Competent Authorities of the Member States

in the field of credit institutions, set up by the Council Directive of 12 December 1977¹ held its first meeting on 19 June. It adopted its rules of procedure and elected its chairman, Prof. C. Köhler, member of the Board of Directors of the Bundesbank, and its vice-chairman, Mr H.J. Muller, member of the Management Committee of the Nederlandsche Bank. It also discussed certain general problems concerning the supervision.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Excise duties

Harmonization of excise duties

2.1.39. On 26 June the Commission transmitted a Communication to the Council concerning the major problems relating to the proposed Council Directives² to harmonize the structures of consumption taxes, other than VAT, on beer, wine and alcohol.

Work on these proposals, which were put forward in 1972,² was suspended by the Council at the end of 1974. It resumed discussions in February 1978—on the basis of a first Commission Communication of 2 August 1977³—and completed technical examination of all three proposals on beer, alcohol and wine by the end of that year.

In this second Communication, compromise solutions are proposed for the main issues of principle posed by the three proposals. The most important elements are as follows:

(i) it is proposed that the same VAT rate be applied by each Member State to both beer and wine, and that the excise rate for wine

relative to that for beer should not exceed the ratio of the alcoholic strengths of the two drinks;

(ii) fortified wines (liqueur wines, aromatized wines and comparable fermented beverages of CCT heading 22.07) should be removed from Article 6 of the alcohol proposal, where they formed a special group subject to a reduced rate of alcohol excise, and included in the wine Directive as a third category of wine (the two others being table and sparkling wines), with the possibility for Member States to fix a separate rate of the wine excise for this category, taking alcoholic strength into account;

(iii) Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries would be allowed to exempt certain of the three categories of wine from the introduction of the wine excise. This exceptional arrangement would end at the latest when tax frontiers are removed.

Employment and social policy

Employment

2.1.40. In June employment problems were widely discussed in various international and Community organs such as the International Labour Conference,⁴ the European Council in Strasbourg,⁵ the Economic and Social Committee⁶ and the ECSC Consultative Committee.⁷

¹ OJ L 322 of 17.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.49.

² OJ C 43 of 29.4.1972.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.39.

⁴ Point 2.2.33.

⁵ Point 1.1.13.

⁶ Points 2.3.43 and 2.3.47.

⁷ Point 2.3.48.

Meeting of the Senior Employment Officials

2.1.41. The Senior Employment Officials of the Member States met in Brussels on 28 and 29 June to examine the national employment policies in the Community and, in particular, the principal measures taken in recent months.

They also took stock of Community action undertaken as regards employment and held an exchange of views on work in progress: employment forecasts, work on vocational training, and, in particular, 'sandwich' courses, unemployment amongst women and the assessment of the repercussions of Community policies on employment.

Sectoral measures

Readaptation of workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.42. In June, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 1 324 250 EUA towards the cost of readaptation of 1 883 workers affected by the closure or reduced activity of a number of undertakings in the Community iron and steel industries in the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

European Social Fund

Annual Report of the Social Fund

2.1.43. On 29 June the Commission approved the seventh report on the activities of the European Social Fund.

The employment situation, with which the Social Fund was still more involved in 1978, deteriorated further compared with the previ-

ous year, when there had already been cause for concern, and the total number of unemployed reached 6 140 000 by the end of the year.

Demands on the Social Fund's resources continued to increase more rapidly than the budget, to reach a total of 1 100 million EUA. These applications for assistance were 93.3% in excess of the 570 million EUA available to the Fund, compared with an excess of only 52.3% in applications for 1977. It was thus necessary to apply the more restrictive selection criteria laid down in the 'Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund during the period 1979 to 1981 and transitional guidelines for 1978'.¹ It had been agreed that priority should be given to programmes offering the safest job prospects; this requirement was applied, though with the greatest flexibility in the case of the less-developed regions.

About one million persons are estimated to have benefited directly from programmes approved in 1978. The 10% increase of the intervention rate provided from programmes carried out in the five top priority regions (Greenland, French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland and the Mezzogiorno) entered into force on 1 January 1978, and helped to increase the percentage of aid granted by the Social Fund to these regions from 25% in 1977 to 37.6% in 1978. The percentage of the Fund's resources earmarked for operations in the regions covered by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) reached a total of 79.2% in 1978; it has been showing a steady progression since 1976 (73%) and 1977 (76%).

The new system of payments introduced as a result of the reform of the Fund in December

¹ OJ C 116 of 29.5.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.42.

1977¹ entered into force on 1 January 1978. Immediate benefits could not be expected, given the time needed for adjustment by the Member States to the new procedures, although the rhythm of payments improved considerably in the course of the year.

Lastly, discussions within the Community institutions on new aid for the employment of young people extended over most of the year and a new scheme was adopted by the Council on 18 December 1978 and entered into force on 1 January 1979.² This represents an important step by the Fund in the field of job creation.

**Assistance from the Social Fund:
first instalment for 1979**

2.1.44. On 15 June the Commission approved the first group of applications for assistance from the European Social Fund for 1979. These applications, which had been examined by the Fund Committee on 23 March 1979,³ involve the following amounts:

(i) Under Article 4, i.e., for readaptation operations relating to workers who have left agriculture, workers in the textile and clothing industry, young workers affected by employment difficulties, and women:

(in millions of EUA)

Operations	Amounts
Agriculture, textiles and clothing	19.99
Young persons	68.43
Women	1.12

(ii) Under Article 5, for retraining measures for unemployed workers in less-developed regions of the Community, for the training of workers to meet the needs arising from tech-

nical and industrial progress, for the vocational retraining of workers employed in groups of undertakings undergoing restructuring, and for rehabilitation operations for handicapped persons:

(in millions of EUA)

Operations	Amounts
Regions, technical progress and groups of undertakings	48.47
Handicapped persons	13.65

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.45. On 29 June the Commission approved the launching of a ninth scheme of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in the ECSC industries. The programme, which covers a period of five years, will be carried out in two instalments: 1979-81 and 1982-83. Appropriations under the first instalment will amount to 30 million EUA, on the understanding that a decision will subsequently be taken regarding the amount of the second instalment.

Appropriations will be allocated according to selection criteria for building projects. These criteria will be dealt with in a subsequent Commission decision.

¹ OJ L 337 of 27.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.71.

² OJ L 361 of 23.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.42 and 12-1978, point 2.1.58.

³ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.49.

The continuation of ECSC housing schemes in regarded as an essential support measure for restructuring policy in the coal and steel industries.

2.1.46. Under the second instalment of the eighth scheme of loans for the building of low-cost housing for workers in the ECSC industries, the Commission approved building projects for a total of 2 393 837 EUA. This sum is earmarked to finance the building of 726 dwellings in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and the United Kingdom.

Industrial relations. Labour law

2.1.47. At its meeting on 18 June the Council requested that, when the next study of possible improvements to the Tripartite Conference procedure is carried out, account be taken of the economic and financial aspects of the matter as well as its social aspects.

Health and safety

2.1.48. On 5 June the Commission decided to grant financial assistance totalling 121 500 million EUA to five projects which were part of the third research programme in ergonomics and readaptation of 2 December 1974.¹ The five projects relate to noise from electric arc furnaces; the measurement of vibrations; the function of staff responsible for industrial hygiene; the physiological influence of changes in climatic conditions; physiotherapy and the rehabilitation of miners.

2.1.49. On 21 June the Commission adopted a Directive² amending the annexes to the Council Directive of 25 June 1977 on

the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the provision of safety signs at places of work.³

In keeping with the wish expressed by the Council, the aim of this Directive is to supplement the basic Directive with more detailed provisions concerning the dimensions of safety signs and the colorimetric and photometric properties of materials used. It also provides for a new warning sign to indicate the danger of laser rays. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work had previously issued a unanimously favourable opinion on the project.

2.1.50. On 13 June the Commission approved the principle of collaboration in the form of an exchange of information with the Government of the United States on health and safety at work.⁴

2.1.51. The Mines Safety and Health Commission, which met in Luxembourg on 12 June, adopted a report on the safety training of underground workers.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.52. The Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation met on 29 June in Luxembourg, examined 141 applications and awarded financial aid totalling about BFR 660 000 to 77 young persons whose fathers had been employed in an ECSC colliery or

¹ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2228.

² OJ L 183 of 19.7.1979.

³ OJ L 229 of 7.9.1977; Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.59 and 7/8-1977, point 2.1.50.

⁴ Point 2.2.38.

mine or steel undertaking and who died as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease.

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2.1.53. In June the Economic and Social Committee discussed various matters relating to employment and social policy. At a plenary session on 27 and 28 June it gave its Opinion¹ on the Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities in 1978.² It also gave its Opinion³ on the proposal for a Decision submitted by the Commission to the Council on 13 March 1979 on the setting up of a second joint programme of exchanges of young workers within the Community⁴ and on proposals for Regulations submitted by the Commission to the Council on 11 April 1979⁵ on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

**Second allocation for 1979:
152.43 million EUA**

2.1.54. On 5 June the Commission approved the second allocation of grants for 1979 from the European Regional Development Fund, totalling 152.43 million EUA. The aid has been allocated to 305 investment projects costing a total of 1 007.96 million EUA.

In accordance with the Regulation of 18 March 1975⁶ establishing the ERDF, as amended by the Regulation of 6 February 1979,⁷ the Fund Committee had endorsed these projects on 22 and 23 May;⁸ the Regional Policy Committee had been consulted on 3 and 4 May⁸ on the draft decisions for aid to infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million EUA.

A breakdown of the aid granted under this allocation is given in Table 2.

The 152.43 million EUA breaks down as follows:

- (a) 110.84 million EUA to finance 182 infrastructure projects, comprising:
 - (i) 42.65 million EUA to help finance 10 projects costing more than 10 million EUA each;
 - (ii) 68.19 million EUA to help finance 172 projects costing less than 10 million EUA each.

The infrastructure investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 606.23 million EUA. They mainly concern general equipment for industrial areas, port improvements and road infrastructure.

- (b) 41.59 million EUA to help finance 123 projects relating to industrial, artisan and service activities, comprising:

- (i) 20.31 million EUA for 9 projects costing more than 10 million EUA each;

¹ Point 2.3.43.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

³ Point 2.3.47.

⁴ OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979, and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.45.

⁵ OJ C 115 of 8.5.1979, and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.36.

⁶ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

⁷ OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.37.

⁸ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 2.1.74 and 2.1.75.

Table 2 — Grants from the ERDF (second 1979 allocation)

	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investments assisted (million EUA)	Assistance granted (million EUA)
Denmark	3	27	11.52	3.45
FR of Germany	35	94	221.22	17.84
Ireland	6	17	130.17	16.15
Italy	10	77	239.68	74.54
United Kingdom	21	90	405.37	40.45
Total	75	305	1 007.96	152.43

(ii) 21.28 million EUA for 114 projects costing less than 10 million EUA each.

The industrial and services investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 401.73 million EUA, the main industries concerned being mechanical engineering and wood.

The results were most satisfactory. Four of the five Directives on the agenda were adopted: three on water—groundwater,¹ shellfish waters² and drinking water³—and the fourth on dangerous substances.⁴ The general outline of the fifth one, on sulphur dioxide and particles suspended in the atmosphere, was approved, but further study was thought necessary.

The Council also took note of an interim progress report on the Council Resolution setting up a Community action programme on the control and reduction of pollution caused by oilspills at sea.⁵

The Council also adopted a Directive on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and a Resolution on the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and non-food household products pre-packaged in pre-established quantities.⁶

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Environmental matters before the Council

2.1.55. The Council devoted its meeting on 19 June to problems of the environment. The meeting, held in Luxembourg, was chaired by Mr D'Ornano, the French Minister for the Environment and the Quality of Life.

¹ Point 2.1.56.

² Point 2.1.60.

³ Point 2.1.57.

⁴ Point 2.1.63.

⁵ OJ C 162 of 8.7.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.51.

⁶ Point 2.1.69.

Preventing and reducing pollution and nuisances

Freshwater pollution

Protection of groundwater

2.1.56. The Council approved a Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution from certain dangerous substances.¹

The purpose of the Directive is to protect groundwater from pollution in the future and to eliminate or reduce current pollution by prohibiting the discharge of certain very dangerous substances into these waters and by laying down detailed rules for the discharge of other less-harmful substances. The Directive covers both the direct and indirect discharge (filtration through the ground) of each kind of substance; it also lays down the conditions which must be met for derogations from the prohibition, the investigation procedures which must precede any exceptional discharge authorization and the particulars which must be given in such authorizations.

The Member States, which have two years in which to comply with the Directive, will keep an inventory of all discharge authorizations granted, the main provisions of which will be communicated to the Commission if it so requests. The Commission may also participate in the prior consultations between the Member States concerned relating to any discharge into transfrontier groundwater.

Surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water

2.1.57. On 19 June the Council recorded its agreement on a Directive on the methods of

measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water. The Commission proposed the Directive in August 1978.²

Continuing the series of directives already adopted on surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water,³ bathing water⁴ and freshwater capable of supporting fish life,⁵ the new Directive lays down the reference methods of measurements for the parameters defined in the Directive of 16 June 1975³ concerning the physical, chemical and microbiological characteristics required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water.

It also sets up a committee for adaptation to technical and scientific progress so that, where necessary, amendments can be made to the reference methods of measurement, the limit of detection, the accuracy and precision of the methods, and the materials recommended for the container used. Member States have two years from the date of notification to bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions to comply with this Directive.

Protection of the Rhine

2.1.58. Under the arrangements for implementing the Convention on the protection of the Rhine against chemical pollution, the Commission was represented at a meeting of

¹ OJ C 37 of 14.2.1978 and Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.29.

² OJ C 208 of 1.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.68.

³ OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975 and Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1201 and 6-1975, point 2237.

⁴ OJ L 31 of 5.2.1976.

⁵ OJ L 222 of 14.8.1978.

the working party on water supplies, public health and the treatment of residual water, held in Coblenz on 11 and 12 June. Discussion centred on the discharge of mercury from activities other than chlor-alkali electrolysis and the discharge of cadmium and chromium.

Discharges of mercury into the aquatic environment

2.1.59. On 20 June¹ the Commission sent to the Council two proposals for Directives, one on the limit values for discharges of mercury into the aquatic environment by the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry and the second on the quality objectives for the aquatic environment into which mercury is discharged by the chlor-alkali industry. This industry is the main source of mercury discharges. These two proposals were presented under the Council Directive of 4 May 1976,² which aims to eradicate pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the Community's aquatic environment. One aspect of the Commission's work was to select an initial number of substances on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bio-accumulation, the amounts of which in industrial effluent would be limited. This initial list of substances includes mercury and its compounds.

Pollution of the sea

The quality of shellfish waters

2.1.60. The Council approved a Directive on the quality required of shellfish waters. The purpose of this Directive—which the Commission proposed in October 1976³—is

to facilitate shellfish growth under favourable conditions and to guarantee the quality of shellfish intended for direct human consumption. It is designed not only to protect but also to improve the waters in question by ensuring that the various binding and guide values for a number of parameters laid down in the Annex to the Directive are respected. It also lays down a procedure for providing the Commission with information on waters designated by the Member States.

Oil spills at sea

2.1.61. The Council took note of a statement made by Mr Natali, on behalf of the Commission, on the Commission's progress under the European Communities' action programme on the control and reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea, which was approved by the Council on 26 June 1978 after the Amoco Cadiz disaster.⁴

This interim report sets out the initial results of implementing the action programme and gives priority to the following areas: oil collection and dispersion techniques; the behaviour and ultimate breakdown of hydrocarbons at sea and analysis of the effect of chemical dispersants; and the effects of hydrocarbons on marine flora and fauna, including exploitable resources such as fish.

2.1.62. The Commission sent observers to the third meeting of Contracting Parties to the Bonn Agreement, held in Oslo on 30 May

¹ OJ C 169 of 6.7.1979.

² OJ L 129 of 18.5.1976.

³ OJ C 283 of 30.11.1976 and Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2220.

⁴ OJ C 162 of 8.7.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 1.4.8.

and 1 June. The main points discussed at the meeting were the importance of research, the updating of information on oil-pollution-fighting equipment and the possibility of the Bonn Agreement covering accidents involving dangerous substances other than hydrocarbons.

Dangerous substances

2.1.63. On 19 June the Council amended for the sixth time¹ its Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.² This Directive is directly involved in negotiations currently being held between the Commission and the US Administration on implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). With the introduction of the principle of a notification system for any new chemical substance, harmonized Community-level control is established over the marketing of these substances, the number of which is growing constantly with industrial development and constitutes a potential threat to man and the environment. The notification procedure involves informing the competent authority of the Member State in which the substance is produced or first imported, not later than five days before it is placed on the market, of the characteristics and results of the tests which the substance has undergone.

Air pollution

Sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter

2.1.64. At its meeting on 19 June, the Council discussed in detail the proposal for a

Directive on health protection standards for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter in the atmosphere.³

This Directive makes a valuable contribution to Community policy to protect the atmosphere against pollution and—at the international level—to the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the draft of which was adopted in Geneva by the Economic Commission for Europe in April. The Community will be a separate party to this Convention alongside the Member States.

The Council concluded its discussions by instructing the Permanent Representatives Committee, in the light of the agreement reached on the general substance of the draft Directive, to look into the possibility of pursuing a parallel approach which must not give rise to discriminatory provisions and to report back to it at its next meeting. In its study the Committee is to bear in mind the need to retain in the Directive a system of limit-values and guide-values which refers to the values recommended by the WHO and the interdependence between concentrations of sulphur dioxide and suspended particles.

Recycling waste

2.1.65. At the meeting of the Waste Management Committee on 26 June, the Commission reported with the assistance of its experts, on current work on waste paper, the packaging of beverages, incineration of urban waste, waste exchanges and information exchanges.

¹ Point 2.1.14.

² OJ 196 of 16.8.1967.

³ OJ C 63 of 19.3.1976.

Conservation of the environment and natural resources

Protection of flora and fauna

2.1.66. A Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals¹ was adopted at a diplomatic conference organized in Bonn from 11 to 23 June by the Federal Republic of Germany. Twenty-two of the sixty or so States which were represented at the conference have already signed the Convention.

Since the Convention covers certain areas falling within the Community's jurisdiction, in particular bird conservation, the Commission has—in accordance with a Council decision—successfully negotiated the insertion of a clause in the Convention enabling the Community to be a separate Party to it alongside its Member States.

The Commission has also succeeded in obtaining the insertion of a similar clause in the Convention on the conservation of wild-life and natural habitats in Europe,² prepared by the Council of Europe, which will be opened for signature at the third Ministerial Conference on the Environment, to be held in Berne on 17 September.

Improvement of the environment

Regional planning

2.1.67. From 11 to 15 June an international symposium, organized by the Council of Europe, was held in Madrid on information systems for regional planning; the Commission presented the work it has carried out under the environment programme on the

ecological mapping of the Community. The discussions highlighted the importance of disposing of better environmental information (within the framework of an overall, multidisciplinary approach) in the service of a regional planning policy that would be increasingly sensitive to the natural environment and the quality of life.

Consumers

Second action programme proposed by the Commission

2.1.68. In a communication sent to the Council on 27 June the Commission proposed a new Community action programme for consumers.³

Protection and information of consumers

Indication of the prices of foodstuffs

2.1.69. On 19 June the Council formally adopted a Directive⁴ on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and a Resolution⁵ on the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and non-food household products pre-packaged in pre-established quantities.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.55.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.67.

³ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.7 and Supplement 4/79 — Bull. EC.

⁴ OJ L 158 of 26.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 163 of 30.6.1979.

These two documents are designed to make it easier for consumers to compare prices at the place of sale by improving the information available to them. The Directive, which is to be implemented by all Member States within two years, makes it compulsory to indicate the selling price and the unit price (per kilogram or litre) of foodstuffs. It is applicable to foodstuffs whether they are marketed in bulk, or prepackaged in pre-established or variable quantities. Provisions are made for several exceptions. On the one hand, it is possible to derogate from the principle of indicating the selling price for certain shops where the indication of prices is likely to constitute an excessive burden for the vendor or appears to be impracticable for material reasons. The provisions also cover categories of foodstuffs for which unit pricing would be meaningless (products sold by the piece, fancy products) or for which the simplification of ranges in the quantities involved in pre-established pre-packaging is thought to facilitate comparison by the consumer. In this case, a five-year deadline has been fixed to enable the gradual standardization of quantities at national and Community level. At the end of this period, unit prices will apply to foodstuffs which have not been sufficiently standardized. The criteria governing exemption from unit pricing are listed in the Resolution, which also sets out similar provisions for non-food products.

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2.1.70. The Economic and Social Committee, at its meeting of 27 and 28 June 1979, gave its Opinion¹ on the proposal presented by the Commission to the Council on 21 February 1979² for a concerted action project on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.

Agriculture

Agricultural prices for 1979/80

Results of the Council meeting

2.1.71. Following its discussions on the Commission proposals³ for agricultural prices and certain related measures for 1979/80 the Council reached agreement on a series of points at its meeting from 18 to 22 June.

The Council agreed to increase prices, with the exception of those for milk and milk products, by 1.5%. The Commission had proposed that the prices should be maintained at the 1978/79 level. The Council followed this proposal only in respect of milk.

Among the related measures the Council kept the co-responsibility levy rate for milk at 0.5% of the target price for milk. In so doing it did not follow the Commission's proposal that the co-responsibility levy should vary in accordance with milk deliveries to dairies. In order to regulate milk surpluses the Commission had proposed that the co-responsibility levy rate should be twice the percentage increase in deliveries to dairies, with a minimum of 2%.

The Council also adopted Regulations adjusting the green rates of currencies with the exception of the Danish krone and the Irish pound. The impact on agricultural prices expressed in national currencies of the

¹ Point 2.3.47.

² OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.52.

³ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6; 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15; 4-1979, point 2.1.61.

increases in the prices in ECU—combined with the adjustments of the green rates decided in April and June—will differ widely from one Member State to another. The estimated increases range from + 0.4% in Germany to + 12% in the United Kingdom with an average of 6.4% for the Community. The effect on food prices for consumers ranges from an increase of 0.2% in Germany to 2.8% in the United Kingdom and Italy with a Community average of 2%.

For the Community budget the Council decisions will mean an additional outlay of 1 300 million EUA compared with the preliminary draft for 1980 which was prepared on the basis of the original Commission proposals.¹

Commission position

Declaration by Mr Gundelach

2.1.72. Mr Gundelach declared at the Council meeting that in view of the Council's inability to tackle the surplus problems and in view of the budgetary consequences of the agreement reached within the Council he dissociated himself and the Commission from this agreement.

At its meeting on 27 June the Commission gave its full support to this declaration.

Statement by the Commission spokesman

2.1.73. On 27 June the Commission spokesman made the following statement to the press:

'1. The Commission gives its full support to the declaration by Mr Gundelach during the Council meeting last week in which he dissociated the Commission from the decisions the Council has

taken on the agricultural prices for 1979/80 and on related measures.

2. The Commission deplores that the Council did not take sufficient action in the dairy sector and no action at all in the sugar sector in order to stop the increase in already alarming structural surpluses.

3. The budgetary consequences of the Council's decisions will be serious, amounting to about 1 350 million EUA² more than the Commission's initial proposals for the 1980 budget year. This figure is the result of a reduction in the expected revenue from the milk co-responsibility levy of 880 million EUA and extra expenditures of about 470 million EUA² resulting from the increases in prices and related measures including changes in green rates. The figure of 1 350 million EUA² takes into account the decision of the Council on certain related measures which were taken after it had decided on the main elements in the price package. These measures relate, *inter alia*, to an increase in the butter subsidy, a full Community financing of the aid to school milk, a further aid for processing of certain fruits, an increase in the aid for use of skimmed-milk powder for calves and the devaluation of the French franc.

The decision of the Council will have an important impact already on the 1979 budget and the Commission might consequently have to introduce a supplementary budget. It will furthermore have to present to the Council a letter of amendment to the draft budget for 1980 which has already been presented to the Council and which it will discuss on 23 July.

4. The Commission of course welcomes the "freeze" of the milk price but considers that this is only a first step in the right direction. The Commission has noted that the Council has acknowledged the necessity of supplementary disincentives to milk production by adopting an automatic increase of the co-responsibility levy for 1980/81, if milk production goes on increasing in 1979. Further action will, however, be necessary if the

¹ Points 2.1.73 and 2.3.62.

² The revised figures are 1 300 million EUA and 420 million EUA respectively.

Community seriously wants to deal with the structural milk surplus and the Commission firmly intends to make new proposals to that effect in the autumn of this year.

5. As far as sugar is concerned, the Commission will soon present its proposals for the sugar policy after July 1980 when the present arrangement expires. These proposals will fully take into account the present surpluses and the likely development of the sugar market in the coming years.

6. In view of the budgetary consequences of the Council's decisions, the Commission must urgently consider measures to be taken in order to reduce expenditure in the management of the common agricultural policy.'

Decisions taken

Prices and amounts

2.1.74. The prices and amounts fixed by the Council are given in Table 3. For the sake of clarity and comparability the table uses units of account although the amounts published in the Regulations¹ are expressed in ECU. Conversion is effected by applying the coefficient 1 u.a. = 1.208953 ECU.

