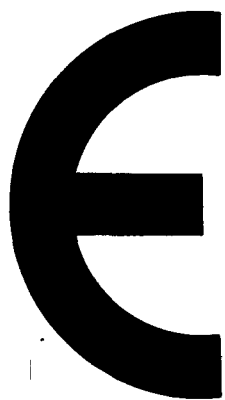


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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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
Secretariat-General
Brussels

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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. Greece: Signing of Treaty of Accession

Signing of the Greek Accession Treaty

1.1.1. Four years after the Greek Government made its application, the acts relating to Greece's accession to the Communities were signed in Athens on 28 May at a ceremony in the Palace of Zappeion, attended by a large number of dignitaries, including a Head of State, Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, President of the French Republic.

This ceremony marked the culmination of two and a half years of negotiations, which had been brought to a successful conclusion in Luxembourg in April.¹ On completion of the ratification procedures, Greece will become the tenth Member State of the Community on 1 January 1981.

The signing of the acts of accession

1.1.2. The signing ceremony was presided over by Mr Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister, in his capacity as President of the Conference and of the Council of the European Communities. The Commission delegation was led by Mr Jenkins and Mr Natali, President and Vice-President of the Commission respectively. The acts relating to accession were signed for the Member States of the Community by the following plenipotentiaries and by the Permanent Representatives of the Nine:

Belgium: Mr W. Martens, Prime Minister, and Mr H. Simonet, Foreign Minister;

Denmark: Mr Kofoed, Minister of Agriculture;

Germany: Mr H.-D. Genscher, Foreign Minister;

France: Mr J. François-Poncet, Foreign Minister and Mr P. Bernard-Reymond, State Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Ireland: Mr J. Lynch, Prime Minister, and Mr M. O'Kennedy, Foreign Minister;

Italy: Mr G. Andreotti, Prime Minister, and Mr A. Battaglia, State Secretary for Foreign Affairs;

Luxembourg: Mr G. Thorn, President of the Government and Foreign Minister;

Netherlands: Mr Van der Klauw, Foreign Minister;

United Kingdom: Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary.

For Greece, the acts were signed by Mr C. Karamanlis, Prime Minister, Mr Rallis, Foreign Minister, and Mr Kontogeorgis, Minister for Relations with the European Communities.

During the ceremony speeches were made by Mr François-Poncet, Mr Jenkins and Mr Karamanlis: the main passages are reproduced below.

Mr Jean François-Poncet, President of the Council

1.1.3. Opening the ceremony, Mr Jean François-Poncet, the French Foreign Minister and President of the Council, stated:

“Under the guise of the enlargement of an existing Community, something greater is happening: with Greece joining it, the European Community will not only increase its membership and become larger; it will be more authentically European. This enlargement is an accomplishment. With Greece, Europe is not only greater in number; it is more; it is better; indeed, it is itself.

In the great undertaking which consists in organizing Europe within the frontiers of its civilization and history, as President Giscard

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

d'Estaing has put it, the accession of Greece is a decisive stage. And it is fitting that it should be a unique event.

Greece's contribution is specific, irreducible. The Member States of the Community know that democracy was born here, and that their common culture has been largely drawn from the sources of Hellenism, without which our languages, our ethics, our sciences and our arts would not be what they are. But our relationship is not merely rooted deeply in antiquity. It is timeless...

Greece is ready to start the process that will make it a fully-fledged member of the Communities in all respects. The understanding the nine Member States have shown in taking into account their new partner's specific situation is paralleled by Greece's confidence in itself as is manifested in the obligations it is undertaking today. From all this there emerges the prospect of raising the Greek people's standard of living, which is in our common interest and justifies the efforts made by everyone in the negotiations...

On 1 January 1981, after completing the parliamentary ratification procedures, Greece will become a full member of the Communities. The transitional period which will begin for it on that date will not prevent it from participating fully, with its partners, in the organization of Europe.

The Europe that we wish to build is first of all a Europe of economic and social solidarity that will permit economic progress and the well-being of the peoples of which it is composed.

It is also a Europe that must continue advancing towards the natural frontiers of its civilization.

In this connection, negotiations are being held on a further enlargement operation

involving two other Mediterranean countries which submitted membership applications after Greece."

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

1.1.4. In the address he gave before the signing of the acts relating to accession, M Jenkins made the following remarks:

"We are here to mark a great day for Greece and for the European Community. The accession of Greece to our Community is a part of that gathering in of European civilization represented by the European idea. That idea goes back into the far past of your country when so much that we now count as characteristically European had its origins. You are at once the oldest and the newest member of the community of Europe...

None of this could have been accomplished without total commitment on both sides. We know that on the Greek side there has been a guiding spirit whose influence has been decisive. You, Mr Prime Minister, have been associated from start to finish with this historic enterprise, and with your permission I will quote from your own words at the signature of the Treaty of Association in Athens eighteen years ago. You said 'In the minds of the Greek people, the European Economic Community represents not merely an economic grouping. It represents an entity of greater importance, with a political mission. If Greece has been the first to seek association with the Community, it is because we are inspired by a deep conviction that the economic unification of Europe will bring us to the true unity of Europe, and thus to the strengthening of democracy and peace in the whole world'...

The signature of this Treaty marks the end of one chapter in history and the beginning of another. The period between now and accession, and from accession onwards, will present new challenges. Our joint task will be to ensure that the participation of Greece in the Community is beneficial both to Greece and to the new Community of Ten, soon as we hope to be further enlarged to Twelve...

Inevitably there will be problems arising from the processes of adjustment. They can and will be overcome. The more each Member State puts into the common effort, the more it will get out of it. I believe that Greece, with her full political commitment to Europe, will, in large measure and from the beginning, both contribute to, and benefit from the Community...

The representatives of Greece will eventually play their full part in the new Parliament, and we note with pleasure your Government's decision to hold direct elections in Greece in the course of 1981...

The membership of Greece is now decided. Portugal and Spain have also applied for membership, and the Community has opened negotiations with them. We hope and trust that these negotiations will be achieved as successfully as those with Greece. The enlargement to Twelve must not be allowed to weaken or dilute the Community. Decisions will be needed to strengthen the institutions and to extend and deepen the common policies essential to success. We count on Greece to aid us in the next stage of the enterprise".

**Mr Constantine Karamanlis,
Greek Prime Minister**

1.1.5. Mr Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, spoke after the signing of the Treaty of Accession:

"At this historical moment which marks the end of a long march and which solemnly seals the fusion of our destinies with those of Europe, I wish to thank first of all the political leaders of the nine member countries of the Community. For it is thanks to their understanding and their timely interventions that many difficulties were overcome and that the Agreement we have just signed was made possible.

It has thus been confirmed once more that the European Community neither is nor wishes to become a select club and, even less, a rich men's club...

I believe that the unification of Europe will be the most important political event in the history of our Continent; an event which will affect not only the destiny of Europe but the course of humanity as well. For it will even up the balance of power in the world, it will strengthen the independence of Europe and it will contribute to the consolidation of world order and peace.

Greece joins Europe with the certainty that, in the framework of European solidarity, the national independence of all members is consolidated; democratic freedoms are shored up; economic development is accelerated; and social and economic progress becomes the common fruit of the cooperation of all.

In order to participate in this effort, we are resolved to undertake the structural changes and institutional modernizations which will help us on our way. We are aware of the difficulties. We are, however, confident that through the mobilization of us all, through continuous vigilance, but also through the understanding of our partners, we will overcome these difficulties...

At the same time my country wishes to contribute, to the extent of her capabilities, to the realization of the idea of a United Europe,

in which she profoundly believes. Greece believes that she can offer the possibility of a wider division of work, based on comparative advantages. Her geographical position, her political past and her cultural level are suited to the development of wider economic and cultural relations with the Balkan and the Mediterranean areas. Greece is the outpost of the European frontier and the Mediterranean balcony of the Common Market. Through her human potential established in all Continents and through her maritime power, she can help to project the European Idea.

Of equally fundamental importance for Europe's survival is her gradual economic unification, which will ensure the full development of an enormous potential of natural and human resources; it will organize the economy around man, instead of organizing man around the economy; it will realize the idea of multidimensional development and enhance the quality of life. At the same time it will promote on an international scale the idea of economic justice and of the advancement of less-developed countries.

Isolationism, tariff barriers and unattainable self-sufficiency are historically antiquated stages of economic and political action, and constitute a passive reaction to events. The modern problems of Europe, and consequently of humanity, presuppose the logic of wider space and bigger numbers in order to find the proper solution to them. Difficulties cannot be solved through competitive isolationism but rather through the acceleration of the procedures of unification...

Stagnation is the worst solution. If we solve the fundamental problem of the form to be given to the Europe of the future, the procedures for its realization will be automatically simplified. In this effort the Greek people

seek the honour and the responsibility to participate.

As of this day, Greece irrevocably accepts this historical challenge and her European destiny, while conserving her national identity."

**Speech by Mr Valéry Giscard d'Estaing,
President of the French Republic**

1.1.6. President Giscard d'Estaing, who was in Athens for the signing ceremony, spoke at the dinner given by the President of the Hellenic Republic on 28 May. In the course of his speech, which he gave in Greek, he said:

"As France is currently chairing the Council of the European Communities, I particularly wished to be present at this event which is so important both to Greece and to Europe.

It is important to Greece because it is a tribute to the confidence inspired by the democratic spirit of its Prime Minister, its Government and its Parliament. But it is also a tribute to the industrious nature of the Greek people, which is now to become a member of one of the world's greatest economic powers. I am convinced that Greece will find here a source of progress and prosperity; it can count on the active solidarity of its fellow members.

It is important to Europe because Europe without Greece is simply not Europe. The European venture is not only about economics and social progress; it is also, and perhaps above all, about the spirit and culture of our continent. It is the manifestation of the presence of our culture in the modern world: the presence of Man, of Reason and of Liberty.

It was here in Greece that the culture of Europe achieved its most vigorous expres-

sion, its admirable feeling for proportion and beauty. Our languages and our patterns of thought were all born in the culture of Greece. In coming today to Athens to welcome the active and creative people of Greece into the Community, Europe is returning to the country of the goddess Europa. We have turned full circle."¹

The main provisions of the Treaty of Accession

1.1.7. The acts signed in Athens on 28 May were the Treaty of Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community and to the European Atomic Energy Community, and, annexed to the Treaty, the act which constitutes the body of provisions governing Greece's accession to the three Communities, and the various Protocols and Annexes. Under Treaty of Paris rules the instrument relating to Greece's accession to the European Coal and Steel Community was not signed.

The basis of the Treaty

1.1.8. It was agreed at the inaugural Ministerial Meeting of the Conference that the basis of the negotiations would be the acceptance by Greece of the *acquis communautaire*, i.e. the Treaties and secondary legislation, subject to possible transitional measures to solve any problems of adjustment which may arise on either side. Problems of adjustment would not be solved by changes in Community rules. It was also agreed that the transitional measures would be designed to ensure an overall balance of reciprocal advantages. Negotiations on the basis of these principles resulted in the establishment of a general five-year transitional

period within which the bulk of the adjustments would be completed. Certain limited exceptions were made.

In particular, a seven-year transitional period was agreed for a small number of agricultural products. Moreover, as regards social matters it was agreed that freedom of movement for workers within the enlarged Community would not be achieved until the end of a seven-year transitional period. It has been agreed that the acts of accession will enter into force on 1 January 1981 and therefore ratification by the ten national Parliaments will have to be completed and the instruments deposited by that date.

The transitional arrangements

1.1.9. The essential features of the transitional arrangements are as follows:

Customs union for industrial products

1.1.10. A five-year period was agreed for the progressive elimination of residual customs duties on imports into Greece of products originating in the Community and for the progressive alignment of the Greek tariff on the CCT. Customs duties applied by Greece on imports from the Community will be reduced in six stages starting on 1 January 1981 with a reduction of 10% followed by a further reduction of 10% on 1 January 1982 and four further annual reductions of 20% so that all customs duties will be eliminated on 1 January 1986. Alignment on the CCT will follow the same timetable. Under the terms of the EEC-Greece Association Agreement, the Community no longer applies customs duties

¹ Unofficial translation.

to imports of industrial products from Greece with the exception of ECSC products, which are not covered by the Association.

Quantitative restrictions between Greece and the Community will be abolished on accession with the exception of fourteen products for which Greece has been authorized to maintain transitional quotas. These quotas will be progressively increased during the five-year transitional period and will be abolished on 31 December 1985. As a general rule the minimum rates of increase for such quotas will be 25% at the beginning of each year for quotas expressed in value terms and 20% at the beginning of each year for quotas expressed in volume terms. Measures having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions will be abolished upon accession, with the exception of the Greek system of cash payments and import deposits which will be phased out over three years.

General safeguard mechanism

1.1.11. A general, reciprocal safeguard clause has been included in the accession instruments along the lines of Article 135 of the Act relating to the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland. In addition, an emergency procedure has been agreed for use in the event of serious economic difficulties.

External relations

1.1.12. In the field of commercial policy Greece will be allowed to maintain quantitative restrictions *vis-à-vis* GATT countries and state-trading countries on a small number of products for the five-year transitional period. Greece will apply the Community's

generalized preferences system from accession, subject to a five-year transitional period for certain products.

From the date of accession Greece will apply the provisions of the Community's preferential agreements. Transitional measures and adjustments will be the subject of protocols to be concluded with the preferential partners and annexed to the agreements.

Greece will apply the Multifibre Arrangement from accession as well as the bilateral agreements concluded by the Community under this Arrangement, subject to the negotiation of protocols of adaptation.

Agriculture

1.1.13. A general transitional period of five years has been agreed for this sector. A special transitional period of seven years has been agreed for fresh and processed tomatoes and fresh and preserved peaches.

The transitional measures concern essentially the progressive elimination of residual customs duties and alignment on the CCT on the one hand, and the alignment of Greek prices upon those of the Community on the other. During the transitional period, the differences between the prices of Greek and Community products will be offset by a system of accession compensatory amounts, as in the case of the previous enlargement. A special transitional compensatory mechanism has been agreed for certain fresh fruit and vegetables.

Community production aids will be progressively extended to Greek producers during the transitional period, this being of special interest to Greek producers of olive oil, processed fruit and vegetables, and durum wheat. Producers of cotton, dried figs and

raisins will benefit from new deficiency payment systems. To avoid abrupt changes in Greek producer costs, or in Greek prices, certain national aids will be phased out gradually during the transitional period. This is particularly important for the livestock and fertilizer sectors.

Social matters

1.1.14. Freedom of movement for workers within the Community will be achieved at the end of a seven-year transitional period, as mentioned above. Priority will be accorded to Greek workers, as nationals of a Member State of the Community, where it proves necessary to recruit workers from outside the Community as at present constituted.

Free access for members of the families of Greek workers legally employed in one of the present Member States will be progressively achieved at the end of a five-year transitional period. As regards the system of family allowances for members of the family who do not reside in the country of employment of the Greek worker, it was agreed that at the end of a three-year period Greek workers will receive the same treatment as other Community workers.

Economic and monetary matters

1.1.15. The drachma will be added to the European basket of currencies in the course of the five-year transitional period under the procedures laid down in the European Council Resolution of 5 December 1978 concerning the European Monetary System.

In any event, the drachma will be included in the basket not later than the end of the transitional period.

As regards capital movements, Greece will liberalize transactions from accession, as a general rule, but will in particular be able to defer until 31 December 1985 the liberalization of direct investments in the present Member States made by persons resident in Greece, and until 31 December 1983 the liberalization of transfers of the proceeds of direct investments in Greece made before 12 January 1975 by persons resident in the Community. Funds blocked in Greece belonging to residents in the present Member States will be progressively released in equal annual instalments until full liberalization is achieved on 1 January 1986. Current payments will be liberalized on accession.

Financial arrangements

1.1.16. Greece will apply the Community's own resources system in full from accession. However, in order to prevent Greece from becoming a net contributor to the Community budget during the early years of the transitional period and to fulfil commitments given by the Community on agriculture in the negotiations (concerning maize and tobacco), it was agreed to establish a special mechanism during the five-year transitional period for Greece's participation in the Community own resources system with regard to the GNP/VAT component. During the period of application of this transitional mechanism, the own resources share of the proceeds from VAT or financial contributions based upon the gross national product will be paid in full from 1 January 1981. However, the Community will refund to Greece a proportion of the amount paid as follows: 70% in 1981, 50% in 1982, 30% in 1983, 20% in 1984 and 10% in 1985.

As a result of these arrangements and the early implementation of certain agreements in

the agricultural sector, it is calculated that on the basis of a hypothetical 1979 budget Greece's net benefit from the Community budget will amount to about 80 million EUA during the first year of the transitional period.

In the field of taxation, Greece has been granted a three-year grace period for full implementation of the sixth Directive relating to the common system of VAT.

State aids and regional policy

1.1.17. A protocol on the same lines as the Protocol on Ireland annexed to the 1972 Act of Accession has been agreed concerning the economic and industrial development of Greece. The Greek regions that will be eligible for state aids and aid from the European Regional Development Fund will be designated after accession in accordance with the normal rules and procedures provided for in the EEC Treaty.

ECSC

1.1.18. Greece's accession to the European Coal and Steel Community will take place in accordance with Article 98 of the ECSC Treaty. The dismantlement of tariffs between Greece and the Community will follow the same timetable as for EEC products. For the purpose of the progressive introduction of the ECSC unified tariff Greece will start aligning from 1 January 1982 with a 20% reduction of the difference between the Greek basic duties and the duties in the ECSC unified tariff. After further 20% reductions on 1 January 1983, 1 January 1984 and 1 January 1985, Greece will apply the ECSC unified tariff in full on 1 January 1986. Until 31

December 1985 iron and steel undertakings in Greece are authorized to apply the system of multiple basing points. The present Member States and Greece may retain restrictions on exports of waste and scrap metal of iron or steel for a period of two years from 1 January 1981 provided these arrangements are not more restrictive than those applied to exports to third countries.

The Institutions

1.1.19. From the date of accession and independently of any transitional measures and temporary derogations that may be agreed during negotiations in the various sectors, Greece will participate fully in the activities of all the institutions and other bodies in the same way as the present Member States.

The institutions of the enlarged Community will be:

(i) *The Council*, with ten members, one from each Member State:

Where the Council is required to act by a qualified majority, the following adjustments will be made: Greece's vote will be weighted by a factor of five. After accession the number of votes will therefore total 63 (instead of 58 as at present). Where votes are by a qualified majority, the Council's decisions will be valid if they obtain at least 45 votes (instead of 41 as at present), when taken on a proposal from the Commission, and if they obtain at least 45 votes comprising votes in favour from at least six Member States in other cases.

However, the special majority required under the last paragraph of Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty for certain adjustments to the Treaty will be changed to nine tenths (instead of the present eight ninths).

Lastly, the office of President of the Council will rotate in alphabetical order of the Member States as expressed in their respective languages. The order of precedence will be as follows: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom. It will take effect on 1 January 1981 with the Netherlands in the chair.

(ii) *The Commission* will be increased to fourteen members including one Greek member.

(iii) Greece will have 24 seats in the *European Parliament*, bringing the total to 434.

(iv) *The Court of Justice* will have one additional judge.

(v) *The Economic and Social Committee* will have twelve Greek members.

(vi) *The European Investment Bank*: Greece will designate a minister to sit on the Board of Governors. There will thus be ten governors. The Management Committee will have five vice-presidents instead of four. The Board of Directors will be increased to nineteen to allow for one Greek directorship and there will be eleven alternates instead of ten.

Other institutional arrangements: the Euratom Scientific and Technical Committee will consist of 28 members, the Court of Auditors will have ten members and the ECSC Consultative Committee will have three Greek members.

Consultation procedure during the interim period between the signing of the Act of Accession and its entry into force on 1 January 1981. Provision will be made for a procedure whereby Greece will be consulted on the development of the *acquis communautaire* during the period prior to accession, i.e. it will be consulted on all draft legislation to be adopted during that period (excluding man-

agement decisions and temporary acts expiring before accession) and also on plans or programmes for common action. This systematic consultation procedure will be governed by conditions similar to those agreed upon when the Community was last enlarged.

2. Parliament's last sitting before the Direct Elections

1.2.1. In May the European Assembly, born of the Treaties establishing the three Communities, met for the last time in its present form. The elections by direct universal suffrage, to be held from 7 to 10 June, will designate the 410 new representatives of the peoples of the Community who will constitute a new Assembly wielding to the full the powers and prerogatives of its forbear. To mark with due solemnity the end of this long chapter—nearly twenty-seven years in the life of the European Assembly tributes were paid to the House by its own president, Mr Colombo, and by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission, Mr Bernard-Reymond and Mr Jenkins.

From 'Common Assembly' to 'elected European Parliament'*

1.2.2. The Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community laid down that the extensive powers wielded by the 'High Authority' of the ECSC should be subject to effective, public control. This role was first and foremost entrusted to the Common Assembly. It held its first sitting on 10 September 1952; it was made up of seventy-eight members representing 'the peoples of the States brought together in the Community'.

With the birth in 1957 of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC), the Common Assembly, which had demonstrated by its work that it was 'capable of serving as a base from which to develop a larger measure of European Parliamentary activity', was at its own suggestion, expanded into a 142-member assembly for the three Communities. It held its constituent meeting on 19 March 1958 at the Maison de l'Europe in Strasbourg, under the name of 'European Parliamentary Assembly'. The name 'European

Parliament' was adopted by Resolution passed on 30 March 1962.¹

The Treaty of Luxembourg signed on 22 April 1970² gave the European Parliament more extensive budgetary powers after Member States' financial contributions were replaced by Community own resources. A second Treaty on the same matter, signed in Brussels on 22 July 1975,³ extended these powers even further. Then, when the Community was enlarged to embrace Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, the number of members rose to 198.

Following the agreement between the Member States at the Paris Summit Conference on 9 and 10 December 1974⁴ on the need to attain 'as soon as possible' the Treaty's objective of the election of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage, Parliament adopted, just a month later, a new draft Convention establishing the election of members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.⁵ On 20 September 1976 the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council agreed on the arrangements for the election.⁶ Finally, the process initiated within the Community culminated on 25 July 1978 with the adoption by the Council of the decision to hold the elections between 7 and 10 June 1979.

* "The European Parliament"—Secretariat of the European Parliament. Directorate-General for Information and Public Relations—June 1978.

¹ OJ No 31 of 26.4.1962.

² OJ L 2 of 2.1.1971.

³ OJ L 359 of 31.12.1977.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1102 (paragraph 12 of official communiqué).

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1975, points 2402 and 2501.

⁶ OJ L 278 of 8.10.1978.

Tributes to the Assembly

1.2.3 The Presidents of the two Community institutions which maintain the most constant relations with Parliament—the Council and the Commission—paid special tributes to the Assembly as it held its last part-session in its present form, tributes which were endorsed by the President of Parliament himself.

Statement by Mr Bernard-Reymond

1.2.4. After emphasizing the special significance of this last part-session of the House, the President of the Council said:

‘The European Assembly has not waited for the ballot of June 1979 to make its mark on European integration. During a life of nearly thirty years, it has proved incisive in its action which has at all times borne the stamp of a fervent resolve for the construction of Europe and a scrupulous concern to defend a genuine democracy. In its opinions, its resolutions, its reports and its debates, the Assembly has demonstrated its competence and asserted its position in the institutional set-up. Its dialogue with the Council has steadily developed through the questions it asks and the participation of the Council President in debates and sometimes even in the proceedings of the committees. This constant dialogue is now a typical feature of Community life. You have succeeded in adding a human aspect to dry dossiers and bringing them nearer to the daily concern of the people in their working and social lives, but at the same time, and with exemplary perseverance, you have never ceased to convey a great hope.

This role has not been played to the detriment of national image: the dual mandate—national and European—vested upon you has

allowed you to reconcile the prerogatives of the national parliaments and the expression in practice of ideals common to all our peoples. For the future, the Assembly of the European Communities and the national parliaments must continue to know and respect each other’s sphere of authority, rights and obligations. The political and moral significance of the elections by direct universal suffrage will of course not bring about any radical change in the nature of an institution which has been one of the factors of the Community’s institutional balance’.

Defining the role played by the European MPs, Mr Bernard-Reymond recalled that they represented the concerns of those who had elected them. Everyone knows that these concerns are a real presence in our daily lives and the expression of real problems to which we have to find solutions. The sciences that we call exact or administrative or economic have no real significance unless their results are applied to people...

That is the role you have played and the role which I am sure the Assembly will play in the future, a future which is that of a difficult and uncertain world. It is therefore for all of us, MPs and ministers alike, the moment for discipline and strenuous effort. There can be no doubt that the next Assembly, elected by direct universal suffrage, will be convinced of how much is at stake and that its work will be imbued with that spirit. Democracy has always rewarded those who trusted and respected her.’

In his conclusion Mr Bernard-Reymond paid tribute to Parliament’s past Presidents over about twenty-seven years, praising in particular today’s President, Mr Colombo, and addressed his sincerest wishes to those prominent figures who by reason of the hazards of politics would no longer be sitting in the House.

Statement by Mr Jenkins

1.2.5. Through it is 'inevitable and rightful' to feel regret in saying farewell to many members—declared the President of the Commission—it is also an occasion for pride and confidence in the future that we stand on the threshold of direct elections...

'Indeed, the Treaties establishing the European Communities laid a solid foundation for a true democratic control by proposing that the Parliament should be directly elected. It has taken a substantial time to honour that commitment—over twenty years—but we may compare that with the period sometimes forgotten of 160 years, from 1776, which it took the United States to achieve direct elections to the Senate... The Members of this House have been the pioneers, and direct elections will be the tangible result of your achievements and the crowning of your efforts.' President Jenkins had a special word of thanks for President Colombo with whom he had had 'the great privilege of working closely' and for Mr Spénale who was President when he took up his post at the head of the Commission. 'But you, Mr President, are the President whom I know best, and I would like to record here the debt of gratitude which I believe we all owe to you for the way in which you have presided over our proceedings with calmness, with wisdom, with unflinching good humour and generosity...

'Finally, I thank this Parliament for the support and encouragement as well as the occasional tail-twisting which it has given the Commission over many years. You have occasionally proved our strongest critics... but you have also in a more fundamental sense been our strongest supporters and advocates, and it is from the benches of this Chamber that the Commission has, on many occasions, drawn courage and encourage-

ment. When the history of this Parliament comes to be written, I have no doubt at all that the developing relationship between Parliament and Commission will come to be regarded as one of the central features in the progress of the Community in the last twenty years and one of its most important benefits.'

Statement by Mr Colombo

1.2.6 After reading a message from the President of the Luxembourg Government, Mr Thorn, Mr Colombo expressed, on behalf of all, his gratitude 'for the laudatory assessment of the Assembly's activities and for the collaboration with the other institutions and in particular with the President of the Council, Mr Bernard-Reymond and with Mr Jenkins.' He expressed to all his colleagues and those 'who have gone before us' his 'heartiest congratulations for the task accomplished, but especially for the zeal with which each one of you has devoted himself to the work of this House...

'Let me just mention a few of the key phases of this development: initially called upon to perform essentially advisory duties, our Assembly has succeeded in gradually extending its powers in full compliance with the Treaties or, in the key area of budget approval for instance, by obtaining amendments to the Treaties with the approval of each of our national parliaments.

Such a development was inevitable in view of the status of the members: hitherto made up of members of the national parliaments and tomorrow elected by direct universal suffrage the Parliament could not merely stand by as a spectator as the Community developed.

Today, thanks to the powers it has acquired in the budgetary sphere, the powers of co-decision with the Council through the pro-

3. The Community and UNCTAD V

Towards the election of the European Parliament

cess of the conciliation procedure, the improvements to its internal procedures and the growth of its powers of political control and initiative, our Parliament is performing duties which give genuine value to its title of European Parliament.

On 17 July the Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage will hold its first sitting. We are convinced that the traditions and the powers acquired during these twenty-six years of fruitful labour will be an invaluable contribution and help us to make an effective new start on 17 July, enabling us to continue with the same enthusiasm to strengthen Parliamentary democracy in the Community.'

The Manila Conference

1.3.1. In line with a recommendation adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), held in Nairobi in 1976,¹ the fifth session was held three years later in Manila (Philippines) from 7 May to 3 June 1979; the interval between meetings had previously been four years.

The Community as such participated as an observer at this session, which brought together some 160 countries, including the nine Member States. The Community position was set out in statements made to the conference by Mr Monory, the President of the Council, and Mr Claude Cheysson, a member of the Commission.

The agenda of UNCTAD V, which had been worked out in provisional form at the meeting of the Trade and Development Board in September 1978² in Geneva and adopted by the Board at a special session in March, covered a wide range of subjects. The work of the Manila Conference—which elected as its Chairman Mr Romulo, Foreign Minister of the Philippines—was conducted at the plenary session and in eight negotiating groups.

Climate and proceedings of the session

1.3.2. The three years which have elapsed between the Nairobi Conference and the Manila Conference have seen the continuation of the North-South Dialogue, which opened in 1974. During this time, UNCTAD was responsible mainly for negotiations in

¹ Bull. EC 5-1976, points 1201 to 1213.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.31.

such important sectors as the Integrated Programme for Commodities, the Common Fund, the debt problems of the developing countries, and the code of conduct on the transfer of technology. By the time UNCTAD V began, these specific negotiations had to some extent narrowed the gap between the participants' positions, which augured well for the climate of the Conference.

The European Community's objective was the need to conclude the current negotiations and define key aspects of economic cooperation in the years to come. The Community therefore played an active part in these negotiations and in the preparatory work for the Manila Conference.

The developing countries had, for their part, submitted to UNCTAD V the programme for collective self-reliance and the framework for negotiations they had adopted at Arusha on 16 February 1979; this is a fairly extensive list of demands submitted to the industrialized and state-trading countries covering almost every area of economic relations between North and South. The main aims of the 77 were, while strengthening UNCTAD's role to oppose the protectionist tendencies of the industrialized countries, to set up a body which would influence the latter's policies in the matter of structural adjustment and to obtain fresh commitments from the industrialized countries on the other questions on the agenda.

The Manila talks ended in positive but limited results: agreement by consensus was reached on a number of topics, while on some the developing countries requested a vote and others were referred to UNCTAD's standing bodies.

The Conference finally ended in an atmosphere of resignation, therefore, although confrontation was avoided. A number of factors

combined to produce this relatively disappointing outcome, among them:

i. The Conference's very broad-ranging agenda, which, in contrast with earlier sessions, did not contain any dominant themes; the absence of a centre of gravity led to a dissipation of efforts and undermined its overall effectiveness;

ii. A certain lack of unity among the "77", which restricted their determination and ability to compromise, notably in order to seek an alternative solution to the stance taken by the industrialized countries, which cannot agree to a system of planned management of the world economy and which, while acknowledging the imperfections of the present system, argue that it is a developing system and can be improved. The main reason for the differences of interest which emerged between the 77 was the impact of rising oil prices on the non oil-producing developing countries;

iii. The economic, social and budgetary problems affecting the industrialized world to varying degrees and preventing them from accepting many new commitments.

Nevertheless, agreements by consensus were achieved in the following areas, largely as a result of the very active part played by the Community throughout the discussions: code of conduct for shipping; the transfer of technology, notably as regard strengthening the developing countries technological capacities; the continuation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities; restrictive business practices; a programme of action to help the least developed countries; economic cooperation among developing countries; improvements in the operation of UNCTAD.

Talks will therefore have to continue within UNCTAD on a number of questions which could not be settled in Manila, such as: the

analysis of the world economic situation; structural adjustment; certain aspects of the generalized system of preferences; an additional facility for deficits in export earnings; the debt problem of the developing countries.

Assessment of the work of the Conference

1.3.3. The work of the Conference concentrated, in the negotiating groups and in the plenary session, on the following major topics: interdependence; trade questions; commodities; monetary and financial matters; technology; shipping; least developed countries, island and landlocked developing countries; trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems; economic cooperation among developing countries; institutional issues.

Interdependence

1.3.4. This was a central part of the negotiations, as it covered the evaluation of the world economic situation, and appropriate measures to facilitate changes in this situation and to promote the establishment of a new international economic order. No progress was made on this basic point by the Conference. This was due partly to the conditions in which the discussions took place, but especially to the clear differences of approach; the discussions did not succeed in not reducing these differences.

The developing countries declared themselves in favour of a radical change in the present economic order, which is felt to be inefficient and unfavourable to their developing. In their view the institutional framework must be changed, as must the rules of the economic "game"; a new system must be set up—the

new international economic order—in which the developing countries would have effective power and in particular could undertake surveillance of the economic and adjustment policies of the industrialized countries, considered to be solely responsible for the present economic imbalance.

The industrialized nations' position, on the other hand, was cautiously reformist. They recognize the drawbacks resulting from the uncertainties, which are damaging to trade and investment, and are aware of the inadequacy of development in the developing countries. The remedies they put forward were aimed at reducing the factors of instability and speeding up the growth of the developing countries by increasing the transfer of resources, resisting protectionist pressures and stabilizing monetary relations. Under this approach the institutional framework would be constantly under improvement but would not be overthrown.

Trade question

1.3.5. Although the initial positions of developed and developing countries were far apart, the extensive informal negotiations which were conducted on the main trade items finally led to a compromise resolution on protectionism and structural adjustment. It was agreed, among other things, to organize in an existing UNCTAD Body annual reviews of global trends of production, imports and exports, with a view to identifying elements or problems relevant to optimum overall growth including the development and diversification on the economies of developing countries. It was also agreed that any general recommendations resulting from such reviews would be taken into account by national governments, but the industrialized countries rejected

entirely any obligation to negotiate their own industrial policies. The agreed resolution stresses the need for continued resistance to protectionist pressures and invites the GATT to examine any future protective action by developed countries against imports from developing countries. There was no agreed resolution on the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Finally, a resolution was adopted on restrictive business practices; it calls for the organization during the last quarter of 1979 of a United Nations Conference with the task of negotiating a set of multilaterally agreed principles and rules in this area.

Commodities

1.3.6. The Conference adopted by consensus a resolution incorporating the continuation of the Integrated Programme in the normal UNCTAD programme under the aegis of the Committee on Commodities; this resolution sets out a number of important aspects of the text adopted in Nairobi and, in appropriate cases, accepts the inclusion of processed and semi-processed products.

It was not possible to obtain a consensus on the developing countries' request that the Secretary General of UNCTAD should study an additional facility to deal with shortfalls in commodity export earnings while parallel work was in progress in the IBRD/IMF Development Committee.

In spite of some pressure from the 77 for precise commitments for the Common Fund "second window", relatively few countries gave figures. However, declarations made by a number of countries, including the majority of member countries of the Community, showed a general willingness to contribute to this "window", which suggests that it should

not be difficult to reach the \$350 million target set at the negotiating Conference.

Monetary and financial issues

1.3.7. The Conference adopted two resolutions in this area. One, on monetary questions, was adopted by a majority, although most industrialized nations voted against, and some (including Italy and the Netherlands) abstained, and the other, on the transfer of resources, was adopted by consensus. The debt problem, considered to be one of the central themes of the Conference, could not be solved and was referred to UNCTAD's standing bodies, and so were the items concerning the creation of a multilateral export credit guarantee facility and the reform of the international financial cooperation system.

Technology

1.3.8. The work of the negotiating group on technology ended with the adoption by consensus of resolutions and a decision on all the items on the agenda:

(i) Code of conduct on the transfer of technology: a decision was adopted providing for the convening of a third session of the Conference on the code in Autumn 1979. This meeting should conclude the negotiations on this matter;

(ii) Industrial property: the resolution adopted essentially establishes the role of UNCTAD in this area and its contribution to the current negotiations in WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) on the revision of the Paris Convention on Patents;

(iii) Strengthening the technological capacity of the developing countries: guidelines for coherent action by the developing and indus-

trialized nations to achieve this aim were the subject of a resolution specifying the role UNCTAD should play and the action it should undertake in this area;

(iv) Reverse transfer of technology: the resolution adopted requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to define the jurisdiction of the various UN agencies in the matter of examining and progressively solving this complex problem of the brain drain which reflects economic, political and cultural phenomena.

Shipping

1.3.9. UNCTAD V provided the occasion for the announcement, by the Community and a number of other countries, of ratification of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. The ratifications to date represent some two-thirds of world cargo tonnage; in time, implementation of the Code will enable developing countries substantially to increase their share.

A Group of 77 resolution on bulk carriage was adopted by majority vote and, together with the problem of flags of convenience (open registers), this question is being referred back for further study to UNCTAD's specialized Committee on Shipping. On financial and technical assistance to help developing countries build up their shipping services a text was agreed which will provide a useful basis for further work even though—for technical reasons—the industrialized and state-trading countries felt it necessary to abstain at the Conference.

The Group of 77 also voted through a resolution on "protectionism in the services sector" against the unanimous opposition of the industrialized nations.

Least developed, landlocked and island developing countries

1.3.10. In the case of the least developed countries, it was proposed to launch a substantial new programme of action in two stages. The emergency measures involved in the first stage required financial aid to be doubled in real terms by the end of 1981. This arrangement was replaced, following negotiations, by a programme of immediate action for 1979-81, involving the provision of considerably larger resources for all the short-term aid programmes. The substantial new programme of action for the 1980s covers four broad areas (structural change, social needs, transformational investments and emergency support) and calls for planning with a view to the adoption of precise recommendations in the context of the new international development strategy.

In view of the particular importance of the measures to be undertaken, the Conference requested the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene a Conference on the least developed countries to work out, adopt and support the new programme.

Trade relations among countries having different economic and social systems

1.3.11. The developing countries, hoping to obtain more active participation by the socialist countries in the field of international cooperation, submitted a number of requests to them, notably as regards preferences and official development assistance (0.7% of GNP). The socialist countries, however, tried to link all questions of trade between countries having different economic and social systems to political considerations of détente, disarmament, etc.

As the socialist countries refused to make any concessions to the 77, the Conference noted that it was impossible to reach an agreement on a substantive resolution and limited itself to a procedural resolution referring to Resolution 95 (IV) adopted in Nairobi and the need to complete its implementation. While the Eastern European countries have succeeded in this way in avoiding any commitment as regards the developing countries at this session of UNCTAD, at the same time the insistence of the 77 on a more open approach on the part of the socialist countries has been growing appreciably in recent years.

Economic cooperation among developing countries

1.3.12. Several factors militated against any dialogue of substance on this issue: serious difficulties amongst the developing countries themselves; problems concerning the competence of UNCTAD and other UN organs (e.g., GATT, UNIDO, IMF, etc.), and the somewhat contradictory insistence of the Group of 77 that economic cooperation among developing countries was their exclusive business but that developed countries should provide the necessary support. As a result discussion concentrated almost entirely on procedure. The industrialized and state-trading countries considered the developing countries' demands to be an infringement of the "principle of universality", whereby all UN meetings are open to all member countries.

Largely as a result of the initiatives taken and of the active role played by the Community, a compromise was finally agreed whereby UNCTAD will help the developing countries to organize the necessary meetings of experts in preparation for the plenary sessions of the

Committee on Economic Cooperation Among Developing Countries.

In this way the Conference was able to reach an agreement which will enable substantive discussions to begin and which will give a desirable impetus to such cooperation within the context of overall development cooperation among all countries concerned.

Institutional Questions

1.3.13. The Conference agreed on a number of practical steps to enable UNCTAD, within its existing mandate, to fulfil its role more effectively as an organ of the General Assembly for discussion, examination, negotiation, and implementation in the area of international trade and connected questions on international economic cooperation.

It was decided that an Intergovernmental Committee should be set up to report at the second part of the nineteenth session of the Trade and Development Board on the rationalization of the machinery of UNCTAD. This Committee is required to keep particularly in mind the increasing role of UNCTAD as a negotiating forum, the need to improve evaluation procedures within UNCTAD, and the overall objective of reducing the number of secondary meetings.

4. New common rules for imports

An important landmark in the development of the common commercial policy

1.4.1. Some ten years after the adoption of the first regulations laying down common rules for imports from non-member countries, the Community has taken a new step forward in this field.

The adoption of these regulations forms part of the efforts made since the signing of the Treaty of Rome, to establish a genuine common commercial policy, based on uniform principles, which is one of the fundamental features of the common market. This new development is not the last in the process, but adds to and improves upon the progress made in this area in the last ten years.

Development of the common rules for imports

1.4.2. The Regulations adopted by the Council on 8 May¹ are concerned with the common rules for imports from non-member countries belonging to GATT and countries accorded like treatment on the one hand, and state-trading countries on the other. Since the common rules for imports were introduced there has always been a distinction between the rules applicable to the two groups of countries, but this has now become less marked.

The import arrangements, which form an important part of the common commercial policy, were established by a Regulation of 19 December 1969² for the State-trading countries and a Regulation of 25 May 1970³ for other non-member countries. A number of amendments have since been made to the rules to harmonize and simplify them — for

example, the Regulation of 4 June 1974⁴ on imports from non-member countries (excluding state-trading countries). The Regulations adopted on 8 May last, which came into force on 2 June, replace the basic texts of 1969 and 1970; they had been the subject of proposals from the Commission to the Council in January 1976.⁵

As regards the GATT arrangements, which apply to all non-member countries party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and a number of countries to which the Community accords like treatment (the state-trading countries, China, Cuba and Rhodesia are not covered), these Community rules and procedures will now apply to the importation of all products, including those not liberalized at Community level, which have hitherto been subject only to a straightforward consultation procedure. The remaining quantitative restrictions on imports at both Community and national level, will become much more transparent. The administrative procedures of the common commercial policy will be improved and streamlined. Last but not least, although the Member States retain the right to take temporary safeguard measures for some time, they may exercise this right only after prior consultation. As from 1982 safeguard measures may be introduced only as the result of a decision by the Community institutions.

The second Regulation makes similar improvements to the rules for imports from state-trading countries.

¹ OJ L 131 of 29.5.1979.

² OJ L 19 of 26.1.1970.

³ OJ L 124 of 8.6.1970.

⁴ OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974 and Bull. EC 6-1974, point 2302.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1976, point 2302.

The new GATT arrangements

1.4.3. The rules hitherto applicable to imports from member countries of GATT were based on two separate legal instruments.

The Regulation of 4 June 1974¹ laid down the rules applicable to liberalized products, i.e. products exempt from any quantitative restriction at Community level and listed in an annex to the Regulation. The remaining products were subject to import quotas in some Member States and liberalized in others, and the rules applicable to these products were essentially those contained in the Council Decision of 19 December 1972.² This Decision laid down a minimum set of rules for amending the various import arrangements which, in the final analysis, remained largely under national control.

The new Regulation makes a number of major improvements to this system in two essential areas: the scope of the common rules for imports and the introduction of safeguard and surveillance measures.

Scope of the common rules

1.4.4. Firstly, the new Regulation brings all EEC products within the framework of Community rules and procedures, irrespective of whether they are on the common liberalization list. Thus products liberalized at national level will be subject to the same rules as those which have been liberalized at Community level.

Member States may retain existing regulations only if notified to the Commission and authorized by the Council when adopting the new Regulation. Under the previous arrangements, Member States were free to introduce new national quotas subject to prior consul-

tation under the procedure laid down by the Council Decision of 19 December 1972.² Under the new rules, the introduction of additional national quotas is subject to a more stringent version of the 1972 procedures, but only for a transitional period. From 1982, the power to reintroduce national restrictions on imports not liberalized at Community level will lie exclusively with the Community institutions, in accordance with the normal safeguard procedure.

Secondly, the new text provides a clearer picture of the existing import arrangements and safeguard measures, at both Community and national level. Annexed to the Regulation is a list of all products in the Common Customs Tariff accompanied by five different items of information:

- (i) whether the product is liberalized at Community level, i.e. freed from all quantitative restrictions at that level (indicated by the reference EUR);
- (ii) in the case of products not liberalized at Community level, whether they are liberalized in the different Member States (reference: BNL, DK, D, etc.); where there is no reference to a Member State this means it still applies national restrictions;
- (iii) whether subject to import surveillance measures (national or Community);
- (iv) whether subject to safeguard measures;
- (v) whether subject to negotiated import controls on textile products.

Lastly, the list of liberalized products, which previously covered 85% of the CCT, has

¹ OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974.

² OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972 and Bull. EC 12-1972, point 106.

been considerably extended as a result of the adoption of the Regulation; it now covers 892 complete tariff headings and 51 (part-headings), or 89.7% of all 1 010 CCT headings. The procedure for adding new products to the list once they have been liberalized in all Member States has also been streamlined.

Safeguard and surveillance measures

1.4.5. The Commission's role has also been strengthened as regards safeguard measures. The June 1974 Regulation established the principle that the Commission was responsible for introducing safeguard measures, but limited the validity of such measures to a period of six weeks, during which time the Council had to decide whether to confirm, amend or repeat the Commission's decision.