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.75. At its meeting from 18 to 22 June the Council decided to extend until 31 March 1980¹ the application of the Regulation on the impact of the EMS in the common agricultural policy. On a proposal from the Commission it also adjusted certain green rates¹ as a further step in its campaign to gradually eliminate compensatory amounts. The decisions taken and some of their implications are given in Table 4.

The existing rates for the other currencies (Danish krone and Irish pound) remain unchanged. The new green rates are applicable from the beginning of the 1979/80 marketing year in the case of products for which the marketing year had not yet begun and from 2 July 1979 in other cases. However, by way of exception, the new rates are not applicable in Germany and the Benelux countries in respect of milk and milk products. In sectors where the new rates are already applicable the monetary compensatory amounts valid from 2 July 1979 were fixed² on the basis of the differences shown in Table 4.

Related measures

2.1.76. The related measures adopted by the Council¹ were as follows:

Cereals — The Council did not make any changes in the present rules governing cereals. It agreed that on the basis of Commission proposals it would increase from 3 u.a. to 5 u.a. (6.04 ECU) per tonne the abatement on the levy applicable to feed grain imported into Italy by sea until 1 January 1980. It asked the Commission to conduct a study by 31 December 1979 of the comparative costs of fodder grain in Italy and in other regions of the Community. In the light of the results of the study the Council will decide at what level to set the abatement thereafter. It also decided to transfer to Italy 200 000 tonnes of wheat from the intervention stocks of other Member States. It decided to maintain the system currently in force for rye. Noting the difficulties on the rye market it called

¹ OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979 and L 162 of 30.6.1979.

² OJ L 164 of 2.7.1979.

Table 3 — *Prices and amounts*

Products	Category of price or amount	Prices and amounts fixed for 1978/79 u.a./tonne	Percentage change from 1977/78 to 1978/79		Prices and amounts decided for 1979/80 u.a./tonne	Period of application
			Proposed	Decided		
Durum wheat	Target price	224.27	0.0	2.30	229.43	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	Single intervention price	203.01	0.0	1.50	206.06	
	Aid	63 u.a./ha	0.0	1.50	63.95 u.a./ha ¹	
Common wheat	Target price	162.39	0.0	2.60	166.61	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	Common single intervention price	121.57	0.0	1.50	123.39	
	Reference price for bread wheat	136.96	0.0	1.50	139.01	
Barley	Target price	147.23	0.0	2.75	151.28	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	Common single intervention price	121.57	0.0	1.50	123.39	
Rye	Target price	155.12	0.0	2.65	159.23	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	Single intervention price	130.25	-6.66 ²	1.50	132.20 ³	
Maize	Target price	147.23	0.0	2.75	151.28	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	Common single intervention price	121.57	0.0	1.50	123.39	
Rice	Target price for husked rice	301.26	0.0	4.96 ⁴	316.20	1.9.1979-31.8.1980
	Single intervention price for paddy rice	174.98	0.0	3.33 ⁴	180.80	
Sugar	Minimum price for beet	25.94	0.0	1.50	26.33	1.7.1979-30.6.1980
	Target price for white sugar	352.50	0.0	1.50	357.80	
	Intervention price for white sugar	334.90	0.0	1.50	339.90	
Isoglucose	Production levy	50.0	— ²	—	41.28 ⁵	1.7.1979-30.6.1980
Olive oil	Producer target price	1 915.40	0.0	1.50	1 944.13	1.11.1979-31.10.1980
	Representative market price	— ⁶	—	—	—	
	Intervention price	1 411.40	0.0	1.50	1 432.57	
	Production aid	431.10	0.0	1.50	437.57	
Oilseeds	Target price					
	• Colza and rape seed	296.70	2.02 ²	1.50	301.15	1.7.1979-30.6.1980
	• Sunflower seed	323.20	0.0	1.50	328.05	1.9.1979-31.8.1980

Agriculture

Agriculture

	Basic intervention price					
	• Colza and rape seed	288.20	2.08 ²	1.50	292.52	1.7.1979-30.6.1980
	• Sunflower seed	313.80	0.0	1.50	318.51	1.9.1979-31.8.1980
	Guide price					
	• Soya seed	321.70	0.0	1.50	326.53	1.11.1979-31.10.1980
	• Flax seed	324.30	0.0	1.50	329.16	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	• Castor beans	420.00	0.0	1.50	426.30	1.10.1979-30.9.1980
	Minimum price for castor beans	400.00	0.0	1.50	406.00	1.10.1979-30.9.1980
	Additional aid for castor beans	—	—	—	100.00	1.10.1979-30.9.1980
	Flat-rate aid (per ha) for cotton seed	108.70	0.0	1.50	110.33	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
Dehydrated fodder	Flat-rate aid	5.00	0.0	1.50	5.08 ⁷	1.4.1979-31.3.1980
	Guide price	103.00	0.0	1.50	104.55	
Peas, beans and field beans	Activating price	285.00	0.0	1.50	289.28	1.7.1979-30.6.1980
	Minimum price	175.00	0.0	1.50	177.63	
Flax and hemp	Flat-rate (per ha)					
	• Fibre flax	202.55	0.0	1.50	205.59	1.8.1979-31.7.1980
	• Hemp	183.96	0.0	1.50	186.72	
Seeds	Aid (per 100 kg)					
	• Monoecious hemp	10.50	0.0	1.50	10.67	1.7.1980-30.6.1982
	• Fibre flax	14.50	58.62 ²	1.50	14.72	
	• Seed flax	11.50	73.91 ²	1.50	11.66	
	• Grasses	10 to 38	0.0	1.50	10.17-41.50	
	• Legumes	4 to 28	0.0	1.50	4.05-30.44	
Table wine						
Type R I	Guide price (by degree/hl or by	2.07	0.0	1.50	2.10	16.12.1979-15.12.1980
Type R II	hl according to type)	2.07	0.0	1.50	2.10	
Type R III		32.28	0.0	1.50	32.76	
Type A I		1.94	0.0	1.50	1.97	
Type A II		43.02	0.0	1.50	43.67	
Type A III		49.12	0.0	1.50	49.86	
Raw tobacco	Guide price	*	0.0	1.50	*	1979 harvest
	Intervention price					
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price	°	0.0	1.50	°	1979-80
	Buying-in price					

Table 3 — (cont'd)

Products	Category of price or amount	Prices and amounts fixed for 1978/79 u.a./tonne	Percentage change from 1977/78 to 1978/79		Prices and amounts decided for 1979/80 u.a./tonne	Period of application
			Proposed	Decided		
Milk	Milk target price	177.00	0.0	0.0	177.00	2.7.1979-31.3.1980
	Intervention price					
	• of butter	2 357.20	0.0	0.0	2 357.20	
	• of skimmed-milk powder	957.80	0.0	0.0	957.80	
	• of cheeses					
	- Grana-Padano 30-60 days	2 311.30	0.0	0.0	2 311.30	
	- Grana-Padano 6 months	2 804.80	0.0	0.0	2 804.80	
	- Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	3 060.30	0.0	0.0	3 060.30	
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult cattle (live weight)	1 259.70	0.0	1.50	1 278.60	2.7.1979-3.4.1980
	Intervention price for adult cattle (live weight)	1 133.70	0.0	1.50	1 150.70	
Pigmeat	Basic price (pig carcasses)	1 226.04	0.0	1.50	1 244.43	1.11.1979-31.10.1980
Silkworms	Aid per box of silkworm seed	55.00	0.0	1.50	55.83	1.4.1979-31.3.1980

¹ Aid for durum wheat: the aid is granted only in the regions of Abruzzi, Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Latium, Marches, Molise, Apulia, Sardinia, Sicily, Tuscany, Umbria, Marseilles, Toulouse, Ardèche, Drôme and the mountain and less-favoured areas in Italy within the meaning of Directive 75/268/EEC.

² The Commission proposed adjustments to the common rules governing this product; hence the price changes proposed for 1979/80.

³ The Council agreed to retain the special premium for rye of bread-making quality (4.50 u.a./tonne) at a level to be determined through the management committee procedure.

⁴ The increase in the price of rice comprises the increase agreed at the GATT multilateral trade negotiations and the increases decided by the Council at its meeting from 18 to 22 June.

⁵ The isoglucose production levy was set by Commission Regulation on 30 June 1979.

⁶ 1 484.30 u.a./tonne from 1.1.1979 to 28.2.1979 and 1 207.80 u.a./tonne from 1.3.1979 to 31.10.1979.

⁷ Pending the Opinion of the European Parliament, the Council has taken a favourable line on the Commission proposals concerning aid for dehydrated potatoes, namely that the existing system be extended to the 1979/80 marketing year and the amount of the flat-rate aid be set at 9.69 u.a./tonne (11.72 ECU).

⁸ Prices for 19 tobacco varieties in 1978/79 and for 16 varieties in 1979/80.

⁹ Products in Annex II to Council Regulation of 18 May 1972 and periods concerned:

Cauliflowers	1.5.1979 to 30.4.1980	Lemons	1.6.1979 to 31.5.1980	Apples	1.8.1979 to 31.5.1980
Tomatoes	1.6.1979 to 30.11.1980	Pears	1.7.1979 to 30.4.1980	Mandarins	16.11.1979 to 28.2.1980
Peaches	1.6.1979 to 30.9.1980	Table grapes	1.8.1979 to 31.10.1980	Sweet oranges	1.12.1979 to 31.5.1980

The marketing premium for oranges, mandarins, clementines and lemons was raised by 1.5%.

Table 4 — *Agri-monetary decisions taken at the Council meeting from 18 to 22 June*

	Old green rate	New green rate	Revaluation (+) Devaluation (-)	Old difference applied	New difference applied	Impact on prices
FR of Germany	DM 1 = 0.355326 ECU 1 ECU = DM 2.81432	DM 1 = 0.359271 ECU 1 ECU = DM 2.78341	+ 1.110%	+ 10.8	+ 9.8	- 1.098%
Belgium and Luxembourg	BFR 1 = 0.0244982 ECU 1 ECU = BFR 40.8193	BFR 1 = 0.0246335 ECU 1 ECU = BFR 40.5951	+ 0.552%	+ 3.3	+ 2.8	- 0.549%
Netherlands	HFL 1 = 0.355292 ECU 1 ECU = HFL 2.81459	HFL 1 = 0.357252 ECU 1 ECU = HFL 2.79914	+ 0.552%	+ 3.3	+ 2.8	- 0.549%
United Kingdom	UKL 1 = 1.81094 ECU 1 ECU = UKL 0.552199	UKL 1 = 1.72039 ECU 1 ECU = UKL 0.581264	- 5%	- 12.2	- 6.0 ¹	+ 5.264%
Italy	LIT 100 = 0.104762 ECU 1 ECU = LIT 954.545	LIT 100 = 0.0953434 ECU ¹ 1 ECU = LIT 1 048.84	- 8.991%	- 15.7	- 5.3 ¹	+ 9.879%
	LIT 100 = 0.0995023 ECU ² 1 ECU = LIT 1 005.00	LIT 100 = 0.0953434 ECU ¹ 1 ECU = LIT 1 048.84	- 4.180%	- 9.8	- 5.3 ¹	+ 4.362%
France	FF 1 = 0.184265 ECU 1 ECU = FF 5.42697	FF 1 = 0.181501 ECU 1 ECU = FF 5.50961	- 1.5%	- 5.3	- 3.7	+ 1.523%

¹ Updated on the basis of the monetary situation during the week from 20 to 26 June.

² From 9 April 1979.

³ From 2 July 1979, except sugar (1 July 1979).

upon the Commission to make appropriate proposals as soon as possible.

Starch products — The Council set the premium for potato starch at 14 u.a./100 kg (16.92 ECU). The minimum price to be paid to potato producers was increased by 1.5%. It also extended for the 1979/80 marketing year the premiums for maize groats and broken rice for brewing and for Quellmehl intended for human consumption (bread making).

Sugar — The Council set the maximum quota for the 1979/80 marketing year at 127.5% of the basic quota—the same as in 1978/79—and decided to maintain the special maximum quota at 227.5% for the 1978/79 and 1979/80 marketing years.

The Council also set the differential charge on refined raw preferential sugar at 1.72 u.a. (2.079 ECU) per 100 kg of sugar expressed as white sugar and similarly set the differential amount for raw sugar from the French Overseas Departments at the same level. The differential charge will again not be levied during the 1979/80 marketing year on raw preferential sugar refined in Ireland up to a maximum of 30 000 tonnes of sugar expressed as white sugar. The amount of the aid for the disposal of raw sugar from the French Overseas Departments was set at 1.22 u.a. (1.475 ECU) per 100 kg of white sugar.

The provisions relating to the exceptional Italian national aid will remain applicable during the 1979/80 marketing year. This aid is 11 u.a. (13.30 ECU) per tonne of beet and is limited to a quantity of beet equivalent to 1.4 million tonnes of white sugar. The Council also amended the Regulation¹ fixing the basic quotas for the French Overseas Departments.

Isoglucose — The Council introduced a system of production quotas and export refunds

for isoglucose comparable to the arrangements applying to sugar;¹ it will apply from 1 July 1979 to 30 June 1980.

Fruit and vegetables — The Council decided to retain for a further year and to increase by 1.5% the marketing premium for lemons; it also increased the marketing premium for oranges, mandarins and clementines by the same percentage. It stated that it would approve measures which would include in the aid system tomato flakes, deep-frozen skinned tomatoes and 7 to 12% concentrated tomato juice; the same would apply to William pears and cherries preserved in syrup but, given the market situation for these two products, aid would apply only in respect of 105% of the quantity produced in 1978.

Oilseeds — The Council amended the semi-lump-sum aid system which is replaced by a system of aid to the first buyer for Community seeds purchased under a contract with the producer(s) providing for payment of a price not less than the minimum price which is set at a level very close to the target price. This system will apply only from 1980/81.

For castor beans the Council decided to grant additional launching aid to industrial users for three marketing years. It retained the existing arrangements for colza and rape seed.

Tobacco — The Council took a number of decisions to bring the existing arrangements more closely into line with market reality. It adjusted premiums to the market situation for the different varieties and altered the list of varieties produced in the Community. It decided that specific measures may be taken in certain circumstances even when there was only a threat of market imbalance. It revised

¹ OJ L 45 of 16.2.1978.

the percentages and quantities of the different varieties taken in by the intervention agencies, above which market management measures are triggered.

Milk and milk products — The Council decided to keep the co-responsibility levy rate at 0.5% of the milk target price for the 1979/80 marketing year. In the light of the results obtained by the measures for establishing a better balance on the milk market, the Council may decide to continue applying the co-responsibility levy after 1979/80. In this case the levy rate to apply in 1980/81 will be 0.5% plus 1 point if it is found that the quantity of milk sold by Community producers in the form of milk and certain milk products is 2% or more higher during the 1979 calendar year than in the 1978 calendar year.

The Council also decided that Member States must choose one of the following measures to reduce the price of butter for direct consumption: a general subsidy for market butter,¹ with Community financing limited to 75% of the aid actually granted and not to exceed 50 ECU per 100 kg; for quantities and periods of the year to be determined, with 100% Community financing, sales of butter from the public stock at a price equal to the intervention price less 90 ECU per 100 kg and/or aid of 90 ECU per 100 kg for butter in private stock or market butter. The United Kingdom however is to grant a general subsidy for market butter not exceeding 45.94 ECU per 100 kg to be financed entirely by the Community. The Council decided that national aid for processing and marketing milk will apply only to butter and milk powder. It also decided to increase Community aid for the school milk scheme to 100% of the target price from 1 September 1979. The Council decided that aid for skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder should be bet-

ween 52 and 64 ECU per 100 kg. It also extended until the end of the 1979/80 milk year the premiums for withholding milk and milk products from the market and for converting dairy herds. It also decided that if the buying-in price for butter and skimmed-milk powder changes between the date of manufacture and the date of sale to the intervention agency, the buying-in price to be applied is that in force on the day of manufacture.

Beef and veal — The Council extended to 1979/80 all the provisions applying during the previous marketing year notably the calving premium and the slaughtering premiums for certain adult cattle (clean cattle).

The Council agreed to step up its work on the proposals relating to *wine* and *sheepmeat* so that decisions can be taken before 31 October 1979.

The *structural proposals*² were not discussed at this Council meeting, but the Council undertook to adopt decisions by 31 December 1979 on the Commission's proposals for the reform of the existing structural directives and various regional structural programmes.

Measures in connection with the monetary situation

2.1.77. In view of the amendment by the Council of the basic Regulation³ concerning the calculation of monetary compensatory amounts for wine, on 12 June⁴ the Commission amended the Regulation⁵ laying down

¹ Butter other than from intervention stocks and subsidised private stocks.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

³ OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971 and Bull. EC 5-1979 point 2.1.93.

⁴ OJ L 144 of 13.6.1979.

⁵ OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

the rules for the application of the monetary compensatory amounts and the Regulation¹ fixing these amounts. The main aim of these amendments is to reduce the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to French and Italian table wines by subtracting from them the monetary compensatory amount applicable in France. The result is that there are no longer any monetary compensatory amounts for wine in France and those in Italy are reduced by the French amount.

Also in the wine sector, on 12 June² the Commission adopted a Regulation laying down transitional measures concerning the granting of monetary compensatory amounts in trade between Italy and France since these two Member States had been applying the new green rates in the sector from 9 April.

Common organization of the markets

2.1.78. In the fruit and vegetable sector, on 19 June the Council adopted a Regulation³ adding leeks to the list of products subject to the common quality standards.

2.1.79. On 19 June the Council adopted a Regulation³ fixing the amount of the producer aid for the 1978 hop harvest; aid is 423 ECU per ha (approximately 350 EUA per ha) for aromatic varieties, 363 ECU per ha (approximately 300 EUA per ha) for bitter varieties and 484 ECU per ha (approximately 400 EUA per ha) for the others.

2.1.80. On 6 June the Commission adopted three Regulations on seeds.⁴ The object is to introduce a system of import licences for hybrid maize for sowing. They bring the seed sector within the field of application of the common detailed rules on import licences and lay down special rules for this sector

(period of validity, amount and conditions governing exemption from the security).

2.1.81. On 8 June⁴ the Commission adopted three Regulations concerning beef and veal. In order to take account of the Judgment of the Court of Justice in Case 92/78⁵ these regulations define more precisely the beneficiaries of the special system enabling certain frozen beef and veal products intended for the processing industries to be imported with partial or total suspension of the levy; they also make consequent amendments to the special rules governing the issue of import licences under the system in question and fix the quantities to be imported under this system during the second and third quarters of 1979.

2.1.82. Under a Commission Regulation dated 7 June⁶ exports of pig carcasses to Malta are to be encouraged by the granting of a special refund. Following an epidemic of African swine fever, Malta systematically slaughtered its pig herd and as a result is encountering difficulties of supplies.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section

2.1.83. Pursuant to the Council Regulation of 5 February 1964⁷ on the conditions for granting aid from the European Agricultural

¹ OJ L 90 of 9.4.1979.

² OJ L 144 of 13.6.1979.

³ OJ L 153 of 21.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 139 of 7.6.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.54.

⁶ OJ L 140 of 8.6.1979.

⁷ OJ 34 of 28.2.1964.

Table 5 — Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section 1979

	Number of projects	Aid in national currency	Aid in EUA
Belgium	20	BFR 515 365 141	12 715 051
Denmark	15	DKR 18 628 859	2 560 154
France	24	FF 60 627 927	10 392 528
FR of Germany	41	DM 50 125 333	19 878 226
Ireland	23	IRL 1 885 536	2 824 096
Italy	71	LIT 33 165 365 961	29 443 161
Luxembourg	2	LFR 92 212 000	2 275 048
Netherlands	54	HFL 27 141 223	9 811 770
United Kingdom	73	UKL 4 934 479	7 773 087
Total	323		97 673 121

Table 6 — Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section (first instalment 1979)

	Number of projects	Aid in national currency	Aid in EUA
Belgium	7	BFR 87 645 695	2 162 388
Denmark	15	DKR 21 585 752	2 966 518
France	19	FF 52 763 045	9 044 370
FR of Germany	22	DM 12 440 972	4 933 721
Ireland	8	IRL 1 294 594	1 939 001
Italy	34	LIT 18 073 307 313	16 044 908
Luxembourg	—	—	—
Netherlands	8	HFL 6 508 445	2 352 854
United Kingdom	32	UKL 3 447 388	5 430 530
Total	145		44 874 290

Guidance and Guarantee Fund and the Regulation of 15 February 1977¹ on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, on 28 June the Commission adopted a series of decisions granting aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section; the grants are the first instalment for 1979 under the Regulation of 15 February 1977 and are for the entire year under the Regulation of 5 February 1964.

2.1.84. Under the 1964 Regulation, 323 individual projects received aid totalling 97 673 121 EUA² broken down as shown in Table 5.

2.1.85. On the basis of the 1977 Regulation, 145 individual projects received aid totalling 44 874 290 EUA² (first instalment for 1979) the breakdown of which is given in Table 6.

Conditions of competition

2.1.86. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided not to make any comments concerning:

- (i) directives by the German Government relating to the granting of subsidies for investments intended to finance the implementation of research and development projects designed to protect the agricultural environment;
- (ii) a change in the level of the guaranteed prices for sheepmeat in the United Kingdom;
- (iii) aid granted in the United Kingdom in connection with the campaign against enzootic bovine leucosis; these aids which apply only to Great Britain are granted in respect of the health inspection of livestock;

(iv) a compensatory allowance for sheep granted in the United Kingdom in order to offset the exceptional effects of the 1978/79 winter;

(v) a measure applied by Ireland to reduce the rate of the consumer subsidies for household flour.

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.87. On 19 June the Council adopted a Directive³ extending until the end of the year certain derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom in respect of swine fever, tuberculosis and brucellosis. The relevant proposal was presented by the Commission on 20 March last.⁴

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.88. On 25 June the Council held a brief meeting on fisheries, at the end of which it

¹ OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

² The value of the EUA was calculated on the basis of the conversion rate in force on 1 June 1979.

³ OJ L 158 of 26.6.1979.

⁴ OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.91.

decided to extend until 31 October 1979 the interim measures applied in the absence of a Community system for the conservation of resources.¹ The interim measures limit fishing activities according to the total allowable catches (TAC) fixed in the Commission's communications of 23 November 1978² and 16 February 1979³ and to the part of the TACs made available to non-member countries under agreements or arrangements made with them by the Community; the interim measures also define the conservation and surveillance techniques for use by the Member States.

2.1.89. The Council was unable to agree on certain Commission proposals, which, in order to conserve resources, would limit the scope for fishing in the North Sea and certain areas of the North Atlantic by enlarging mesh sizes and laying down stricter standards for the size of fish landed and the levels of by-catches. Eight delegations accepted the main points of the Commission's proposal, but the United Kingdom was unable to do so. The British delegation, which, as early as 21 March, had advised the Commission that it intended to implement national measures of the same kind, wanted the Commission's proposed measures to be applied at an earlier date (1 July) than those suggested by the Commission (1 September 1979 and 1 September 1980 according to area), and especially did not want to accept certain features of the internal conservation system without agreement on an overall policy.

After the Council meeting the United Kingdom confirmed its intention to apply from 1 July 1979 the unilateral measures notified to the Commission on 21 March and informed the Commission on 29 June of further technical measures.

External aspects

2.1.90. On 12 June the Council adopted the Regulations⁴ laying down for 1979 measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flag of Spain and to vessels registered in the Faeroe Islands. It also adopted other Regulations allocating catch quotas between Member States for vessels fishing respectively in Swedish, Norwegian and Faeroese waters. All these texts, adopted on the basis of Article 43 of the Treaty after Parliament had been consulted,⁵ thus supersede the interim arrangements⁶ adopted on the basis of Article 103 of the Treaty, and embody their main provisions.

2.1.91. Since the United Kingdom has maintained its reservation concerning the arrangements with non-member countries pending agreement on the internal conservation arrangements, the Council meeting on 25 June could not take a decision on the framework agreements with the Faeroe Islands,⁷ Sweden,⁷ Norway,⁸ Spain⁹ and Finland⁸ or on four proposals for Regulations⁹ laying down the catch quotas for Community fishermen in respect of certain joint stocks.

2.1.92. At the same Council meeting on 25 June Italy was authorized to maintain in

¹ OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.86.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.69.

⁴ OJ L 151 of 19.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁶ OJ L 81 of 31.3.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.95.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.55.

⁸ Twelfth General Report, point 342.

⁹ OJ C 75 of 21.3.1979.

force until the end of 1979 the fishing arrangements laid down in the 1973 bilateral agreement with Yugoslavia; these arrangements expired at the end of 1976 and have been renewed since then.

2.1.93. On 28 June the EEC-Canada Framework Agreement was signed in Brussels. The decision to sign this Agreement,¹ which was negotiated in 1978,² was taken by the Council on 27 February.

The fisheries agreement with Senegal³ was signed on 15 June, also in Brussels.

2.1.94. At the request of the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, a Commission delegation with experts from the Member States most closely concerned visited Bissau from 13 to 15 June. The aim of the talks was to prepare formal negotiations for a fisheries agreement; a broad consensus was achieved concerning the main points of the agreement. Formal negotiations are expected to begin next September.