Under the new Regulation, safeguard measures introduced by the Commission will no longer require confirmation by the Council unless challenged by a Member State, in which case the Council will have three months to decide whether or not to confirm the measure in question. If the Council fails to act within the prescribed time, the Commission measure lapses automatically.

The new Regulation also settles the awkward matter of the right of Member States to take unilateral protective measures before Community safeguard measures are introduced. The 1974 Regulation established the principle whereby safeguard measures were introduced by Community decision, at least for products on the liberalized list, but conceded Member States the right to take interim protective measures, if necessary without consultation; the Community institutions then had a month to decide whether to authorize the measure concerned. However, this derogation was valid only till the end of 1975.

The new Regulation reintroduces the right of national action for a transitional period, subject to compulsory prior consultation. Such consultation must take place within five working days of the request, during which time the Member State concerned may suspend import licences but not introduce formal restrictions. However, this derogation will in principle be valid only till the end of 1981.

Finally, the import surveillance system has been altered. The 1974 Regulation provided for only one form of surveillance, the automatic issue of import licences with a subsequent statistical check on the actual volume of imports. In future, the Commission will be able to choose between the introduction of import licences, which is a relatively cumbersome system, and checks carried out purely for statistical purposes, depending on the circumstances of the case.

The import arrangements for state-trading countries

1.4.6. Imports from the state-trading countries have always been subject to a set of special rules. Imports of products liberalized at Community level were hitherto governed by the Regulation of 19 December 1969, which corresponds to the Regulation of 4 June for non-member countries belonging to GATT or accorded like treatment.

The eleven state-trading countries covered by the Regulation of 8 May are listed in the annex to the Regulation and are as follows: Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, USSR, Albania, Vietnam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia. The common rules for imports from China

5. Preliminary draft budget for 1980

Rules for imports

are laid down in a separate Regulation of 16 October 1978.¹

The new Regulation adopted by the Council on 8 May² is designed to bring the measures applicable to imports of liberalized products from state-trading countries into line with the new rules for GATT countries and those accorded like treatment.

Thus, the Commission may decide on safeguard measures without requiring confirmation by the Council (unless requested to do so by a Member State), and the Member States have recovered the right, at least until the end of 1981, to take interim protective measures on a national basis subject to prior consultation. Other changes concern the limited validity of surveillance measures, the treatment of products imported under contract or under shipment when safeguard measures are introduced, etc.

The new Regulation does not make any changes in the rules applicable to imports of products which have not been liberalized at Community level. These rules were completely re-examined in 1974 in anticipation of the extension of the common commercial policy to the state-trading countries as from 1 January 1975. The provisional Council Decision of 2 December 1974,³ and the definitive Council Decision of 27 March 1975⁴ which replaced it, laid down the quota restrictions on imports from state-trading countries and defined clear Community procedures for altering those quotas.

¹ OJ L 306 of 31.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.38 and 10-1978, point 2.2.39.

² OJ L 131 of 29.5.1979.

³ OJ L 358 of 31.12.1974.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975 and Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2306.

General guidelines

1.5.1. On 16 May the Commission adopted the Preliminary Draft Budget for the 1980 financial year¹ which, though containing no major departures, is notable for the following reason: despite a very modest overall increase in appropriations, this Budget is a genuine reflection of the main reasons for concern in the Community with regard to budgetary policy. The containment of agricultural expenditure which the Commission is proposing permits the requisite substantial development of the other policies—varying widely in degree from one policy to another—and above all the significant increase in the funds allocated to structural policies likely to encourage greater convergence of the national economies without a massive increase in the size of the Budget.

As conceived by the Commission, the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980 emphasizes that each part of the approach outlined above is essential. If the Commission's proposal is accepted, a turning-point will have been reached in the evolution of the Community Budget, both with regard to structure and objectives.

1.5.2. The proposed course is entirely consonant with the Commission's ideas expressed in its papers on budgetary policy and, in particular, in its communication of 9 March 1979 to the joint Council of Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers and to the European Parliament entitled "Comprehensive review of the budgetary problems of the Community".²

From the discussions which ensued in the Council and in Parliament, the Commission

¹ Points 2.3.98.

² Bull. EC 3-1979 points 2.3.3 and 2.3.4.

believes that a broad consensus has emerged on certain fundamental ideas and even on a number of sectoral priorities. Thus the Council was anxious that the Communities' Budget should correspond more fully to the needs of the moment. The Commission is aware, however, that there are still different views which may well reappear when the Commission's proposals are examined in detail during the budgetary procedure.

However that may be, the Commission, in drawing up its Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980, has sought to exercise its role as a driving force in the life of the Community and to assume its responsibility of taking the initiative in budgetary matters. In the Commission's view, the Communities' activities will require the maximum rate of increase in non-compulsory expenditure (13.3%) to be exceeded in 1980. It proposes to raise the new rate to 43% for total appropriations for commitments and to 26% for total appropriations for payments.

1.5.3. In the aggregate, with 16 600 million EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 15 000 million EUA in total appropriations for payments, the Preliminary Draft Budget is still modest in size, especially from a macroeconomic viewpoint: it still only represents approximately 0.8% of the Community GDP. This modest size continues to impose fairly tight limits on the contribution which the Community Budget can make toward solving the major structural problems in the Community; nevertheless, the selective increase of certain appropriations, notably those directed to structural ends, will enable the corresponding policies to have a significant and discernible effect, if these policies are so conducted as to ensure that the resources are concentrated on the most serious problems.

1.5.4. The aggregate increase in appropriations—13% in respect of total appropriations for commitments and 9.3% in total appropriations for payments—should be considered moderate. Incidentally, this shows that the Commission is very aware of Member States' financial difficulties.

1.5.5. The volume of the Budget has been kept within very reasonable proportions in aggregate; the explanation for this is to be found in the trend of agricultural expenditure which, as is known, represents by far the largest part of the Community Budget.

The Commission has estimated the appropriations for 1980 on the basis of the proposals before the Council which advocate the freezing of agricultural prices for 1979/80, and important related measures, notably an increase in the co-responsibility levy in the milk sector. That is why the appropriations in respect of the EAGGF Guarantee Section are only 3% up in 1980. If, however, the co-responsibility levy were not increased as the Commission suggests, the effect on the Budget would be considerable; omitting the levy would mean an increase in agricultural expenditure proper of 17%, or—if monetary compensatory amounts are included—of roughly 12.5%.

1.5.6. Whether the Council decides to adopt the Commission's proposals—or not—will therefore determine whether the 1980 Budget will keep the shape and structure proposed by the Commission or whether the agricultural expenditure will rise in both absolute and relative terms.

1.5.7. In its 'Comprehensive review of the budgetary problems of the Community' dated 9 March 1979 the Commission considered its first medium- and long-term budgetary priority to be the most effective possible utilization

and gradual reinforcement of the resources available for structural schemes designed to favour convergence of the national economies.

The proposals for the 1980 financial year put forward by the Commission to the budgetary authority correspond to this priority objective, due allowance being made for the constraints imposed on the overall growth of the Budget.

Grouping together the appropriate instruments in this respect, i.e. the Social Fund, the ERDF, the EAGGF — Guidance Section, the back-up arrangements for the EMS and certain structural measures, gives a total budgetary amount of more than 3 000 million EUA; in recent years this aggregate has been growing to such an extent that it can no longer be considered marginal in comparison with agricultural expenditure or insignificant in macroeconomic terms.

Admittedly, grouping structural resources in this way may appear an oversimplification and even seem arbitrary, since each instrument is designed to achieve specific objectives. Nevertheless, they are jointly directed at reducing the structural disparities within the Community, and the measures they contain always have a strong regional emphasis (which is true by definition of the ERDF, but is also true of the Social Fund and, increasingly, of the EAGGF — Guidance Section); moreover, while aimed at specific objectives, these instruments are required to have a relatively pronounced redistributive effect.

In the Commission's proposals, the Social Fund's appropriations would be increased to 1 000 million EUA (a 30% increase), priority being given to social measures for the benefit of less-favoured regions, employment of young people and support of industrial reorganization projects.

The ERDF would be allocated 1 200 million EUA, an increase of 27% over the 945 million EUA which, by common agreement of the two bodies composing the budgetary authority, was entered in the 1979 Budget after difficult negotiations, thereby constituting a new political fact.

As for the EAGGF — Guidance Section, taking outstanding appropriations into account, it will have approximately 590 million EUA (up by 20%); in addition, reference should be made to interest relief grants of 200 million EUA in respect of loans earmarked under the EMS for the less prosperous Member States and a single contribution of 100 million EUA to the ECSC Budget.

1.5.8. Compared with the resources available for the agricultural policy and the structural adaptation measures, the appropriations allocated to what may be called the specific sectoral policies are clearly smaller in absolute terms, although the rates of increase are sometimes very high; this last fact often means that the policies for these areas are getting properly under way.

In this respect, the Commission is continuing to adopt a selective approach designed to lead, in a limited number of priority areas, to measures which, as a result of the availability of sufficient budgetary resources, are now beginning to 'take off' and producing a significant impact.

Among these areas are energy policies (with roughly 250 million EUA, including an operational reserve for energy projects), research (370 million EUA), industrial policy (70 million EUA) and transport (50 million EUA).

As these policies are of such vital importance for the future of the Community's economy, the proposed appropriations should be considered as extremely reasonable, especially if

the aim is to ensure that resources are not spread over a whole series of measures with no real economic significance.

1.5.9. Development cooperation must remain a policy area of high budgetary priority for the Community; in the years to come it will occupy an even greater place in the Budget.

In 1980 the major innovation will be the inclusion in the Budget of the European Development Fund, which was hitherto administered separately. The Commission confirms that it is strongly in favour of including the EDF in the Budget, both for political and budgetary reasons. The negotiations on the renewal of the Lomé Convention had not finished when the Commission drew up the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980, and the latter has therefore confined itself to creating the appropriate budgetary framework for the EDF, into which the appropriations can be entered once the negotiations have finished.

Total appropriations in respect of development cooperation have increased by slightly less than 20%, although some new measures have been entered in the Budget, such as cooperation on energy, cooperation in the field of commodities and special aid to Turkey. In addition to this increase, however, two changes in charging are proposed which will increase the volume of the appropriations charged from now on to Title 9 of the Budget: the cost of food aid refunds and the cost, in terms of export refunds, of commitments to the ACP States and India with regard to sugar.

5.1.10. One innovation to which attention should be drawn in this general presentation is the possibility that 1980 could see the financial mechanism operating for the first

time. This mechanism enables a Member State which is—as determined by well-defined and detailed criteria—unable to pay its full share towards financing the Community Budget, to obtain a special payment from the Budget. The current situation of the United Kingdom meets the conditions for the application of the mechanism; the Commission has therefore entered estimated appropriations of 68 million EUA in the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980.

5.1.11. Two recent developments have enabled increasing use to be made of Community borrowings backed by guarantees in the Budget, and loans from such funds have become a decisive factor in supporting or initiating Community schemes. These developments were the Council Decision of 16 October 1978 setting up the new Community facility (NCF) designed to promote investment within the Community and the Resolution of the European Council of 5 December 1978 which, as a measure in support of the new European Monetary System, provided for interest relief grants in respect of infrastructure investment in the less prosperous Member States. These developments quite clearly mean that henceforth budgetary presentation should be adapted to the special complexity of borrowing and lending operations and should be clearer and more transparent. The Commission is therefore resubmitting its proposal from last year for creating a second part to the General Budget to cover in detail the budget headings connected with these operations.¹

5.1.12. With regard to the financing of the 1980 Budget, the estimates of own resources of the traditional type (customs duties,

¹ Supplement 6/78 — Bull. EC, point 75.

Draft budget for 1980

agricultural and sugar levies) indicate a 6.1% increase over 1979. As the increase in expenditure is 9.3%, the amount to be financed by VAT is 12.8% up. Taking the estimated value of the VAT base into account, the VAT rate for 1980 will be 0.756% (as against 0.734% in 1979, assuming that all nine Member States participate). This means that the margin between utilized VAT resources and the ceiling of 1% of the VAT base will remain approximately 2 400 million EUA. Each increase of 100 million EUA in the expenditure provided for in the 1980 Preliminary Draft Budget will entail a rise of 0.01% in the VAT rate (an increase of 500 million EUA, for instance, would raise the VAT rate to 0.806%).



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN MAY 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and financial problems before the Council

2.1.1. The Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) met in Brussels on 14 May under the presidency of Mr René Monory, the French Minister of Economic Affairs; the Commission was represented by Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

The meeting was mainly given over to a preliminary exchange of views on the convergence of Member States' economic performances, coordination of their economic and budgetary policies, the economic aspects of adjusting working hours and the impact of the oil market situation on the Community's economic prospects. The Council took a formal decision on the implementation of the new Community facility (NCF) for the financing of investment projects: in its decision, the Council authorized the Commission to make a first tranche of borrowings.

The Council's discussions were part of the follow-up to the conclusions of the European Council held in Paris on 12 and 13 March; at the same time, they prepared the ground for the meeting of the European Council in Strasbourg (21 and 22 June) and for the Western economic summit to be held on 28 and 29 June in Tokyo.

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

Interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective

2.1.2. Interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective—granted in the context

of the EMS—were briefly discussed by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 14 May. Since a number of problems still remained unsolved regarding the implementation of the Regulation to be adopted on the basis of the proposal submitted by the Commission on 12 February,¹ the Council agreed to defer further discussion to a future meeting.

2.1.3. The Economic and Social Committee,² meeting on 22 and 23 May, delivered its opinion on the proposal for a Regulation concerning interest rebates for certain loans in the context of the EMS. Parliament delivered its opinion on 25 April.³

Coordination of economic policies

2.1.4. The strengthening of the means of coordinating economic policies, called for by the European Council held in Paris on 12 and 13 March,⁴ was again on the Council's agenda. Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, emphasized that the main need was not to create new procedures, but to use existing means of coordination more effectively and with greater political determination. He particularly stressed the need for prior consultations before major economic policy decisions were taken. The Council endorsed this approach and it was agreed that specific proposals would be submitted by the Commission.

¹ OJ C 65 of 9.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.3.

² Point 2.3.77.

³ OJ C 127 of 21.5.1979; Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.2 and 2.3.6.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.7.

Convergence of Member States' economic performances

2.1.5. In line with the 'Conclusions of the Presidency' released at the end of the European Council held in March, the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) resumed examination of the problems raised by the need to reduce disparities between Member States' economies.¹ Discussions focused on the contribution which the Community could make—by means of all the common policies and through use of Community financial instruments—to greater convergence in the economic performances of the Nine.

Mr Ortoli stressed the importance of coordinating policies designed to promote the convergence of economies, improving the use made of existing financial instruments (priority action, integrated operations) and ensuring consistency between national policies and jointly agreed objectives. At the end of the discussion, the Council requested the relevant Council bodies to finalize the draft of the report on these problems which is to be submitted to the Strasbourg meeting of the European Council, as requested by the European Council held in March.¹

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2.1.6. At its plenary session on 22 and 23 May, the Economic and Social Committee² delivered an opinion on possible ways of achieving better coordination of the Member States' economic policies with a view to greater convergence of economic performance.

New Community facility

2.1.7. On 14 May³ the Council decided to authorize the Commission to make a first tranche of borrowings amounting to 500 million EUA for the purpose of promoting

investment within the Community. This is the first time that the Council has applied its Decision of 16 October 1978⁴ on the new Community facility (NCF) involving the grant of loans to finance investment projects in the Community which are consistent with priority objectives in the infrastructure and energy sectors.

Infrastructure investment can cover in particular transport, telecommunications, agricultural improvement, water supply works and environmental protection. Energy investment must contribute to greater independence, security and diversification of Community energy supplies (development, exploitation, transportation and storage of energy resources) with particular attention being paid to energy saving and to the development of alternative energy sources.

The Commission will decide whether or not projects are eligible in accordance with the following guidelines:

- (i) consistency with the Community rules applicable in the relevant sector;
- (ii) contribution to resolving the Community's main structural problems and, in particular, to reducing the regional imbalances in the Community and to improving the employment situation.

Economic situation

Economic impact of the oil situation

2.1.8. On the basis of work carried out by Commission departments and the relevant

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.7.

² Point 2.3.72.

³ OJ L 125 of 22.5.1979.

⁴ OJ L 298 of 25.10.1978 and Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

Council bodies, the Council examined on 14 May the possible impact of the oil market situation on the Community's economic prospects. This matter will have to be pursued further in the light of the opinions and attitudes which emerged during discussion of this point, especially since the problem of energy will be on the agenda of a number of European and international meetings, in particular the Western economic summit to be held in Tokyo.

Economic effects of adjusting working hours

2.1.9. The Council heard a statement by Mr Ortoli on the interim communication which the Commission submitted to the Council on 7 May in preparation for a number of meetings to be held in the short and medium term.

The communication fits into the overall strategy¹ which the Commission presented at the Tripartite Conference in November 1978. This overall strategy is aimed at overcoming the problems at present posed by economic growth and employment, and its main components are:

- (i) more rapid, non-inflationary and sustained growth;
- (ii) increased adaptability of the economy;
- (iii) back-up measures for social and employment policies.

The communication on work sharing, i.e. on the problems posed by the economic (and social) effects of measures to reduce working hours, was also to be discussed during May by the Council (Labour and Social Affairs),¹ the Standing Committee on Employment² and by the European Trade Union Confederation Congress, at which Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, made a speech on 15 May.

The Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 14 May held an initial exchange of views on the macroeconomic aspects of the problem. It requested the Economic Policy Committee, whose Chairman presented an oral report on this subject, to examine in detail the points made in the Commission communication regarding the economic effects of measures to reduce working hours, and to present a report on this question.

The Commission is pursuing its work on this matter, and the results will be incorporated in a document to be submitted to the Strasbourg meeting of the European Council, as requested by the European Council held in March.³

Monetary Committee

2.1.10. The Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments met twice in May; it adopted a report on certain questions relating to monetary policy instruments and forwarded the report to its parent committees.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.11. The Economic Policy Committee held its 77th meeting in Brussels on 11 May, with Mr Tietmeyer in the chair. The meeting was entirely given over to discussion of the problems involved in adjusting working hours, and the Chairman was asked to present an oral report to the Council on the Committee's initial thinking on this subject.⁴

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 1.3.2.

² Points 2.1.47 and 2.1.50 to 2.1.53.

³ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.5.

⁴ Point 2.1.9.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

Directives adopted

2.1.12. On 17 May¹ the Council adopted two Directives concerning wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors: one on the component type-approval of lighting and light-signalling devices and the other on the coupling device and reserve. The Commission had put the relevant proposals to the Council on 4 August² and 22 September 1978.³

Commission proposals

2.1.13. On 11 May the Commission laid a new proposal before the Council for a specific Directive concerning lifting and mechanical handling appliances; it establishes the design specifications and safety requirements for powered industrial trucks. It is a sector in which the Community is the biggest world producer. But the situation of intra-Community trade is steadily deteriorating mainly because technical barriers are spreading. It was therefore important to establish uniform specifications for trucks with a capacity of not more than 10 000 kg, accounting for almost the entire market. The 'self-certification' procedure was adopted for the marketing and placing into service of powered industrial trucks.

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2.1.14. On 8 May⁴ Parliament gave its opinion on the proposal for an outline Directive on construction products, which the Commission sent to the Council on 30 November 1978.⁵

2.1.15. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 22 and 23 May, gave its opinion⁶ on the proposal addressed by the Commission to the Council on 8 December 1978⁷ for a Directive on safety requirements for tower cranes for building work. During the same meeting it also delivered its opinion⁸ on the Commission's proposals concerning the operating space, access to the driving position and the doors and windows of wheeled agricultural and forestry tractors,⁹ and concerning amendment of the Directive of 4 March 1974 relating to their approval.⁹

Foodstuffs

2.1.16. A meeting was held in Brussels on 3 and 4 May of the Standing Committee on Foodstuffs set up by the Council Decision of 13 November 1969.¹⁰ The Committee's main task is to establish close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission in all

¹ OJ L 145 of 13.6.1979.

² OJ C 200 of 22.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.10.

³ OJ C 268 of 11.11.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.7.

⁴ Point 2.3.22 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 308 of 23.12.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.7.

⁶ Point 2.3.79.

⁷ OJ C 25 of 29.1.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.8.

⁸ OJ C 306 of 22.12.1978; OJ C 25 of 29.1.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.8.

⁹ OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

¹⁰ OJ L 291 of 19.11.1969.

instances where the Council delegates authority to the Commission for implementing rules laid down in respect of foodstuffs. The Committee thus has to give an opinion, by qualified majority, on draft measures submitted to it by the Commission. At that meeting the Committee delivered a favourable opinion on a series of twenty-one methods of analysis involved in implementing Directives on edible sugar, preserved milks and extracts of coffee and chicory. Member States will be immediately notified of these methods in the form of Directives adopted by the Commission.

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2.1.17. On 11 May Parliament¹ gave its opinion on Commission proposals to the Council concerning edible caseins and caseinates,² the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food³ and the constituents of plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.⁴ This last proposal was also the subject of an opinion delivered by the Economic and Social Committee at its meeting on 22 and 23 May.⁵

Legal structures

Companies

Annual company accounts

2.1.18. On 11 May⁶ Parliament gave its opinion on the proposal for an Eighth Directive concerning the approval of persons responsible for carrying out statutory audits of the annual accounts of limited liability companies, which the Commission laid before the Council on 24 April 1978.⁷

Economic and commercial law

Misleading and unfair advertising

2.1.19. On 8 May Parliament gave its opinion⁸ on a proposal for a Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising, which was presented to the Council on 1 March 1978.⁹

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Removal of restrictions

2.1.20. The Advisory Committee on Training in Nursing set up by Council Decision on 27 June 1977¹⁰ held its first meeting in Brussels on 14 and 15 May. It elected its Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, adopted its Rules of Procedure and decided on priority subjects for study.

¹ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.18.

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

⁴ OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.7.

⁵ Point 2.3.73.

⁶ Point 2.3.27 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁷ OJ C 112 of 13.5.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.8 and Supplement 4/78 — Bull. EC.

⁸ Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁹ OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978 and Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.1.7 and 2.1.36 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

¹⁰ OJ L 176 of 15.7.1977 and Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.25.

Industry: restructuring and conversion

Iron and steel

2.1.21. Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, spoke in the European Parliament about the respect of internal prices and adherence to production programmes by steel companies, the Commission's policy towards iron dealers and users, the progress of restructuring operations (general objectives 1985-90) and the external aspects of the crisis measures.

2.1.22. In a resolution adopted on 9 May¹ Parliament expressed its views on the Community's supplies of raw materials, particularly iron ore.

2.1.23. The ECSC-Sweden contact group met in Brussels on 4 May and the ECSC-Japan group in Tokyo from 14 to 17 May. At both meetings the steel market situation and outlook was discussed.²

2.1.24. On 4 May the Commission sent the Council a communication and a draft Decision concerning aspects of the steel policy.³

Textiles

2.1.25. On 10 May Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, met representatives of the Community textiles industry and on 21 May he met the trade unions. These talks are part of the consultations being conducted by the Commission in order to determine what action to take under a policy for the textile and clothing industry as outlined in its communications to the Council of 24 July 1978.⁴

Since any such measures require a clear and detailed view of the internal and external position of the industry, the Commission is

planning to make a financial contribution to launching a textiles information scheme. This scheme, intended first and foremost for firms, will help in monitoring final demand and appraising the effects on industrial activity by stage of processing while taking account of the impact of external trade.

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2.1.26. On 8 May Parliament passed a resolution⁵ on the protection of the rights of the individual in the face of technical developments in data processing.

Commerce and distribution

Meeting of Trade Ministers

2.1.27. On 11 May the Ministers of Trade of the Member States held their first informal meeting in Paris. They considered the various aspects of trade seen not only in its human but also in its social and economic contexts.⁶

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

Community transit

2.1.28. On 14 May⁷ the Council amended its Regulation of 13 December 1976⁸ on

¹ Point 2.3.26 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² Points 2.2.48 and 2.2.49.

³ Point 2.1.55.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.22.

⁵ Point 2.3.28 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁶ Point 2.3.1.

⁷ OJ L 123 of 19.5.1979.

⁸ OJ L 38 of 9.2.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2112.

Community transit in accordance with the proposal transmitted to it by the Commission on 7 December 1978.¹

The Council's amendments relate to two aspects of the text of December 1976. Firstly, the new regulation applies the European unit of account (EUA) to the flat-rate guarantee system applicable to Community transit and increases the amount of this guarantee to 7 000 EUA (compared with 5 000 u.a. before). The Council Regulation of 23 November 1978² on the procedure for applying the European unit of account to legal acts adopted in the customs sphere had provided that the adjustment of amounts expressed in units of account in certain provisions relating to customs matters should be the subject of special arrangements, as in this particular instance.

Secondly, in connection with its efforts to simplify customs formalities, the Council decided to abolish the ceiling figure above which an internal Community transit document (T2L) has to be produced by travellers in order to establish the Community status of goods they are carrying.

2.1.29. Opinions on the Commission proposal to amend the Regulation of December 1976 on Community transit were given on 24 January by the Economic and Social Committee³ and on 8 May by Parliament.⁴

Common Customs Tariff

Classification

2.1.30. On 3 and 11 May the Commission adopted two Regulations aimed at ensuring uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature. The first concerned clas-

sification of goods (nickel powder) under CCT subheading 75.03 B⁵ and the second, classification of meat of bovine animals under CCT subheading 02.01 A II(a) 4(aa).⁶

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.31. On 14 May⁷ the Council adopted, on a proposal from the Commission, two Regulations:

(i) suspending the autonomous CCT duties on certain types of fish for processing at 9% for the second half of 1979;

(ii) amending the Regulation of 23 May 1978⁸ temporarily suspending the autonomous CCT duties on a number of industrial products, notably basic substances for the chemical industry (two new products have been added to the list annexed to the May 1978 Regulation).

2.1.32. On 17 May⁹ the Council decided also to suspend totally the autonomous CCT duty on mechanically propelled aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15 000 kg (sub-heading ex 88.02 B II(c)) for the second half of 1979.

¹ OJ C 306 of 22.12.1978.

² OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.18.

³ OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979.

⁴ Point 2.3.23 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁵ OJ L 111 of 4.5.1979.

⁶ OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979.

⁷ OJ L 123 of 19.5.1979.

⁸ OJ L 136 of 24.5.1978.

⁹ OJ L 125 of 22.5.1979.

Tariff quotas

2.1.33. On 8 May the Council adopted two Regulations providing for autonomous increases, covering different quota periods, in the volumes of the Community tariff quotas opened for:

- (i) certain types of eel:¹ the volume, initially set on 8 May 1978² at 6 100 tonnes, was increased to 7 400 tonnes;
- (ii) ferro-chromium³ containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon: the volume, initially set at 80 000 tonnes by the Regulation of 19 February,⁴ was increased to 190 000 tonnes.

2.1.34. On 24 May 1979⁵ the Council also adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a duty-free Community tariff quota of 6 700 tonnes for certain eels falling within CCT subheading ex 03.01 A II. This measure in practice carries over the previous quota⁶ for a further twelve months, starting on 1 July, when the previous regulation is due to expire.

Community surveillance of imports

2.1.35. On 14 May⁷ the Council adopted a Regulation suspending the application of the indicative ceilings established in December 1978⁸ for the current year in respect of imports of certain products originating in Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

Protocols No 1 to the Agreements between the Community and each of those countries require the Community to suspend application of such ceilings if, for two successive years, imports of a product subject to a ceiling are below the level fixed. The Community statistics for 1977 and 1978 show that imports of certain products originating in

these countries did not actually reach 90% in those years, with the result that, on 14 May, the Council suspended application of the relevant indicative ceilings though imports of the products concerned continue to be subject to Community surveillance.

Origin of goods

2.1.36. On 8 May⁹ the Council adopted a Regulation on the application within the Community of a decision (No 2/79) taken on 23 March³ by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers derogating from the concept of 'originating products' to take account of the special situation of Mauritius with regard to its production of canned tuna. This derogation, relating to a volume of 1 600 tonnes, applies for the period 25 November 1978 to 24 November 1979.

General legislation

Duty-free entry

2.1.37. On 8 May⁹ the Council adopted a decision approving the additional Protocol of 26 November 1976 to the Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific and cultural materials adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO held in Nairobi in

¹ OJ L 116 of 11.5.1979.
² OJ L 125 of 22.5.1978.
³ OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979.
⁴ OJ L 45 of 22.2.1979.
⁵ OJ L 130 of 29.5.1979.
⁶ Point 2.1.33.
⁷ OJ L 123 of 19.5.1979.
⁸ OJ L 377 of 30.12.1978.
⁹ OJ L 134 of 31.5.1979.

November 1976. This Protocol, which extends the duty-free arrangements provided for in the basic agreement (Florence Agreement), is shortly to be signed by the Community.

2.1.38. On the same day the Council adopted two Regulations¹ incorporating the provisions of the above protocol into Community legislation. Commission proposals relating to these two texts—which will enter into force on 1 January 1980—had been presented to the Council on 26 July 1978.² Their purpose is to supplement the Regulation of 10 July 1975³ on the conditions for importation of such materials, distinguishing between duty-free admission of educational, scientific or cultural materials and of articles intended for handicapped persons.

Customs declaration

2.1.39. Opinions on the proposal⁴ which the Commission sent to the Council on 19 January for defining the conditions under which a natural or legal person may be permitted to make a customs declaration were given by Parliament on 8 May⁵ and by the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session on 22 and 23 May.⁶

Competition

State aids

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

Netherlands

2.1.40. On 3 May the Commission decided not to raise any objection to the introduction

by the Dutch Government of an aid scheme designed to rescue and restructure large and medium-sized yards in the Netherlands. Despite just over a year's application of the loss compensation scheme introduced in 1977, the finances of the main firm concerned were extremely shaky. The Dutch Government therefore drew up plans for a rescue and restructuring operation involving the acquisition of shareholdings in firms and the granting of funds. In return the recipient firms will cut back production capacity and close yards. The additional information supplied by the Dutch Government allayed the fears expressed by the Commission when it initiated the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in June 1978.⁷

Ship repair

France

2.1.41. On 3 May the Commission decided not to oppose the introduction of a French scheme of assistance for the ship-repair industry. The French Government wishes to encourage the firms concerned to restructure, form groupings, close yards and cut capacity. Amendments made to the scheme since the Commission initiated the procedure under Article 93(2) in June 1978⁷ place particular emphasis on the industry's adaptation to pre-

¹ OJ L 134 of 31.5.1979.

² OJ C 187 of 5.8.1978 and C 190 of 9.8.1978.

³ OJ L 184 of 15.7.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2107.

⁴ OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.31.

⁵ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁶ Point 2.3.79.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.34.

vailing market conditions. For this reason the Commission decided to close the procedure initiated eleven months previously.

Offshore supplies

United Kingdom

2.1.42. On 2 May the Commission adopted a Decision¹ under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty concerning the incompatibility of United Kingdom aids for the offshore supplies industry, giving the British Government two months to comply with the Decision.

The aid has been granted by the United Kingdom Offshore Supplies Office since 1973 in the form of a three-point interest relief grant for the supply of offshore equipment and installations provided they are manufactured in the United Kingdom; components incorporated in the installations are also covered.

The Commission felt that this assistance was incompatible with the common market since manufacturers from other Member States are prevented from supplying equipment and sub-assemblies for the manufacture of offshore installations in the United Kingdom. The grants constitute operating aid and do not help the industry to become competitive and operate without assistance; complaints had been received as to the discrimination in their operation.

Export aids

France

2.1.43. On 18 May the Commission adopted a Decision² concerning the special

French financing scheme for investments by exporting firms.

In February³ the Commission initiates the procedure under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in order to provide for prior checks on the scheme as on all general aid schemes in other Member States.

Since the French Government had not responded to the Commission's move, it was decided to impose prior notification of significant individual cases of application.

State monopolies of a commercial character

Manufactured tobacco

France

2.1.44. The Commission noted that the exclusive importing and wholesale marketing rights in respect of manufactured tobacco coming from other Member States but originating outside the Community had been discontinued by virtue of the Act of 29 December 1978 and on 21 May decided to close the infringement procedure initiated against the French Government on 1 August 1977.⁴

¹ OJ L 127 of 24.5.1979.

² OJ L 138 of 6.6.1979.

³ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.27.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.27 and 1-1979, point 2.1.39.

Financial institutions and taxation

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover tax

Amendments to the proposal for a Seventh VAT Directive

2.1.45. On 16 May¹ the Commission sent to the Council a number of amendments to its proposal for a seventh VAT Directive relating to the taxation of works of art, collectors' items, antiques and used goods, which it had presented to the Council on 11 January 1978.² These amendments are in response to the opinions delivered by Parliament³ and the Economic and Social Committee.⁴ They do not alter the fundamental options made by the Commission in its initial proposal, designed to introduce a special scheme for determining the taxable amount for VAT purposes so as to avoid any double taxation of goods originating from the final consumption stage.

Alongside the flat-rate scheme, under which the taxable amount is 30% of the selling price, provision is made for a scheme involving taxation of the difference between the selling price and the purchase price. Any taxable person who resells used goods (other than those referred to in Article 4 of the original proposal), works of art, antiques or collectors' items must opt for one of these two schemes for a tax period equal to not less than one year, though he may of course still elect to be taxed under the normal scheme.

Some changes of detail have also been made with regard to the right to deduct input tax, basically so as to adapt the provisions initially proposed to the new taxation scheme.

2.1.46. On 8 May⁵ Parliament adopted a resolution on the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends.

Employment and social policy

Social affairs before the Council

2.1.47. The Council of Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs, meeting on 15 May in Brussels with the French Minister of Labour and Industrial Democracy, Mr Boulin, in the chair, discussed a number of important issues.

It adopted conclusions on the question of the reorganization of working time⁶ and the improvement of relations with the two sides of industry⁷ and discussed the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry.⁸ It also dealt with problems still outstanding with regard to the extension of the social security arrangements for migrant workers to self-employed persons⁹ and certain issues raised

¹ OJ C 136 of 31.5.1979.

² OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.65.

³ OJ C 93 of 9.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.18.

⁴ OJ C 269 of 13.11.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.78.

⁵ Point 2.3.17 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁶ Point 2.1.53.

⁷ Point 2.1.67.

⁸ Points 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

⁹ Point 2.1.62.

by the application of the Directive on equal pay for men and women;¹ it also took note of the Commission communication on migration policies *vis-à-vis* non-member countries² and agreed on the substance of the Directive relating to the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employers³ and discussed the setting-up of a new programme to encourage exchanges of young workers.⁴

Employment

Employment policy

2.1.48. The President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, discussed the economic and social situation and the Community strategy to combat unemployment on a number of occasions, notably in a speech to the ECSC Consultative Committee⁵ in Edinburgh on 11 May and an address to the Congress of the European Trade Union Confederation in Munich on 15 May.

Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for employment and social affairs, spoke in defence of the Commission's policies and proposals on a number of occasions—before Parliament on 8, 9 and 10 May⁶, before the Council (Social Affairs) on 15 May⁷ and at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment on 22 May.⁸

One of the questions on which Mr Vredeling spoke—the reorganization of working time—was also discussed by Mr Ortoli at the Council meeting of 14 May on economic and financial affairs.⁹ The economic and social situation is one of the items on the agenda for both the European Council in Strasbourg and the Western economic summit in Tokyo.

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2.1.49. In the course of its part-session from 7 to 11 May, Parliament¹⁰ adopted resolutions on employment policy and preparations for the Council meeting of 15 May on social affairs.

Standing Committee on Employment

2.1.50. No positive results emerged from the fifteenth meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment held in Brussels on 22 May with Mr Robert Boulin, President of the Council, in the chair. Points on the agenda included the Commission communication on the reduction of the qualitative mismatch between the supply of and demand for labour, guidelines for labour market policy, and working conditions policy.¹¹

Opening the meeting, the Chairman informed the participants (representatives of the governments of the Member States, and of employers' and workers' organizations) of the conclusions reached at the Council meeting on 15 May as regards the reorganization of working time.¹²

In line with the resolutions adopted at their congress in Munich (14-18 May), the representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) submitted draft con-

¹ Point 2.1.65.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

³ Point 2.1.69; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

⁴ Point 2.1.59.

⁵ Point 2.3.81.

⁶ Points 2.3.5 to 2.3.8; OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁷ Point 2.1.47.

⁸ Point 2.1.50.

⁹ Point 2.1.9.

¹⁰ Point 2.3.5; OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

¹¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.31.

¹² Point 2.1.53.

clusions on this question embodying an undertaking to commence negotiations and to adopt decisions by 1 October 1979 at the latest. The employers' representatives stated that they were willing to discuss this subject at a later date, but pointed out that since the problem of working time was not on the agenda, they had no mandate to adopt a standpoint on this question. As no agreement was forthcoming, the representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation left the meeting.

At the end of the meeting, the Chairman confirmed the Council's determination to achieve tangible progress on the question of working time by 1 December this year. Accordingly, he asked the Commission to organize direct negotiations with and between the two sides of industry so that concrete proposals could be placed before the next meeting of the Council of Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs.

Finally, some initial reactions were expressed with regard to another question on the agenda: the reduction of the qualitative mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market. The general view was in favour of continuing the work begun by the Commission in this connection.

Reorganization of working time

2.1.51. As seen above, this problem was considered by the Council at its meetings on 14 and 15 May¹ and by the Standing Committee on Employment at its meeting on 22 May,² using a communication presented by the Commission at the beginning of the month as the basis for discussion. The aims and effects of work-sharing were considered by the Tripartite Conferences of 27 June 1977 and 9 November 1978³ and by the

Standing Committee on Employment at its meeting on 21 March 1978.⁴ Finally, the European Council of 12 and 13 March⁵ requested the Ministers of Labour and Social Affairs to examine the question.

The Commission's communication

2.1.52. The paper sent to the Council on 7 May situates this problem in the context of the overall economic situation and the outlook as regards supply and demand on the labour market, recalls the role of work-sharing in the Commission's strategy and briefly outlines the main preconditions for effective action in this field as regards both costs and employment.

Reviewing the areas where Community action might be taken, the paper suggests that consideration should first be given to the possibility of:

- i. outline agreements between the two sides of industry regulating the annual duration of work;
- ii. framing a directive for the systematic restriction of overtime.

The Commission also believes that the following subjects could usefully be tackled:

- (i) shift work: to be dealt with by the Commission in its proposal to the Council on steel policy, which will be drafted in close cooperation with the Member States;
- (ii) flexible retirement: to be the subject of a communication from the Commission to the various Community bodies concerned;

¹ Points 2.1.9 and 2.1.47.

² Point 2.1.50.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.1.2 to 1.1.7 and Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1978, points 2.1.30 to 2.1.32.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.5.

(iii) the development of training and combined training and work schemes: to be the subject of a Commission proposal in a form to be determined at a later date;

(iv) the extension of voluntary part-time work and the problem of temporary work: to be discussed at Community level on the basis of studies and suggestions to be presented by the Commission.

No detailed proposals on these measures are presented at this stage. The Commission confines itself to stating its initial thoughts on each of them in an annex to its communication, which is a provisional document designed to prepare for discussions at the next Council meeting on social affairs the communication will also be drawn to the attention of the Council of Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs and a document on the subject is to be prepared for the European Council.

The Council's conclusions

2.1.53. The Council adopted a series of conclusions at its meeting on 15 May, which largely coincide with the views expressed by the Commission. In the statement issued at the close of the meeting the Council

'(i) considers that the approach to the problem of work-sharing must take account of the following requirements:

- the internal and external competitiveness of the Community must be maintained bearing in mind the situation in the various sectors;
- the measures to be proposed will not necessarily have an automatic effect on employment but will have to be conceived as accompanying measures forming part of an active employment policy;

- both sides of industry will have to cooperate closely both in preparing and in implementing any measures relating to working hours. Such cooperation will have to operate at both national and Community level and this subject will fall firstly within the sphere of responsibility of those groups on both sides of industry who are best placed to assess the possibilities and constraints in each sector and the extent of their respective contributions to the implementation of the measures in question;

(ii) requests the Commission to continue its studies and analyses in this area taking account of the discussions of the European Council and the guidelines indicated by the Council at its meetings on 14 May and 15 May 1979 with a view to establishing a Community framework for work-sharing concerning in particular:

- the annual duration of work
 - the restriction of systematic overtime
 - the development of vocational training and sandwich-course training
 - flexible retirement arrangements
 - part-time voluntary work
 - temporary work
 - shift-work,
- and to make any suitable proposals.'

Social aspects of restructuring the steel industry

2.1.54. The social problems associated with the steel crisis and the restructuring of the industry have been the subject of further discussion by the Commission and the Council.

Commission proposals

2.1.55. On 4 May the Commission sent the Council a communication on the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry together with a draft Decision relating to the introduction of special temporary allowances to help workers affected by the Community restructuring plan.¹

The aim is to extend the range of ECSC aids for the retraining and re-employment of coal and steel workers. The planned new measures would benefit workers affected by the steel industry restructuring. The Commission has sent a draft Decision to this effect to the Council for approval in accordance with Article 95 of the ECSC Treaty, and the document will also be referred to the ECSC Consultative Committee and the European Parliament for their opinions. The Commission will then take its final decision.

The proposal would make schemes of the types listed below eligible for ECSC aid, subject to the Commission's being satisfied that the firm concerned is carrying out modernization and rationalization (restructuring):

- (a) early retirement;
- (b) changes in working hours including short-time working (shorter working week) and introduction of an extra shift;
- (c) restrictions on overtime.

Under the proposal, a budget allocation of 132 million EUA would be made to cover the existing and new measures for the two years following the introduction of the new policy; 70 million EUA of this would be earmarked for the new forms of aid. It is estimated that about 80 000 workers could benefit under the programme.

The Commission's proposals are based on the paper 'Social aspects of the iron and steel pol-

icy', presented to the Council in November 1978.² The employment outlook in the steel industry has since been clarified. Whereas six months ago the number of jobs to be lost in the industry between 1977 and 1980 was estimated at between 100 000 and 140 000, on revised estimates the figure is now put at 118 000, namely 37 000 in 1978 and 81 000 in 1979 and 1980. If no counter-measures are taken in conjunction with the steel restructuring, these predictions could well become reality affecting particularly Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom, and especially the areas in these countries where steelmaking is the predominant industry.

The Commission feels that the forms of assistance available under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty are insufficient to counter these problems and has therefore suggested that they be supplemented by new forms of assistance under Article 95, which provides for action in the face of unforeseen difficulties, or fundamental economic or technical changes directly affecting the common market in coal and steel.

In the terms of the new batch of proposals put to the Council by the Commission:

- Workers in danger of losing their jobs through the partial or total shutdown of firms should be given the opportunity of replacing older workers wishing to retire early from viable steelmaking plants, subject to certain conditions.
- Short-time working or reductions in the working week make it possible to stagger plant closures and avoid large numbers of workers being laid off at the same time.
- Introduction of a fifth shift is one method of sharing out the available work more evenly through reduced hours.

¹ OJ C 142 of 7.6.1979.

² OJ C 237 of 7.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.52.

• For overtime restrictions, the aid the Commission is proposing would consist not in paying wages for the lost overtime, but in supplementing earnings which no longer come up to a certain minimum level after the cuts in overtime. The Commission suggests setting this minimum at the level of the average earnings of unskilled steel workers in the country concerned.

Council position

2.1.56. At the Council meeting on 15 May (Social Affairs) Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission, presented the Commission communication on the social aspects of restructuring. In the words of the statement issued at the close of the meeting:

‘During the discussion which followed the Member States made preliminary comments on the various new measures and types of aid recommended by the Commission as regards eligibility for Community assistance...

...The Council concluded by instructing the Permanent Representatives Committee to examine these documents from the Commission and to report back at a future meeting after the Consultative Committee had given its opinion.’

Vocational training

2.1.57. In its annual report for 1978 the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, located in West Berlin, reviews its activities over the course of the year. The Centre’s efforts have been devoted to carrying out various studies and surveys (young people, women, migrants, the effects of technical progress on vocational training, comparative surveys of training systems) and

establishing an information and documentation system.

2.1.58. On 9 May Parliament passed a resolution on the results obtained to date by the Centre and its future work.¹

Free movement of workers

Exchanges of young workers

2.1.59. The Council agreed to the launching of a second joint programme of exchanges of young workers in accordance with the proposal submitted by the Commission last March;² a formal decision will be taken at a later date when the Economic and Social Committee has issued an opinion. The new programme, which is to take over from that set up in 1964, should give a new impetus to exchanges of young workers, offering improved conditions and procedures.² The field of application of the programme will be extended through the diversification of the training opportunities available.