2.1.95. A Community delegation took part in the annual meeting of the body set up by the new Convention on Multilateral Cooperation in the North-West Atlantic (NAFO), which came into force on 1 January 1979 and to which the Community is a contracting party.⁴ At the meeting, which was held in Halifax from 29 May to 9 June, recommendations were formulated concerning the allocation of catch quotas in international waters belonging to the zone covered by the Convention, and some technical measures were worked out. The Commission will be putting proposals to the Council for the adoption of technical measures to ensure adherence to the quotas allocated and agreed by the Community and their allocation between the Member States.

Markets and structures

Structures

2.1.96. Under the Council Regulation of 15 February 1977⁵ on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, the Commission adopted a number of decisions on 28 June to grant EAGGF Guidance Section assistance—the first allocations for 1979—for 16 investment projects concerned with processing and marketing fishery products. The aid allocated for the projects totals some 1 788 250 EUA.

On the same day the Commission also approved, under the Regulation of 5 February 1964⁶ and for 1978 and 1979, 103 projects for the construction or modernization of fishing vessels. The aid set aside for these projects amounts to about 12 234 300 EUA.

The breakdown of aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section granted to the fishery industry is shown in Table 7.

2.1.97. In the field of State aid the Commission decided on 14 June not to oppose the application of:

(i) two regional measures in Italy (Sicily): one extends for 1979 the scheme of subsidies for the purchase of fuel already accepted by the Commission in 1978 and the other involves arrangements to rationalize sea fishing;

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.70.

² Twelfth General Report, point 342.

³ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.81.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.2.35.

⁵ OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

⁶ OJ 34 of 27.2.1964.

Table 7 — EAGGF aid for fisheries

	Number of projects	Aid granted (1978-79)		Number of projects	Aid granted (first allocation 1979)	
		National currency	EUA ¹		National currency	EUA ¹
Belgium	1	BFR 1 339 653	33 052	1	BFR 794 947	19 613
Denmark	5	DKR 5 876 528	807 608	3	DKR 2 451 524	336 912
France	1	FF 4 906 500	841 047	1	FF 959 255	164 431
FR of Germany	7	DM 899 514	356 721	1	DM 98 357	39 005
Ireland	3	IRL 340 885	510 567	2	IRL 211 370	316 583
Italy	21	LIT 1 685 564 150	1 496 390	2	LIT 398 900 503	354 131
Netherlands	12	HFL 5 034 400	1 819 976	1	HFL 371 680	134 365
United Kingdom	53	UKL 4 043 100	6 368 932	5	UKL 268 676	423 234
Total	103	—	12 234 293	16	—	1 788 274

¹ The value of the EUA was calculated on the basis of the rate applicable on 1 June 1979; the sums in EUA are a guide.

(ii) two national measures in Denmark consisting of the temporary introduction of an aid scheme for the withdrawal in 1979 of fishing vessels engaged in industrial fishing and an aid scheme in 1979-80 for structural improvements on board and for diversifying fishing into species hitherto caught in very small quantities.

2.1.98. On 8 June¹ the Commission decided to set up a Scientific and Technical Committee for Fisheries. It will be made up of scientists from the Member States who are particularly well qualified on the subject of fishery resources. The Commission will consult them on the measures needed for the protection of fishing grounds, the conservation of the biological resources of the sea and their balanced exploitation.

Transport

Inland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.99. On 25 June the Council adopted a Decision on acceptance of Resolution No 119 (revised) of the ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) on standardization of forms used for authorizations for international carriage of goods by road. The Commission presented the proposal for this Decision on 20 September 1978.²

Transport rates and conditions

2.1.100. On 7 June the Commission addressed an Opinion³ to the Federal Republic of Germany on a draft law implementing the Council Regulation of 12 December 1977 on the formation of rates for the carriage of goods by road between the Member States.⁴

In this Opinion the Commission noted that, as regards rate formation, the draft law was in conformity with the provisions of the Regulation.

Approximation of structures

Social conditions

2.1.101. On 25 June the Council adopted a Decision on the amendment of the European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR) and on the accession of the European Communities to the Agreement.

2.1.102. On 14 June the Council decided to authorize the Commission to participate, within the framework of the International Labour Conference,⁵ in the negotiations on the revision of ILO Convention No 67 on the

¹ OJ L 156 of 23.6.1979.

² OJ C 237 of 7.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.61.

³ OJ L 148 of 16.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.150.

⁵ Point 2.2.33.

length of work and rest periods in road transport.

Improvement of railway finances

2.1.103. Commission departments organized a meeting of government experts on 19 June to discuss the problems involved in applying the Council Decision of 20 May 1975¹ on the improvement of the financial situation of railway undertakings and the harmonization of rules governing financial relations between such undertakings and States. The Decision provides that Community legislation on public service obligations may be adapted to take account of the links between the transport industry and the other economic and social sectors.

At this meeting the experts made it clear that they would be very cautious about considering any approach aimed at amending or supplementing the Council Regulation of 26 June 1969² on action by the Member States concerning the obligations inherent in the concept of a public service in transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

2.1.104. The Advisory Committee on Railway Accounting Systems, set up by the Council Regulation of 12 December 1977,³ held its first meeting on 15 June.

The agenda included an examination of communications from the railway undertakings on the transposition of their annual results on the basis of the outlines set out in the Annex to the Council Regulation of 12 December 1972³ on the measures necessary to achieve comparability between the accounting systems and annual accounts of railway undertakings. There was also an exchange of views on the draft report on transposed annual accounts which the Commission has to present to the Council and on future activities.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure costs

2.1.105. On 25 June⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation amending the Regulation of 4 June 1970⁵ introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway.

Sea and air transport

2.1.106. In a memorandum sent to the Council, Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee in June, the Commission laid down the fundamental objectives for developing and improving air transport services within the Community.⁶

Energy

From the Strasbourg European Council to the Tokyo Summit

2.1.107. The problems brought about by the energy situation were the subject of important discussions and statements in June, first at Community level and then among the major industrialized countries at the Tokyo Summit on 28 and 29 June.

The energy situation has given cause for anxiety since the beginning of the year. First of all

¹ OJ L 152 of 12.6.1975.

² OJ L 156 of 28.6.1969.

³ OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977.

⁴ OJ L 167 of 5.7.1979.

⁵ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

⁶ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.8 and Supplement 5/79—Bull. EC.

the crisis in Iran combined with the hard winter resulted in an oil supply shortfall of some 3% in the first six months. Then the producing countries raised prices beyond the increases decided by OPEC in November 1978. OPEC's latest increases, decided on 29 June, raised the price of a barrel of oil¹ to between USD 18 and 23.50, which will be a serious burden for the European economy. Finally the disarray in oil supplies has generated speculative price increases in the spot markets out of all proportion to the actual market situation.

Preparations for the European Council meeting at Strasbourg were made by the Energy ministers meeting in Council on 18 June. The ministers discussed future Community measures to achieve greater transparency of the oil markets by improving the flow of information and introducing a system for registering purchases of crude and petroleum products; guidelines for stabilizing and reducing oil imports by changing the pattern of consumption were also worked out.

The European Council meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June² stressed the urgent need for action to redress the present structural situation and announced that the Community was ready to set an example in world-wide energy strategy. The Council confirmed its determination to step up efforts to limit oil consumption by substituting other forms of energy. It welcomed the measures on registering international oil transactions and on energy savings introduced by the Council meeting of energy ministers, but stated that Europe could pursue its efforts on these fronts only if the other industrialized consumer countries made comparable efforts.

At the Tokyo Summit³ a few days later (28 and 29 June), the Community's representatives urged their American, Japanese and Canadian counterparts to adopt measures

similar to those envisaged by the Community in order to reduce oil consumption by 1985 and reduce the volume of trading on the spot market.

The consensus reached at the meetings of the Council (energy) and the European Council and then at the Tokyo Summit has made it possible to work out an energy strategy based on energy savings, the development of alternative sources of energy and international cooperation, without which the world would be in danger of sliding into an economic crisis of the first order.

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2.1.108. At its meeting on 15 June the ECSC Consultative Committee⁴ unanimously adopted a resolution on an energy strategy.

Devising and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy objectives for 1990

2.1.109. On 15 June the Commission sent the Council a communication on energy objectives of the Community for 1990 and convergence of policies of Member States.

This communication supplements the proposals on energy objectives for 1990 put up on 22 November 1978.⁵

It also meets the Council's request of 27 March for a comparative study of national policies.⁶

¹ In the first half of 1979 the price for Arabian light, the marker crude, was between USD 13.34 and 13.50/barrel.

² Points 1.1.6 to 1.1.12.

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

⁴ Point 2.3.51 and OJ C 175 of 12.7.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.110.

In the first part the Commission sets out its conclusions on the convergence of the Member States' energy policies, arrived at from a study of the programmes notified to the Commission in mid-1978 and updated in February 1979. There is broad convergence as regards the principles to be followed in pursuing the 1985 objectives;¹ as regards their practical application, however, there are still considerable differences between the policies of the Nine, mainly in the following areas:

- (i) the energy-saving programmes differ in scope and thoroughness;
- (ii) in many cases, the use of coal and nuclear energy is likely to be insufficient to cut the amount of oil used for generating electricity;
- (iii) pricing policies do not always ensure that consumer prices reflect long-term supply costs.

In the second part the Commission proposes common objectives for 1990. It considers that a vigorous and immediate effort is needed if imports in 1990 are to be kept down to the level fixed for 1985, i.e. 470 million tonnes, and that the priorities should therefore be:

- (i) more intensive energy conservation;
- (ii) more use of coal and nuclear fuel so that these two primary energy sources together cover at least 70 to 75% of electricity production; this will require: the restoration of nuclear programmes; the creation of additional coal consuming capacities, large enough to cover the margin by which the nuclear capacities fall short of expectations; the return of coal production to the 1973 level; and a major increase in coal imports from outside the Community;
- (iii) pushing up hydrocarbon production as much as possible;

(iv) fuller information for the general public on energy matters.

These main objectives are set out in a draft resolution which the Commission hopes the Council will adopt.

A constant watch will be kept on the Member States' policies to see how they converge in the light of these objectives, so that the Community can take action to step up or redirect its efforts in the interests of consistency.

Energy conservation and efficient use of energy

Efficient use of energy

2.1.110. On 15 June the Commission sent the Council its third report on energy savings, the first having been published in January 1976² and the second on 2 March 1977.³

In this report the Commission examines progress made so far, at both Member State and Community level, in giving effect to energy conservation programmes. The Commission also discusses the main problems affecting energy conservation policies: pricing policy; the rate of investment in new energy-efficient equipment and buildings or in retrofitting existing installations; the development of energy conservation as a business opportunity; standards and legal requirements; and information and education.

¹ OJ C 153 of 9.7.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1975, points 1201 to 1203.

² Bull. EC 1-1976, point 1208.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.96.

*New lines of Community action
in the field of energy saving*

2.1.111. Also on 15 June, the Commission sent the Council a communication and a draft Council resolution on action the Commission is considering and for which it requires Council approval. In this paper the Commission points out that individual action by the Member States will be of great importance in pursuing the common objective. Progress made towards the objectives previously set for 1985 justifies the setting of longer-term objectives for 1990. The Commission proposes that the ratio between economic growth and growth in energy requirements be gradually reduced to below 0.7 by 1990.

This target will be achieved only on two conditions. The first is that comparable efforts are made by all Member States. A collective commitment should therefore be made by the Council to implement, by 1980, in all Member States, energy-saving programmes and appropriate pricing practices, adapted to the various national situations, but comparable in their effects. The second condition is that policies are implemented in a flexible way in order to take quick advantage of the developing knowledge of best practice and the lessons of experience.

In the draft resolution the Commission proposes two immediate lines of action: indicative Community targets—in consultation with the car manufacturers—for reducing fuel consumption by private cars and light commercial vehicles; and standardizing the methods of measuring vehicle fuel consumption.

The Commission also hopes that the international bodies concerned with technical specifications relating to energy consumption will speed up their work.

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

Oil market

2.1.112. To remedy the present disarray in the oil market, the Commission has taken or proposed the following further measures:

(i) From now on it will prepare a weekly analysis of spot market prices and consumer prices for the main products, in a form which will allow of comparison with monthly information on the cost of imported crude oil. This information will be made available to governments and the public;¹

(ii) On 15 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation intended as a deterrent against speculative purchases: it would introduce the registering of all purchases of crude oil and oil products in the Community. Under the Regulation oil companies would be required to notify the Member States of all oil purchases above a specified price level.

Measures in the event of supply difficulties

2.1.113. In accordance with Articles 5 and 7 of the Council Decision of 7 November 1977,² the Commission, on 15 June,³ adopted the procedures for implementing the Deci-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 2.1.128 and 2.1.129.

² OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.93.

³ OJ L 183 of 19.7.1979.

sion, which sets a Community target for reducing the consumption of primary energy in the event of difficulties over supplies of oil and oil products.

The Commission has therefore done all it can to set up a Community emergency system, the principles of which were adopted in 1977,¹ thereby responding to a request by the European Council of 12 and 13 March.²

Trade in crude oil and oil products between certain Member States

2.1.114. On 15 June³ the Commission authorized the Italian Government to enact a system of automatic authorization for intra-Community trade in oil products and crude oil. The grounds for the authorization, which remains valid until 30 September 1979, are the present oil supply situation and the resulting possibility of disturbances in the usual oil trading patterns. Similar systems in France and the Benelux countries have already been authorized.⁴

Contacts with producing countries

2.1.115. At its Strasbourg meeting, the European Council stressed the need to establish contact with producing countries in order to determine likely supply and demand in the world oil market.⁵ With this objective in view, on 30 June some Community representatives (Mr Giraud, President of the Council, Mr O'Malley, his successor and Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission) met representatives of the Strategy Group of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), led by Sheik Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Minister for Energy, with whom they exchanged views on technical points.

Coal

The coal situation

2.1.116. On 26 June the Commission sent the Council three reports on the coal situation, which the Council had requested on 27 March.⁶ These concern:

- (i) measures already taken or planned by the Member States and the Community to promote the use of coal for electricity generation and in other sectors, particularly industry;
- (ii) national coal production policies;
- (iii) national coal import policies and the world coal market.

Industrial loans

2.1.117. In June the Commission granted the National Coal Board two loans totalling UKL 93 million under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty.

Nuclear energy

Supply Agency

Annual report

2.1.118. In June the Supply Agency issued its annual report for 1978. The report states that again in 1978 the development of nuclear energy in the Community proceeded at

¹ Eleventh General Report, point 395.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.6.

³ OJ L 160 of 28.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 97 of 19.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.119.

⁵ Point 1.1.11.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.120.

rather a restrained pace. Only four nuclear power stations were newly commissioned. Three nuclear power plants comprising six reactors with a total capacity of 4 310 MWe were firmly committed and ordered. At the end of 1978 the total nuclear capacity in the Community amounted to 26.3 GWe. That means that of the net electricity production in the Community in 1978 approximately 10.2% was accounted for by nuclear energy. This represents a saving of the order of 25 million tonnes of oil equivalent. The fuel requirements of the nuclear power stations in the Community amount to some 8 000 tonnes of natural uranium and about 3 400 tonnes of separative work per year.

Regarding the development of the natural uranium market, the report states that the tendency seen in the previous years towards greater market equilibrium and a lessening of the seller's market increased.

Interruptions in supply such as the recent embargoes on delivery from Canada and the USA together with setbacks in building programmes for additional nuclear power stations make long-term predictions fraught with uncertainties.

The Supply Agency, however, is of the opinion that, from the point of view of worldwide availability of natural uranium, few supply problems should arise for users in the Community up to the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. This assessment does not, however, reduce the need for strenuous efforts to continue to be made to achieve a long-term assurance of supply to the Community. From the viewpoint of the users in the Community this means guaranteeing a permanent and sure supply through diversification of supply sources, assurance of access to production through direct or indirect participation and through the maintenance of adequate stocks.

The market for enriched uranium and enrichment services also underwent appreciable structural changes in 1978. The principle sources of supply for the Community are still the USA followed by the USSR. As opposed to the natural uranium sector, where, owing to geological factors, the Community cannot avoid imports, developments in the enrichment sector, where the application of a technology is concerned, are such that the European share of the supply will constantly increase. Moreover, the European enrichers Eurodif and Urenco are increasing their efforts to export enrichment services and thereby contributing to a broader supply spectrum with a greater possibility of diversification for users.

In total in 1978, 59 contracts for natural uranium and 23 contracts for special fissile materials or enrichment services were concluded under the procedures of the Agency by buyers in the Community. In addition to extensive routine work, *inter alia* in connection with the operation of the Community's cooperation agreements with the USA and Canada, the Agency concentrated on observing and evaluating the nuclear fuel market and in particular the underlying economic and political situation as well as on informing and advising users and producers.

Research and development, science and education

Science, research and development

European Research and Development Committee

2.1.119. The main items on the agenda of the meeting of the European Research and

Development Committee (ERDC) held on 14 June were an examination of Community research and development (R & D) potential and an analysis of the proposal for the Joint Research Centre's multiannual programme for 1980-83.¹

On the basis of reports outlining R & D resources and structures in the Community, the discussions enabled the Committee to identify some of the main problems encountered by science in Europe, namely, ceilings being set to funds; low rate of turnover and mobility among research staff; 'effectiveness' of research lower than in the United States and Japan, innovation too heavily concentrated in large bodies or undertakings, etc. In the face of this situation which Europe is experiencing at present, it is clearly necessary for the Community to pursue the line of action on which it has embarked and to develop its own social and economic strategy with a view to mapping out a scientific policy which meets its needs.

As regards the proposals for the Joint Research Centre's 1980-83 programme, the Committee endorsed the guidelines adopted for that period, pointing to the beneficial results achieved by the JRC during recent years.

Research proposal relating to clay minerals and technical ceramics

2.1.120. On 8 June the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Decision² on the adoption of a research programme on clay minerals and technical ceramics.

Joint Research Centre

Fast breeder reactors: simulated behaviour

2.1.121. Under a collaboration agreement between the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and two large specialized groups—one in Germany and the other in Belgium—the second experiment simulating the behaviour of a fast breeder reactor vessel involved in a hypothetical disruptive accident has been successfully performed at the JRC's Ispra Establishment. As a result of this test, an experimental basis has now been established for checking the criteria used at present by the industry and public authorities for the structural stability of fast breeder reactors.

Multiannual programmes

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.122. Two Advisory Committees on Programme Management concerned with the direct and indirect-action programmes on energy research met in June. These were the ACPMs dealing with the production and use of hydrogen (7 June) and with solar energy (12 and 13 June).

Like the two other ACPMs (energy conservation and geothermal energy) which met in May,³ these two committees agreed, each in its own field of competence, on the proce-

¹ OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

² Point 2.1.20.

³ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.145.

dures for inviting applications to be published in the Official Journal once the Council has adopted the second four-year (July 1979 to June 1983) indirect-action programme presented by the Commission on 4 August 1978.¹

2.1.123. The ACPM dealing with the indirect-action programme on radioactive waste management and storage and with the indirect-action programme on nuclear materials and radioactive waste management met on 21 and 22 June.

In particular, the Committee discussed the preparations for the first Community conference on radioactive waste management and disposal, which will be held under Commission sponsorship from 20 to 23 May 1980. This conference will be marked by the presentation and discussion of the results obtained during the period 1975-80 from the Community's direct and indirect-action programmes on radioactive wastes with particular reference to the following topics: treatment and conditioning technologies; assessment of waste conditioning techniques; actinides separation and nuclear transmutation; engineered storage; disposal in saline, crystalline and clayey geological formations. The conference will also afford specialists in the Community and certain non-member countries the opportunity to exchange views on the objectives and options of future research.

Education

Equal opportunities for women

2.1.124. The main topic discussed at the eleventh session of the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education from the Council of Europe countries, held in The Hague

from 11 to 13 June and attended by Commission representatives, was education and equal opportunities for girls and women. The Commission presented an experts' report on equal educational and vocational training opportunities for girls aged 10 to 18.

Transition from school to working life

2.1.125. A special symposium² for directors of pilot projects was held in Bad Dürkheim in the Federal Republic of Germany from 18 to 22 June. This symposium, which dealt with matters relating to educational and vocational guidance, falls within the framework of measures to promote pilot projects being implemented pursuant to the Resolution of the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council of December 1976.³

Migrant workers' children

2.1.126. The Commission organized a symposium in Brussels from 27 to 29 June on the continuous training of teachers dealing with migrant workers' children. The symposium examined the results of two pilot schemes (in the Federal Republic of Germany and in France) relating to the continuous training of teachers with a view to facilitating the application of the Directive of 25 July 1973⁴ on the education of the children of migrant workers.

¹ OJ C 228 of 26.9.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.121.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, points 2.1.132 and 2.1.133.

³ OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

⁴ OJ L 199 of 6.8.1977.

Information network

2.1.127. In conjunction with the French authorities concerned, the Commission organized a seminar in Paris on 14 and 15 June. It dealt with the training of the heads of national education information offices who will be responsible for supplying the data required for the establishment of the Community education information network.¹

Scientific and technical information and information management

Three-year plan of action

2.1.128. On 25 June the Commission held a seminar in Luxembourg on the promotion of the information industry, with a view to the preparation of a third three-year plan of action on scientific and technical information and documentation to carry on from the second plan, which the Council adopted on 9 October 1978² and which is due to expire in 1980. Discussions focused on the problems connected with the expansion of the Community information market and the development of a genuine information industry in the Community, notably in view of the imminent inauguration of Euronet.

The seminar was attended by some 40 experts representing data-base and data-bank compilers, publishers, information services, specialized software companies, information agencies, bankers and user organizations.

The seminar recommended in particular that the Commission:

- (i) prepare a comparative table of the Member States' regulations and intentions in regard to copyright;
- (ii) draft rules giving access to non-confidential data produced by governments or deriving from government activities, which could be used for compiling data banks;
- (iii) harmonize national policies on aids, subsidies and taxation, in order to render the information industry more transparent and reduce the risks of distortion of competition;
- (iv) develop appropriate measures to promote the information industry both inside and outside the Community and in particular on the North-American market;
- (v) improve the financial sector's awareness and understanding of the information industry's requirements and potential expansion;
- (vi) supply technical assistance in the field of software, market studies and in connection with the selection of the technical resources and equipment to be used: these items could be covered by the next plan of action.

Euronet

2.1.129. The potential and the economic, social and technical consequences of new 'Videotex' technologies—whereby the information stored in a computer's memories can be obtained by telephone and reproduced on a normal television screen—are being studied by the Commission.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.134.

² OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.140.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Scientific and technical information

The measures which have been undertaken in order to assess the compatibility of the Videotex systems with the Community's Euronet system cover compatibility, the necessary standards for the transmission of texts, graphical techniques, access to the information and, generally speaking, the related technical problems. These studies have already shown that the Community is leading the field but that there are nevertheless major obstacles to the establishment of a genuine Community market; these obstacles derive above all from the lack of standards, the differences in approach to development and divergent legislation in the Member States.

The results of these studies were announced and discussed at a conference held by the Commission in Luxembourg on 19 and 20 June, which was attended by representatives of the national telecommunications administrations and other ministries concerned, delegates from the Community industries producing electronics and data-processing equipment, publishing companies and radio and television stations, and users.

During the conference a world 'first' was achieved by making a parallel demonstration of four different Videotex systems: the British Viewdata/Prestel system, the French Antiope/Teletel system, the German Bildschirmtext system and the Canadian Telidon system. Several speakers at the conference urged that the Commission should—at the appropriate time—ensure that rules and standards are drafted and adopted jointly.

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Consequences of enlargement for relations with non-member countries

2.2.1. On 20 June the Commission adopted a report on the possible effects of the enlargement of the Community on non-member countries.

At this stage, the Commission is not in a position to assess the scale of these consequences. However, analysis of the structure of trade between the Community and the applicant countries, and of the potential for increased exports by the latter, identifies the main foreseeable repercussions on Mediterranean countries stemming from certain 'Mediterranean' agricultural products and a few sensitive industrial ones.

By and large the Community's trading partners have more to gain than to lose from enlargement, though certain trade flows could be hit. At this stage, however, the Commission preferred to concentrate on the Mediterranean countries because of the problems they are likely to face on the trade and social fronts, and also because of their particularly close ties with the Community, whether by virtue of the cooperation agreements which have been concluded with most of them, or under association agreements, notably the agreement between the Community and Turkey.

The report also points out the need for continual monitoring of the data on which the analysis is based. Developments in this field will depend to a large extent on the general economic climate, notably growth rates in the enlarged Community, and particularly in the applicant countries; the speed with which

they can be integrated; and their adoption of the whole *acquis communautaire*.

The Commission states its intention of following these developments closely, so that as soon as the enlargement negotiations are sufficiently far advanced, it will be in a position to put forward concrete proposals designed to maintain the key principle of Community policy towards non-member countries.