Sectoral measures

Redeployment of workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.60. In May, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 2 850 000 EUA towards the cost of retraining 3 064 workers affected by the closure of iron and steel undertakings in Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.

¹ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ C 81 of 28.3.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.45.

European Social Fund

Guidelines for the management of the Fund from 1980 to 1982

2.1.61. On 23 May the Commission laid down the guidelines for the management of the European Social Fund from 1980 to 1982. The aim of the guidelines is to indicate, in good time, to the national authorities and promoters responsible for operations eligible for assistance, the broad criteria according to which the Commission will select applications. They take into account the extent of imbalances on the labour market and the economic capacities available to deal with them.

The new guidelines contain a number of changes with regard to those in force for 1979 to 1981 in the light of needs arising since last year, particularly the introduction of new types of aid to promote the employment of young people.

Social protection

Social security for migrant workers

2.1.62. The Commission proposal to amend the basic Regulation of 14 June 1971,¹ extending it to self-employed persons and insured persons not pursuing an occupation,² was discussed by the Council on 15 May. In the words of the statement issued at the close of the meeting, "despite the progress which had been made, the Council found that it could not reach an overall decision at the present meeting, owing to the fact that one of the delegations had problems with the inclusion, on the basis of Article 235 of the Treaty, of the category of persons referred to as 'non-employed'".

The Council agreed to resume its discussion of this issue at its next meeting on social affairs and expressed the hope that it would then be able to take a final decision."

2.1.63. On 11 May Parliament³ gave its opinion on the Commission's proposals to the Council concerning the amendment of the 1971 and 1972 Regulations on social security for migrant workers.

2.1.64. On 29 May the Commission sent to the Council a communication on the implementation of the provisions concerning cooperation in the sphere of social security contained in the cooperation agreements concluded with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco) and in the additional protocol to the agreement with Portugal. Since these agreements entered into force on 1 November 1978, it is expected that the detailed rules of application are to be adopted before 1 November 1979.

Living and working conditions

Equal pay for men and women

2.1.65. At its meeting on 15 May, the Council took note of the Commission's report⁴ on the situation concerning the application, at 12 February 1978, of the principle of equal pay for men and women (Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and the Council Directive of 10 February 1975⁵) and the comments

¹ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

² Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.75 and 4-1978, point 2.1.36.

³ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.49.

⁵ OJ L 45 of 19.2.1975.

made by the delegations on this matter. It also noted that the infringement procedures initiated by the Commission against certain Member States were continuing, independently of the Council's discussions.

2.1.66. On 9 May Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on equal pay for men and women in the Member States of the Community.

Industrial relations and labour law

Improved relations between the two sides of industry

2.1.67. In the conclusions which it adopted following its work on the matter, the Council noted, at its meeting on 15 May, that 'any improvements to the dialogue at Community level with management and labour should facilitate: 'more thorough preparation of tripartite meetings; a greater commitment on the part of all parties participating in the aforementioned meetings; practical implementation of the conclusions resulting from the tripartite meetings.'

The Council considered that preliminary discussions between the two sides of industry on the subjects to be discussed at tripartite meetings constituted a major factor in ensuring their success. It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee 'to examine the Commission communication² in order to finalize, in the light of the discussion at Council level and suggestions from both sides of industry, an improved working method for the tripartite meetings, which could be brought to the attention of the European Council at its next meeting.'

2.1.68. On 9 May Parliament³ adopted two resolutions concerning the tripartite conferences.

Protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer

2.1.69. The Directive on the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer, which the Council approved on 15 May,⁴ is intended to bridge an important gap in this sphere.

When this Directive is formally adopted it will be possible to guarantee the protection of employees irrespective of existing legal provisions concerning insolvency. This was the point stressed by the Commission when it submitted a proposal on this matter to the Council in April 1978,⁵ subsequently amended in March of this year.⁶

Pursuant to the Directive, all Member States will be obliged to set up appropriate institutions to satisfy the unfulfilled claims of workers arising from their employment relationship before the employer became insolvent. The Member States are responsible for the organization, financing and method of operation of these institutions, subject to rules laid down by the Directive. This system will enable Member States which have already set up such institutions to keep their own schemes in force to a great extent, whilst the others can select the solutions most appropriate to their own situation. The Member States will have thirty-six months after notification of the Directive to implement its provisions.

¹ Point 2.3.7 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1976.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.39.

³ Point 2.3.6 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁴ Point 2.1.47.

⁵ OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978 and Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.48.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.51.

Health and safety

Safety, hygiene and health protection at work

2.1.70. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work held a plenary meeting on 10 and 11 May in Luxembourg. It approved the third report on its activities and gave its opinion on a draft directive concerning lead, a specific directive forming part of the framework directive for the protection of workers against the dangers involved in harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at the place of work.

2.1.71. On 22 May the Commission formally decided to allocate 15 million EUA to the financing of the research programme on the technical control of nuisances at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works;¹ the principle of which it had approved last February.²

2.1.72. On 11 May Parliament³ gave its opinion on the Commission proposal to the Council for amending the Directive laying down the revised basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.⁴

Regional policy

Coordination and programmes

2.1.73. On 23 May the Commission adopted an opinion on the regional develop-

ment programmes submitted by the Member States, together with a series of recommendations to the Member States on improving the content of future programmes.⁵

The programmes were sent to the Commission by the end of 1977 in accordance with the Regulation establishing the European Regional Development Fund.⁶ They concern 75 regions and zones where the Regional Fund provides assistance and cover 55% of the area and 38% of the population of the Community. The programmes were drawn up in accordance with a common outline⁷ prepared by the Regional Policy Committee and consisting of five chapters: social and economic analysis (diagnosis), development objectives, measures for development, financial resources, and implementation.

The programmes have three main aims:

(a) to provide a reference framework for examining applications for grants from the Regional Fund, as stipulated in the Fund Regulation;

(b) to enable the Commission to define priority areas for Fund activity; this new role was assigned to the programmes by the amended Regulation adopted by the Council on 6 February 1979;⁸

(c) to provide a framework for the coordination of national and Community regional policies, as provided for in the Council Resol-

¹ OJ C 147 of 13.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.34.

³ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁴ OJ C 86 of 2.4.1979; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.51.

⁵ OJ L 143 of 12.6.1979.

⁶ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975; OJ C 36 of 9.2.1979 ('updated' version of the ERDF Regulation).

⁷ OJ C 69 of 24.3.1976.

⁸ OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.37.

ution of 6 February 1979 concerning the guidelines for regional policy.¹

In its recommendations, the Commission invites the Member States, in preparing their new programmes — which should cover a single period (1981-85)—to take fuller account of the regional impact of policies and measures in other fields, notably external trade, agriculture and fisheries; to carry out a quantified assessment of expected job shortages and a more systematic analysis of the results achieved by regional policy measures; and to provide information on financial transfers between different levels of government and on the use to be made of resources from all Community financial instruments.

The Commission further recommends that programmes, or at least certain information relating to regional development, such as disincentive measures, should in future also be presented by regions where the Fund does not provide assistance.

In addition to the opinion and the recommendations, the document adopted by the Commission includes a review of the role of the regional development programmes at Community level, a summary of the programmes submitted by the Member States and a preliminary comparative analysis of the programmes.

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

Fund Committee

2.1.74. The Fund Committee, which held its fifteenth meeting on 22 and 23 May, deli-

vered its opinion on the draft decisions for aid from the Fund under the second allocation for 1979. It also approved a compromise solution proposed by the Commission with regard to the financing of advance factories. Finally, the Committee discussed differentiation in the rate of assistance provided by the Fund for infrastructure projects.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.75. The Regional Policy Committee held its nineteenth meeting on 3 and 4 May. It endorsed ten major infrastructure projects submitted for financial assistance from the ERDF. The Committee took note of the Commission's intentions regarding integrated operations in the field of regional development.² It also heard two statements on the regional implications of the Community's industrial and agricultural policies. Finally, it adopted its working programme for 1979.

2.1.76. On 11 May, Parliament adopted two resolutions³ relating to regional policy: the first was on the Community's peripheral coastal regions and the second on measures to be adopted for the development of fish farming within the European Community.

¹ OJ C36 of 9.2.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.37.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.57.

³ Point 2.3.24 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Nuclear accident at Harrisburg

2.1.77. Following up the undertaking given at the April part-session,¹ Mr Natali, on behalf of the Commission, laid before Parliament on 10 May a preliminary report on the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in the United States.

The report gives a general description of the plant and the accident, analyses the release of activity and the contamination of the environment, describes the plans for emergency measures and draws an initial set of conclusions. Since the report is based on preliminary information, it must be regarded as tentative: its conclusions will have to be reviewed in the light of the findings of the detailed investigation of the accident.

The Commission decided on 16 May² to set up a group of four high-ranking independent experts on nuclear safety, which will include one senior official from the Commission. This group's remit is to make a general review of the present situation regarding nuclear safety and to evaluate the activities of Community institutions in this field. It is to report to the Commission by the end of the year.

Waste management

2.1.78. A meeting was held on 22 May in Brussels between the Commission and the

Standing Conference of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC with the aim of encouraging the establishment of waste exchanges. It was in response to a Commission recommendation that the plenary assembly of the Standing Conference decided at the end of November 1978 that all chambers of commerce and industry would introduce horizontal waste exchanges in order to promote trade in manufacturing wastes, and to organize transfrontier trade. Before this decision, there were waste exchanges only in the Federal Republic of Germany, run by private industry. In the last six months significant progress has been achieved: in France, five exchanges are now in operation and three more are in the pipeline; in Italy, two exchanges have already started up.

The meeting of 22 May also discussed and approved a manual of practices to help chambers of commerce and of industry set up waste exchanges.

2.1.79. The Commission also took part in a seminar on waste management held in Cork on 21 and 22 May under the chairmanship of the Irish Minister for the Environment. The Commission representative presented a paper on Community policy in this field.

Air pollution

Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment

2.1.80. On 16 May the Commission, acting in response to the findings of the International Conference on Fluorocarbons (Munich, December 1978),³ to the wishes

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.47.

² OJ L 141 of 9.6.1979.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.86.

expressed both by the Council at its meeting on 18 and 19 December 1978¹ and by the European Parliament, sent to the Council a proposal for a Decision on chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) in the environment.² The aim is to achieve, before 31 December 1981, a 30% reduction, compared with 1976 levels, in the use of chlorofluorocarbons in aerosols, care being taken to ensure that the requisite measures are harmonized and do not create barriers to trade. The proposal has been prompted by international concern about the effects of chlorofluorocarbons on the ozone layer and of ultraviolet radiation on health.

Chlorofluorocarbons used as aerosol propellants represent 70% of the total consumption in the Community (1977); the other uses are refrigeration and air conditioning, plastic foams and solvents. They are manufactured in the EEC by ten companies in five Member States. A quarter of the total production in 1977 (approximately 340 000 tonnes) was exported. Toiletries, hair laquers, perfumes, deodorants etc.) account for 57% of aerosol use and are manufactured in seven Member States.

Chemical products

Ecotoxicology

2.1.81. An International Symposium on the testing of chemical substances for ecotoxicological evaluation, organized by the Commission in conjunction with a number of bodies specializing in environmental problems, took place at Munich-Neunerberg from 15 to 17 May; two hundred specialists from the nine Member States and 12 other countries took part.

As a result of this discussion on ecotoxicity tests, it was possible not only to assess the

state of scientific knowledge in this field but also to define the problems posed by the evaluation of experimental data with a view to reaching a decision on legislation and regulations, as provided for in the proposal for the sixth amendment of the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on dangerous substances.³ This occasion also provided the opportunity to inform participants about the measures and projects being carried out by the Commission to evaluate the impact of chemical substances with a view to the implementation of this Directive in due course.

Water pollution

2.1.82. On 16 May the Commission placed a proposal for a Directive before the Council³ on the limit values for discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin and a proposal for a Directive on the quality objectives required for the aquatic environment into which aldrin, dieldrin and endrin are discharged. The aim of these proposals is to establish the procedures for implementing the Directive of 4 May 1976⁴ on the elimination of pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.

One of the Commission's priority tasks was to select an initial list of substances on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation and propose a reduction in their levels in industrial effluent. Included in this first list are three pesticides considered as particularly harmful, namely aldrin, dieldrin and endrin. Both Commission proposals contain limit values pertaining to the emission

¹ OJ C 136 of 31.5.1979.

² OJ 196 of 16.8.1967.

³ OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 129 of 18.5.1976.

standards for the discharges of these three pesticides into water and the quality objectives for the aquatic environment concerned.

International cooperation on the environment

2.1.83. On 7 and 8 May the Commission took part in a meeting of Ministers of the Environment from OECD countries which was held in Paris under the chairmanship of the Head of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.¹

The Commission was also represented at the seventh meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme), which took place in Nairobi from 18 April to 4 May 1979.²

Improving the environment

Coastal management planning

2.1.84. An international seminar on coastal management planning, organized with Commission support, was held in Hythe from 14 to 16 May. Representatives of regions bordering the English Channel and the southern North Sea exchanged information and experience on common problems, as they had already done a year before in Dunkirk. Discussion on the environmental impact of tourism, industry and transport highlighted the European dimension of the problems arising here and showed the need for close and integrated cooperation between these regions within the framework of the various Community policies touching upon the planning of coastal zones, in particular the environment policy.

Consumers

Consumer protection and information

Domestic products

2.1.85. On 18 May the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal for a Directive amending the Council Directive of 27 July 1976³ on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to domestic products.

The proposal is to make certain corrections to the 1976 Directive and clarify its terms, lay down a list of substances approved as preservatives and adapt the Annexes of the 1976 Directive in line with technical progress.

Misleading and unfair advertising

2.1.86. On 8 May Parliament gave its opinion⁴ on the proposal for a Directive which the Commission sent to the Council on 1 March 1978 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising.⁵

Foodstuffs

2.1.87. On 11 May Parliament gave its opinion⁶ on the proposal presented by the

¹ Point 2.2.43.

² Point 2.2.41.

³ OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

⁴ Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁵ OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978 and Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.36.

⁶ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

Commission to the Council on 21 February 1974¹ for a Decision adopting a concerted-action project on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.

2.1.88. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 22 and 23 May, gave its opinion² on the proposal sent by the Commission to the Council on 30 May 1978³ for a Directive on plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with food-stuffs.

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.89. At its meeting on 23 May the Consumers Consultative Committee adopted an opinion on a draft Directive on legal expenses insurance. It also approved the main lines of the opinion of the group of consumer experts on a draft Community Regulation on an EEC trademark.⁴

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2.1.90. On 11 May Parliament adopted a Resolution on environmental carcinogens.⁵

Agriculture

2.1.91. During May several aspects of the common agricultural policy (CAP) and its underlying philosophy were discussed by various bodies: the Council meeting on 8 May, the European Parliament during a general debate on the CAP and the "informal" meeting of the Agriculture Ministers of the Nine at Perpignan on 14 and 15 May.

The election campaign preceding the direct election of the European Parliament also gave

rise to debates on the cost of the common agricultural policy, the existence of large surpluses—particularly in the milk products sector—and the shortcomings of the structures policy. The need for major changes in the CAP was envisaged by Parliament in two Resolutions⁶ adopted at its last part-session before the European election.

Several times during the month Vice-President Gundelach was called upon to explain the Commission's position, stressing in particular the need for a flexible approach, combining a policy of moderate prices, an active commercial policy, together with an effective structures policy.

The introduction of the ECU in the common agricultural policy

2.1.92. One of the most important implications of the new European Monetary System (EMS) has been the introduction of the ECU as the new unit of account in the common agricultural policy.⁷ This decision implies the reintegration of the agricultural sector into the general monetary context, so that the agricultural sector is now included in all monetary and economic action aimed at greater stability of national exchange rates and hence of the ECU.

¹ OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.52.

² Point 2.3.73.

³ OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978 and Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.67.

⁴ Supplement 8/76—Bull. EC

⁵ Point 2.3.25 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁶ Point 2.3.9 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁷ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979 and Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.73.

The introduction of the ECU in the CAP was based on the principle that this operation should not affect agricultural prices. This was achieved by adjusting both agricultural prices and the representative ("green") rates using a coefficient based on one u.a. = 1.208953 ECU.

Since 9 April when the ECU entered into force in the CAP the fluctuations in exchange rates have been very small between the Member States whose currencies are maintained within the margin of 2.25%.

As regards the exchange rates of the lira and sterling, there have been movements the net effect of which has been to narrow the monetary gaps. The monetary compensatory amount was therefore reduced by 1.4 points for the lira which keeps within a 6% margin of fluctuation. For sterling the reduction in the monetary compensatory amount was 2.8 points; in this connection, the introduction of the EMS with the participation of Ireland but not the United Kingdom has created a gulf between the currencies of those two Member States, the pound sterling having appreciated against the Irish punt.

Although the EMS has not been in existence long enough for precise and definitive conclusions to be drawn from experience, it can already be said that the stabilizing effect of the EMS is good for the common agricultural policy. The transition to the new system has in fact been made without disrupting farm prices or MCAs (except for the effect of the changes in certain "green rates"), resulting in greater stability of MCAs, although this does not mean that there will be no fluctuations in the future.

The way in which MCAs have moved during the period is shown in Table 1.

Table 1.

Member State	Gaps at 9 April 1979	Gaps at 30 May 1979
Germany	+ 10.8	+ 10.8
Benelux	+ 3.3	+ 3.3
France	- 5.3	- 5.3
Italy	- 11.2	- 9.8
United Kingdom	- 16.8	- 14.0

Measures connected with monetary situation

2.1.93. On 15 May the Council amended the basic Regulation¹ as regards calculation of monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector.²

2.1.94. As regards milk and milk products, the Commission has supplemented³ the Regulation⁴ which exempts cheese obtained exclusively from goats' or sheeps' milk from the application of MCAs and lays down the methods of analysis for inspecting such cheeses.

Common Organization of markets

2.1.95. In the cereals sector, on 8 May the Council approved by a qualified majority a Regulation fixing a carryover payment in respect of common wheat, rye and maize in stock at the end of the 1978/79 marketing year.⁵ the carryover payment is designed to

¹ OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971.

² OJ L 123 of 19.5.1979.

³ OJ L 137 of 2.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1979.

⁵ OJ L 120 of 16.5.1979.

facilitate the disposal of existing stocks of cereals; it will be equal to the difference, expressed in national currency, between target prices at the end of the 1978/79 marketing year and the beginning of the 1979/80 marketing year.

2.1.96. As regards fruit and vegetables, on 21 May¹ the Commission fixed the reference prices for cherries for the 1979 marketing year, in the light of the large crop in the Community.

2.1.97. On 22 May the Commission forwarded to the Council amendments to its 1976 proposal² on the common organization of the market in agricultural alcohol. It now proposes that molasses alcohol should not be completely excluded from the guarantees granted for other agricultural alcohols; that intervention measures should be financed from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund and not as initially proposed by a levy on the selling price of all spirituous beverages consumed in the Community; that vermouths and aromatized wines should be included in the proposed organization; that an assessment should be made of what restructuring of the production system is required. The Commission hopes to help unblock discussion of this market organization, which began in 1972 when the Commission presented its first proposal.³ The above-mentioned amendments relate to the second proposal dating from 7 December 1976.

2.1.98. In the milk and milk products sector the main concern is still the problem of the imbalance between supply and demand. The Commission staff have drawn the Council's attention to the ever larger surpluses in the sector. This worrying state of affairs provides further justification for the proposals which

the Commission has already submitted to the Council, aimed at stopping the rise in production by keeping guaranteed prices down to their current level (in ECU) and by introducing automatic adjustment of the co-responsibility levy.

In a working paper submitted to the Council, Commission staff expressed the view that milk deliveries to dairies in the Community will increase in 1979 by at least 2.4%, in spite of the exceptionally high level in 1978 (+ 4.9%). In 1979 there will be a further increase of about 4% in butter production, following an increase of 8.7% in 1978. There are at present 330 000 tonnes of butter in public intervention storage. Stocks of skimmed milk powder have been reduced to 440 000 tonnes, but only by costly disposal measures. The growth of dairy surpluses could give rise in 1980 to an increase of 700 million EUA (about 17%) in the expenditure required for supporting the sector. The budget appropriations earmarked for this purpose in 1979 come to 3 074 million units of account.

With the same end in view, the Commission presented to the Council on 30 May a proposal for a Directive on the temporary suspension of inward processing arrangements for certain milk products. In 1975 the Council decided to prohibit inward processing arrangements for skimmed-milk powder⁴ and butter;⁵ in April the Commission proposed that whey be included⁶ to prevent whey pow-

¹ OJ L 126 of 23.5.1979.

² OJ C 309 of 31.12.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2240.

³ OJ C 43 of 29.4.1972.

⁴ OJ L 200 of 28.7.1975.

⁵ OJ L 330 of 24.12.1975.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.69.

der from being used to replace skimmed milk powder. In view of the serious situation on the milk market the Commission's new proposal contains additional measures aimed at encouraging processers to obtain their supplies of milk products within the Community.

Parliament¹ also expressed concern at the serious situation in this sector; it adopted a resolution on 11 May on the measures needed to improve this situation and an opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council² regarding temporary suspension of certain investment aid for the marketing and processing of milk products.

On 2 May the Commission adopted a Regulation³ laying down detailed rules for the granting of private storage aid for long-keeping cheeses during the 1979/80 milk year. This measure was adopted because of the persistent imbalance on the market in Emmental and Gruyère.

2.1.99. As regards the beef and veal sector, to prevent certain compound products consisting of mixtures of cooked and uncooked meat from entering the Community market exempt of levies,⁴ on 3 May the Commission amended the definition of subheading 16.02 B III b) 1 aa) of the Common Customs Tariff to include such mixtures; they will now be subject to the levy applicable to uncooked preserves.

2.1.100. With effect from 14 May aid granted in the pigmeat sector for private storage of dried hams was abolished, following a Regulation adopted by the Commission on 25 April.⁵ In the same sector export refunds were raised from 15 to 20% by a Commission Regulation of 3 May.⁶ This measure will improve sales potential on certain markets outside the Community, but the refunds are

not applicable to preserves exported to the United States.

Structures policy

Sectoral measures

2.1.101. On 11 May Parliament adopted two resolutions,⁶ one on promotion and training for farming and rural life, the other on the peripheral coastal regions of the Community. It emphasized how imbalances have become more pronounced between these regions and the more prosperous regions of the Community and stressed the need to introduce economic activities (particularly agriculture) in these regions even if they are not traditional. Parliament advocates the creation of a Community Rural Fund, one of the main objectives of which will be to prevent the depopulation of these peripheral regions pending the establishment of adequate programmes.