Greece

Ratification of the Accession Treaty

2.2.2. On 28 June the Greek Parliament ratified the Treaty of Accession of Greece to the European Community. On this occasion Mr Jenkins made the following statement:

'I salute the ratification by the Greek Parliament of the Treaty of Accession of Greece to the European Community. I do not doubt that the Parliaments of the existing nine members of the Community will in their turn ratify the Treaty over the coming months. The process may seem long. But it is appropriate that, in a Community rooted in the principles of representative democracy, the last word should be with the parliaments of both the applicants and the present Member States. This strengthens the bond which binds not merely the governments but the peoples of the Community and their representatives.

I know from the experience of Britain, the country from which I come and which itself became a new member six-and-a-half years ago, that the period between the signature of the Treaty, and accession, presents all the difficulties of being poised for a period upon the brink of a great and adventurous enterprise. The Community, an organism in evolution, continues to develop but must do so in the full consciousness that it is evolving into a Community of more than nine. Thus our actions must be guided by awareness of their impact on Greece.

This works both ways, and the Greek people must also be guided by a balancing awareness. I know,

again from experience of the last enlargement, how much it is to the advantage of new members to be joining a moving train. In particular, Greece will be joining a Community which has just added a new democratic dimension in the form of a directly-elected European Parliament. Greek members will soon join those from the nine in that Parliament. Greek ratification makes a virtual certainty of the early and full participation of Greece in the forward march of European democracy.'

Transitional provisions

2.2.3. In June the Commission held an initial round of exploratory talks with the EFTA countries and Malta with a view to the conclusion of additional protocols to the preferential agreements in order to take account of Greek accession.

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.4. At the fourth session of the negotiations at deputy level, held in Brussels on 6 June, the Community made an initial preliminary statement on matters relating to the EAEC. The Portuguese delegation made two statements, again on a preliminary basis, concerning the EAEC and ECSC.

As regards external relations, the Portuguese delegation requested technical consultations with the Commission with a view to preparing the deputies' forthcoming meetings on this matter. These consultations took place on 21 June.

On customs union in the industrial sector the Portuguese delegation pointed out that the negotiations depended to a great extent on the Community's response to the requests

presented by Portugal in the context of the EEC-Portugal Agreement at the Joint Committee's meeting in January.¹ It stressed that Portugal was anxious that a decision should be taken on this matter as soon as possible.

2.2.5. In conjunction with a meeting of the Council (Foreign Affairs), talks were held in Luxembourg on 12 June at a working lunch attended by the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr Freitas Cruz, and the ministers of the Nine. Views were exchanged on the progress of the accession negotiations and Portugal's requests in the context of the EEC-Portugal Agreement, especially with regard to the plan for restructuring the car industry.

2.2.6. On 18 June the Commission and the Portuguese delegation started their examination of Community secondary legislation on transport.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.7. The first session of the negotiations at deputy level on Spain's accession took place in Brussels on 15 June. Attention was focused on the organization of the negotiations and agreement was reached on the procedures to be adopted and the regularity with which the ministerial and deputy level meetings were to be held. The participants also noted that Community secondary legislation was now being examined.

As regards the general organization, the negotiations are to start after the summer with an examination of the main sectors to obtain an overall view of the problems.

EEC-Spain Joint Committee

2.2.8. When the EEC-Spain Joint Committee met in Brussels on 11 June, the delegations resumed² their discussion of the various difficulties connected with implementation of the 1970 Agreement.

The Community delegation took note of the measures adopted by the Spanish Government to rectify the difficulties experienced in respect of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action and import restrictions and the explanations and assurances given by the Spanish delegation regarding these matters.

On tax matters, the Spanish delegation provided information on tax reforms currently being planned in its country. The Community delegation stressed that VAT must be introduced in Spain promptly.

Visit by Mr Natali to Spain

2.2.9. Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Spain from 20 to 26 June for talks with the Spanish authorities in preparation for Spain's accession to the Community.

Among the people he met were Mr Suarez, the Prime Minister, and Mr Calvo Sotelo, Minister responsible for relations with the Community, Mr Lamo de Espinosa, Minister of Agriculture, and Mr Bustelo y Carcia del Real, Minister of Industry.

Mr Natali also talked with the regional authorities of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia), Valencia and Barcelona.

*

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.4.

² Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.5.

2.2.10. At its meeting on 27 and 28 June the Economic and Social Committee¹ gave its opinion on the applications by Greece, Portugal and Spain for accession to the European Community.

Commercial policy

GATT multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.11. On 19 June President Carter submitted to Congress a bill for the implementation of the multilateral agreements and arrangements initialled in April in the context of the Tokyo Round.² Following the Council's discussions on 3 April in Luxembourg, the Community, in common with a number of countries, continues to keep a close eye on this work. As is generally known, the Community will not introduce its own concessions until implementing legislation has been passed and parliamentary approval obtained by its major industrialized partners.

2.2.12. The Community is continuing to take part in the work in Geneva to complete the results of the MTN, particularly as regards the safeguards clause, via the drafting, in the form of a code, of guidelines for the implementation of Article XIX of the General Agreement. It has also been pursuing its work on verification of the lists of tariff concessions and on the draft code on counterfeit goods designed to establish more effective control of such goods without interfering with legitimate trade flows.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.13. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975³ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of import quotas for seamless iron and steel tubes and tractors, spare parts and accessories;

Federal Republic of Germany-Czechoslovakia: exceptional amendment of the quotas for several categories of textiles;⁴

Federal Republic of Germany-Hungary: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for forged bars of iron or steel;⁵

United Kingdom-Czechoslovakia and German Democratic Republic: amendment of a quota for hats and of quotas for several categories of textiles;⁶

Italy-State-trading countries: exceptional opening of several additional import quotas of 20% of quotas applicable for 1979;⁷

Italy-Romania and Bulgaria: exceptional opening of two additional import quotas for honey;⁸

¹ Point 2.3.44.

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

³ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁴ OJ C 152 of 19.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 155 of 21.6.1979.

⁶ OJ C 167 of 4.7.1979.

⁷ OJ C 176 of 13.7.1979.

⁸ OJ C 170 of 7.7.1979.

Federal Republic of Germany-USSR: exceptional use of the quota for textile category 3 for imports of products in category 37.¹

2.2.14. On 12 June² the Council decided to open quotas for imports into Italy of certain products originating in Romania (tractor engines, transmissions and front axles). On 25 June it also amended the quotas for imports:

- (1) into Italy and the United Kingdom of certain products originating in Romania,³
- (ii) into Italy of certain textile products originating in China.³

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.15. The Commission decided to initiate anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning imports of certain acrylic products originating in Greece, Japan, Spain, Turkey and the United States.⁴

2.2.16. On the other hand, it terminated the procedure concerning certain bovine cattle hides and leather originating in Brazil,⁵ opened in February,⁶ and the procedure concerning certain fishing nets and netting of polyamides originating in Norway,⁷ opened in April.⁸

Community surveillance

2.2.17. On 20 June⁹ the Commission amended its Regulation of 23 December 1975 introducing Community surveillance for imports of certain live plants and floricultural products originating in various countries.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.18. Consultations were held between representatives of the Commission and the relevant authorities of Finland on 6 June, of Austria on 13 June and of Poland on 27 June pursuant to the provisions of the 'steel arrangements' concluded in 1978 and renewed in 1979. The operation and management of these arrangements were studied, with particular reference to the observance of the price rules, general quantitative trends and imports of products of first-stage processing.

Special consultations were held on 18 June between the Commission and Spain for the purpose of examining the development of Spanish exports of ECSC iron and steel products to the Community. Considerable attention was also given to Spanish exports of certain products of first-stage processing.

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.19. The Commission decided to initiate anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures con-

¹ OJ C 179 of 17.7.1979.

² OJ L 152 of 20.6.1979.

³ OJ L 166 of 4.7.1979.

⁴ OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 152 of 19.6.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.13.

⁷ OJ C 161 of 28.6.1979.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.9.

⁹ OJ L 155 of 22.6.1979.

cerning imports of certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, not further worked than cold-formed or cold-finished, originating in Romania.¹

2.2.20. On 11 June² it also extended its recommendation of 13 March³ imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of iron or steel coils for re-rolling originating in Greece.

2.2.21. Lastly, on 19 June,⁴ it supplemented its recommendations⁵ imposing definitive anti-dumping duties on indirect imports of certain iron and steel products, defining the term 'imported from' as used therein.

Textiles

Implementation of agreements

2.2.22. On 12 June⁶ the Council updated its Regulation of 21 December 1978⁷ on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries.

The new Regulation rectifies certain errors and takes account of certain amendments to the rules on textiles following the initialling of new agreements.

Development

2.2.23. North-South relations were discussed at length during the Western Summit meeting in Tokyo; the declaration issued after the meeting places particular emphasis on various aspects of cooperation with the developing countries.⁸

Generalized preferences

2.2.24. On 12 June⁹ the Council formally approved the Regulation extending for the second half of 1979 the scheme of Community tariff preferences for textiles to which it had given its agreement on 24 May.¹⁰

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

2.2.25. In accordance with the decision taken by the Negotiating Conference for the third International Cocoa Agreement, when it adjourned in February,¹¹ the Chairman, in conjunction with the Executive Director of the International Cocoa Organization, held consultations with the main exporting and importing countries in London from 11 to 15 June.

Following these talks, in which the Community took part, the Chairman asked the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to reconvene the Conference from 16 to 27 July in Geneva. It appears that he was able to detect some nar-

¹ OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979.

² OJ L 143 of 12.6.1979.

³ OJ L 65 of 15.3.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.13.

⁴ OJ L 153 of 21.6.1979.

⁵ OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979, L 120 of 16.5.1979 and L 135 of 1.6.1979 and Bull. EC 5-1979, points 2.2.20 and 2.2.22.

⁶ OJ L 149 of 18.6.1979.

⁷ OJ L 365 of 27.12.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.45.

⁸ Point 1.2.2.

⁹ OJ L 154 of 21.6.1979.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.27.

¹¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.29.

rowing of the wide differences of opinion on prices which had caused the negotiations to be adjourned in February.

Cereals

2.2.26. In accordance with a decision taken by the Council on 12 June,¹ the Community lodged in Washington, by the 22 June deadline, a Declaration of provisional application of the Protocols extending the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, for the fifth time.

The Protocols provide that the two legal instruments constituting the International Wheat Agreement—the Wheat Trade Convention and the Food Aid Convention—are to be extended for two years, until 30 June 1981. This extension was rendered necessary by the failure of the Conference called to draw up a new international grains arrangement,² including economic provisions, to reach an agreement.

Commercial, industrial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.27. The Commission has approved cofinancing for the setting-up of two trade offices in Copenhagen, one for Pakistan and the other for Sri Lanka. This contribution forms part of the Community's aid towards the promotion on European markets of exports from non-associated developing countries.

The Commission also decided to supply technical assistance, in the form of an expert, for the Bangladesh trade office in Rotterdam.

Food aid and emergency aid

Food aid

2.2.28. As part of the 1979 food aid programme for cereals, the Council agreed to supply 5 000 tonnes of cereals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the benefit of South-East Asian refugees.

2.2.29. On 1 June the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid consisting of 1 000 tonnes of cereals and 500 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder to Jamaica following the damage caused by torrential rainstorms in April.

Emergency operations

2.2.30. On 12 June the Commission decided to allocate 100 000 EUA to the Catholic Relief Service for the supply of basic essentials to disaster victims in India (80 000 EUA) and Paraguay (20 000 EUA).

In the case of India, the aid is for the victims of the cyclone which hit the south-east of the country last month, resulting in one million homeless, 100 000 homes destroyed and plantations laid waste.

In Paraguay catastrophic flooding devastated several regions leaving 30 000 homeless, destroying livestock and crops and causing epidemics.

This aid was approved by the Council on 19 June.

¹ OJ L 152 of 20.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.19, 11-1978, point 2.2.15 and 2-1979, point 2.2.28.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.31. With regard to the cofinancing of projects in the developing countries, by 30 June the Commission had received 114 projects submitted by 47 NGOs for the financial year 1979 involving a total of 9 524 861 EUA. Commitments totalling 4 778 053 EUA have been made for 59 projects.

The Commission has also contributed a total of 66 968 EUA towards six campaigns run by NGOs to increase the European public's awareness of development issues.

International organizations

United Nations

Food and Agricultural Organization

FAO Council

2.2.32. The FAO Council held its 75th session in Rome from 11 to 22 June to prepare for the Plenary Conference of the organization which will take place from 6 to 28 November. The main items on the agenda were the FAO's work programme and budget for 1980/81.

International Labour Organization

2.2.33. The 65th session of the International Labour Conference was held in Geneva from 6 to 27 June.

Commission representatives took part in the work of the Conference, which dealt with the revision of Convention No 32 concerning the protection of dock workers against accidents and Convention No 67 concerning hours of work and rest periods in road transport, and with the matter of elderly workers (work and retirement) and the action to be taken following the World Employment Conference.

Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, delivered a speech in which he emphasized the pressing need to increase cooperation between industrialized and developing countries and to bridge the gap between them. Mr Vredeling stated that the industrialized nations should aim for an open system of international cooperation in which monetary matters, energy, aid, raw materials and so on could be examined and discussed. Pointing out that the negotiations on the renewal of the Lomé Convention—signed in 1975 by the Member States of the Community and 57 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries—were practically concluded, Mr Vredeling drew attention to the fact that most chapters of the Convention contain references to the social as well as to the economic objectives of development, and that it explicitly states the intention of involving the economic and social sectors in the signatory States in its implementation.

Finally, referring to the Commission's work in the social sphere—in particular in connection with the problem of unemployment—Mr Vredeling outlined the way in which the problem is tackled in the Community institutions. The institutions, he said, aim to stimulate economic growth selectively in order to increase the number of jobs; they ensure in particular that structural adjustment enables jobs to be transferred to developing or newly industrialized countries without creating imbalances in the Community. Mr Vredeling

described the Commission's work in the employment sphere, especially as regards various methods of worksharing, and he stressed the Commission's concern to ensure the effectiveness of this strategy in the struggle for more jobs by maintaining close cooperation with the two sides of industry.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Ministerial session of the OECD Council

2.2.34. The annual ministerial meeting of the OECD Council was held in Paris on 13 and 14 June. The Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins, the President and Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

Faced with a situation marked by the persistence, and even the increasing severity, of a number of constraints on their countries' economies, the Ministers agreed to prolong the programme of concerted action adopted in 1978.¹ For the short term they recommended demand-management measures adapted to the situations of various groups of countries. As regards the medium term, they examined measures to overcome the obstacles to growth, which was still sluggish and therefore slowed investment and encouraged defensive attitudes on the part of the governments.

In this connection, the Ministers advocated, in addition to cautious monetary and fiscal policies, steps to benefit from low-cost imports and positive adjustment policies. It was also acknowledged that the energy constraint, which was a main topic of discussion at the meeting, called for the implementation of energy conservation programmes.

Mr Ortoli pointed out in his remarks that the strengthening of the monetary order was a fundamental requirement: priority should therefore be given to implementing the European Monetary System as a means of bringing greater stability to the international economy. He also pointed out that the struggle against inflation should not rule out growth and that investment was of major importance, notably with a view to easing the energy constraint. This constraint would, moreover, necessitate increased transfers which would have to be explained to the public.

Emphasis was placed on the OECD countries' commitment to an open system of world trade. In this spirit, the Ministers decided to renew for a further year the Trade Pledge² of 30 May 1974; the Community as such supported this decision. This extension was also of relevance in the context of relations with the developing countries and world interdependence. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for closer cooperation with these countries, an indispensable element for the attainment of sustained world growth. They recognized the desire of the developing countries to continue to industrialize, but also pointed out that those which had reached a relatively advanced stage of industrialization should play an increasing part in the attempt to maintain an open international economic system.

Lastly, the Ministers stated that the instruments approved in 1976 concerning the guidelines for multinational companies, national treatment and investment, had demonstrated their effectiveness and the Governments continued to support them.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.48.

² Bull. EC 5-1974, points 2306 and 2307.

International Energy Agency

2.2.35. On 11 June the Director-General for Research, Science and Education signed on behalf of the Commission an agreement on participation in an International Energy Agency research and development project under the outline cooperation agreement concluded with that organization on 6 July 1976.¹ The Community is now participating in eight such projects, two agreements having been signed in 1976,¹ four in 1977² and one in February of this year.³

The new project involves the setting up of a Technical Information Service on biomass conversion. This service, to be provided by the Irish National Board of Science and Technology, will cover all areas of technical information on the production of energy from the biomass, including the production, collection, processing, transport and conversion of the biomass.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

Joint Committee meetings

2.2.36. The Joint Committees set up under the various agreements concluded between the Community and the EFTA countries met in May and June: EEC-Switzerland on 28 May; EEC-Sweden on 29 May; EEC-Finland

on 6 June; EEC-Iceland on 8 June; EEC-Norway on 11 June; and EEC-Austria on 13 June. The EEC-Switzerland meeting was held in Bern, the others taking place in Brussels. Except in the case of Iceland, where the ECSC Agreement does not provide for a Joint Committee, these meetings were followed immediately by meetings of the Joint Committees set up under the agreements between the ECSC and the EFTA countries.

In the course of the meetings, the delegations examined the functioning of the various agreements, and held a wide-ranging exchange of views on international economic problems and the state of the iron and steel market. They confirmed their wish to see cooperation between the European Community and the EFTA countries consolidated and extended.

Mr Haferkamp's visit to Norway and Sweden

2.2.37. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Norway (18 and 19 June) and Sweden (from 20 to 22 June).

Talks were held at ministerial level and covered bilateral relations between the Community and the two countries, as well as various international issues of common concern. Mr Haferkamp was also able to speak to representatives of economic, social and financial circles in the two countries.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2333.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.51.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.41.

United States

2.2.38. On 13 June the Commission gave its approval to the principle of cooperation with the United States Government in the field of health and safety at work. Cooperation will involve an exchange of information on the following topics: toxic substances in the air; safety and health problems caused by certain toxic substances, certain sectors of industry and certain industrial activities; carcinogens; toxicological tests; economic aspects of these problems; data on accidents and sickness rates; the findings of research projects; and information on teaching.

Japan

2.2.39. At its meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June the European Council noted the imbalance in trade relations between the Community and Japan¹ and expressed the hope that the regular consultations between the Commission and Japan would result in wider openings for EEC exports on the Japanese market.

2.2.40. Earlier, at its meeting on 12 June, the Council had considered the Community's relations with Japan on the basis of a Commission communication. The persistent trade deficit with Japan remained a matter of concern and it was agreed that further efforts needed to be made to improve the conditions of access to the Japanese market. In its future strategy towards Japan the Community should seek furthermore to reinforce contacts and cooperation over the whole range of sectors of mutual interest, namely industrial policy, economic and monetary policy, energy and research policy and development policy.

2.2.41. Mr Kosaka, Minister of State for the Japanese Economic Planning Agency, vis-

ited the Commission on 11 June when he had discussions on economic issues, including questions relating to energy, with Mr Jenkins, Mr Ortolí and Mr Haferkamp.

Australia

2.2.42. At its meeting on 12 June the Council examined the *ad referendum* agreement reached in bilateral negotiations between the Commission and the Australian authorities in the framework of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.² The Council supported the Commission's view that despite the relatively limited economic scope of the agreement it had undoubted political significance as a means of paving the way for the development of fruitful cooperation between Australia and the Community.

Mediterranean countries

Malta

2.2.43. The exploratory talks between a Maltese delegation and the Commission, which opened on 6 April,³ ended with a round of negotiations lasting from 26 to 28 June.

An exchange of views took place on the state of relations between the EEC and Malta, with particular reference to the implementation of financial cooperation, and Malta's requests for its extension. The Commission will shortly be reporting to the Council on these exploratory talks.

¹ Point 1.1.15.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.53.

³ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.42.

Maghreb

Morocco

2.2.44. The EEC-Morocco Cooperation Council held its first meeting on 12 June in Luxembourg under the chairmanship of Mr M'Hamed Boucetta, the Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The Community delegation was led by Mr Jean-François Poncet, President of the Council, and the Commission was represented by Mr Cheysson, Member with special responsibility for development.

The Cooperation Council examined the results of the application of the trade provisions of the 1976 Cooperation Agreement.¹ It also assessed the progress made in the implementation of financial and technical cooperation, and expressed satisfaction at the results achieved to date. It was agreed that active steps would be taken to carry out economic cooperation operations, which were recognized as being of prime importance in fulfilling the aims of the agreement.

Looking to the future, the Moroccan delegation expressed concern over the effects of enlargement on Morocco's main exports to the Community following the extension of Community preference to competing products from the new Member States. It was agreed, in conclusion, that consideration of this issue would continue on both sides.

Developing countries

ACP States and the OCT

Negotiations for the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.45. The negotiations between the Community and the ACP States, which began in

July 1978,² were completed in June. Significant results have been achieved, particularly when it is considered that the Community and the ACP States have arrived at major improvements and innovations in their cooperation.

Intensive preparations, mainly at ministerial level, went on throughout June for the resumption of the negotiations, which had been suspended following the ministerial conference from 24 to 26 May.³ As a result of these contacts and preliminary work, a further, final ministerial conference took place in Brussels from 25 to 27 June.

At the final conference the negotiating parties agreed on an appreciable increase in the funds made available to the ACP States, which rise from EUA 3 466 million under the Lomé Convention to EUA 5 607 million for the five years covered by the new Convention.

The future Convention is an impressive achievement, with innovatory features and substantial improvements over the Lomé Convention, particularly as regards the new system for minerals and energy products (assistance with restoring or maintaining production and export capacity, and the development of productive potential), and industrial and agricultural cooperation. There are also significant improvements in other fields: trade arrangements and access to the Community market for agricultural products, trade promotion, Stabex, financial and technical cooperation, institutions, and arrangements for the least-developed, landlocked and

¹ Bull. EC 1-1976, points 1301 to 1311.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

³ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.64.

island countries, etc. Such a positive achievement is all the more remarkable in that it comes at a time when the economic crisis is tending to harden the attitudes of both industrialized and developing countries, and limit the concessions which the rich countries are prepared to offer, a situation reflected in the lack of progress at UNCTAD in Manila the previous month.¹

The agreement reached has been put to all the Governments concerned. Once the various texts have been finalized the new Convention will be signed at a time and place still to be determined.

Lomé Convention

Official visit to the Commission by the President of Senegal

2.2.46. Mr L. S. Senghor, President of the Republic of Senegal, paid an official visit to the Commission on 15 June. He was accompanied by the Ministers of Finance, Public Works and Rural Development. This visit also saw the signing of three financing agreements relating to EDF-financed projects, and of a fisheries agreement between Senegal and the EEC.²

Accessions

2.2.47. St Lucia, a former West Indies Associated State which became independent on 23 February 1979,³ has acceded to the Lomé Convention. After obtaining the agreement of the ACP-EEC Council it lodged its instruments of accession with the Secretariat-General of the Council on 18 June,⁴ thereby becoming the fifty-seventh ACP State.

Trade cooperation

2.2.48. Five ACP States participated, with technical and financial assistance from the Commission, in the international fair held at Trieste in Italy from 16 to 28 June. As part of this event, an international coffee congress had been organized, and issues relating to quality and sales promotion in Europe were discussed. Numerous European firms and roasters and delegates from the African and Latin-American coffee-producing countries took part in the discussions. Again as part of the Trieste Fair, three days were given over to debating current problems affecting the world timber trade.

Financial and technical cooperation

2.2.49. A Commission delegation visited Washington from 4 to 9 June to take part in a working party on development cooperation in the Caribbean region. The meeting provided an opportunity to coordinate the operations of the various countries and institutions concerned with this region. The Commission representatives stressed the major contribution made by the Community to development in the Caribbean in the form of national indicative programmes for projects financed by the fourth EDF, programmes for regional schemes, and the trade section and sugar protocol of the Lomé Convention. The total aid going to this region for EDF projects alone, during the life of the Lomé Convention, is approximately USD 190 million.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13.

² Point 2.1.93.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.53 and 3-1979, point 2.2.61.

⁴ OJ L 169 of 7.7.1979.

2.2.50. A seminar on the planning of human resources and training in a development policy was held in Brussels from 11 to 29 June for senior French-speaking officials from the ACP States responsible for manpower planning within their respective administrations.

This seminar is one of the regional training schemes aimed at developing the training of managerial staff and particularly civil service and other public sector personnel of the ACP States. It was run with the assistance of the 'Institut de Formation des Cadres pour le Développement', and its aim was to familiarize the participants with the planning of human resources in the broadest sense of the term, with the coordination of education, training and employment, and with programming the training of ACP managers to ensure the best possible utilization of programmes and projects financed by the EDF.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.51. On 6 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the operation during 1977 of the system set up by the Lomé Convention for stabilizing export earnings.

Sugar Protocol

2.2.52. The negotiations to fix guaranteed prices for sugar from the ACP States ended on 27 June with an agreement in principle on price levels and the period of validity between the sugar-producing ACP countries and the Commission, negotiating on behalf of the Community.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.53. In June the Commission took the following financing decisions:

Jamaica — Exceptional aid (for victims of the recent floods): 275 000 EUA;

Sudan — Exceptional aid to help Ugandan refugees in southern Sudan: 274 000 EUA;

Cape Verde — Exceptional aid following the drought affecting the whole archipelago: 1 200 000 EUA.