Forestry policy

2.1.102. Parliament at its sitting on 11 May⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee, meeting in plenary session on 22 and 23 May,⁸ gave their opinions on the communication on forestry policy in the Community, presented by the Commission to the Council on 6 December 1978.⁹

¹ Points 2.3.11 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

³ OJ L 110 of 3.5.1979.

⁴ OJ L 111 of 4.5.1979.

⁵ OJ L 105 of 27.4.1979.

⁶ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁷ Point 2.3.12 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁸ Point 2.3.74.

⁹ OJ C 301 of 15.12.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

The two opinions stress that forests are a "renewable" resource which the Community must safeguard, stress the seriousness and importance of the problems in this sector and express the need to establish an effective Community forestry policy.

Agricultural research

2.1.103. On 21 May the Commission decided to withdraw its proposal on the adoption of a research and development programme in agriculture which it had presented to the Council on 25 January.¹ The Scientific and Technical Research Committee had reached the conclusion that the Member States would not be able to reach agreement on this proposal (which related to four schemes), and the Commission considered it preferable to withdraw its proposal rather than hold up implementation of the draft within COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research).

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guarantee Section

2.1.104. On 24 May² the Council amended its Regulation of 2 August 1978³ laying down general rules for the financing of intervention measures by the EAGGF Guarantee Section, the Annex to which lists the measures complying with the concept of intervention designed to stabilize the agricultural market. It was necessary to update this Annex to take account of the relevant measures which had been adopted or renewed meanwhile.

Guidance Section

2.1.105. Pursuant to a Regulation adopted by the Council on 8 May,⁴ the total amount of financial assistance which may be charged to the EAGGF Guidance Section will henceforth be fixed for five-year periods, commencing on 1 January 1980. The exact amount of the appropriations to be entered in the Budget will be decided annually, in accordance with the budget procedure, in the light of the volume of expenditure to be financed under common measures and special measures during the year in question.

The total allocation for 1980 to 1984 will, according to the Regulation, amount to 3 600 million EUA, or 720 million EUA per year, as against the present total annual allocation of 325 million EUA.

Conditions of competition

2.1.106. Pursuant to Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided to terminate two procedures initiated in April 1978 under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of two draft laws, one in *Lombardy* on the financing of regional agricultural activities in 1977; the other in *Sicily*, laying down short-term measures to assist undertakings using agricultural products originating on the island. In both cases the Italian authorities undertook, at the request

¹ OJ C 66 of 10.3.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.91.

² OJ L 130 of 29.5.1979.

³ OJ L 216 of 5.8.1978.

⁴ OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979.

of the Commission, to restrict the aid in question.

2.1.107. The Commission also decided by virtue of Article 93(3) not to raise objections in respect of the following:

- (i) a draft law of the Region of *Venezia* on the development of primary agricultural activities for 1978, providing in particular for aid for fisheries, stock-farming, research and technical assistance, infrastructures, improvement and modernization of land structures, etc. However, the Commission requested the Italian Government to ensure that the special aid for the fruit sector was implemented in accordance with the Community provisions and it reserved the right to reconsider certain aid measures provided for in the draft law at a later date;
- (ii) a draft law of the Region of *Sicily* concerned with the continued financing in 1977 of certain provisions of earlier regional laws with certain amendments; the draft includes provision for aid for protection against frost and hail, aid to make good damage caused by natural disasters and structural and infrastructural measures in agriculture;
- (iii) the renewal for two years of an aid measure introduced in 1975 by the *Isle of Man* for the purchase of fertilizers;
- (iv) a draft aid measure in *Belgium* providing for compensation for farmers whose livestock has been slaughtered because of outbreaks of leucosis, tuberculosis, foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever and the grant of reduced interest loans for replenishing livestock herds decimated by these diseases; it was felt that the two aid measures did not exceed the loss resulting from the slaughtering of animals under compulsory health measures;
- (v) a draft regulation in *Luxembourg* implementing the Law of 30 November 1978 promoting the modernization of agriculture.

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.108. On 24 May¹ the Council formally adopted three Decisions concerning protection of the Community against the spread of epizootics (foot-and-mouth disease and African Swine Fever).

These Decisions provide for Community financial aid for the eradication of African Swine Fever in Spain (10 million EUA) and Malta (5 million EUA) and a financial contribution towards measures to combat foot-and-mouth disease in south-east Europe (700 million EUA).

The aim of these contributions is to support action undertaken by Malta, Spain and the FAO against animal diseases which, if they spread to the Community, would be a serious threat to cattle and pig herds.

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.109. There being no internal regime for the conservation of resources the following national measures were notified to the Commission during May. The Netherlands submitted three measures for the Commission's approval concerning the fishing of plaice, sole

¹ OJ L 133 of 31.5.1979.

and other species and the mesh size of nets. Denmark submitted provisions relating to the conservation of resources off Greenland, quotas in the North-East Atlantic zone and fishing in the Baltic Sea.

External aspects

2.1.110. In connection with the agreement between the Community and Sweden, consultations took place between the Commission and the Swedish authorities to decide on criteria regarding the localization of the mixed stocks in the Kattegat and Skagerrak areas.

2.1.111. Negotiations took place in May between a Community Delegation and Tunisian authorities with a view to concluding a fisheries agreement between the Community and Tunisia to replace the bilateral Italo-Tunisian Agreement which enables Italian fishermen to fish in Tunisian waters, but which expires on 19 June 1979.

2.1.112. On 11 May Parliament adopted a resolution on the external aspects of fisheries policy.¹

Markets and structures

Common organization of the markets

2.1.113. On 14 May the Council adopted a Regulation² prolonging for a further six months the temporary and partial suspension, applicable up to 30 June 1979, of the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain types of fish (cod, haddock and hake). These duties, which are normally 15-18%, will remain suspended at 9% to ensure that Community processing industries (in

particular those in Denmark, United Kingdom, the Benelux countries and the Federal Republic of Germany), which cannot be fully supplied from Community landings, remain competitive and to prevent further increases in consumer prices.

Structural policy

2.1.114. On the basis of investment programmes submitted by Ireland and Denmark, the Commission has given its agreement to a financial contribution by the Community towards inspection and surveillance operations in the waters of those countries. These programmes cover the purchase or leasing of inspection and surveillance equipment in the period up to 31 December 1982.

The Irish programme provides for the purchase of five coastguard vessels, two helicopters and five reconnaissance aircraft and the leasing of further coastguard vessels and reconnaissance aircraft. Total expenditure under this programme will be 61 127 890 EUA (IRL 41 267 500).

The Danish programme relating to waters around Greenland covers the purchase of one coastguard vessel, seven helicopters and one long-range aircraft as well as modifications to the electronic radio and radar equipment on existing vessels. For this programme total expenditure will be 35 096 151 EUA (DKR 243 900 000).

The amount of the Community's financial contribution was fixed by the Council on 25 July 1978 when it authorized this measure.³

¹ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ L 123 of 19.5.1979.

³ OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.103.

It will be 46 million EUA for Ireland and 10 million EUA for Denmark. The measure is in connection with the Community regime for the conservation and management of fishery resources. The precarious situation of certain fish stocks has made it necessary to limit catches in the interests of the Community as a whole and this requires effective controls and the adaptation of existing facilities. The Council, on a proposal from the Commission, decided that Community aid to Ireland and Denmark was justified in view of the area of the waters under their jurisdiction and because the financial burden to be borne by these countries was out of proportion to the contribution of fishing in these zones to their national economies.

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2.1.115. On 11 May Parliament adopted two resolutions,¹ one on the coordination of the activities of fisheries' support vessels at Community level and another on measures to be adopted for the development of aquaculture in the Community.

Transport

Inland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.116. On 3 May² the Commission addressed an opinion to the French Government on a draft decree amending the Decree of 14 November 1949 on the coordination

and harmonization of road and rail transport. The Commission finds that the opening-up of access to the market for the carriage of goods by road is in principle in accordance with the objectives of the common transport policy and indicates that it has no objections to any of the articles of the draft decree.

Alignment of structures

Technical aspects

2.1.117. On 15 May the Council adopted the recommendation on the ratification of the International Convention for Safe Containers (CSC).³

The Convention was drafted by the United Nations Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and entered into force on 6 September 1977. On the safety side it lays down standards for the construction, testing, inspection, approval and maintenance of containers.

The Convention applies to all new and existing containers used in international transport except those specially designed for air transport. In particular, all containers must be subjected to effective forwarding, inspection and approval procedures to standards laid down in the Convention, and conformity with Convention requirements is proved by the affixing of a CSC safety approval plate by the competent authorities.

The plate therefore shows that the container is safe by Convention standards and is also an essential factor in guaranteeing the free movement of the container.

¹ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979.

³ OJ L 125 of 22.5.1979.

2.1.118. Parliament adopted two resolutions¹ on 11 May, the one on possible measures to improve the situation in the inland waterway sector and the other on the difficulties encountered at the Community's internal frontiers in the transport of passengers and goods by road.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure investment

2.1.119. The Committee on Transport Infrastructures² met on 3 May. Having approved its rules of procedure, it went on to exchange views on the various tasks laid upon it, namely to consult on projects of Community interest, exchange information on plans and programmes and examine all questions relating to the development of the Community's arterial communications network.

The Committee selected some guidelines on the drafting of reports on bottlenecks and the evaluation of projects of interest to the Community, which the Commission had been asked to prepare by the Council meeting on 23 November 1978.³

Sea and air transport

2.1.120. After months of delicate negotiations based on a Commission proposal of December 1977,⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation on 15 May⁵ concerning the accession of the Member States to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences. The Regulation provides for the Member States to ratify the Convention; this means that the condition of ratification by

25% of world shipping capacity before the Convention can come into force will easily be met.⁶ The Community has thereby met a demand pressed by developing countries since the Code was drafted in 1974. The Community solution aims to preserve a commercial approach to cargo sharing in conferences as between OECD shipping lines and in liner trade between OECD countries.

2.1.121. Parliament adopted a resolution⁷ on 11 May concerning the EEC's relations with Comecon countries in the field of maritime shipping, on which the Council had taken a decision in September 1978.⁸

On 8 May Parliament adopted a resolution⁶ on the promotion of efficient air traffic management and control.

Energy

Energy problems reviewed by the Council

2.1.122. Meeting in Brussels on 17 May under the chairmanship of Mr Girard, the French Minister for Industry, the Council devoted most of its time to the problems of Community oil supply.⁹

¹ Point 2.3.19 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² OJ L 54 of 25.2.1978 and Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.68.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.95.

⁴ OJ C 35 of 11.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.160.

⁵ OJ L 121 of 17.5.1979.

⁶ Point 1.3.9.

⁷ Points 2.3.20 and 2.3.18 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁸ OJ L 258 of 21.9.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.108.

⁹ Points 2.1.126.

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy saving and rational utilization

2.1.123. On 14 May¹ the Council formally adopted Directives which it had approved in March,² one on the labelling of domestic appliances to indicate energy consumption and the other on the application of this measure to electric ovens.

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2.1.124. Parliament adopted a new Resolution³ on 10 May—setting aside that of 19 January 1979⁴—on the energy situation in the Community. On the same date it also passed a Resolution⁵ on the Commission communication to the Council on cooperation with developing countries in the field of energy.⁵

2.1.125. At its meeting on 22 and 23 May the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion⁶ on the Commission communication to the Council of 22 November 1978⁷ on energy objectives for 1990.

Sectoral matters

Hydrocarbons

Community supply situation

2.1.126. On 17 May the Council met to examine the Community's oil supply situation and noted that the general background to it was disturbing as to both quantities and prices. The Council approved the Commission's plan to keep itself informed of the

activities of the oil companies by maintaining permanent contact with them in order to ensure that they maintain their deliveries in the coming months, with any exceptions to be justified to the Commission. The Council requested the Commission to report to it as soon as possible.

The rise in oil prices which has occurred since the beginning of the year is seriously affecting the economic balance of the Community both with regard to growth and efforts to halt inflation. In view of this situation, the Council reaffirmed the determination of the Member States:

- i. to take appropriate measures to reduce their oil consumption substantially; it stressed the need for purposeful action to increase energy production in the Member States under satisfactory economic conditions;
- ii. to approach the Community's industrialized partners with a view to getting them to make similar arrangements without delay.

The Council also invited the Commission and the Member States:

- (i) to prepare to cope in orderly fashion with a possible deterioration in the supply situation, so as to prevent such a deterioration from causing serious upsets that would damage the Community economies;
- (ii) to reduce the economic effects of the increase in oil prices by seeking, among other things, means of promoting the regular operation of the price formation mechanisms;

¹ OJ L 145 of 13.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.113.

³ Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁴ OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.16.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.119.

⁶ Point 2.3.70a.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

(iii) finally, to work out, through international concerted action, common ideas on the manner of resolving the energy crisis.

Limiting oil consumption

2.1.127. The Council, in accordance with the decisions taken by the European Council on 12 and 13 March,¹ discussed in detail the measures being implemented or worked out by Member States with a view to reducing Community consumption of crude oil and petroleum products to 500 million tonnes in 1979. It considered that the energy-saving measures already being implemented in the Member States and the new measures which they were currently taking should enable this target to be met.² The Council noted the arrangements adopted by the Commission for monitoring consumption trends and also asked the Commission to investigate how to ensure, by means of equivalent efforts in the Member States, that the desired level of stocks would be attained by next winter.

The Council emphasized that energy-saving efforts should be continued beyond 1979. The Council, which is unanimous in its view of the seriousness of the situation, considered that the overall consumption of petroleum products in the Community should remain stable at the 1977 and 1978 level; it asked the Commission to keep under close scrutiny the implementation of the measures to limit oil consumption and to examine, as a precaution, any additional measures that might be necessary.

Monitoring of the oil market

Improving information on imports

2.1.128. At its meeting on 17 May the Council examined, and gave its support to,

the measures proposed by the Commission aimed at improving information on the quantity of oil and oil products imported into the Community and on their prices. It took note of the fact that these measures would make it possible, in respect of certain grades of crude oil as defined commercially, to obtain on the basis of loading dates information with regard to prices containing the necessary data on the nature of the crudes, the credit terms and the real prices actually paid.

The Council also took note of the fact that the list of crudes would be reviewed periodically as a means of checking against clearly defined commercial categories so that better use could be made of the information obtained by these measures. The Member States have agreed to supply the relevant information to the Commission on a voluntary basis.

Improving information on prices

2.1.129. The Council took note of the arrangements adopted by the Commission for resuming as from 1 June 1979 the work of monitoring the operation of the various free markets, especially that of Rotterdam. The Council expressed its concern at the trend of prices on these markets and stressed that the markets themselves were marginal; it noted that the trend of consumer prices in the various member countries had followed closely that of official crude oil prices and not the trend of quotations on the free markets. Nevertheless, the Council felt it was essential to make the price formation mechanisms more transparent and open to public scrutiny; it therefore asked the Commission

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 1.1.6.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.111.

to provide it with an analysis of these mechanisms.

The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to continue its review of the proposal on monitoring free market quotations put forward by one delegation.

2.1.130. The changes which have occurred on the international oil market have made it essential to improve the Community procedure for information and consultation on the prices of crude oil and petroleum products in the Community, as provided for in the Directive of 4 May 1976.¹

In response to the Council's request of 27 March 1979,² the Commission, on 30 May, adopted two amendments to its Decision of 26 January 1977³ implementing the 1976 Directive. The first, which concerns Article 7 in the Directive, makes it possible to know the fob real non-adjusted price paid when the oil is loaded and provides a better comparison of the prices to customers with those fixed by the producer countries. The second amendment consists in reducing from 45 to 30 days the period by the end of which information must have been notified to the Commission.

Crisis arrangements

2.1.131. The Council approved certain arrangements for implementing the Decision of 7 November 1977⁴ on reducing the consumption of crude oil and petroleum products in the event of supply difficulties.

Support for exploration projects

2.1.132. The Council adopted a Regulation on 24 May 1979 on support for a joint hydrocarbon exploration project in Greenland.⁵

Coal

Technical research

2.1.133. In December 1978 the Commission approved two communications on Community programmes for technical research in the coal sector, notably in mining techniques and the upgrading of products.⁶ Now that the ECSC Consultative Committee and the Council have given a favourable opinion, the Commission has adopted the two communications and authorized the corresponding research agreements to be signed.

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2.1.134. The ECSC Consultative Committee, meeting in Edinburgh on 11 May, devoted itself to a review of new prospects for coal in the Community.⁷

Nuclear energy

2.1.135. On 10 May the Commission sent Parliament a preliminary report on the accident at the Harrisburg nuclear power station.⁸ On 16 May it also decided to set up a panel of experts on nuclear safety.⁹

¹ OJ L 140 of 28.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2282.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.115.

³ OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

⁴ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.76.

⁵ OJ L 132 of 30.5.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.150.

⁷ Point 2.3.82.

⁸ Point 2.1.77a.

⁹ OJ L 141 of 9.6.1979 and point 2.1.77.

Electricity

Location of power stations

2.1.136. In December 1976 the Commission put forward a proposal for a Council Regulation on introducing a Community consultation procedure with regard to the location of power stations which were likely to affect the territory of another Member State.¹

At its meeting on 30 October 1978 the Council considered that this proposal had been put forward too early.² Since then it has become urgent to introduce a consultation procedure between Member States when power stations are to be sited near frontiers. Existing bilateral consultation arrangements have proved inadequate in certain cases and public awareness of the ecological aspects of siting power stations has increased. The Commission, believing it urgent for the Council to review the problem again, on 17 May sent the Council a communication and a proposal for a Community consultation procedure.³

Alternative sources of energy

2.1.137. On 10 May Parliament adopted a Resolution⁴ on the need to take action at Community level on the utilization of wave, tidal and wind power for generating electricity.

Research and development, science and education

Community policy in the field of research and technology

2.1.138. On 30 May the Commission forwarded to the Council a Communication

aimed at simplifying the general debate on national and Community policies in the field of research and technology, expected to be held in the Council in June.

This Communication contains information that highlights the present state of development of the common policy⁵ in this field and provides an overall view of all the research projects now in progress, or planned for the period 1977-80, and of their place in a coherent strategy. In addition, it outlines some of the development prospects for the common research and development (R & D) policy for the period 1981-85.

Science, research and development

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.139. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) devoted the main part of the work of its meeting on 31 May to editing the report for the Council meeting expected to be held in June, which will be primarily concerned with a comparison of national and Community policies on science and technology. The CREST report is based on discussions held on 24 and 25 April.⁶

¹ OJ C 31 of 8.2.1977; Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2286.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.113.

³ OJ C 149 of 15.6.1979.

⁴ Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁵ The guidelines (1977-80) for a common policy for science and technology were contained in a Commission Communication to the Council dated 30 June 1977 (Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC).

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.102.

Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development

2.1.140. The Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development (CORDI) met on 11 May to continue its examination of the programme of work which it had started in its inaugural meeting.¹ The main topics identified as having priority were the study of a Community system for the provision of risk capital mainly intended to assist innovative small and medium-size undertakings, direct or indirect measures for the promotion of research and development (R & D) in the Community context, the particular significance and role of R & D in small and medium-sized undertakings and the standard type of R & D role in the microelectronics field. With a view to preparing for its future discussions, the Committee created two working parties to cover the first two topics.

Joint Research Centre

Nuclear safety: Measurement of fuel element temperatures

2.1.141. A new type of instrument, developed by the Karlsruhe Establishment, was exposed at the Petten Establishment during an irradiation experiment in the High Flux Reactor (HFR) to temperatures in the region of the melting point of the fuel core, about 2 800 °C. Over a long period the instrument measured and recorded some maximum temperatures and proved to be reliable.

This new technique offers prospects of great significance in the field of reactor safety.

2.1.142. On 10 May Parliament² gave its opinion on the proposal for a four-year programme covering the Joint Research Centre which had been referred by the Commission to the Council on 20 March 1979.¹

Multiannual programmes

The first stone laid for JET

2.1.143. On 18 May Mr Guido Brunner, Member of the Commission, laid the first stone of the main JET experimental building. This inauguration ceremony was attended by representatives from the member organizations of the JET Joint Undertaking, leading scientists of various countries (including the head of the American 'fusion' programme), Members of the European Parliament, representatives of the British Government and local authorities, and representatives of the European firms engaged in the JET programme.

In his speech, Mr Brunner pointed to the potential for European energy independence which controlled thermonuclear fusion constitutes.

Advisory Committee on Fusion

2.1.144. The Advisory Committee on Fusion met on 16 May when the main item of business was a discussion of the changes which might have to be made to the contents of the proposed multiannual (1979-83) con-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.90.

² Point 2.3.16 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

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

trolled thermonuclear fusion programme¹ should the overall budget appropriation have to be reduced.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.145. Two Advisory Committees on Programme Management involved in the indirect-action programmes on energy research met during May; research into ways and means of saving energy was covered on 11 May and geothermal energy on 16 May.

On these occasions the ACPMs, each in its own field of competence, drew up details of the procedures for inviting applications which will be published in the Official Journal as soon as possible after the adoption by the Council of the second four-year programme (July 1979 to June 1983) submitted by the Commission on 10 August 1978.²

In addition, the ACPM concerned with energy saving made some final suggestions concerning the seminar which the Commission will hold in October 1979 on the results of the work performed under the first four-year (July 1975 to June 1979) programme of energy research.³

2.1.146. The ACPM concerned with biology and health protection met on 29 May and discussed in detail the preparation of the four European scientific seminars on the basic problems of the peaceful use of nuclear energy which the Commission will hold during 1979 and 1980, dealing particularly with the biological effects of low doses of radiation, a subject of worldwide concern at the present time. The Commission will prepare by taking stock of all the work being done in the world an extrapolation models.

Radiological consequences of radioactive wastes

2.1.147. From 30 May to 1 June, the Commission held in Luxembourg a seminar attended by some eighty specialists from the Community countries, Switzerland and the member countries of the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency with the object of carrying out a critical examination of the methodology for evaluating the radiological effects of the wastes arising from plutonium recycling in reactors.

This methodology, which is based on the concept of collective doses, was developed in the course of the work linking the Commission to the Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique (CEA) in France and the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) in the United Kingdom, under the multiannual (1975-79) programme of research on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors.⁴

It was evident from the discussion that all the specialists appreciate this methodology, which is computer-programmed and particularly well suited to the needs of the Community programme.