Microprojects

2.2.54. On 22 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the implementation of microprojects under the Lomé Convention, with the aim of enabling the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers to take a decision on the follow-up to the two-year experiment.

Asia

Member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

Singapore

2.2.55. Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, paid a visit to Mr Davignon on 14 June thus renewing the contact established in Brussels in October 1977.¹

¹ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.67.

The discussion centred on the Community's growing relationship with the ASEAN region, the restructuring problems and competitive position generally of the Community's industry in the light of Singapore's own efforts to abandon traditional labour-intensive and low value-added manufacturing activities in favour of more advanced technology.

Mr Davignon explained the growing realization in the Community of the need for industrial cooperation with newly industrializing developing countries.

Latin America

EEC-Latin America dialogue

2.2.56. The first session of the tenth meeting of Ambassadors of the European Communities and the countries of the Latin-American Group was held in Brussels on 13 June.

The meeting was devoted primarily to a proposal from the Latin-American countries for the reactivation of the dialogue, the effectiveness and results of which had, in their view, been disappointing. They therefore suggested changes not only in the machinery of the dialogue, but also in the joint declaration of 18 June 1971 by the Commission and Latin America, which had laid down the actual aims of the dialogue.

The Community side undertook to make a detailed study of the suggestions, and the Commission invited the countries of the Latin-American Group to take part in a study session on Community/Latin-American relations.

The Latin-American countries again stressed their concern over the current protectionist

trend in international trade, and mentioned in this connection certain Community measures affecting their exports of apples, textiles and iron and steel products. Explaining the reasons underlying these measures, and their scope, the Community side emphasized that it held firmly to its conviction that protectionism could never be a lasting solution to the economic and social difficulties of the modern world, and that the maintenance of free and unrestricted trade remained one of the fundamental aims of the Community's commercial policy.

In conclusion, the Latin-American Group put forward two practical suggestions for cooperation with the Community, in the eradication of foot-and-mouth disease in certain areas of Latin America, and in the establishment of direct contacts between managers of industrial enterprises in the two regions for the purpose not only of increasing mutual trade but also of facilitating future industrial cooperation. The Commission welcomed the two suggestions in principle.

Political cooperation

Ministerial meeting

2.2.57. At a political cooperation meeting held in Paris on 18 June the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Nine adopted two statements.

Refugees in Indochina

2.2.58. The Ministers expressed their grave concern at the increasingly tragic problems presented by the mass exodus of refugees from the Indochinese peninsula.

The decided to make immediate contact with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees with a view to convening an emergency international conference under the aegis of the United Nations to examine possible practical solutions to this situation with the parties concerned.

They stressed the importance of stepping up action to assist the refugees and of sharing more equally among the international community the burden of responsibility which was at present being shouldered by a small number of countries. Their approach to the projected conference would be one of willingness to do their utmost to find a solution to this humanitarian problem, which concerned the international community as a whole.

They also agreed to raise with the Government of Vietnam all the aspects of this matter and to convey their concern to the countries in the area, particularly the ASEAN States, with which they had initiated a political dialogue in November 1978.¹

Middle East

2.2.59. The Nine examined the situation in the Middle East. As they indicated in their previous statements of 29 June 1977² and 26 March this year³ the establishment of a just and lasting peace can only take place within the framework of a comprehensive settlement based on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and on:

- (i) the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
- (ii) the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967;
- (iii) respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every State in the area and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries;
- (iv) recognition that in the establishment of a just and lasting peace account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, including their right to a homeland.

The Nine deplore any action or statement which could constitute an obstacle to the pursuit of peace. In particular they consider that certain

policies and statements of the Israeli Government are likely to impede the pursuit of a comprehensive settlement. This is notably the case with regard to the following:

- (i) Israel's claim to eventual sovereignty over the occupied territories, which is incompatible with Resolution 242 establishing the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force;
- (ii) the Israeli Government's policy of establishing settlements in the occupied territories in violation of international law.

With regard to the Lebanon, they support the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country and deplore any acts that jeopardize the population's safety or impede the re-establishment of the Lebanese Government's authority over all its territory, notably the southern part of the country. They are deeply concerned over the difficulties that Unifil—which includes contingents from certain countries of the Nine—is experiencing in carrying out its task, and call on all parties to comply with the Security Council's decisions.

These are the views which the Nine feel impelled to express at the present juncture. They reserve the right to make further statements in due course on all the matters dealt with above.

Declaration on Nicaragua

2.2.60. At the meeting of the Political Cooperation Committee on 29 June the Nine adopted the following statement:

The Nine express their very grave concern over the disturbing developments in Nicaragua and the steadily worsening sufferings being inflicted upon the Nicaraguan people. They call for an immediate halt to the conflict and for the establishment of political structures representative of the population as a whole so that free elections can be held without delay.

¹ This matter was also examined by the European Council at its meeting in Strasbourg on 21 and 22 June: see point 1.1.16.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.3.

³ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.74.

3. Institutional and political matters

Council

Institutional developments — European policy

ECSC Consultative Committee and Economic and Social Committee: joint activities

2.3.1. At the two-hundredth meeting of the ECSC Consultative Committee, the draft of a joint statement by the two consultative organs of the European Communities was presented for approval.

On the initiative of the Chairman of the ECSC, Sir Derek Ezra, negotiations had been conducted with the Economic and Social Committee with a view to making some firm arrangements to tighten the links between the two bodies, the need for which has been felt for some considerable time. This could take the form of exploratory studies in areas where cooperation would be possible, particularly in industrial restructuring and energy. The Committee approved the plan to set up a joint group on energy consisting of six members from each of the two bodies.

The joint statement, which each of the Committees will consider separately, also drew the attention of the Council and Commission to the reorganization needed in certain industries because of the new economic circumstances and to the abnormally small share (2%) of the Community's budget funds allocated for industry when industrial activity accounts for nearly, if not more than, half the Community's economic activity. The draft statement calls basically for a massive increase over the next few years in Community budget appropriations for industrial restructuring.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Council

2.3.2. The European Council held its second meeting of the year in Strasbourg in June.¹ The Council held six meetings on foreign affairs, economic and financial affairs, energy, agriculture and fisheries, environment and transport. The Council also met twice during the final session of negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention.²

European Council

(Strasbourg, 21 and 22 June)

2.3.3. *President:* Mr Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic.

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

The main items discussed by the Heads of State or Government, as recorded in the 'Conclusions of the Presidency', were: election of the Assembly of the European Communities,³ European Monetary System,⁴ energy,⁵ economic and social situation,⁶ convergence of economic performances,⁷ Japan,⁸ refugees from Indochina.⁹

583rd meeting — Foreign affairs

(Luxembourg, 12 June)

2.3.4. *President:* Mr François-Poncet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.18.

² Point 2.2.45.

³ Point 1.1.4.

⁴ Point 1.1.5.

⁵ Points 1.1.6 to 1.1.12.

⁶ Point 1.1.13.

⁷ Point 1.1.14.

⁸ Point 1.1.15.

⁹ Point 1.1.16.

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Haferkamp, Mr Gundelach, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Davignon, Mr Vouel, Members.

GATT multilateral trade negotiations: The Council reviewed the most recent developments in incorporating the results of the Geneva negotiations¹ into United States legislation. It confirmed the importance the Community attaches to a satisfactory settlement of the problem. The Commission will again report on the situation at the July meeting.

The Council also examined the *ad referendum* agreement reached between the Commission and the Australian authorities in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations;² it shared the Commission's view that the agreement was of some consequence. One delegation maintained a reservation on a specific point.

Lastly, the Council worked out the guidelines for implementing the Community's tariff concessions on agricultural products.

EEC-Japan relations: In preparation for the European Council in Strasbourg³ the Council held an exchange of views on the Commission's communication concerning the Community's relations with Japan and approved the Commission's general approach.

Negotiations with the People's Republic of China on textiles: The Council took stock of the negotiations and noted that considerable progress had been made in drafting further directives for the Commission.

It stressed the Community's commitment to reaching agreement with the Chinese side without delay, and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to finalize the additional directives as soon as possible, in the light of the Council's discussions.

Cooperation with the EFTA countries: The Council approved a report by the Permanent

Representatives Committee containing an analysis of activities during the first half of 1979 as regards cooperation between the Community and the EFTA countries and prospects for further development of cooperation with each of those countries over the next twelve months.

584th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs

(Luxembourg, 18 June)

2.3.5. President: Mr Monory, French Minister of Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

European Monetary System: The Council discussed the operation of the European Monetary System during the past three months.

Convergence of economic performances: The Council approved its report to the European Council in Strasbourg concerning the convergence of economic performances.⁴

Coordination of economic policies: The Council asked the Commission to draw up concrete proposals for strengthening the coordination of economic policies, particularly with regard to a number of specific points, in the light of remarks expressed by the delegations during the discussion.

Interest subsidies: The Council agreed to return to the one unresolved point in connection with interest subsidies for certain loans under the EMS at its July meeting.

Effects of the oil market situation on the Community's economic prospects: The

¹ Point 2.2.11.

² Point 2.2.42.

³ Point 2.2.40.

⁴ Point 1.1.14.

Council discussed the effects of the oil market situation on the Community's economic prospects ahead of the Strasbourg European Council.

Tripartite Conferences: Having noted a statement by the German delegation, the Council called on the Permanent Representatives Committee to ensure that, when the next study of possible improvements to the Tripartite Conference procedure was made, account was taken of the economic and financial, as well as the social aspects.

585th meeting — Energy (Luxembourg, 18 June)

2.3.6. *President:* Mr Giraud, French Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Measures to be taken in the field of energy: In preparation for the European Council's deliberations on energy at its meeting in Strasbourg¹ on 21 and 22 June, the Council discussed, on the basis of a memorandum from the Presidency and proposals from the Commission, the measures to be undertaken by the Community with regard to energy problems arising out of disturbances in oil deliveries from certain producer countries and the appreciable price rises that had occurred at the same time.

586th meeting — Agriculture (Luxembourg, 18 to 22 June)

2.3.7. *President:* Mr Méhaignerie, French Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Agricultural prices and related measures: The Council agreed on a series of proposals relat-

ing to the agricultural prices for 1979/80 and related measures.²

Wine and sheepmeat: The Council agreed to intensify its discussions on the Commission proposals so that decisions can be taken by 31 October.

Structures: The Council undertook to adopt decisions by 31 December on the Commission proposals relating to the reform of the existing structural directives and to various regional structural programmes.

587th meeting — Environment (Luxembourg, 19 June)

2.3.8. *President:* Mr d'Ornano, French Minister for the Environment and the Quality of Life.

Commission: Mr Natali, Vice-President.

Protection of groundwater: The Council approved the Directive on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances.³

Surface water for drinking water: The Council agreed on the Directive on the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface water in the Member States.⁴

Hydrocarbons discharged at sea: Mr Natali reported on the progress the Commission has made in implementing the Community action programme—which was set up following the Amoco Cadiz disaster—on the control and

¹ Points 1.1.6 to 1.1.12.

² Points 2.1.71 to 2.1.76.

³ Point 2.1.56.

⁴ Point 2.1.57.

reduction of pollution caused by hydrocarbons discharged at sea.

Quality of shellfish water: The Council reached agreement on the quality required of shellfish waters.¹

Sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter: The Council held a detailed exchange of views on the proposal for a Directive concerning health protection standards for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter in urban atmospheres.²

Classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances: The Council approved the Directive amending for the sixth time the Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.³

Consumer protection: The Council adopted the Directive on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and the Resolution on the indication of the prices of foodstuffs and non-food household products pre-packaged in pre-established quantities.⁴

588th meeting — Fisheries

(Luxembourg, 25 June)

2.3.9. President: Mr Le Theule, French Minister of Transport.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Fisheries policy: The Council discussed a number of measures relating to the internal aspects of the fisheries policy. It noted that it was still unable to reach general agreement on this matter and agreed to go into all the problems at a meeting in October. It therefore agreed, pending the adoption of permanent Community measures, on a temporary Decision concerning fishery activities in

waters under the sovereignty or jurisdiction of Member States.⁵

The Council then discussed the external aspects of fisheries policy and in conclusion agreed to return to the matter at its next meeting.⁶

Commission

Activities

2.3.10. The Commission held four meetings in June, one sitting being devoted to the preparation of Mr Jenkin's statement to the elected Parliament during the July part-session. The Commission made some major contributions to the European Council in Strasbourg⁷ particularly in respect of work-sharing, the prospects for structural development, the convergence of economic performances and energy. Following the European Council's deliberations on the requests of the British and Italian Governments concerning what they consider to be excessive net transfers of resources for financing the Community budget, the Commission was instructed to make an objective appraisal of these matters. The Commission also scrutinized the results of the Council proceedings relating to the common agricultural prices for 1979/80 and the related measures.⁸ The Commission found that these decisions were widely at variance

¹ Point 2.1.60.

² Point 2.1.64.

³ Point 2.1.63.

⁴ Point 2.1.68.

⁵ Points 2.1.88 and 2.1.89.

⁶ Points 2.1.90 and 2.1.91.

⁷ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.18.

⁸ Points 2.1.71 to 2.1.76.

with its own views. New proposals for dealing with milk product surpluses and a new scheme for sugar will be presented in the autumn. Concerning the budgetary consequences of the decisions, which imply an additional financial burden of over 1 300 million EUA, the Commission decided to draw up a letter of amendment;¹ it does not intend to make any alterations to the budgetary proposals presented for the various Funds and the development of the other common policies, which it considers to be absolutely vital. Communications were presented in the following main areas: economic policy; structural development; energy objectives and energy saving; steel; air transport; consumer protection; the effects of enlargement. The Commission also adopted a number of arrangements concerning the exercise of the Community's external powers in regard to its participation in international conventions. It also decided to draw up a communication to the Council concerning international agreements on passengers and freight (rail transport). Lastly, the Commission adopted a number of internal directives to ensure the full inclusion of French Overseas Departments in the whole Community system.

Coordination of economic policies: The Commission adopted a communication to the Council on strengthening the coordination of economic policies.²

Structures: The Commission adopted a communication to the Council on the prospects for structural development between now and 1990.

Energy: The Commission adopted two communications to the Council; one concerns the Community's energy objectives for 1990 and the convergence of Member States' policies,³ the other sets out new Community guidelines for saving energy.⁴

Steel: The Commission adopted at its second reading the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1979.⁵

Air transport: The Commission approved the contents of a memorandum to the Council on the Community's contribution to the development of air transport services;⁶ it adopted (subject to a final revision) a communication on the consultation procedure in regard to international measures in the air transport sector.⁷

Consumers: The Commission agreed to send to the Council a draft second Community action programme for consumers.⁸

Enlargement: The Commission adopted a report to the Council on the consequences of enlargement for relations with non-member countries.⁹

Research grants

2.3.11. The Commission has awarded 16 university research grants to young teachers and research workers engaged in studies relating to European integration.

Worth up to BFR 180 000, the grants were awarded to the winning entries from among 155 research projects and applications from the Member States and, for the first time from universities in Japan, Thailand, South Korea and elsewhere.

¹ Point 2.3.62.

² Point 2.1.5.

³ Point 2.1.109.

⁴ Point 2.1.111.

⁵ Point 2.1.19.

⁶ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.8.

⁷ Point 1.4.8.

⁸ Point 2.1.68.

⁹ Point 2.2.1.

For the first time too, most of the research projects were concerned with political and politico-economic problems of European integration.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.12. In June the Commission organized several information meetings with workers' and employers' organizations, at which the following subjects were considered: mergers and competition—with the European Trade Union Federation; the situation in the ship-building industry and a European ship scrapping and building programme—with the European Metalworkers' Federation; access for firms to Community funding—with the Employers' liaison Committee; employment problems in the telecommunications industry—with the telecommunications unions (post and telegraphs and industry).

As part of the preliminary consultations with trade unions, experts of the European Trade Union Confederation considered regional planning and the environment, industrial medicine and regional policy, with a view to working out attitudes.

During a discussion on the energy situation the representatives of the International Confederation of Executive Staffs dealt in particular with energy cooperation with the developing countries and its implications. The same delegates were also received by Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, with a view to studying the social situation of executive staff, which they feel to be disturbing.

The standing committees of the Youth Forum of the European Communities considered the second programme of exchanges for young

workers and the educational and cultural situation of young people in the Community.

Court of Justice¹

New cases

Case 88/79 — Criminal proceedings against S. Grunert, Strasbourg

2.3.13. On 1 June 1979 the tribunal de grande instance of Strasbourg asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the question of whether Directives 64/54/EEC² and 70/359/EEC³ (amending the latter) on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption should be interpreted as imposing an obligation on the Member States to authorize the use of the preservatives listed in the directives or whether the States were allowed to prohibit only those preservatives which were not mentioned.⁴

Case 89/79 — F. Bonu v Council

2.3.14. A candidate for an open competition organized by the Council brought an action before the Court of Justice on 5 June 1979 for annulment of the decision of the

¹ For further details see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

² OJ L 12 of 27.1.1964.

³ OJ L 157 of 18.7.1970.

⁴ OJ C 168 of 5.7.1979.

Selection Board refusing to admit him to the competition without specifying any reasons.¹

Case 90/79 — Commission v French Republic

2.3.15. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 June for a declaration that France, by charging dues on the importation of duplicating equipment, had failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 12 of the EEC Treaty, under Council Regulation (EEC) No 950/68² on the Common Customs Tariff, as last amended by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2800/78,³ and under Article 113 of the EEC Treaty.¹

Cases 91/79, 92/79 and 93/79 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.16. The Commission brought three actions against Italy before the Court of Justice on 14 June for a declaration that Italy had failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty by failing to implement the following three Council Directives: Directive 73/404/EEC (detergents),⁴ 75/716/EEC (sulphur content of certain liquid fuels)⁵ and 75/410/EEC (continuous totalizing weighing machines).⁶

Case 94/79 — Criminal proceedings against P. Vriend, Andijk

2.3.17. The *Gerechtshof* of Amsterdam asked the Court of Justice on 14 June 1979 for a preliminary ruling on whether Dutch rules on seeds and plants, more particularly on the marketing of chrysanthemums, were compatible with Community law.⁷

Case 95/79 — Procureur du Roi v C. Kefer, Andenne

2.3.18. The tribunal de première instance of Namur asked the Court of Justice on 15 June 1979 for a preliminary ruling on whether the Belgian Ministerial Decree of 27 March 1975 fixing the selling price to consumers of beef and veal or pigmeat was compatible with the Community regulations on the same subject.⁷

Case 96/79 — Procureur du Roi v L. Delmelle, Namur

2.3.19. The tribunal de première instance of Namur asked the Court of Justice on 19 June 1979 for a preliminary ruling on whether the Belgian Ministerial Decree of 27 March 1975 fixing the selling price to consumers of beef and veal and pigmeat was compatible with Regulation (EEC) No 805/68⁸ on the common organization of the market in beef and veal.⁷

Case 97/79 — D. Grassi v Council

2.3.20. In the wake of Case 6/79,⁹ a Council official brought another action before the Court of Justice on 20 June 1979 for the partial annulment of his report for the period from 1975 to 1977 which had been amended after the first proceedings had been instituted.⁷

¹ OJ C 173 of 10.7.1979.

² OJ L 172 of 22.7.1968.

³ OJ L 335 of 1.12.1978.

⁴ OJ L 347 of 17.12.1973.

⁵ OJ L 307 of 27.11.1975.

⁶ OJ L 183 of 14.7.1975; OJ C 173 of 10.7.1979.

⁷ OJ C 182 of 20.7.1979.

⁸ OJ L 148 of 28.8.1968.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.35.

Case 98/79 — J. Pecastaing, Liège v Belgian State

2.3.21. In a dispute concerning the refusal by the administrative authorities to grant an establishment permit to a national of another Member State on grounds of public policy, the tribunal de première instance of Liège asked the Court of Justice on 21 June 1979 a number of preliminary questions on the interpretation of the fourth ground in the operative part of its judgment in Case 48/75 (Royer),¹ namely which are the remedies which have the effect of suspending a deportation order.²

Case 99/79 — (1) SA Lancôme, Paris (2) Cosparfrance Nederland BV, Weesp v (1) Etos BV, Zaandam, (2) Albert Heyn Supermart BV, Zaandam.

2.3.22. In a dispute concerning the sale by unauthorized retailers of perfumes which were the subject matter of exclusive licensing agreements, the Arrondissementsrechtbank of Haarlem asked the Court of Justice on 21 June 1979 a number of preliminary questions. The latter relate particularly to the nature of a letter from the Commission's Director-General for Competition to the firm Lancôme (whether or not this was an official decision of the Commission) and to the compatibility of the agreements in question with Article 85 of the EEC Treaty.²

Case 100/79 Hauptzollamt Essen v Interatalanta Handelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt/Main

2.3.23. In a dispute concerning the importation into Germany of frozen beef and veal from South America, the Bundesfinanzhof asked the Court of Justice on 25 June 1979

for a preliminary ruling on the power of national legislative bodies to set as the date for applying the rate of monetary compensatory amounts the day on which goods were released from a bonded warehouse.³

Case 101/79 — F. Vecchioli v Commission

2.3.24. On 25 June 1979, an action was brought before the Court of Justice for annulment of the Commission's decision of 27 July 1978 to dismiss the applicant.³

Case 102/79 — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium

2.3.25. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 June for a declaration that Belgium, by failing to adopt within the time limits set the provisions necessary to comply with Directives 70/221/EEC,⁴ 70/387/EEC,⁵ 74/60/EEC,⁶ 74/150/EEC, 74/151/EEC and 74/152/EEC,⁷ 74/346/EEC and 74/347/EEC,⁸ 74/483/EEC⁹ and 75/321/EEC, 75/322/EEC and 75/323/EEC¹⁰ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States in the motor vehicles and agricultural tractors sectors, had failed to fulfil an obligation under the EEC Treaty.³

¹ Bull. EC 4-1976, point 2439.

² OJ C 182 of 20.7.1979.

³ OJ C 186 of 24.7.1979.

⁴ OJ L 76 of 6.4.1970.

⁵ OJ L 176 of 10.8.1970.

⁶ OJ L 38 of 11.2.1974.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

⁸ OJ L 191 of 15.7.1974.

⁹ OJ L 266 of 2.10.1974.

¹⁰ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

Case 103/79 — A. M. Moat v Commission

2.3.26. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 June 1979 for annulment of the Commission's decision rejecting his application for the grant of a double education allowance.¹

Case 104/79 — P. Foglia, S. Vittoria d'Alba v M. Novello, Magliano Alfieri

2.3.27. The Pretore of Bra asked the Court of Justice on 29 June 1979 a number of preliminary questions, particularly on whether the differentiated rates of taxation payable in France on liqueur wines according to whether they have a designation of origin or not, is compatible with Article 95 of the EEC Treaty. The Pretore also raised the question of whether and to what extent such a system could be treated in the same way as an aid for national wines and was as such incompatible with Article 92 of the EEC Treaty.

Judgments*Case 18/78 — Mrs R. Pipers, née Vandeput v Commission*

2.3.28. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 20 February 1978 for annulment of the Commission decision changing the applicant's posting and claimed damages for detriment resulting from the Commission's refusal to provide assistance against her immediate superior.²

In its judgment of 14 June, the Court annulled the Commission's decision not to provide assistance, granted a nominal amount in compensation for the non-material damage suffered and dismissed the remainder of the application as unfounded.³

Case 126/78 — N.V. Nederlandse Spoorwegen, Utrecht v Staatssecretaris van Financiën

2.3.29. In a dispute concerning the deduction of value-added tax which the Dutch railways are liable to pay to the tax authorities in respect of their activities relating to the carriage of goods for which cash is payable on delivery, the Hoge Raad der Nederlanden asked the Court of Justice on 2 June 1978 a number of preliminary questions on the interpretation of Directive 67/228/EEC on VAT.⁴

In its judgment on 12 June the Court held that, when a carrier has undertaken, in addition to carrying a commodity, to collect its price before delivering it to the consignee, the collection of the price of the merchandise is, in relation to the carriage, an ancillary service within the meaning of point 5 of Annex B of the abovementioned directive and that for the purpose of the application of value-added tax Member States are not empowered to deal separately with an ancillary service and the service of carriage of goods.³

Case 160/78 — Intercontinentale Fleischhandelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Grossgerau v Hauptzollamt München-West

2.3.30. In hearing a case concerning the levy and monetary compensatory amounts applied by the German authorities to imports of pieces of meat from Romania, the Finanzgericht München (Munich Finance Court)

¹ OJ C 186 of 24.7.1979.

² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.37.

³ OJ C 173 of 10.7.1979.

⁴ OJ 71 of 14.4.1967; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.33.

asked the Court of Justice on 27 July 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the term 'meat' in tariff subheading No 16.02 B III a) 1, 2 and 3, of the Common Customs Tariff of 1976 should be interpreted as meaning only pigmeat or whether it also means meat other than pigmeat.¹

In its judgment of 28 June, the Court held that this tariff subheading relates to meats of all kinds including beef and veal.

Case 161/78 — P. Conradsen A.S., Frederikshavn v Ministeriet for Skatter og Afgifter

2.3.31. In hearing a case concerning the amount liable to duty on the raising of the capital of a newly-formed limited company whose share capital was created by contributions from an existing undertaking belonging to one of the founders, the Østre Landsret (Eastern Division of the High Court) asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 5 of Directive 69/335/EEC.²

In its judgment of 27 June, the Court ruled that a Member State cannot grant a deduction for the national tax on an untaxed reserve created when the founder contributed to the new company certain goods at a value written down for tax purposes less than their actual value and that a deduction cannot be allowed of the notional amount of tax which would be payable by the newly-formed company if it took the reserve resulting from the writing-down of the contributions for tax purposes as income in the year when the company was formed and thereby obtained a corresponding amount of actual income liable to tax as such.

Case 177/78 — Pigs and Bacon Commission v McCarren and Company Limited

2.3.32. In hearing a case concerning the imposition by the Pigs and Bacon Commission (an official body responsible for promoting exports of Irish bacon and pork), of a levy on pig carcasses intended for the production of bacon, the revenue from which is intended for the payment of a premium to producers who export a certain variety of bacon through this body, the High Court in Dublin asked the Court of Justice on 21 August 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether this system is compatible with Community law.³

In its judgment of 26 June, the Court held that such a system is incompatible with the common organization of the market in pigmeat and that, where its object is incompatible with such common organization, the levy charged is not payable by producers. The question whether or not the levy should be reimbursed and of the arrangements for reimbursement is a matter for the national court.⁴

Case 180/78 — Mrs E.W.M. Brouwer-Kaune, Heerhugowaard v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor het Kledingbedrijf (The Board of the Trade Association for the Clothing Trade)

2.3.33. In a dispute concerning the reduction of an invalidity benefit granted by the Netherlands to a person who already has a

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.43.

² OJ L 249 of 3.10.1969; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.44.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.59.

⁴ OJ C 186 of 24.7.1979.

claim under German law to an old-age pension (into which his German invalidity pension had been converted), the Centrale Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 5 September 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 40 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71¹ with regard to the case in question.²

In its judgment of 19 June, the Court held that Article 40(1) must be interpreted as relating also to the award of invalidity benefits in a Member State granted on the basis of legislation of the type referred to in Article 37(1) of the abovementioned regulation where the person concerned has already become entitled, by virtue of a different type of national legislation, to an old-age pension resulting from the transformation of an earlier invalidity benefit.³

Joined Cases 181 and 229/78 — *Keterlhandel P. van Paasen B.V., Wateringen v Inspecteur der invoerrechten en Accijnzen, The Hague; Minister van Financien v Denkavit Dienstbetoen, B.V., Voorthuizen*

2.3.34. The Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (Netherlands High Court) asked the Court of Justice on 11 September and 13 October 1978 for a number of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of point 2 of Annex A of Directive 67/228/EEC on VAT,⁴ and in particular on the question whether a Member State is deemed to have adopted a system within the meaning of the fourth paragraph of point 2 of Annex A where its legislation has defined the concept of undertaking solely by the expression 'any person who independently carries on business', notwithstanding the right of a Member State to consider separate undertakings which are linked to one another as a single taxable person.⁵

In its judgment of 12 June, the Court ruled that in such circumstances a Member State which has entered into the consultations referred to in Article 16 of the Directive has adopted such a system.³

Joined Cases 216 and 217/78 — *N. Beljatsky, Berlin, and others v Hauptzollamt Aachen-Süd*

2.3.35. On the occasion of the importation into Germany of concentrated butter sold at a reduced price to certain processing undertakings pursuant to Regulations (EEC) Nos 1259/72⁶ and 232/75,⁷ the customs authorities reduced the monetary compensatory amounts applicable by a coefficient provided for in Article 20 of the regulations. Having established that the persons acquiring the butter had failed to fulfil their obligation to process it into products falling within CCT tariff heading No 19.08, the German customs authorities claimed from the importers the difference between the full monetary compensatory amounts and the amounts initially paid.

When hearing these disputes the Finanzgericht (Finance Court) Düsseldorf asked the Court of Justice on 29 September 1978 for a ruling on the question whether the reduction in compensatory amounts creates a vested right when the product is the subject of a transaction under Articles 1 to 19 of the reg-

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.27.

³ OJ C 173 of 10.7.1979.

⁴ OJ 71 of 14.4.1967.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.28 and 10-1978, point 2.3.45.

⁶ OJ L 139 of 17.6.1972.

⁷ OJ L 24 of 31.1.1975.

ulations or whether it is essential that the product be used in accordance with the regulations and if so, whether Article 20 constitutes a legal basis for claiming payment of the full monetary compensatory amounts.¹

In its judgment of 28 June, the Court held that the final application of the reduced monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) presupposes that the value of the goods is the reduced value placed on them by virtue of the abovementioned regulations. In the absence of proof that the goods have been used in the manner required as the condition for the reduction in the compensatory amount, the general rules governing the MCA scheme constitute the legal basis for the payment in full of such an amount.

Joined cases 233 and 235/78 — (1) B. Lentès, Leiwein (2) O. Werner, Leiwein *et al.* v Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the 'Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft', Frankfurt/Main

2.3.36. After the German intervention agency had refused to conclude private contracts for table wine, provided for by Regulation (EEC) No 2015/76,² on the grounds that the required minimum quantity of 100 hectolitres was not stored by a single producer but divided between several in a group, the group of producers brought the case before the Administrative Court in Frankfurt/Main which, before giving its ruling asked the Court of Justice on 26 October 1978 to interpret the term 'place of storage' in Articles 4(2)(c) and 14(a) and also the concept of 'minimum quantity of 100 hectolitres in the case of wine' in Article 5.³

In its judgment of 28 June, the Court ruled that the term 'place of storage' does not oblige an intervention agency to refuse to conclude a storage contract relating to at

least 100 hectolitres for the sole reason that the wine is not stored in a single place. Nevertheless, national authorities may decide to what extent the fact that there is more than one place of storage, which reduces the effectiveness of the monitoring of storage operations or makes it more difficult, constitutes grounds for refusing to conclude a contract.

Case 240/78 — Atlanta Amsterdam v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, Rijswijk

2.3.37. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry), The Hague, requested the Court of Justice on 3 November 1978 to give a number of preliminary rulings on Regulations Nos 2763/75 and 1889/76 on the granting of private storage aid for pigmeat⁴ in order to establish which authorities were responsible for granting this aid and to decide whether the security paid by the storer was forfeit where he did not fulfil 'without delay' the obligations imposed under the storage contract; the Court was further asked for an interpretation of the word 'obligations' in Article 4(2)(b) of Regulation No 2763/75 and Article 5(2) of Regulation No 1889/76, and finally, if the obligations referred to in these Articles were not the same, whether Article 5(2) of Regulation No 1889/76 was valid.⁵

In its judgment of 21 June, the Court held that the responsible authorities are those appointed by each Member State. It also

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.37.

² OJ L 221 of 13.8.1976.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.49.

⁴ OJ L 282 of 1.11.1975 and L 206 of 31.7.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.33.

ruled that the late transmission to the relevant intervention agency of supporting documents does not prevent the acquisition of the right to aid provided that the obligations set out in Article 3(2)(a) of Regulation No 1889/76 have been fulfilled in their entirety. It added that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 5(2) of Regulation No 1889/76, the authority may declare the security forfeit in whole or in part, depending on the gravity of the breach of contract, under Article 4(2)(b) of Regulation No 2763/75.¹

Case 255/78 — (1) A. Anselme (2) R. Constant v Commission

2.3.38. Two Commission officials brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 November 1978 for annulment of the decision of the Selection Board rejecting their application for an internal competition, and also for annulment of the competition in question.²

In its judgment of 28 June, the Court annulled these decisions.

Case 8/79 — S. Filby v Department of Health and Social Security

2.3.39. In hearing a case concerning the refusal by the United Kingdom social security authorities to pay to an employee of British nationality an allowance for an accident which he had suffered while working on a drilling platform, registered in Panama and located at the time of the accident on that part of the continental shelf over which the Netherlands exercises rights, on the grounds that the accident occurred when the employee was outside the United Kingdom, the National Insurance Commissioner asked the Court of Justice on 18 January to give a ruling on which provisions of Regulation (EEC)

No 1408/71³ are applicable in the case in question and also asked for a ruling on the validity of Article 6 of the said regulation in so far as it would deprive a person of rights arising out of a social security convention between his country and one or more other Member States.⁴

Following the introduction of new national measures, the competent institution granted an allowance to the applicant. The National Insurance Commissioner accordingly withdrew his request for a preliminary ruling and the Court removed the case from the register by Order of 13 June.

Economic and Social Committee

Election of new Chairman

2.3.40. On 28 June the Economic and Social Committee elected Mr Vanni (Italy —Workers) Chairman in succession to Mrs Badual Glorioso who had resigned following her election to the European Parliament.

Mr Vanni, born in Rome on 15 February 1928, is currently confederal secretary of the Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL) (Italian Labour Union). He was Secretary-General of the UIL from November 1969 to September 1976 and a founder-member of the European Trade Union Confederation. He was also a member of the Executive of the Italian Republican Party from 1961 to 1969 but

¹ OJ C 186 of 24.7.1979.

² Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.41.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.37.

relinquished the post following an agreement on the incompatibility of political and trade union office. Mr Vanni is also a member of the Consiglio Nazionale dell'Economia e del Lavoro (Italian National Economic and Labour Council).

169th plenary session

2.3.41. The Committee held its 169th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 June with Mr Roseingrave and Mr Renaud, Vice-Chairmen, in the chair. The French Minister of Labour, Mr Boulin, in his capacity as President of the Council, and Mr Ortolì, Vice-President of the Commission, took part in the discussions on the Committee's second opinion on the economic situation in the Community following the Commission's report on the subject. Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, participated in the discussions in connection with the drawing-up of the Committee's opinion on Community enlargement.

Opinions

Economic situation in the Community

2.3.42. At a time when the Commission is drafting and the Council discussing proposals relating to Member States' contributions to the budget for the coming year the Committee followed the established practice of giving a second opinion—six months or so after its earlier opinion—on the Commission's annual report on the economic situation in the Community.¹ This was adopted by 45 votes for, 21 against and 1 abstention. After analysing the significant aspects of the current situation the opinion expresses an underlying malaise

concerning the constant tug of war between the desire to increase output on the one hand and to enhance the overall living standards of the people on the other. The Report says that whilst circumstances demand a planned approach to such social and economic issues, indicative planning is a possible and certainly preferable alternative to compulsory planning.

The opinion urges a review of economic and social objectives, paying particular attention to the striking of a balance between traditional policy of maximizing economic growth on the one hand and optimizing overall living standards on the other. Another plea the opinion makes in the same general area is for the striking of the right balance between the size and importance of the private sector and the public sector.

Moving to more practical aspects the Committee says that, apart from the blanket measures which it proposes to stimulate demand and the specific measures for the production or 'supply' side of the economy, structural unemployment can best be tackled by a set of specific measures (including, where appropriate, a better organization of working hours) which it outlines in its opinion.

Finally the Committee endorses the manner in which at Community level concerted action is being attempted in order to coordinate properly the use of Member States' economic instruments. It says that any real achievement here will depend on whether national socio-economic goals and policies are effectively incorporated in a longer-term Community blueprint.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.64.

*Development of the social situation
in the Community in 1978*

2.3.43. By 62 votes for, 7 against and 14 abstentions, the Committee adopted its opinion on the development of the social situation in the Community.¹

In it the Committee takes an overall look at the social situation in 1978 with particular reference to the continuing unemployment problems (notably among young people and women) and examines the main factors underlying this trend.

The Committee notes that the Community institutions have made the fight against unemployment part of an overall strategy based on the three objectives of growth, stability and jobs. Such a strategy has been judged likely to produce positive effects provided that the three objectives are fully recognized, consideration is also given to the qualitative aspects of growth and monetary stability is based on promoting investments and safeguarding real incomes. But so far there has been no effect on the level of unemployment.

In the Committee's view it is essential to achieve a greater degree of convergence between Member States' economic and social policies, to direct all Community policies towards achieving the objectives of the overall strategy and to see that a more constructive dialogue is developed in the appropriate forums between Community-level representatives of the two sides of industry.

Turning to the Community's social, wages and social security policies, the Committee notes that the social situation will be shaped more and more by Community policy, both as a result of the pledge by the Member States to align their economic policies to a

greater extent and because of the entry into force of the European Monetary System.

After expressing the hope that free negotiations between the two sides of industry could also develop at Community level and advocating joint sectoral meetings the Committee urges that the Social Fund be increased and calls upon the two sides of industry to carry out a general assessment of the Community's budgetary policy.

The last part of the opinion deals with measures to help employment.

Community enlargement

2.3.44. The Committee's opinion on the applications of Greece, Portugal and Spain for Community membership was adopted by an overwhelming majority (3 votes against and 1 abstention).

In its opinion the Committee records the fact that the second enlargement is in line with the preamble to the EEC Treaty. It is now up to the institutions to carry out an in-depth study of ways in which their internal structures and administrative machinery can and must be adapted to meet the new needs of the Community of Twelve. This will involve abandoning certain decision-making practices. In its capacity as the Community's socio-economic consultative assembly the Committee expresses the hope that the process of setting up and developing democratic organizations representing economic and social pressure groups in the applicant countries will soon be completed. The opinion stresses the need for acceptance of the *acquis communautaire* by the applicant countries; in the case of Spain the introduction of comparable terms of competition and the adoption

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

of the VAT system are matters of extreme urgency. Agreement on two-way safeguard clauses is also vital.

It is also imperative that concrete progress be made in aligning, in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, the legal, economic and social conditions that form the framework for relations between the Nine and Spain. These adjustments should then become a key factor in the development of a pre-accession dialogue.

The transitional problems raised by the accession of the three new member countries will be much more difficult than those which had to be coped with at the time of the first enlargement exercise. The countermeasures will therefore have to be such:

- (i) that the Community is not slowed down, can be consolidated and can make further progress;
- (ii) that the sectoral and regional problems currently plaguing the Community, many of which occur in the applicant countries as well, are not aggravated after enlargement.

After the transitional period, freedom of movement for workers must apply without restriction to workers from the new member countries. A relatively long transitional period might be needed, however, because of structural and cyclical unemployment in the Community, particularly in the case of Spain and Portugal.

The Committee considers that basically it makes more sense to bring jobs to the unemployed rather than to oblige the unemployed to emigrate in order to find work.

The Committee then dwells on the more important factors connected with the implementation of the major common policies. It feels that it is of prime importance for the Commission to draw up a plan of

action dealing with all the issues involved in enlargement; this should be accompanied by an analysis of the relevant costs. Plans would also have to be made for any increase in funds from own resources. The Committee is against the setting-up of an *ad hoc* enlargement fund. Instead it favours an enlargement programme designed to solve all the problems affecting given regions and industries both within the existing Community and within the new member countries. This action programme should provide the framework for coordinating the use of resources from existing financial instruments.

The logical consequence of drawing up this overall plan should be an increase in the funds available to the EEC financial instruments to enable them to cope with the new circumstances. The Economic and Social Committee considers it very important in this respect to make a detailed calculation of the appropriations needed so that the general public in the Community of Twelve knows what price has to be paid for the political and economic benefits to be derived from enlargement.

Raw tobacco

2.3.45. The Committee came out overwhelmingly against the proposal laying down special measures for raw tobacco (4 abstentions).¹

The Committee gives the following reasons for not approving the Commission's proposal:

- (i) it has been put to the Council at a time when the Italian tobacco organizations and growers are doing all they can to improve the

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.81.

situation of the Perustitza and Erzegovina varieties on the Community market;

(ii) it penalizes equally all the producers of these varieties, whereas—while taking into account the fact that recourse to intervention is to be exceptional—it should have considered the efforts made by those producers who normally sell their output on the open market and who sell to the intervention agency only intermittently and in situations that are very difficult in objective terms;

(iii) it does not make any provision for varying the reduction in the intervention guarantee given to growers according to the percentage of their output which they sell to the intervention agency.

Milk products

2.3.46. The Committee expressed serious reservations with regard to the proposal on investment aid for the marketing and processing of milk products.¹ In its opinion, adopted with 6 abstentions, the Committee states that it believes that milk processing and marketing firms must be modernized despite current surpluses.

Aid should therefore be continued provided the structural changes proposed do not increase the Community's production capacity. To ensure this, restructuring plans are necessary. The Committee therefore suggests that the Commission has another look at its proposal with this in mind.

Other decisions

2.3.47. The Committee also adopted unanimously, without debate, a number of opinions endorsing the Commission's proposals in

the following fields: social security for migrant workers;² dangerous substances;³ nutritive value of food; caseins and caseinates; rice and cereals;⁴ and citrus fruit.⁵ Finally, in its opinion on the setting-up of a second programme of exchanges for young workers⁶ the Committee stresses the need to comply with the basic objectives of the exchanges in question and to overcome in the second programme the difficulties encountered in implementing the first programme. The Committee then goes on to suggest ways of improving future action.

ECSC Consultative Committee

200th meeting

2.3.48. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 15 June, with Sir Derek Ezra in the chair. To mark the two-hundredth meeting, the President of the Luxembourg Government, Mr Gaston Thorn, gave an address. The Committee's deliberations focused on the forward steel programme and the 'energy strategy'. As regards the social aspects of restructuring the steel industry, the Committee decided to set up a drafting sub-committee in order to prepare a draft resolution to be submitted to the Committee at its special meeting on 6 July. Lastly, the Committee defined the basis of activity to be undertaken jointly with the Economic and Social Committee.⁷

¹ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

² OJ C 115 of 8.5.1979; Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.36.

³ OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979 and OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 2.1.10 and 2.1.69.

⁴ OJ C 90 of 6.4.1978.

⁵ OJ C 104 of 26.4.1979.

⁶ OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.45.

⁷ Point 2.3.1.

Address by Mr Thorn

2.3.49. Speaking of the pioneer work done by the Committee in maintaining since 1953 a constant dialogue at European level between producers, workers and dealers, Mr Thorn wanted to see the dialogue extended to both national and European authorities. He felt that the need was all the greater in that the Community and the national governments must together solve two fundamental problems: the restructuring of industry and energy supplies. Here the energy crisis was giving coal a new lease of life, since nuclear energy could constitute only a back-up resource.

After thirty years of existence the ECSC was still as active as ever and had an even more vital role to play. It had become part of a larger entity, the 'common market', but its activity would be developing in new directions.

Forward programme for steel

2.3.50. The Committee gave a largely favourable opinion on the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1979, presented by the Commission.¹ The programme coincided with a relatively brighter short-term economic situation. But the statement of the rapporteur for the Subcommittee on Markets and Prices, Mr Vou dran, voiced a degree of pessimism, pointing in particular to the new bout of inflation and the hazards besetting the Community motor and construction industries.

Energy strategy

2.3.51. Further to adoption of the final report of the Special Subcommittee on Coal

Policy, prepared by Mr Thomas,² the Committee, after a broad discussion, approved the draft resolution on an energy strategy presented by the rapporteur; two amendments were made, one stressing the urgent need to promote energy savings and the second to take note of the commitment by the Community coal industry to tailor production to meet the new needs in coal, wherever this was technically and economically feasible.

In its conclusion the resolution called for appropriate measures to be taken immediately to facilitate substitution of coal for oil in producing electricity and steam and for industrial and domestic heating.

European Investment Bank**Loans granted***Denmark*

2.3.52. The European Investment Bank has granted a new global loan for the equivalent of DKR 25 million (3.6 million EUA) to help finance small and medium-scale ventures in the less prosperous regions of Denmark.

The loan has been made to the State for 10 years at 8.25%. The proceeds will be made available to the Regional Development Board which will on-lend the funds for ventures chosen in agreement with the EIB.

Since 1973 the Bank has already granted 10 global loans, totalling DKR 195 million, in support of small and medium-scale ventures in Denmark. Seven of these loans (worth

¹ Point 2.1.18.

² Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.3.82.

DKR 165 million) were channelled through the Regional Development Board and 3 (worth DKR 30 million) were made to the Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Håndværk A/S — FIH). These global loans have together served to finance 65 ventures and have helped directly to create about 1 750 jobs.

United Kingdom

2.3.53. A loan equivalent to UKL 1.6 million (2.5 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help set up a telecommunications cable factory at Skelmersdale, Lancashire.

The loan has been made for 7 years at 9% to Ward & Goldstone Ltd, which manufactures a wide range of electric cables, wires and accessories. The company is reorganizing and expanding the work of its Special Cables Division, which will move out of old, inadequate premises in Manchester to a new and larger production unit, costing an estimated UKL 4.6 million, at Skelmersdale New Town, north of Liverpool.

The number of jobs in the Division should rise from 30 to over 150—a very welcome development in an area where the unemployment rate was close to 11% at the beginning of this year.

2.3.54. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan equivalent to UKL 7.2 million (11 million EUA) to cover half the cost of building a new factory in Leeds which will produce centrifugal pumps and pumping equipment.

The loan has been made for 10 years at 9.15% to Sulzer Bros (UK) Ltd, which is

involved in a wide range of engineering activities. The company's Pump Division operates at present from a site near the centre of Leeds which has become increasingly inadequate.

The plant should be fully operational by autumn 1981; after a further two years the number of jobs is forecast to rise from about 615 to over 720. This will be a welcome increase, as any new employment available in Leeds helps to compensate for labour-shedding in traditional industries—textiles, steel, coal—in surrounding areas.

2.3.55. A loan equivalent to UKL 1.45 million (2.2 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help meet the cost of carrying out various infrastructure projects in the Orkneys (Scotland) including harbour development, improvements to the water supply and sewerage facilities. The loan has been made to the Orkney Islands Council for 15 years at 9.95%.

The Orkneys comprise 70 islands, 25 of them inhabited, with a total population of about 18 000. Besides developing North Sea oil, the authorities are also making an effort to expand agriculture and food processing and attract small-scale manufacturing firms, in particular to try to stop the gradual depopulation of some of the more outlying islands.

The EIB loan will help to pay half the cost of rebuilding administrative harbour facilities, erecting 88 workers' houses, installing the first public water supply system on two of the islands and improving the supply system on a number of others, and setting up sewerage facilities to serve local industries.

Including this loan, the Bank has provided over UKL 1 480 million for industrial and infrastructure development in the United Kingdom (a third of it in Scotland) since the

country's accession to the European Community.

Ireland

2.3.56. Three loans totalling the equivalent of IRL 38 million (57.9 million EUA) have been granted in Ireland by the European Investment Bank for telecommunications improvements, forestry development and water supply/sewerage schemes.

These loans bring to IRL 276.9 million the total amount provided by the European Investment Bank for industrial and infrastructure development in Ireland since the country's accession to the European Community. Details of the new loans are as follows:

Telecommunications: IRL 18 million lent to the State for 20 years at 9.85% to finance the development of the telephone system, including the modernization of certain services and schemes for the connection of 28 000 new subscriber lines. Before this loan the EIB had already lent IRL 67.5 million for telephone development projects in Ireland.

Forestry development: IRL 15 million, also to the State, on the same conditions, for afforestation of 44 000 hectares in different parts of the country, the construction of 760 km of access roads and purchase of felling equipment for harvesting in forests planted in the late 1950s. These projects should provide at least 1 200 permanent jobs and contribute to greater self-sufficiency in wood production for Ireland and the Community as a whole.

Water supplies/sewerage: The third loan, worth IRL 5 million, was also to the State and again on the same conditions. It will be passed on to local authorities carrying out a large number of improvements to the water

supply and sewerage infrastructure in various areas in the mid-west of Ireland. The works are necessary to cope with planned industrial growth and the development of tourism and to provide protection for the environment (part of the investment is linked to safeguarding fishing rivers).

Austria

2.3.57. Following special authorization the European Investment Bank has granted a loan for SFR 90 million (39.3 million EUA) for the Zillertal hydroelectric scheme in the Austrian Tyrol, a project offering benefits to both the Community and Austria.

The funds have been advanced over a 12-year term to two Austrian electricity generating and distribution companies, Tauernkraftwerk AG of Salzburg and Österreichische Elektrizitätswirtschaft AG (Verbundgesellschaft) of Vienna, as joint and several borrowers. The EIB loan will go towards an overall investment package of about 350 million EUA. The main features of the scheme are an 88.8 million m³ reservoir, a 7.5 km outlet tunnel, a new power station housing two pump/turbine sets, each rated at 175 MW, and 9.5 km of 220 kV transmission lines.

Tail water from the new power station will be released into a lower reservoir, providing headwater for a hydro station already in service and so raising production at this plant as well.

The new installations are scheduled to come on stream in 1987, and are designed to raise total output from the Zillertal at that stage to 1 670 GWh per annum, half of which is reserved under a 20-year contract for supply to Energieversorgung Schwaben AG of Stuttgart. With the German grid receiving power from this source, fuel savings of some

130 000 tonnes of oil equivalent a year will become possible.

Under a similar authorization, the Bank has already advanced a total of 48 million EUA towards the TAG project (Trans-Austria Gasline), which conveys gas from the Soviet Union to the Community.

Morocco

2.3.58. The European Investment Bank has lent 40 million EUA to help finance construction of an ore-handling port at Jorf Lasfar, between Casablanca and Safi, in Morocco.