2.1.148. At its session held on 22 and 23 May the Economic and Social Committee expressed its opinion⁵ on two proposals for multiannual programmes of research on the plutonium cycle and its safety aspects⁶ and

¹ OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.114; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.124.

² OJ C 228 of 26.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.121.

³ OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975 and L 10 of 13.1.1977.

⁴ OJ L 349 of 28.12.1974 and OJ L 291 of 17.10.1978.

⁵ Points 2.3.70b and 2.3.71.

⁶ OJ C 80 of 21.4.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.92.

radioactive waste management and storage,¹ presented by the Commission to the Council in February 1979.

Training and education

Reception of the children of migrant workers

2.1.149. The Commission organized a symposium on reception methods for the children of migrant workers in cooperation with the City of Leyden in the Netherlands from 7 to 9 May. Representatives of the Ministries of Education and experts from the nine Member States compared views on the reception of new arrivals aged 6 to 11, taking into account the results of a pilot scheme which has been operating in a school in Leyden since 1977.

Pre-school education

2.1.150. As a contribution to the International Year of the Child, the Commission, in close collaboration with the French Ministry of Education, organized a symposium on pre-school education at the International Centre for Education Studies, Sèvres, from 21 to 23 May. It was attended by delegations of experts appointed by the Member States and representatives of international and specialized organizations, including the OMEP (World Organization for Early Childhood Education), the Council of Europe and the OECD.

The Commission will draw on the findings of this symposium to develop possible guidelines for common measures in the sphere of pre-school education as called for in the Resolution of the Council and the Ministers of

Education meeting within the Council of 9 February 1976.²

Transition from school to working life

2.1.151. The second seminar³ on the implications for teacher training of changes in the education system to promote the transition from school to working life was held in Luxembourg from 14 to 18 May. This seminar, which was organized by the Luxembourg Ministry of Education in liaison with the Commission and the Education Committee, brought together about eighty representatives of the various teaching and training circles in the Member States besides representatives of the Council of Europe and the OECD; it was devoted to the problem of preparing girls for working life.

At the seminar recommendations were formulated for practical measures to be taken at both local or national and Community level, particularly as regards study programmes, vocational guidance and teacher training, to improve employment prospects and provide equal job opportunities for girls.

2.1.152. On 11 May Parliament passed two resolutions,⁴ one on the activities of the European Youth Forum and the other on action in the educational field to promote contact between the citizens of the Community.

¹ OJ C 100 of 27.3.1979 and Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.93.

² OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976 and Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2252.

³ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.114.

⁴ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

2. Enlargement and external relations

EC and applicant countries

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Greece

Accession to the Communities

Signature of the Treaty

2.2.1. The Treaty and other acts relating to Greece's accession to the European Communities were signed at a ceremony in Athens on 28 May.¹

Commission Opinion

2.2.2. Prior to the signing, on 23 May, the Commission had delivered a favourable opinion on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the European Communities. The full text of this opinion, which was transmitted to the Council on the same day, is given below:

'The Commission of the European Communities, having regard to Article 98 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, Article 237 of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community and Article 205 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, whereas the Hellenic Republic has applied to become a member of these Communities;

Whereas in its Opinion of 29 January 1976 the Commission has already been able to express its views on certain essential aspects of the problems arising in connection with this application.

Whereas the terms for the admission of the Hellenic Republic and the adjustments to the Treaties necessitated by its accession have been negotiated in a Conference between the Communities and the applicant State; whereas singleness of Community representation was ensured with due regard for the institutional dialogue provided for by the Treaties:

Whereas, on the completion of these negotiations, it is apparent that the provisions so agreed are fair and proper; whereas, this being so, the Community's enlargement, while preserving its internal cohesion and dynamism, will enable it to take a fuller part in the development of international relations;

Whereas in joining the Communities the applicant State accepts without reserve the Treaties and their political objectives, all decisions taken since their entry into force, and the action that has been agreed in respect of the development and reinforcement of the Communities;

Whereas it is an essential feature of the legal system set up by the Treaties establishing the Communities that certain of their provisions and certain acts of the Community institutions are directly applicable, that Community law takes precedence over any national provisions conflicting with it, and that procedures exist for ensuring the uniform interpretation of this law; whereas accession to the Communities entails recognition of the binding force of these rules, observance of which is indispensable to guarantee the effectiveness and unity of Community law;

Whereas the principles of pluralist democracy and respect for human rights form part of the common heritage of the peoples of the States brought together in the European Com-

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

munities and are therefore essential elements of membership of the said Communities;

Whereas enlargement of the Communities through the accession of the Hellenic Republic will help to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty in Europe;

Hereby delivers a favourable opinion on the accession to the European Communities of the Hellenic Republic.

Council Decisions

2.2.3. At its meeting on 24 May the Council adopted two decisions concerning the admission of the Hellenic Republic to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and its accession to the European Coal and Steel Community.

Final sessions at deputy level

2.2.4. The final two sessions of the negotiations at deputy level were held in Brussels on 14 and 23 May. At these sessions all the matters outstanding were settled, particularly — at the institutional level — the detailed arrangements for Greece's participation in EIB bodies and the appointment of Greece's representatives in the European Parliament.

Portugal

2.2.5. On 29 May the Commission sent a communication to the Council concerning implementation of the provisions on cooperation in the field of social security contained in the Additional Protocol to the Agreement concluded with the Portuguese Republic.¹

2.2.6. On 8 May the Council confirmed the emergency aid totalling 100 000 EUA for disaster victims in Portugal, on which the Commission had taken a decision on 11 April.²

Spain

2.2.7. The Community and Spain officially began the joint examination of secondary legislation on 7 May. The Chairman of the Community delegation was the Head of the Commission's Delegation for the Enlargement Negotiations; the Spanish Delegation was led by the Director-General from the Ministry for Relations with the European Communities.

The purpose of the examination is to give the Spanish Delegation a complete picture of Community secondary legislation, to determine what technical adaptations need to be made to certain acts and to identify any substantive problems to be dealt with in the negotiations and any amendments that need to be made to Spanish legislation.

The field dealt with was Community transport.

2.2.8. On 22 and 23 May the Economic and Social Committee³ adopted its study on the Community's relations with Spain.

2.2.9. At its sitting on 10 May Parliament⁴ passed a second resolution — dealing with sectoral aspects — on the prospects of enlargement of the Community. The political and institutional aspects were covered by an earlier resolution passed on 18 January⁵.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1976, points 1301 to 1304 and OJ L 274 of 29.9.1978.

² Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.5.

³ Point 2.3.78.

⁴ Point 2.3.29 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.3.

Commercial policy

GATT multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.10. At its meeting on 8 May the Council heard a Commission report on the final stage of the GATT multilateral negotiations and the problem of incorporating the outcome of the negotiations into the major partners' national legislation.¹

Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, has again approached Mr Strauss to stress the need for the commitments entered into by the Community and those to be undertaken by the United States to correspond exactly, and to draw the American authorities' attention once more to the effects that this matter could have on the results of the MTN as a whole.

2.2.11. The Community is continuing its work in Geneva on putting the final touches to the outcome of the MTNs in the tariff and non-tariff sectors, notably with the developing countries.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Instruments of commercial policy

Changes in common import arrangements

2.2.12. On 8 May² the Council adopted two major regulations laying down the common rules governing imports from third

countries belonging to GATT and from state-trading countries.³ These two regulations replace those of 19 December 1970 and 4 June 1974 respectively.

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.13. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975⁴ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of state-trading countries, the Commission has taken the following measures to relax import restrictions.

- *Ireland-German Democratic Republic*: changes in the amounts of two textile categories (categories 35 and 36);⁵
- *Italy-Poland*: exceptional opening of additional import quotas for various industrial products;⁶
- *Italy-German Democratic Republic*: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for tractors, parts and accessories and an import quota for unsoldered iron and steel pipes;⁶
- *Italy-Poland*: exceptional opening of an import quota for unwrought zinc.⁷

2.2.14. On 8 May⁸ the Council decided to make changes in the quotas for imports into Italy (bearings) and France (radio and television receivers) from Romania.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.

² OJ L 131 of 29.5.1979.

³ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁵ OJ C 131 of 25.5.1979.

⁶ OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979.

⁷ OJ C 148 of 14.6.1979.

⁸ OJ L 120 of 16.5.1979.

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.15. On 15 May¹ the Council confirmed the provisional anti-dumping duty on a certain herbicide originating in Romania. The duty had been instituted by the Commission on 16 February.²

2.2.16. The Commission has decided to initiate anti-dumping and anti-subsidy procedures in respect of the following imports:

- (i) fibre building board from Sweden, Norway, Finland and Spain;³
- (ii) lithium hydroxide originating in the United States and in the Soviet Union.⁴

2.2.17. It has terminated the procedure concerning vinyl acetate originating in the United States⁵ which was initiated in August 1978.⁶

Safeguard measures

2.2.18. On 12 April the United Kingdom Government notified the Commission of its intention of introducing quantitative restrictions on the import of coking coal. In conformity with the provisions of the Commission Recommendation of 15 April 1977 relating to protection against imports which constitute or threaten to constitute a serious danger to production in the common market of similar or directly competitive products,⁷ this notification was followed by consultations between the Commission and the Member States.

On the basis of these consultations the Commission decided on 14 May that it was

neither appropriate nor necessary in the circumstances of the case to resort to Community measures on the basis of Article 74(3) of the ECSC Treaty.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.19. Consultations were held between the Commission and Sweden on 2 May and between the Commission and Spain on 30 May to examine the operation of the arrangements concluded with those countries and the results achieved after the first few months of their prolongation for 1979.

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.20. On 8 and 14 May the Commission took decisions to introduce definitive anti-dumping duties on:

- (i) certain angles, shapes and U, I or H sections of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, originating in Spain but coming from some other non-member country;⁸

¹ OJ L 121 of 17.5.1979.

² Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.13.

³ OJ C 116 of 9.5.1969.

⁴ OJ C 126 of 19.5.1979.

⁵ OJ C 109 of 2.5.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.2.44.

⁷ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977 and Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.16.

⁸ OJ L 117 of 12.5.1979.

(ii) certain hematite pig iron originating in Brazil but coming from another third country.¹

2.2.21. Conversely it terminated the procedures concerning certain tubes of iron or steel originating in Spain,² set up in November 1977³ and January 1979.⁴

2.2.22. Lastly, on 30 May the Commission issued a Recommendation⁵ introducing a definitive antidumping duty on certain types of iron or steel sheet or plate originating in Spain but imported from another non-member country.

Textiles

Application of the agreements

2.2.23. Agreement was reached with Argentina on 29 May concerning the limitation of Argentine exports of wool tops to the Community. This agreement follows a number of consultations held at the end of 1978 and early this year under the bilateral agreement between the EEC and Argentina on trade in textiles.

Consultations are in progress with Uruguay and Brazil with a view to reaching similar agreements.

On 23 May the Commission adopted a Regulation⁶ under which, with effect from 31 May, imports of certain textile products originating in Malta will be brought under the surveillance arrangements established by its Regulation of 12 June 1978.⁷

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.25. At its meeting on 24 May the Council decided to undertake the formal signing of the agreements initialled at the end of 1977 with low-cost suppliers and given effect *de facto* from 1 January 1978.⁸

Development policy

UNCTAD V

2.2.26. The fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held in Manila from 7 May to 3 June⁹. The Community was represented by Mr Monory, President of the Council, and Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development.

Generalized preferences

2.2.27. At its meeting of 24 May the Council (Foreign Affairs) extended for the second half of 1979 the GSP scheme for textile products, which is due to expire on 30 June. At the same time the quantities covered by preferences were made 5% higher than for the first six months of the year.¹⁰

¹ OJ L 120 of 16.5.1979.

² OJ C 109 of 2.5.1979.

³ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.36.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.15.

⁵ OJ L 135 of 1.6.1979.

⁶ OJ L 132 of 30.5.1979.

⁷ OJ L 155 of 13.6.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.2.56.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.

⁹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.17.

The Council also adopted certain decisions of principle on the structure of the new generalized preferences scheme for textiles which is to become operative on 1 January 1980. The features adopted include:

- (i) a total preferential import volume of 115 000 tonnes, which is about 31% up on the current year;
- (ii) harmonization of the product classification with that used in the bilateral textile agreements concluded by the Community with its main suppliers under the MFA (multifibre Arrangement);
- (iii) the introduction of greater security as regards use of the advantages through the allocation of specific preferential volumes to each beneficiary;
- (iv) special measures for the least developed countries, namely total exemption for their exports under the GSP without any quantitative limitation.

The entry into force of the new improved GSP scheme for textiles is part of the Community's effort to improve the preferential advantages enjoyed by beneficiary developing countries. The substantial increase in the quantities covered by the new system was made possible by the conclusion of voluntary restraint agreements under the Multifibre Arrangement. Henceforth, a volume equal to one fifth of the 1977 textile exports to the EEC from the beneficiary developing countries will be imported under the preferential arrangements.

Commodities and world agreements

Meat

2.2.28. The eighth meeting of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Meat was held in Rome from 7 to 11 May.

The Group looked into the present situation and future prospects of the meat market, basing its deliberations on information supplied by governments and the Commission. It found that the upward trend of world bovine meat prices will continue during the coming eight months. The Group also made a start on examining the policies adopted to implement the guidelines on international cooperation in the stock-farming and meat sectors. In this connection the Group stressed that some constructive changes had come about as a result of efforts to develop stock-farming and measures to stabilize prices and markets for bovine meat.

Commercial, industrial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.29. A seminar on the transfer of technology was organized by the Commission for the member countries of the Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) from 3 to 24 May in Brussels. Among the subjects discussed were matters connected with the transfer of packaging technology, the loss of markets and foreign exchange, the rejection of goods because of inadequate packaging, the relevant laws in force in the EEC Member States and the scope for setting up national or multinational institutes specialized in packaging.

Aid to non-associated developing countries

Thailand

2.2.30. On 7 May the Commission took the first decision under the 1979 programme of

financial and technical aid for non-associated developing countries, in this case Thailand.

The decision involves the approval of a grant of 600 000 EUA for a project to develop the cultivation in north-east Thailand of a variety of leguminous plant known as winged beans, which are similar to soya. The cultivation of this crop should serve to diversify agricultural production in this region, where it will constitute a valuable alternative to manioc, which is impoverishing the land and presenting awkward export problems.

Honduras

2.2.31. Mr Palma Galvez, the Foreign Minister of Honduras, was received by the Commission on 11 May. This visit followed immediately upon a technical mission from that country led by Mr Jamon Mondragon, Deputy Minister for Planning, and the representatives of Honduras were able to discuss with Commission staff the prospects for strengthening cooperation with the EEC and put forward a few ideas for projects to be financed by the EEC within the framework of financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries and possibly backed up by food aid.

Food aid and emergency aid

1979 food aid programmes

2.2.32. On 8 May¹ the Council adopted the skimmed-milk powder, butteroil and cereals food aid programmes for 1979.²

These aid programmes involve 150 000 tonnes of milk powder, 45 000 tonnes of butteroil and 720 500 tonnes of cereals. The breakdown by country and recipient organization is given in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

Table 2 — 1979 skimmed-milk powder food aid programme

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
<i>Countries</i>	
Afghanistan	300
Angola	token entry
Burma	1 000
Central African Empire	170
Chad	800
Djibouti	350
Ecuador	400
Egypt	5 000
El Salvador	700
Ghana	token entry
Guinea	token entry
Guinea Bissau	600
Guyana	500
Honduras	3 000
India	31 000
Indonesia	1 500
Jamaica	1 000
Jordan	1 500
Laos	1 000
Lebanon	350
Lesotho	100
Madagascar	500
Mali	300
Malta	200
Mauritania	800
Mauritius	700
Mozambique	1 000
Peru	token entry
Philippines	500
Republic of Cape Verde	300
Sao Tome and Principe	50
Senegal	1 860
Sierra leone	1 000
Syria	445
Tanzania	2 000
Upper Volta	2 000
Viet Nam	15 000

¹ OJ L 119 of 15.5.1979 and OJ L 120 of 16.5.1979.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.30.

Table 2 (contd.)

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
Yemen AR	1 000
Zambia	1 500
<i>Bodies</i>	
CRS	3 800
ICRC	2 500
LICROSS	2 000
UNHCR	2 800
NGOs	25 000
UNRWA	700
WFP	30 000
Reserve	4 775
Total	150 000

Table 3 — 1979 butteroil food aid programme

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
<i>Countries</i>	
Bangladesh	3 000
Chad	100
Egypt	2 800
Ghana	200
Guinea	token entry
Guinea Bissau	175
Guyana	100
Honduras	515
India	12 700
Jamaica	200
Jordan	1 125
Lebanon	650
Lesotho	100
Mali	105
Mauritania	500
Mauritius	100

Recipient countries and bodies	Quantities allocated (tonnes)
Mozambique	250
Pakistan	1 000
Peru	token entry
Republic of Cape Verde	250
Rwanda	200
Sao Tome and Principe	200
Sierra Leone	200
Somalia	300
Sri Lanka	200
Sudan	500
Syria	200
Tanzania	400
Upper Volta	250
Viet Nam	4 000
Yemen AR	500
Zambia	500
<i>Bodies</i>	
CRS	2 000
ICRC	1 000
LICROSS	500
UNHCR	1 500
UNRWA	3 200
WFP	5 000
Reserve	480
Total	45 000

Table 4 — 1979 cereals food aid programme

Recipient countries and bodies	Cereals allocated (tonnes)
<i>Countries</i>	
Afghanistan	3 000
Angola	token entry
Bangladesh	100 000
Benin	2 500
Bolivia	1 500
Chad	3 500

Table 4 (contd)

Recipient countries and bodies	Cereals allocated (tonnes)
Comoros	2 500
Congo	1 500
Djibouti	3 500
Egypt	90 000
Ethiopia	15 000
Gambia	2 500
Ghana	2 000
Guinea	3 000
Guinea Bissau	3 500
Honduras	3 500
Jordan	10 000
Lebanon	10 000
Lesotho	3 000
Madagascar	14 000
Mali	3 000
Malta	500
Mauritania	7 000
Mozambique	16 500
Niger	4 000
Pakistan	50 000
Peru	3 500
Philippines	2 000
Republic of Cape Verde	3 000
Rwanda	1 500
Sao Tome and Principe	1 000
Senegal	9 000
Sierra Leone	2 000
Somalia	15 000
Sri Lanka	19 000
Sudan	4 000
Syria	1 000
Tanzania	4 000
Upper Volta	7 000
Viet Nam	86 000
Yemen AR	3 000
Yemen PDR	token entry
Zaire	10 000
Zambia	10 000
	536 500
<i>Bodies</i>	
ICRC	15 000
CRS	16 000

Recipient countries and bodies	Cereals allocated (tonnes)
LICROSS	1 500
UNHCR	2 500
UNRWA	40 000
WFP	65 000
	140 000
Reserve	44 000
	720 500
Total	

Emergency aid

2.2.33. The Panafrican Conference on Refugees was held in Arusha (Tanzania) from 7 to 17 May; the sponsors included the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

The Commission took part in the work of the Conference as a token of the Community's intention to continue its action to help refugees in Africa.

Schemes under way or completed since 1976 have involved a total of \$78 million. They have varied in accordance with the particular needs of the refugees, for example:

(i) food aid in the form of cereals and dairy products to the value of some \$50 million for refugees from Zimbabwe, Angola, Zaire, Namibia, etc.;

(ii) bursaries and education: under the Lomé Convention \$100 000 in bursaries has been granted to refugee students from Namibia and \$675 000 to the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka. In addition, \$4.7 million has been allocated for the expansion of the University of Botswana and Swaziland, which is taking in an increasing number of refugee students;

(iii) emergency aid: some of this has gone direct to certain host countries (Botswana - \$95 000; Comoros - \$3 500 000; Congo - \$335 500) for refugee settlement schemes but the bulk of the funds (\$18 million) has been allocated to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to help refugees in the Horn of Africa and in southern and central Africa.

2.2.34. Following the eruption of a volcano on the Caribbean island of St Vincent in April, the Commission decided on 9 May to grant emergency aid of 300 000 EUA for the purchase of essential items (food and bedding) for the victims.

2.2.35. On 16 May 45 000 EUA was granted to the World Health Organization for the supply of 2 million doses of cholera vaccine to combat the current epidemic in Mozambique.

2.2.36. The Council, for its part, decided on 8 May to grant emergency food aid to Zambia in view of the drought in that country and the influx of refugees from Zimbabwe. The aid consists of 6 000 tonnes of cereals from the reserve still available under the 1978 programme.¹

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.37. By 31 May the Commission departments had received, for 1979, requests for the cofinancing of 91 projects in developing countries from 46 NGOs involving a total of 7 511 131 EUA. Commitments totalled 3 815 622 EUA for 47 projects.

Regarding schemes to make the European public aware of development issues, the

Commission approved the first three projects presented this year. They are to cost 29 711 EUA.

*

2.2.38. During May Parliament² passed three Resolutions on the Community's raw material supplies the observance of certain international standards governing working condition³ and cooperation with the developing countries in the field of energy.⁴

International organizations

United Nations

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

2.2.39. The Industrial Development Board held its thirteenth meeting from 24 April to 4 May. The Community participated as an observer. The UNIDO Board approved the industrial consultations programme for 1980 and 1981, which is to cover fertilizers, leather, the food-processing and pharmaceutical industries, petrochemicals, oils and fats and capital goods. A non-sectoral consultation is planned to discuss the training of the industrial workforce. The delegations representing the President of the Community confirmed the Member States' backing for the consultation system as an instrument

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.28.

² Points 2.3.26 and 2.3.14, and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.11.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

designed to serve as a flexible means of monitoring industrial change. The Board also discussed industrial redeployment on the basis of a preliminary Secretariat study which is to be expanded for the next ordinary session of the General Assembly. The Community took this opportunity to stress that redeployment must help to achieve a more satisfactory division of labour and proceed at a pace consistent with the social and economic aims of both the industrialized and the developing countries.

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

World Food Programme

2.2.40. The FAO Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes met in Rome from 14 to 24 May. The Community announced that it would be contributing a total of USD 37 million in the form of milk powder, butteroil and cereals to the 1979/80 World Food Programme (WFP).