This loan, the Bank's first operation in Morocco, was granted under the terms of the Financial Protocol to the Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Community and the Kingdom of Morocco on 27 April 1976, which came into force on 1 November 1978.

The funds are being made available to the Kingdom of Morocco in two ways:

- (i) a loan for 26 million EUA from the EIB's own resources; this carries a term of 20 years and a rate of 9.85%;
- (ii) a loan on special conditions for 14 million EUA drawn from Community budgetary funds (term: 40 years; rate: 1%) and managed by the EIB as agent for the Community.

The harbour at Jorf Lasfar is being constructed to cater for the projected upturn in exports of phosphate rock, of which Morocco is the world's leading exporter.

The new harbour (with an initial handling capacity of 10 million tonnes, rising eventually to 40 million tonnes) has been designed to accommodate large ore carriers, and is due to come into operation by the end of 1983. Fixed investment costs are put at some 220

million EUA, and financial assistance for the project is also coming from the Saudi Fund.

Cameroon

2.3.59. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention the European Investment Bank has granted a loan for 2.5 million EUA towards the construction of a terry-towelling mill in the industrial area at Douala in the United Republic of Cameroon. The loan carries a term of 10 years and bears interest at 6.30%, after deduction of a 3% interest subsidy financed from the resources of the European Development Fund.

The borrower is Société Textile du Cameroun pour le Linge de Maison (SOLICAM). The project involves construction of a terry-towelling mill of some 850 tonnes per annum capacity, representing some 2.8 million metres of woven fabric and made-up articles, for sale exclusively on the Cameroon market and in CACEU countries (Central African Customs and Economic Union).

The mill will help to exploit the potential of what is for Cameroon a key raw material, cotton, and will probably create more than 200 jobs. The overall investment cost has been estimated at around 8.7 million EUA, towards which the French Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique is also contributing.

Barbados

2.3.60. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for 2.5 million EUA to help finance small and medium-sized industrial and tourism ventures in Barbados.

The funds are being provided in the form of a global loan to the Barbados Development

Bank (BDB). They will be on-lent for appropriate ventures chosen in agreement with the EIB.

The loan—the EIB's first operation in Barbados—has been granted under the terms of the Lomé Convention for a term of 12 years at an interest rate of 7.40%, after deduction of a 3% interest subsidy drawn from the Community's European Development Fund.

The EIB loan will help the Barbados Development Bank expand its lending operations in the coming years, in particular for manufacturing firms which through their exports should help to diversify the country's economy.

This is the fourteenth global loan granted by the EIB under the Lomé Convention to help development banks in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States to expand their work of financing small and medium-sized ventures.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General budget

Preliminary draft budget for the financial year 1980

2.3.61. Pursuant to Article 78(3) of the ECSC Treaty, Article 203(3) of the EEC Treaty and Article 177(3) of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission sent to the Budget-

ary Authority on 14 June the preliminary draft general budget of the Communities for the financial year 1980, adopted by the Commission on 16 May.¹ As regards the expenditure and revenue of Section II (Council), the Commission based its calculations on amounts which were not final when the document was drafted.

The preliminary draft includes the general introduction provided for by Article 12(2) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977² and the analysis by budget headings—which it has been presenting for several years—of expenditure, revenue and borrowing and lending operations. The preliminary draft is accompanied by the triennial financial estimates, the analyses of financial management and the balance sheet referred to in Article 12(5) of the Financial Regulation and the working documents referred to in Article 12(4) of that Regulation.

Budgetary consequences of the Council meeting of 22 June on agriculture

Letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget for 1980

2.3.62. In view of the worrying pattern in some agricultural sectors where persistent imbalances continue to get worse, the Commission decided that its first aim, in the preliminary draft budget must be the containment of agricultural expenditure.

The Commission proposed, in January 1979,³ that Community prices be frozen, for

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.12.

² OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

³ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

1979/80, that the B quotas for sugar be reduced and, above all, that the milk co-responsibility levy be completely recast, making it—by its volume and progressive nature—an effective means of slowing down milk production and reducing the cost of marketing milk surpluses.

In presenting the preliminary draft, the Commission pointed out that, if the Council failed to adopt its proposals for agricultural prices, the Commission would be obliged to present a letter of amendment to the Budgetary Authority.

The decisions taken by the Council at its meeting of 18 to 22 June depart from the proposals made by the Commission as regards prices, sugar quotas, milk and, in particular, the co-responsibility levy.

The result of these decisions is an increase of some 1 300 million EUA in the estimates of expenditure for 1980. The Commission is thus obliged to bring in a letter of amendment to the preliminary draft budget. It was to be put before the Budgetary Authority at the beginning of July.

Own resources

2.3.63. Next year must be regarded as a milestone in the Community's budgetary history, for it marks the completion of a process for the financing of the Community budget which was initiated in 1971.

In 1980, all the Member States—without distinction between the original six and the new Members—will bear their full share of financing budgetary expenditure by paying over the Community's own resources under the conditions provided for by the Decision of 21 April 1970; there will be no more 'financial contributions' and no further appli-

cation of the limitations provided for in Article 131 of the Act of Accession.¹

As for financing the 1980 budget, the estimates of traditional own resources (customs duties, agricultural and sugar levies) show an increase of 6.0% over 1979. Since expenditure will be up by 9.3%, the amount to be financed by VAT goes up by 12.8%. In view of the estimates of the VAT base, the VAT rate will go up to 0.756% in 1980 (as against 0.734% in 1979, with all nine Member States participating). The margin between the VAT resources used and the ceiling of 1% of the VAT base is of the order of 2 400 million EUA.

Any increase of 100 million EUA beyond the expenditure provided for in the 1980 preliminary draft budget would mean a rise of 0.01 points in the VAT rate.² The estimates of revenue in 1980 are shown in Table 8, as they appear in the preliminary draft budget sent to the Budgetary Authority; they are compared with the figures entered in the 1979 budget.

The problem of the exhaustion of own resources does not yet arise for 1980. However, the 1980-82 triennial estimates, which accompany the general introduction to the 1980 preliminary draft budget, show that this problem is likely to come up in 1981-82.³

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.100.

² Leaving out of account the Council's decisions of 18 and 22 June on agricultural prices for the 1979-80 agricultural year: points 2.1.71 to 2.1.75.

³ This matter has been the subject of two communications from the Commission: 'Financing the Community budget: the way ahead' and 'Comprehensive review of the Community's budget problems'; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.99 and Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.3.86.

Table 8 — *Estimates of own resources*

(in million EUA)

	1979 second supplementary budget	1980 preliminary draft ²	Change in % ²
1. Agricultural levies	1 706.0	1 764.1	+ 3.41
2. Sugar levies	467.0	437.0	- 6.42
3. Customs duties	4 745.5	5 133.5	+ 8.18
4. Miscellaneous revenue	154.8	168.3	+ 8.72
5. Total	7 073.3	7 502.9	+ 6.07
6. Expenditure	13 715.7	14 997.0	+ 9.34
7. Remainder to be financed (6 - 5) by:	6 642.4	7 494.1	+ 12.82
(i) contributions based on GDP	2 170.1 ¹	—	—
(ii) resources derived from VAT	4 472.4	7 494.1	—
8. 1% of the VAT base	6 008 (9 047) ²	9 910	(+ 9.54)
9. VAT rate (4 472.4 : 6 008) (6 642.4 : 9 047)	0.744% (0.734%) ²	0.756%	(+ 3.00)

¹ Contributions made by three Member States.² If all the Member States had applied the Sixth VAT Directive in 1979, the VAT base for the Nine would have been 9 047 million EUA and the VAT rate 0.734.

Triennial financial estimates 1980-82

2.3.64. On 14 June the Commission sent to the Budgetary Authority, along with the 1980 preliminary draft budget,¹ the triennial financial estimates for 1980-82.

These estimates outline the medium-term budgetary consequences of the various Community policies, taking into account the guidelines set out in the 'Comprehensive review' of 9 March 1979² and the preliminary draft budget for 1980, already sent to the Budgetary Authority before the decisions of the Council (agriculture) of 18 and 22 June 1979³ on prices for the 1979-80 agricultural year.

Like last year, two alternatives are presented for several sectors.

The first hypothesis shows the financial consequences of continuing the growth trend of the costs of the market organizations under the common agricultural policy (EAGGF, Guarantee Section). This growth is accompanied by a far from negligible outlay in the other sectors.

In this case, total requirements in total appropriations for commitments would rise in 1981-82 by almost 20% per year (on aver-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.12 and 2.3.98.² Comprehensive review of the Community's budget problems: Bull. EC 3-1979, points 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.³ Points 2.1.71 to 2.1.75.

age) and the total appropriations for payments by almost 23%—which would correspond to roughly twice the growth rate of the GDP. The share of the expenditure of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in these requirements would remain unchanged as compared with 1980. The same would be true of the appropriations dedicated to structural improvements, which cover expenditure under the EAGGF Guidance Section, the Social Fund, the Regional Fund and the interest relief grants provided for by the European Monetary System.

The second hypothesis reflects the 'containment of the common agricultural policy' at which the Commission's proposals aimed. It would mean a far more moderate increase in the expenditure of the EAGGF Guarantee Section—which should release more money for the Social Fund, the Regional Fund and the Community's energy, industrial and transport policies.

In this hypothesis, the mean increase in the overall requirements of total appropriations for commitments would be of the order of 12% per year from 1980 to 1982 and that of the total appropriations for payments some 14% per year. If we deduct that expected increase in the general level of prices, the increase in the budget in real terms would be less than 10% per year (total appropriations for payments). The share of the expenditure for the agricultural market organizations would be reduced to some 50% (49% in total appropriations for commitments and 53% in total appropriations for payments), the appropriations allocated to structural improvement accounting for some 20%—which corresponds to more than 4.3 thousand million EUA (total appropriations for commitments).

A comparison between overall requirements in total appropriations for commitments and

the prospects as regards resources shows that in 1982:

(i) under the second hypothesis (containment of common agricultural policy expenditure, as proposed by the Commission), resources accruing under the current limit of 1% of VAT would be just enough to cover requirements (with a token surplus of 50 million EUA);

(ii) under the first hypothesis, on the other hand, a VAT rate of 1.25% would be needed to make up for a deficit of 3 thousand million EUA.

Both hypotheses take the figures in the 1980 preliminary draft budget as their points of departure. In respect of the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the 1980 preliminary draft assumes that all the proposals for 1979-80 prices and related measures put forward by the Commission will be adopted in entirety—a package stipulating containment of expenditure by means of a price freeze and an increase in the milk co-responsibility levy.

However, in its decisions of 22 June the Council departed considerably from these proposals—a move which will mean an increase of more than 1 300 million EUA in the expenditure of the EAGGF Guarantee Section in 1980 and will bring even closer the time when the limit of own resources, under the present system, is reached.

ECSC operational budget

2.3.65. Following up the communication sent to the Council on 4 May 1979 on the social aspects of the restructuring of the steel industry,¹ the Commission has sent to the

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55.

Council a draft Decision which would authorize funding of the special temporary measures proposed, by means of an exceptional grant of 100 million EUA to the ECSC from the general budget of the Communities. This sum was entered by the Commission in the preliminary draft general budget for 1980 submitted to the Budgetary Authority.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.66. The Commission raised the following ECSC loan in June:

- a USD 150 million bond issue—USD 80 million on the Japanese market and USD 70 million on the international market—underwritten by an international syndicate of banks.

The bonds carry a coupon of 10.75% for the first two years and 9.25% for the ten following years, and were offered for public subscription at 99.75%. Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.67. Under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission paid out loans totalling 33.6 million EUA in June.

Industrial loans

Industrial loans amounting to 25.9 million EUA were paid to three undertakings to finance the following projects:

Steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production:

- ARBED SA, Luxembourg (Esch-Belval, Differdange and Schifflange works);
- ARBED-Finanz Deutschland GmbH, Saarbrücken (Völklingen works of Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach);
- Thyssen Aktiengesellschaft, formerly August Thyssen-Hütte, Duisburg (Oberhausen works).

Conversion

During the same period conversion loans totalling 8.9 million EUA were paid out to the following undertakings:

Germany - Saar

ARBED-Finanz Deutschland GmbH, Saarbrücken (Völklingen works of Stahlwerke Röchling-Burbach).

France - Lorraine

Société Mécanique Automobile de l'Est (SMAE), Metz (Ennery and Metz works).

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or modernization of low-cost housing amounted to 1.8 million EUA.



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 EMS 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);⁵ 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 June	15 June	29 June
1 month	$9\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{10}$	$9\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$
3 months	$9\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4} - 10\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{5}{8} - 10\frac{5}{8}$
6 months	$9\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8} - 10\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4} - 10\frac{3}{4}$
12 months	$9\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4} - 10\frac{3}{4}$

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 June ¹	15 June ²	29 June ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.5319	40.4829	40.4155
German mark	2.52162	2.52074	2.52222
Dutch guilder	2.76619	2.76762	2.77055
Pound sterling	0.634816	0.632500	0.629803
Danish krone	7.27646	7.27274	7.24533
French franc	5.83380	5.84268	5.84606
Italian lira	1 126.42	1 130.61	1 136.26
Irish pound	0.667660	0.670145	0.668529
United States dollar	1.31629	1.33091	1.36447
Swiss franc	2.28113	2.27785	2.26911
Spanish peseta	86.9937	87.8665	90.0890
Swedish krona	5.77523	5.80874	5.83788
Norwegian krone	6.82958	6.90142	6.96425
Canadian dollar	1.51545	1.55929	1.59274
Portuguese escudo	65.6829	66.1461	66.7907
Austrian schilling	18.5795	18.6327	18.5295
Finnish mark	5.27372	5.29568	5.31801
Japanese yen	291.295	291.934	296.772

¹ OJ C 138 of 2.6.1978.

² OJ C 151 of 16.6.1978.

³ OJ C 163 of 30.6.1978.

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

ECU-related central rates

3.1.5. Table 3 shows the ECU-related central rates which have been in force since 13 March 1979; the percentages are based on these central rates.

These central rates are applied within the EMS. The rates were used, firstly, to establish fluctuation limits (of plus or minus 2.25%) for each participating currency, with intervention being compulsory when these limits have been reached. The central rates are also used to calculate the divergence indicator, whose role is to show the movement of the exchange rate of an EMS currency in relation to the average of the other currencies, represented by the ECU.

Table 3 — *Central rates and corresponding weight of the currencies in the ECU*

National currency	ECU-related central rates	Weight of the currencies in the ECU (as %)
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.4582	9.63
Dutch guilder	2.72077	10.51
Danish krone	7.08592	3.06
German mark	2.51064	32.98
Italian lira	1 148.15	9.50
French franc	5.79831	19.83
Pound sterling ¹	(0.663247)	13.34
Irish pound	0.662638	1.15

¹ The rate given for the pound sterling is not a central rate, but a rate established purely as a guide on 12 March 1979.

Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.6. 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

3.1.7. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Units of account

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 4).

Table 4 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	June 1979
	ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8193
Danish krone	7.08592
German mark	2.81432
French franc	5.71259 ¹ 5.14920 ² 5.42697 ³
Irish pound	0.652840
Italian lira	1 005.00 ⁴ 954.545 ⁵
Dutch guilder	2.81459
Pound sterling	0.552199 ⁵ 0.524590 ³

¹ For pigmeat.

² For sugar and isoglucose and cereals.

³ For the other products.

⁴ For milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat and wine.

⁵ For milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat, sugar and isoglucose.

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 3-1979

Point 2.3.74

Court of Auditors

Opinion of the Court of Auditors on the draft Council Regulations:

I. on the management of food aid

II. amending Regulations (EEC) No 2052/69, (EEC) No 1703/72 and (EEC) No 2681/74 on Community financing of expenditure incurred in respect of the supply of agricultural products as food aid, and repealing Decision 72/335/EEC.

OJ C 139 of 5.6.1979

Bull. EC 4-1979

Point 2.1.68

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of the aid to producers for the 1978 harvest.

OJ C 143 of 8.6.1979

Bull. EC 5-1979

Point 2.1.61

Guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund during 1980 to 1982.

OJ C 159 of 26.6.1979

Point 2.1.134

Coal policy — Medium and long-term perspectives for coal in the Community.

OJ C 161 of 28.6.1979

Point 2.3.49

Case 83/79: Action brought on 25 May 1979 by Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte mbH against the Commission of the European Communities.

Case 85/79: Action brought on 26 May 1979 by Korf Industrie und Handel GmbH & Co. KG against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 162 of 29.6.1979

Point 2.3.50

Case 84/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof by order of that court of 24 April 1979 in the case of Firma Richard Meyer-Uetze KG v Hauptzollamt Bad Reichenhall.

OJ C 162 of 29.6.1979

Point 2.3.51

Case 86/79: Action brought on 31 May 1979 by Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau SA, against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 162 of 29.6.1979

Point 2.3.52

Case 87/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Bundesfinanzhof by order of that court of 24 April 1979 in the case of Gebrüder Bagusat KG v Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof.

OJ C 162 of 29.6.1979

Point 2.3.99

Final adoption of supplementary budget No 2 of the European Communities for the financial year 1979.

OJ L 157 of 25.6.1979

3. Infringement procedures

Infringement procedures

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In June the Commission issued ten reasoned opinions:

Application of directives

Failure to apply the Council Directives of 27 June 1967,¹ 13 March 1969,² 21 May 1973,³ 24 June 1975⁴ and 14 July 1976⁵ relating to dangerous substances and preparations (five cases involve Belgium, one Germany, two France, five Ireland and six the Netherlands).

Failure to apply certain provisions of the Council Directive of 17 December 1974⁶ relating to the right of a national of a Member State to remain in the territory of another Member State after having pursued therein an activity in a self-employed capacity (France).

Incomplete application of the Council Directive of 6 February 1970⁷ relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers (Belgium).

Failure to apply the Council Directive of 27 July 1976⁸ relating to pressure vessels and methods for inspecting them (Belgium).

Other matters

Failure to make the compulsory notifications provided for by the Council Regulation of 7 February 1972⁹ concerning irregularities and the recovery of sums wrongly paid in connection with the financing of the common agricultural policy (Italy).

Refusal to recognize hop producer groupings for reasons not complying with the Council Regulations of 26 July 1971 (as amended by Regulation of 17 May 1977)¹⁰ and 28 June 1972¹¹ (Belgium).

Procedures terminated

3.3.2. The Commission has decided not to pursue the following infringement procedures in which reasoned opinions had been issued:

Free movement of goods

Infringement of Article 9 of the EEC Treaty consisting of the charging of fees for health inspections on imports and exports of certain live animals and meat products (Germany)¹² and for veterinary checks on sheep and goats for breeding (Italy).¹³

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in the form of barriers to imports of woollen and fine hair fabrics and carded yarns (France) and of wool combings and narrow woven fabrics of wool (Italy).¹⁴

Infringement of Articles 30 and 34 of the EEC Treaty in the form of an obligation to use a customs agent for the declaration of imported or exported goods (France).¹⁵

Infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty by holding milk products on the farm pending analysis of nitrate content (Italy).¹⁵

Infringement of Articles 30 and 34 of the EEC Treaty by a scheme of import and export licences for sheepmeat and potatoes (Denmark).

Transport

Infringement of Articles 5, 113, 114 and 116 of the EEC Treaty through individual signature of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences (Belgium, France and Germany). These procedures lapsed when the Council issued the

¹ Directive 67/548: OJ L 196 of 16.8.1967.

² Directive 69/81: OJ L 68 of 19.3.1969.

³ Directive 73/146: OJ L 146 of 25.6.1973.

⁴ Directive 75/409: OJ L 183 of 14.7.1975.

⁵ Directive 76/907: OJ L 360 of 30.12.1976.

⁶ Directive 75/34: OJ L 14 of 21.1.1975.

⁷ Directive 70/156: OJ L 42 of 23.2.1970.

⁸ Directive 76/767: OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

⁹ Regulation No 283/72: OJ L 36 of 10.2.1972.

¹⁰ Regulation No 1696/71: OJ L 175 of 4.8.1971, and Regulation No 1170/77: OJ L 137 of 3.6.1977.

¹¹ Regulation No 1351/72: OJ L 148 of 3.6.1972.

¹² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 3.3.1.

¹³ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 3.3.1.

¹⁴ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 3.3.1.

¹⁵ Bull. EC 1-1978, point 3.3.1.

4. Eurobarometer

Infringement procedures

Regulation concerning accession to the Convention.¹

Agriculture

Late payment of monetary compensatory amounts due on imports of wine (France).²

Application of Directives

Failure to apply the Council Directives of 19 November 1973 and 13 April 1976³ relating to wire ropes, chains and hooks (United Kingdom).

Incomplete application of the Council Directive of 25 February 1964⁴ on the coordination of special measures concerning the movement and residence of foreign nationals which are justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health (the Netherlands).²

Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.3. The Commission commenced five new proceedings in the Court concerning the following Member States:

Cases 90/79 (France),⁵ 91 to 93/79 (Italy)⁶ and 102/79 (Belgium).⁷

Public opinion in the European Community

3.4.1. The six-monthly Eurobarometer opinion poll, conducted for the Commission between 5 and 28 April 1979 in the nine Community countries,¹ tested opinion in the field when the campaign for the first direct elections to the European Parliament was effectively under way.

The particular aim of this survey was to study the psychological and social conditions in which voters were preparing to go to the polls.

In the wake of the elections, we present the most significant data concerning the public's attitude to its representatives. The second part of the Eurobarometer repeats the standard questions asked in these surveys.

Choice of European MP and attitude expected of him

3.4.2. A number of questions asked in recent polls have enabled us to build up a picture of the sort of candidate people want to represent them in Europe and the attitude they expect him to adopt.

At this latest poll, only a few weeks before the elections, two questions dealt with this point:

1. *'To choose your representative in the European Parliament, which of these are the more important in your choice? Their political party or their ideas about Europe?'*

2. *'Which of the following attitudes would you expect a member of the European Parliament (representing your country) to have?'*

¹ An identical set of questions was put to 8 300 people representing a cross-section of the population aged 15 and over in each of the nine countries. Nine national institutes, all members of the European Omnibus Survey, were responsible for conducting the poll.

The findings are analysed in greater detail in the Commission publication entitled *Eurobarometer — Public opinion in the European Community* No 11, May 1979. All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences, place Montesquieu 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve. They can be consulted by member institutes of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), by member institutes of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and by anyone interested in social science research.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.120.

² Bull. EC 1-1978, point 3.3.1.

³ Directives 73/361 and 76/434; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 3.3.1, OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973 and OJ L 122 of 8.5.1976.

⁴ Directive 64/221; OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.

⁵ Point 2.3.15.

⁶ Point 2.3.16.

⁷ Point 2.3.25.

- He should support things that are good for the European Community as a whole, even if they are not always good for (your country) at the time.
- He should support the interests of (your country) all the time whether or not they are good for the European Community as a whole.¹

Choice of MP

3.4.3. In all the countries the most frequent answer was that votes would be determined by candidates' ideas about Europe rather than their party allegiance.

It is virtually impossible to assess the significance of these results; many interviewees may well be giving a stereotyped answer, showing an unconscious preference for the word 'Europe' rather than the word 'political'.

Nevertheless, comparing the results for April 1979 with those for November 1978, we find that virtually throughout the Community those who did answer the question show an increasing preference for the political option. This probably reflects an awareness of the political parties' presence in the election campaign.¹

Attitude expected of European MPs

3.4.4. We find little change in the replies given to this question at successive polls. Its provocative wording naturally makes for a clear distinction between two opposing concepts of the European Community and European unification. In the three newest members of the Community, the 'national' option is distinctly more popular than the 'supranational' option.

	Community interests	National interests
Denmark	28%	55%
Ireland	33	60
United Kingdom	35	56

By contrast, it is the supranational option which prevails in the Netherlands, and to a lesser extent in Germany and Italy.

	Community interests	National interests
Netherlands	63%	24%
FR of Germany	50	34
Italy	53	41

In France the 'supranationalists' have lost a few supporters to the 'nationalists' camp in the last two years, while in Belgium the opposite occurred.

		Community interests	National interests
France	Spring 1977	48%	41%
	Autumn 1979	40	48
Belgium	Spring 1977	39	45
	Autumn 1979	41	36

Attitude expected of European MPs related to attitude to the principle of direct elections

3.4.5. The more a person supports direct elections, the more he is likely to expect European MPs, when it comes to the crunch, to give priority to Community interests. However, there appears to be no correlation between a person's attitude to the principle of the elections and the relative importance he attaches to candidates' ideas about

¹ Table 1.

Europe or their party allegiance when deciding which way to vote.¹

The European Community: past, present and future

3.4.6. The second part of the survey included some of the regular questions on attitudes to European unification and to the Community itself.

For or against European Union

3.4.7. In spite of being so general this question sharply divides countries, social groups and individuals. It measures a general emotional backing for the cause of European Union—a simple but at the same time fundamental attitude; and while many of our respondents probably have only a vague idea of what they are supporting, they have nevertheless been surprisingly constant in their support in the countries where this question has been asked over the last 25 years.²

This constancy is again evident in a comparison of the results obtained in October/November 1978 and in April 1979.³

We can increase the statistical significance of these results by combining the figures for each poll to obtain a ranking for the nine countries, as follows:

	Index of support for European unification ¹	
1.	FR of Germany	3.34
1.a	Italy	3.34
3.	Luxembourg	3.26
3.a	Netherlands	3.26
5.	Belgium	3.23
6.	France	3.20 ²
7.	Ireland	3.13
8.	United Kingdom	2.91
9.	Denmark	2.61

¹ 'Very much for' = 4; 'very much against' = 1.

² Community average.

Community membership: a good thing or a bad thing?

3.4.8. Nowhere in the Community did we find any appreciable change in the answer to either question since the previous poll: in seven out of the nine countries there is a clear majority in favour of the Community; in Denmark, the margin of support is smaller; while in the United Kingdom pro- and anti-marketeters are evenly balanced, at least as regards current membership.⁴

Towards the future: speeding up or slowing down the movement towards European Union?

3.4.9. In nearly every Community country, the cautious response—'continuing as at present'—is gaining ground. Indeed, its advocates are now, for the first time since 1973, even more numerous in the Community as a whole than the proponents of 'speeding up'. This can perhaps be explained by the proximity of the European elections: to some people it is an event of limited effect which should not arouse great expectations of a sudden leap forward; others see it as a substantial institutional advance and therefore want the present pace to continue.

From a detailed analysis of the replies obtained in 1973 and 1979 we can divide the countries into three groups: those where the most popular reply is 'speeding up'; those where it is 'continuing as at present'; and those showing sizeable minority support for the negative view ('slowing down').

Over the six years support for the extremist viewpoints has clearly lost ground to the conservative option ('continuing as at present'), whose advocates now form the largest group in every country except Italy.⁵

¹ Tables 2 and 3.

² Bull. EC 1-1979, points 3.4.13 to 3.4.16.

³ Table 4.

⁴ Table 5.

⁵ Table 6.

(in %)

	1973		1979	
1. Majority favour 'speeding up'	Luxembourg	56	Italy	55
	Italy	55		
	FR of Germany	49		
2. Majority favour 'continuing as at present'	Netherlands	47	Netherlands	57
	Ireland	45	Ireland	47
	Denmark	44	Denmark	43
	Belgium	43	Belgium	43
	France	40	France	47
	United Kingdom	40	United Kingdom	40
			FR of Germany	46
			Luxembourg	49
3. Sizable minority favour 'slowing down'	Denmark	36	Denmark	28
	United Kingdom	24	United Kingdom	18
	France	21	France	17

Table 1 — Relative importance of candidates' party allegiance and their ideas about Europe

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
1. For every 100 persons interviewed										
Party allegiance	25	20	35	20	22	32	19	21	14	25
Ideas about Europe	52	50	49	62	59	54	67	67	70	58
Don't know	23	30	16	18	19	14	14	12	16	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	983	1 073	1 003	1 139	997	1 178	299	974	1 314	8 932
2. For every 100 who replied										
Party allegiance	33	29	42	25	27	38	22	24	16	30
Ideas about Europe	67	71	58	75	73	62	78	76	84	70
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	757	747	842	932	808	1 016	256	854	1 102	7 469

¹ Weighted average.

Table 2 — *Attitude expected of European MPs related to attitude to direct elections¹*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

	Attitude to direct elections			
	Completely against	To some extent against	To some extent for	Completely for
Support things that are good for the European Community as a whole	27	35	49	64
Support the interests of (your country) all the time	73	65	51	36
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	296	499	3 018	3 130

¹ 'Don't knows' are not included.

Table 3 — *Criterion governing choice of a European MP related to attitude to direct elections¹*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

	Attitude to direct elections			
	Completely against	To some extent against	To some extent for	Completely for
Party allegiance	28	33	29	32
Ideas about Europe	72	67	71	68
Total	100	100	100	100
Base	267	457	2 961	3 065

¹ 'Don't knows' are not included.

Table 4 — For or against unification of Western Europe

		(in %)									
		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
1. Autumn 1978											
	Very much for	27	15	37	28	24	32	31	37	22	30
	To some extent for	42	33	41	52	45	51	43	46	41	45
	To some extent against	4	17	4	5	7	4	13	7	12	6
	Very much against	2	15	1	2	3	1	5	3	10	4
	Don't know	25	20	17	13	21	12	8	7	15	15
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Index²	3.24	2.59	3.36	3.22	3.16	3.29	3.10	3.24	2.88	3.19
	Base	1 008	1 002	1 006	1 194	1 005	1 030	291	913	1 339	8 791
2. Spring 1979											
	Very much for	27	14	36	25	19	39	47	37	21	30
	To some extent for	44	35	46	47	45	48	42	47	40	45
	To some extent against	6	18	6	8	5	3	5	5	14	8
	Very much against	1	13	1	2	2	1	1	3	6	3
	Don't know	22	20	11	18	25	9	5	8	19	14
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Index²	3.22	2.62	3.32	3.17	3.10	3.38	3.41	3.27	2.95	3.21
	Base	983	1 073	1 003	1 139	997	1 178	299	974	1 314	8 932

¹ Weighted average.² 'Very much for' = 4; 'Very much against' = 1; 'don't know' are not included.

Table 5 — *Opinion on Community membership by country*

	(in %)									
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	F	NL	UK	EC ¹
1. As things stand at present²										
'A good thing'										
Autumn 1977	60	37	59	57	59	70	73	74	35	56
Autumn 1978	66	36	63	59	63	73	63	83	39	60
Spring 1979	65	37	66	56	54	78	83	84	33	59
'A bad thing'										
Autumn 1977	5	33	7	9	19	5	3	5	37	14
Autumn 1978	3	25	4	7	12	3	14	2	31	10
Spring 1979	2	25	5	8	14	2	3	2	34	12
'Neither good nor bad'										
Autumn 1977	19	24	24	28	19	18	17	16	23	23
Autumn 1978	17	30	21	26	20	16	15	12	25	22
Spring 1979	20	26	20	28	24	14	12	10	26	21
2. In 10 to 15 years' time²										
'A good thing'										
Autumn 1977	59	34	58	58	64	72	73	75	48	59
Autumn 1978	61	29	60	57	61	68	53	76	45	58
Spring 1979	61	30	66	49	55	73	81	80	41	59
'A bad thing'										
Autumn 1977	5	30	7	6	15	5	4	4	26	11
Autumn 1978	3	20	2	5	8	3	16	2	21	7
Spring 1979	3	19	4	6	10	1	3	2	25	8
'Neither good nor bad'										
Autumn 1977	17	13	21	22	12	16	11	15	14	18
Autumn 1978	17	15	18	18	13	13	19	15	18	17
Spring 1979	19	13	18	20	13	10	11	13	16	16

¹ Weighted average.² 'Don't knows' and total (100%) are not shown.

Table 6 — *Speed up, continue as at present, or slow down the movement towards European unification*

(in %)

	Speed up	Continue as at present	Slow down	Don't know	Total
Belgium					
Autumn 1973	33	43	3	21	100
Autumn 1975	39	28	3	30	100
Spring 1976	40	32	5	23	100
Autumn 1976	40	37	5	18	100
Spring 1977	38	41	5	16	100
Autumn 1978	37	35	2	26	100
Spring 1979	33	43	3	21	100
Denmark					
Autumn 1973	12	44	36	8	100
Autumn 1975	13	33	37	17	100
Spring 1976	13	33	32	22	100
Autumn 1976	14	38	30	18	100
Spring 1977	12	39	30	19	100
Autumn 1978	12	41	27	20	100
Spring 1979	10	43	28	19	100
Germany					
Autumn 1973	49	34	4	13	100
Autumn 1975	47	36	6	11	100
Spring 1976	39	34	10	17	100
Autumn 1976	41	37	9	13	100
Spring 1977	38	35	9	18	100
Autumn 1978	38	34	7	21	100
Spring 1979	35	46	7	12	100
France					
Autumn 1973	36	40	3	21	100
Autumn 1975	45	36	6	13	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	42	35	10	13	100
Spring 1977	45	37	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	37	5	18	100
Spring 1979	27	47	9	17	100
Ireland					
Autumn 1973	25	45	12	18	100
Autumn 1975	35	40	12	13	100
Spring 1976	31	40	14	15	100
Autumn 1976	33	40	10	17	100
Spring 1977	33	44	14	9	100
Autumn 1978	29	47	8	16	100
Spring 1979	23	47	10	20	100

Table 6 — (cont'd)

	Speed up	Continue as at present	Slow down	Don't know	Total
<i>(in %)</i>					
<i>Italy</i>					
Autumn 1973	55	18	2	25	100
Autumn 1975	61	17	4	18	100
Spring 1976	58	16	4	22	100
Autumn 1976	65	14	5	16	100
Spring 1977	66	17	5	12	100
Autumn 1978	59	20	3	18	100
Spring 1979	55	28	2	15	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>					
Autumn 1973	56	29	1	14	100
Autumn 1975	52	33	4	11	100
Spring 1976	55	20	9	16	100
Autumn 1976	55	26	6	13	100
Spring 1977	60	22	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	39	13	8	100
Spring 1979	38	49	3	10	100
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Autumn 1973	32	47	6	15	100
Autumn 1975	33	38	4	25	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	41	42	6	11	100
Spring 1977	37	51	4	8	100
Autumn 1978	37	46	4	13	100
Spring 1979	29	57	4	10	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Autumn 1973 ¹	17	40	24	19	100
Autumn 1975	24	45	17	14	100
Spring 1976	23	42	24	11	100
Autumn 1976	26	46	17	11	100
Spring 1977	24	43	23	10	100
Autumn 1978	23	52	15	10	100
Spring 1979	19	48	18	15	100
<i>Community²</i>					
Autumn 1973	38	34	9	19	100
Autumn 1975	43	34	8	15	100
Spring 1976	40	33	11	16	100
Autumn 1976	42	34	11	13	100
Spring 1977	42	34	11	13	100
Autumn 1978	39	36	8	17	100
Spring 1979	33	43	9	15	100

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.² Weighted average.

De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer
Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften
Publications of the European Communities
Publications des Communautés européennes
Pubblicazioni delle Comunità europee
Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

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6-1979

Henvisning - Hinweis - Note - Avertissement - Avvertenza - Voorbericht

Denne oversigt omfatter såvel officielle som ikke-officielle publikationer (monografier, serier, tidskrifter, oplysningspjecer), der er udkommet i den omhandlede periode og offentliggjort af Europa-Parlamentet, Rådet, Kommissionen, Domstolen, Det økonomiske og sociale Udvalg, Den europæiske Investeringsbank og De europæiske Fællesskabers Revisionsret. Disse publikationer kan fås ved henvendelse til de nedenfor nævnte adresser.

Anmodningerne skal indeholde nøjagtig angivelse af referencenumre forud for titlerne.

Dieses Verzeichnis enthält die im Berichtszeitraum erschienenen amtlichen und nichtamtlichen Veröffentlichungen (Monographien, Reihen, Zeitschriften und Informationsdienste) des Europäischen Parlaments, des Rates, der Kommission, des Gerichtshofes, des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses, der Europäischen Investitionsbank und des Rechnungshofes der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. Diese Veröffentlichungen sind bei den nachstehend aufgeführten Stellen erhältlich.

Bei Anfragen sind die den Titeln vorangestellten Referenzen vollständig anzugeben.

This list includes both official and unofficial publications (such as monographs, series, periodicals, newsletters) which were published in the given period by the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Committee, the European Investment Bank and the Court of Auditors of the European Communities. These publications can be obtained from the addresses mentioned hereinafter.

It is imperative that orders give the complete reference which precedes each title.

Cette liste comprend les publications, officielles ou non (monographies, séries, périodiques, notes d'information), parues durant la période de référence et publiées par le Parlement européen, le Conseil, la Commission, la Cour de justice, le Comité économique et social, la Banque européenne d'investissement et la Cour des comptes des Communautés européennes. Ces publications peuvent être obtenues aux adresses énumérées ci-après.

Les demandes doivent mentionner de façon complète les références précédant les titres.

Il presente elenco comprende le pubblicazioni, ufficiali o meno (monografie, serie, periodici, note d'informazione), edite nel periodo di riferimento dal Parlamento europeo, dal Consiglio, dalla Commissione, dalla Corte di giustizia, dal Comitato economico e sociale, dalla Banca europea per gli investimenti e dalla Corte dei conti delle Comunità europee. Tali pubblicazioni possono essere ottenute presso gli indirizzi qui di seguito elencati.

Le richieste dovranno comportare i riferimenti completi che precedono i titoli.

Deze lijst omvat de al dan niet officiële publikaties (monografieën, series, tijdschriften, nieuwsmededelingen) welke in de loop van het vermelde tijdvak verschenen zijn en door het Europese Parlement, de Raad, de Commissie, het Hof van Justitie, het Economisch en Sociaal Comité, de Europese Investeringsbank en de Rekenkamer van de Europese Gemeenschappen werden uitgegeven. Deze publikaties zijn bij de hierna vermelde adressen verkrijgbaar.

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Veröffentlichungen ohne Preisangabe, die den Vermerk „beschränkt verfügbar“ enthalten, sind grundsätzlich nur für die Verwaltungen der Mitgliedstaaten, die Dienststellen der Gemeinschaften und gegebenenfalls für die betreffenden Verwaltungen bestimmt.

Für eine allgemeine Dokumentation über die Europäischen Gemeinschaften wird auf die unter nachstehender Ziffer 18 aufgeführten periodischen Veröffentlichungen verwiesen.

General remark:

Publications not bearing a sales price whose circulation is given as 'limited' are generally only for the attention of administrations of the Member States, Community departments and, where relevant, the authorities concerned.

For general documentation on the European Communities please refer to the periodicals hereinafter mentioned under item 18.

Remarque générale:

Les publications ne comportant pas de prix de vente et dont la diffusion est indiquée comme étant «restreinte» sont en principe réservées aux administrations des États membres, aux services communautaires et, le cas échéant, aux administrations concernées.

Pour une information plus générale sur les Communautés européennes, prière de se référer aux périodiques mentionnés au point 18 ci-après.

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Le pubblicazioni prive dell'indicazione del prezzo di vendita e la cui diffusione è definita «limitata» sono riservate in linea di massima alle amministrazioni degli Stati membri, ai servizi comunitari e, eventualmente, alle amministrazioni interessate.

Per informazioni d'indole generale sulle Comunità europee vogliate consultare l'elenco dei periodici al punto 18.

Algemene opmerking:

Publikaties waarop geen verkoopprijs staat vermeld en die voorzien zijn van de vermelding „bepaalde verspreiding“, zijn in beginsel alleen bestemd voor de overheidsdiensten van de Lid-Staten, de communautaire diensten, en, in voorkomend geval, de betrokken instanties.

Voor informatie van algemene aard betreffende de Europese Gemeenschappen gelieve men het hierna vermelde punt 18 van de lijst van tijdschriften te raadplegen.

Anvendte forkortelser – Abkürzungen – Conventional symbols Signes conventionnels – Segni convenzionali – Gebruikte afkortingen

DA Dansk	Mult. Et enkelt bind med forskellige tekster på flere sprog	p. Side
DE Deutsch	Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen Texten in mehreren Sprachen	Seite
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(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Et bind for hvert sprog Ein Band je Sprache One volume for each language Un volume par langue Un volume per lingua Een deel per taal	BFR Belgische frank/franc belge	
	DKR Dansk krone	
	DM Deutsche Mark	
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Et enkelt bind med den samme tekst på to eller flere sprog Ein einziger Band mit dem gleichen Text in zwei oder mehreren Sprachen A single volume with the same text in two or more languages Un seul volume comportant le même texte en deux ou plusieurs langues Un solo volume con lo stesso testo in due o più lingue Een afzonderlijk deel met dezelfde tekst in twee of meer talen	FF Franc français	
	LIT Lira italiana	
	HFL Nederlandse gulden	
	UKL Pound Sterling	
	USD US dollar	

Publikationer udgivet af Kommissionens presse- og informationskontorer kan fås ved henvendelse til de pågældende kontorer, hvis adresser gengives nedenfor - Veröffentlichungen der Presse- und Informationsbüros der Kommission sind bei den jeweiligen Büros erhältlich, deren Anschriften im folgenden aufgeführt sind - For publications issued by the Information Offices of the Commission, requests can be made to the competent offices listed hereinafter - Pour les publications des bureaux de presse et d'information de la Commission, il convient de s'adresser aux bureaux compétents dont la liste est reprise ci-après - Per le pubblicazioni degli uffici stampa e informazione della Commissione è necessario rivolgersi agli uffici competenti, il cui elenco figura qui di seguito - Voor de publikaties van de voorlichtingsbureaus van de Commissie, wende men zich tot de bureaus waarvan de adressen hierna vermeld zijn:

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Enkeltudgivelser – Einzelveröffentlichungen Non-periodicals – Isolés – Non periodici – Eenmalig

1

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-28-79-390-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1016-6
Cantieri Europa. Come funzionano le istituzioni comunitarie, di Emile Noël. Collezione «Prospettive europee». 1979. 99 p. (DA.EN.IT)

BFR 150 DKR 26,50 DM 9,50 FF 22
LIT 4 000 HFL 10 UKL 2.60 USD 5

AX-28-79-075-EN-C

Europe goes to the polls.
1979. 27 p.

Gratis

AX-28-79-075-IT-C

Un Parlamento per l'Europa.
1979. 34 p.

Gratis

AX-28-79-075-NL-C

Europa kiest zijn Parlement.
1979. 30 p.
(DA.DE.EN.IT.NL)

Gratis

2

EUROPA-PARLEMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Europa heute. Stand der europäischen Integration. 3. Auflage, 30. April 1978. 1979. (Loseblattsammlung).

L'Europa oggi. Stato dell'integrazione europea. 3a edizione, 30 aprile 1978. 1979. (Fogli mobili). (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 900 DKR 158,40 DM 58 FF 130
LIT 24 600 HFL 62,60 UKL 14.40 USD 28

Håndbog for medlemmerne. Maj 1979.
1979. 104 p. begrænset oplag

Praktischer Leitfaden für die Mitglieder. Mai 1979.
1979. 113 p. beschränkt verfügbar

Practical Guide for Members. May 1979.
1979. 108 p. limited distribution

Guide pratique à l'usage des membres. Mai 1979.
1979. 108 p. diffusion restreinte

Guida pratica ad uso dei membri. Maggio 1979.
1979. 105 p. diffusione limitata

Praktische handleiding ten behoeve van de leden. Mei 1979.
1979. 111 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) beperkte verspreiding

AX-28-79-075-DA-C
Europa til valg.
1979. 32 p. Gratis

AX-28-79-075-DE-C
Europa wählt sein Parlament.
1979. 36 p. Gratis

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NF-79-002-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1178-2
Fællesskabernes tiltrædelse af Den europæiske Menneskerettighedskonvention. Kommissionens memorandum vedtaget af Kommissionen den 4. april 1979. Bulletin for De EF, suppl. 2/79. 1979. 19 p.

*) CB-NF-79-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1179-0
Beitritt der Gemeinschaften zur Menschenrechtskonvention. Memorandum der Kommission am 4. April 1979 verabschiedet. Bulletin der EG, Beilage 2/79. 1979. 21 p.

*) CB-NF-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1180-4
Accession of the Communities to the European Convention on Human Rights. Commission Memorandum adopted by the Commission on 4 April 1979. Bulletin of the EC, suppl. 2/79. 1979. 21 p.

*) CB-NF-79-002-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1181-2
Adhésion des Communautés à la Convention européenne des droits de l'homme. Mémoire de la Commission adopté le 4 avril 1979. Bulletin des CE, suppl. 2/79. 1979. 21 p.

*) CB-NF-79-002-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1182-0
Adesione della Comunità alla convenzione europea dei diritti dell'uomo. Memorandum della Commissione adottato il 4 aprile 1979. Boll. delle CE, suppl. 2/79. 1979. 20 p.

*) CB-NF-79-002-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1183-9
Toetreding van de Gemeenschappen tot het Europees Verdrag voor de rechten van de mens. Memorandum van de Commissie goedgekeurd op 4 april 1979. Bull. van de EG, Suppl. 2/79. 1979. 21 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 30 DKR 5,30 DM 1,90 FF 4,40
LIT 850 HFL 2.05 UKL 0.50 USD 1

3

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Forretningsorden – Europa-Parlamentet. April 1979.
1979 67 p.

Geschäftsordnung – Europäisches Parlament. April 1979.
1979 74 p.

Rules of Procedure – European Parliament. April 1979.
1979. 67 p.

Règlement – Parlement européen. Avril 1979.
1979. 69 p

Regolamento – Parlamento europeo. Aprile 1979.
1979. 69 p.

Reglement – Europees Parlement. April 1979.
1979. 74 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 50 DKR 9 DM 3,10 FF 7,20
LIT 1 400 HFL 3,40 UKL 0.80 USD 1.65

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-AK-78-015-EN-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliography on Company Law. Part II. Documentation
bulletin No B/15. January 1979.
1979. 54 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-AK-79-003-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliographie sur les Transports (mise à jour 1979).
Bulletin de renseignements documentaires n° B/3. Avril
1979.
1979. 178 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-AK-79 017-EN-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliography on free movement of persons and services. Documentation bulletin No B/17 March 1979.
1979. 100 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

4

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Konventionen AVS-EØF. Samling af retsakter. Ajourføring: 15 november 1978.
1979 (Løsblade) begrænset oplag

AKP-EWG-Abkommen. Sammlung von Rechtsakten
Aktualisierung: 15. November 1978.
1979. (Loseblattsammlung). beschränkt verfügbar

ACP-EEC Convention. Collected Acts Updating supplement: 15 November 1978.
1979. (Loose-leaf). limited distribution

Convention ACP-CEE. Recueil d'Actes. Mise à jour: 15 novembre 1978.
1979. (Feuillets mobiles). diffusion restreinte

Convenzione ACP-CEE. Raccolta di Atti. Aggiornamento: 15 novembre 1978.
1979. (Fogli mobili). diffusione limitata

ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst. Verzameling van Besluiten. Bijwerking: 15 november 1978.
1979. (Losbladig systeem)
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) beperkte verspreiding

Associering EØF - Malta. Samling af retsakter. Ajourføring: 31 december 1978.
1979. (Løsblade). begrænset oplag

Associazione EWG-Malta. Sammlung von Rechtsakten. Aktualisierung: 31. Dezember 1978.
1979. (Loseblattsammlung). beschränkt verfügbar

Association EEC-Malta. Collected Acts. Updating supplement: 31 December 1978.
1979. (Loose-leaf). limited distribution

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LIT 1 200	HFL 3,10	UKL 0.75	USD 1.45

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 1979. 265 p. (FR)

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 LIT 9 900 HFL 24 UKL 5.90 USD 11.70

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CB-25-78-720-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0980-X
Hauptsächliche Verordnungen und Beschlüsse des Rates der Europäischen Gemeinschaften zur Regionalpolitik. Februar 1979.

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 LIT 2 800 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.70 USD 3.40

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 LIT 5 000 HFL 12 UKL 2.95 USD 5.85

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1979. 11 p. (FR)

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Untersuchung zur Verbesserung der Haltbarkeit von Hochofenblasformen. Von A. Maag, VDEN Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-83/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6138.
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1979 101 p. (DE)

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Bericht der Studiengruppe über pflanzliches Eiweiß in Lebensmitteln, insbesondere in Fleischerzeugnissen. Landwirtschaft. 1978. EUR 6026.

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BFR 300 DKR 53 DM 19 FF 43,50
 LIT 8 500 HFL 20,50 UKL 5.05 USD 10

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Die kleinen Bürger Europas.

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1979. 20 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

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CC-25-78-340-DE-C

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The European Community - Everybody's business. Audio-visual information brief. Group leader's guide. 1979. 1979. 30 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17,50
 LIT 3 400 HFL 8,20 UKL 2 USD 4

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Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie

A

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Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees

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Note rapide – Production végétale
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Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen**

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Spoedbericht – Onderwijs en opleiding**

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Eurostatistieken – Gegevens voor conjunctuuranalyses**

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Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

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Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
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Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten**

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Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
Selling prices of vegetable products
Prix de vente de produits végétaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali
Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten

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Spøedbericht – Plantaardige produktie

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Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli
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Schnellbericht – Beschäftigung und Arbeitslosigkeit
Rapid information – Employment and unemployment
Note rapide – Emploi et chômage
Nota rapida – Occupazione e disoccupazione
Spøedbericht – Werkgelegenheid en werkloosheid

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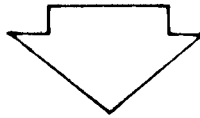
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VIENT DE PARAÎTRE

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LES RÈGLES DE PRIX CECA POUR LES PRODUITS SIDÉRURGIQUES

(Situation au 1^{er} mai 1977)

Cette nouvelle brochure reprend toutes les décisions et communications se rapportant aux règles de prix CECA (à l'exception des mesures actuelles de crise) pour les produits sidérurgiques et telles que publiées au Journal officiel des Communautés européennes depuis le début du Traité CECA.

La brochure se compose de trois parties :

- les décisions en vigueur
- les communications en vigueur
- les anciennes décisions et communications

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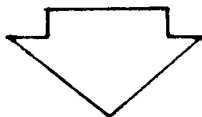
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