United Nations Environment Programme

2.2.41. At its seventh meeting, held in Nairobi from 18 April to 4 May, the Governing Council of UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) decided to pursue the activities which have been under way for some years now but will only produce tangible results around 1981 or 1982. Budgetary matters, in particular the apportionment of the Environment Fund, were a source of some disagreement between the developing and the industrialized countries. The main strategies proposed by the Executive Director, giving priority to operations concerning

habitat, desertification control and protection of the seas, were approved. A highly controversial draft decision presented by a number of Arab countries calling for an environmental study of the situation of the Palestinian people and the presentation of a report on the subject at the Governing Council's next meeting was also adopted.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

International Energy Agency

2.2.42. The Commission was represented by Mr Brunner at the IEA Ministerial Meeting held in Paris on 21 and 22 May. The Ministers stressed the need for closer international cooperation and confirmed the decisions of the IEA countries to cut their demand for oil on the world market by approximately 5%.¹

In order to reduce their oil imports to 26 million barrels a day by 1985, the member countries were urged to endeavour to save energy and develop coal resources, nuclear energy, natural gas and new forms of energy.

The Ministers also adopted a list of guidelines for IEA action in the coal sector.

Speaking on behalf of the Commission, Mr Brunner warned the United States to make heavy cuts in its oil consumption and emphasized that failure to stabilize the international energy situation might compromise the recent GATT decisions and provoke a resurgence of protectionism.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.43.

Meeting of Environment Ministers

2.2.43. The OECD Environment Ministers met in Paris on 7 and 8 May with Mr Douglas Costle, Head of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in the chair. Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for environment matters, represented the Community.

The Ministers examined matters relating to pollution control and protection of the quality of life and the natural heritage in the light of the social and economic constraints dictated by the present crisis. They noted that much remained to be done despite the progress made in certain sectors during the past ten years. More had to be done at national level and international cooperation needed to be closer. The Ministers pointed to the need for fuller information on the state of the environment, the impact of activities with environmental implications and policies in this sector.

They approved four recommendations on: the state of the environment, tourism and the environment, environment impact studies and coal and the environment.

Council of Europe

2.2.44. Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, was present when the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, at its meeting on 10 May, undertook its traditional examination of the 'progress of European cooperation'. After referring to the complementary roles of the Council of Europe and the Community, Mr Haferkamp recalled certain milestones in the latter's recent development, with particular emphasis on external relations. He pointed out that the

Community, in welcoming a new Member State, had no intention of slackening its ties with the other European States.

2.2.45. At the ordinary session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, held from 7 to 11 May, the Commission was represented with observer status. The Assembly elected Mr Karasek (Austria) as Secretary-General to succeed Mr Kahn-Ackermann whose term of office ends in September. It also heard a statement by Mr Ecevit, Prime Minister of Turkey, who expressed some criticism of his country's Western partners.

The Assembly studied ways of intensifying cooperation between North and South Europe and, more specifically, furthering political stability in the Mediterranean area through measures to promote economic and social development. It recommended coordination of the air transport policies of the Council of Europe Member States and, looking forward to the direct election of the European Parliament, advocated a set of measures aimed at placing relations between the two European Assemblies on a sound footing.

European Conference of Ministers of Transport

2.2.46. The Council of the European Conference of Ministers of Transport met in Belgrade on 30 and 31 May; the Commission was represented by Mr Burke, Member with responsibility for transport.

The main topic of the meeting was the difficulties encountered in goods transit traffic; Mr Burke spoke of the Commission's keen interest in this matter, and summed up the studies carried out or still in hand on Community solutions.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

Switzerland

2.2.47. The Joint Committee set up under the Arrangement between the Community and Switzerland on textile processing traffic held its sixth meeting on 8 May. The Arrangement commits the Community to open a Community duty-free tariff quota each year, equivalent to a given amount of value added, for goods which have undergone certain specific processes.

The meeting examined the changes to be made in the internal rules for implementing the Arrangement in view of the fact that customs duties between the Community and Switzerland were abolished altogether on 1 July 1977 under the Agreement signed on 22 July 1972.

In the course of the meeting the two delegations agreed that the level of the quota opened by the Community under the Arrangement for the duty-free reimportation of certain textile products, and the quota opened by Switzerland for an equivalent amount, would remain unchanged. The delegations also agreed that allocation of the Community tariff quota among the three categories of operation would be temporarily suspended to leave only the overall total, thus allowing greater flexibility in the administration of the quota. The Swiss quota would likewise be globalized.

Sweden

2.2.48. The ECSC-Sweden Contact Group met in Brussels on 4 May to exchange information on the general economic situation, the state of the steel market, the annual survey of investment in the Community and cooperation on technical research in the iron and steel industry.

Japan

2.2.49. There were numerous contacts between Japan and the Commission during May. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr Sonoda, visited Brussels on 23 May for discussions with Mr Jenkins, Commission President, Mr Haferkamp, Commission Vice-President, and Mr Davignon, Member. The topics covered included the preparations for the Western Economic Summit in Tokyo and the general development of EEC-Japan relations.

Mr Yasukawa, the Japanese Government's Special Representative for External Economic Relations, had come to Brussels earlier—on 7 May—for talks on trilateral relations between Japan, the Community and the United States.

On the Community side, Mr Ortoli, Commission Vice-President, had discussions in Tokyo between 5 and 11 May with Japanese Ministers and others on matters related to the European Monetary System and other monetary and financial issues. Mr Davignon was in Japan from 28 to 30 May for a series of talks with Ministers and industrialists on the possibilities for industrial cooperation in various sectors.

2.2.50. The regular high-level consultations between the Commission and Japan took

place in Tokyo on 11 May. The Commission Delegation was led by the Director-General for External Relations and the Japanese Delegation by Mr H. Miyazaki, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Besides general multilateral issues, the main topics examined were macro-economic developments and trade issues. It was noted that Japan's overall balance of payments surplus was now being reduced, even with the United States. The Commission Delegation expressed its concern that the Community's trade deficit with Japan, however, showed no signs of diminishing, and indeed, if present trends continued, looked likely to increase again considerably this year.

As regards sectoral issues, the Commission Delegation welcomed statements that the Japanese authorities were prepared to adapt testing and type approval procedures in Japan, as the Community had requested, so as to improve access for imports to the Japanese market. Procedures were to be streamlined particularly in such sectors as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical and gas appliances, sanitary fittings, tractors and medical equipment. The EC Delegation expressed its appreciation for Japan's efforts to bring about improvements in this area. It was clear, however, that substantial obstacles still stood in the way of greater integration of Japan's economy with that of the other major industrialized countries.

2.2.51. The first meeting of the EC-Japan Joint Study Group on Agricultural Processed Products took place in Tokyo on 8 and 9 May. The purpose of the Joint Study Group, which consists of businessmen from both sides with officials present as observers, is to develop ways in which Community exports can be increased in this sector.

2.2.52. The ECSC-Japan Steel Contact Group met in Tokyo on 14 May. The meeting examined economic developments in the Community and Japan, and general aspects of their cooperation. The state of relations between the Community and Japan in the field of steel was found to be satisfactory, for which credit must doubtless go to the cooperation procedures implemented.

Australia

2.2.53. Mr Gundelach, Commission Vice-President, visited Australia from 28 to 31 May and had meetings with the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Special Trade Representations. The discussions covered remaining bilateral issues in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and other questions of mutual concern. The progress made enabled an agreement to be reached *ad referendum* on the MTN issues. It was agreed that consideration should be given to strengthening further the EC/Australia relationship through holding regular high-level contacts and broadening the dialogue between the two sides.

New Zealand

2.2.54. Mr Gundelach visited New Zealand from 22 to 27 May and had meetings with the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the Government. There was a thorough exchange of views on the range of issues of interest to the two sides, in particular New Zealand agricultural exports to the Community. Attention focused especially on the possibility of finding an appropriate arrangement for New Zealand butter exports to the Community after 1980, as well as the

proposed Community sheepmeat regime. The discussions enabled a considerable degree of understanding to be reached as to the nature of the issues and the possible ways in which these might be tackled, as part of the developing relationship between the Community and New Zealand, including high-level meetings and regular consultations.

2.2.55. On 11 May Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on EEC-New Zealand economic and trade relations.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.56. On 8 May the Council determined the Community position on the development of the Association with Turkey.

The Community agreed to a temporary suspension by Turkey of a number of its obligations with regard to customs union under the Additional Protocol because of the serious economic difficulties currently facing the country. The Community is also prepared to negotiate a timetable for the abolition of agricultural tariffs as soon as progress towards customs union gets under way again.

In the social field, the Community decided to extend until 31 December 1983 the first stage of the gradual establishment of freedom of movement for workers, pursuant to Decision 2/76 of the Association Council.

The Community would also introduce measures, including training schemes, for Turkish workers in both Turkey and the Community.

As regards financial cooperation, the Community was prepared to begin negotiations in the autumn for a fourth financial protocol,

and to provide Turkey with funds to finance cooperation activities.

Turkey was notified of the Community's offer and it will be contacting the Association bodies to open final negotiations.

2.2.57. The third EEC-Turkey Financial Protocol, which was concluded on 3 February 1977² and signed in Brussels on 12 May 1977,³ came into force on 1 May.⁴

Cyprus

2.2.58. Mr Nicos Rolandis, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus, visited the Commission on 3 May and had talks with Mr Jenkins, Commission President, and Mr Haferkamp, Commission Vice-President. An exchange of views took place on the political situation in Cyprus on the eve of the summit meeting between President Kyprianou and Mr Denktash and the development of the EEC-Cyprus Association.

A joint Commission-EIB delegation visited Cyprus from 14 to 18 May to pave the way for the implementation of the Financial Protocol.

Malta

2.2.59. On 22 May⁵ the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a regulation on exceptional food aid in the form of pigmeat for the Republic of Malta.

The proposal follows a request by the Maltese Government prompted by the outbreak

¹ Point 2.3.31 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.2.33.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.2.36.

⁴ OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979.

⁵ OJ C 143 of 8.6.1979.

of African swine fever which forced the Maltese authorities to slaughter all the island's pigs.

Yugoslavia

2.2.60. On 8 May the Council confirmed the Commission's decision of 25 April¹ to grant Yugoslavia 300 000 EUA in emergency aid.

Maghreb

Exploratory talks with Morocco

2.2.61. In implementation of Article 55 of the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Agreement exploratory talks took place on 21 May between a Moroccan and a Commission delegation. In the course of the talks the results of the Agreement since its entry into force were examined, and there was an exchange of views on possible improvements to it.

Cooperation in the field of social security

2.2.62. On 29 May the Commission forwarded a Communication to the Council concerning the implementation of the provisions on cooperation in the field of social security contained in the Cooperation Agreements concluded with the Maghreb countries.²

Mashreq

Jordan

2.2.63. On 29 May the Commission decided to grant emergency food aid to Jor-

dan in the form of 4 000 t of cereals. This decision follows a request from the Jordanian authorities prompted by the prospect of an 80% reduction in the next harvest because of drought. The difficulties brought about by a poor harvest are added to by the fact that the needs of displaced persons and refugees are already placing a heavy burden on the country's availabilities.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

Negotiations for the renewal of the ACP-EEC Convention

2.2.64. The main event of the month was the Ministerial Conference held in Brussels from 24 to 26 May and the intensive preparations for it at Commission and ACP Ambassador level.

As at had been thought that this might be the last Ministerial Conference, the ground had been particularly thoroughly prepared, with the result that it was possible to settle numerous issues and to map out the political options clearly for the Ministers. The Conference itself achieved considerable progress on all fronts, and in some fields full agreement is in sight, (basic Stabex, where two problems are still outstanding; the new system for minerals; industrial cooperation, where the issue of industrial development financing is still on

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.2.44.

² Bull. EC 1-1976, points 1301 to 1311.

the table; agricultural cooperation; and fisheries). However, the ACP negotiators considered the EEC's financial aid offer too low (5 107 million EUA, this being an all-in figure including the funding of the new minerals system and the EIB contribution), although according to the EEC it was a genuine and reasonable offer which allowed for monetary erosion owing to inflation. It was therefore decided to adjourn the Conference. Negotiations have been resumed at Commission and Ambassador level and the co-Chairmen will set a date for the next Ministerial Conference.

The decision to adjourn the talks was taken without acrimony on either side, and the negotiations were conducted throughout in a calm and workmanlike manner which was praised by Mr François-Poncet, President of the Council, at the press conference which he held with Mr Anhouey, Foreign Minister of Gabon and Chairman of the ACP Council, and Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission.

Lomé Convention

Trade cooperation

2.2.65. Four ACP States—Benin, Ivory Coast, Mali and Senegal—took part in the Bordeaux International Trade Fair for the first time since the Community programme was launched. They shared a stand erected and decorated with technical and financial assistance from the Commission. The Bordeaux Fair, a major event which took place from 19 to 28 May, gave the four African states an opportunity to make their quality products better known to the 400 000 vis-

itors to the stands. The products were: coffee, fruit and clothing from Ivory Coast; out-of-season fruit and vegetables and articles made of leather and skins from Senegal; furniture and palm oil from Benin; and fresh fruit and craft products from Mali.

Financial and technical cooperation

2.2.66. Representatives of the Commission and the European Investment Bank participated in a meeting of the Consultative Group for Kenya held in Paris from 14 to 16 May, which had been organized by the IBRD at Kenya's request. The IMF, other international organizations like the Asian Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the United Nations Development Programme, a number of bilateral donors including most of the EEC member countries (France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and some observers (the OECD, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Switzerland) also attended. The meeting reviewed the progress of the Kenyan economy during the Third Development Plan period (1974-78), discussed the prospects for implementing the recently launched Fourth Plan (1979-83) and the level and forms of external assistance required.

Association with the OCT

2.2.67. A delegation from French Polynesia consisting of politicians and senior officials, accompanied by officials from the State Secretariat for ODs and OCTs, met Mr Cheysson on 21 May for an exchange of views on the association arrangements linking the overseas territories to the Community.

Export earnings

Stabex

ACP countries

2.2.68. On 3 May, following agreement by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers' on the results of the good offices procedure undertaken pursuant to Article 81 of the Convention and the request that the Commission appraise the three late applications presented for 1975, the Commission approved two transfers: the first is a transfer of 6 703 311 EUA to Gabon, which like most other African timber-exporting countries experienced a fall in earnings in 1975 owing to reduced European demand. The second is an additional transfer of 496 501 EUA to Mali, based on

an application for re-examination of an earlier transfer for 1975 following a statistical adjustment. After an appraisal of Kenya's application, it was found that there were no grounds for a transfer as there had been no loss of earnings.

2.2.69. The Commission also decided to transfer 968 825 EUA to Sudan for 1977, to compensate for its loss of earnings from exports of groundnuts. This brings total transfers for 1977 to 32 441 746 EUA.

2.2.70. On 22 May the Commission decided on the first instalment of transfers for 1978; the transfers involve 13 ACP States and 12 products, and total 118 865 011 EUA.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.62.

Recipient ACP State	Product	Amount in EUA
Cape Verde	Bananas	429 500
Gambia	Groundnuts, shelled or not	2 488 664
Mali	Groundnuts, shelled or not	3 893 256
Mauritania	Iron ore	33 394 848
Rwanda	Pyrethrum	608 802
Samoa	Cocoa	780 625
Senegal	Groundnut oil	49 882 295
Senegal	Groundnut oilcake	15 224 094
Tanzania	Raw sisal	5 472 645
Togo	Coffee	946 290
Tonga	Bananas	244 919
Upper Volta	Cotton, not carded or combed	2 340 590
Upper Volta	Groundnuts, shelled or not	2 890 160
	Total	118 596 688
Comoros	Copra	39 253
Comoros	Cloves	180 299
Tuvalu	Copra	48 771
	Total	268 323
		118 865 011

Three of these products (iron ore, pyrethrum and sisal) were hit by the adverse economic situation; the corresponding transfers come to 39 476 295 EUA, or 33.2% of the total amount transferable.

The remaining 66.8% of the transfers is for losses due to various local factors such as level of rainfall, drought, plant disease and hurricanes. Only Senegal, which is receiving 65 106 389 EUA or 54.77% of the total, is required to help replenish the system's resources. The remaining 45.23% is going to countries which are among the least developed.

OCT

2.2.71. Following the Council Decision of 19 February¹ calling on the Commission to examine the late applications for 1975 presented by the Gilbert Islands, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, the Commission approved the following transfers on 3 May:

Recipient OCT	Product	Amount in EUA
Gilbert Islands	Copra	1 200 321
Solomon Islands	Wood in the rough	761 245
Solomon Islands	Copra	138 502
Tuvalu	Copra	61 541
	Total	2 161 609

2.2.72. The sum of 268 323 EUA paid to the Comoros and Tuvalu for 1978 is to be set off against the overall appropriation for the OCT, as these two former OCT are now ACP States signatory to the Lomé Convention by virtue of Article 89.

Report for 1977

2.2.73. On 29 May the Commission approved two reports for transmission to the Council on the operation during 1977 of the systems for stabilizing export earnings set up by the Lomé Convention and by the Decision on the association of the OCT with the EEC.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.74. In May the Commission took the following financing decisions (Under the fourth EDF):

Caricom — University of the West Indies: 3 000 000 EUA;

Zaire — Drinking water supply for the suburbs of Kinshasa: 4 850 000 EUA;

Fiji, Tonga and Samoa — University of the South Pacific, Agricultural and Marine Resources Programme (regional project): 3 200 000 EUA;

Mali — Seed protection and harvest conservation scheme — Phase II: 1 040 000 EUA;

Comoros — Pilot project for soil protection and improvement in the Nioumakele Peninsula (Anjouan): 650 000 EUA;

Gambia — Buniadu-Albreda-Kuntair road: 3 961 000 EUA;

Cameroon — Geotechnical studies for the realignment of the Eseka-Maloumé railway: 1 555 000 EUA;

Belize — Radio project: 420 000 EUA;

¹ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.2.54.

Madagascar — Trade promotion programme: 1 435 000 EUA;

Ivory Coast — Technical assistance to the Ivory Coast Foreign Trade Centre: 300 000 EUA;

Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia — Assistance to the Union Telecommunications and Postal Training Institute for the Mano River Union (regional project): 1 500 000 EUA;

Lesotho — Fixing an amount for the financing of a Multi-annual (1976-80) training programme: 2 356 000 EUA;

St. Vincent (Caribbean) — St. Vincent sanitary organization improvement project: 810 000 EUA;

Netherlands Antilles — Construction of a hotel school on Aruba: 3 500 000 EUA;

All ACP States, OCT and OD — Overall commitment authorization for the financing of annual microproject programmes by expedited procedure: 5 000 000 EUA;

Burundi — Kayanza — Ngozi road: 7 500 000 EUA;

Zaire — Musenge — Biruwe road: 19 000 000 EUA;

Regional — Realignment of the Congo-Ocean railway: 3 700 000 EUA;

(Supplementary financing)

Under the third and fourth EDFs:

Senegal — Trade promotion programme
fourth EDF: 725 000 EUA;
third EDF: 65 000 EUA;

Under the third EDF:

Senegal — Master plan for data processing: 250 000 EUA.

Asia

Member Countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.75. On 11 May Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on trade and economic relations between the EEC and ASEAN.

South Asia

South Korea

2.2.76. The Minister for Trade and Industry of the Republic of Korea, Mr Gak Kyu Choi, visited Brussels on 29 May and was received by Mr Ortoli, Commission Vice-President.

Mr Choi led a delegation of South Korean businessmen who were touring a number of European countries with the aim of identifying fresh trading opportunities, and in particular diversifying South Korea's sources of supply. The talks covered the main subjects of joint interest, notably freedom of trade. Specific questions of more direct concern to EEC-South Korean relations were also examined. They included high-level contacts between the Commission and South Korea;² more balanced trade expansion, and particularly an increase in the level of Korean purchases on the European market; appropriate measures to increase knowledge of the opportunities that exist on both sides (seminars, businessmen's trips, etc.); and the possible improvement of the offer made by South Korea in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

¹ Point 2.3.30 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.69.

Latin America

2.2.77. On 11 May Parliament¹ adopted a resolution on renewal of the trade agreement with Uruguay.

State-trading countries**Romania**

2.2.78. A second round of negotiations with Romania for an agreement on trade in industrial products and the establishment of an EEC-Romania Joint Committee took place from 15 to 18 May.² The first topic to be discussed was the setting up of the committee, and considerable progress was made. There was also an exchange of views on the provisions for trade in industrial products and economic concessions by the two parties. The negotiations will be resumed in the latter half of June.

2.2.79. On 11 May Parliament³ adopted a resolution on EEC relations with Comecon countries in the field of sea transport.⁴

Diplomatic relations

2.2.80. On 8 May the President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Mohammed Abdulkoddos Al-Wazir (Yemen Arab Republic), Mr Pablo Dermizaki Peredo (Republic of Bolivia), Mr Jacob Botwe Wilmot (Republic of Ghana) and Mr V.A. Jafarey (Islamic Republic of Pakistan), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC).

On the same day the Presidents received His Excellency Mr Henrik Sv. Björnsson for the presentation of his letters of credence as head of the mission of the Republic of Iceland to the European Economic Community (EEC).

The new Ambassadors succeed Mr Ahmed Kaid Barakat (Yemen), Mr Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu (Bolivia), Mr Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson (Iceland), Mr Kwabu Bapru Asante (Ghana) and Mr Qamar-ul Islam (Pakistan), who have been appointed to other duties.

Political cooperation

2.2.81. At its May part-session Parliament⁵ adopted two resolutions, one on the trial of Mr J. Sabata and the other on the respect for human rights in Ethiopia.

¹ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

² Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.71.

³ Point 2.3.20 and OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 258 of 21.9.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.108.

⁵ OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979.

3. Institutional and political matters

Institutional developments — European policy

Informal meetings of Community Ministers

2.3.1. Several informal meetings of Community Ministers were held in May.

On 11 May European Ministers for Trade met in Paris for the first time to exchange views on trade at Community level. The meeting was chaired by Mr Barrot, French Minister of Trade and Craft Trades, and was attended by Mr Davignon. The Ministers reviewed the broad lines of their countries' policies on domestic trade.

The following points emerged from a wide-ranging discussion:

improved information on trade at European level is essential to any future Community measure. The Ministers therefore hoped that work carried out by the Commission on commerce and distribution would be continued, notably on trade statistics;

trading structures must not be modernized to the detriment of a varied distribution system; a balance must be sought between all the different types in order to ensure free competition, the key to the Community's economic vitality;

the existence of numerous, sound small commercial businesses is fundamental to the European economy. They must be maintained to keep towns alive, serve people in rural areas and meet the requirements of different categories of consumers.

2.3.2. The Community Foreign Affairs Ministers met in Cahors on 12 and 13 May with the French Minister, Mr François-Poncet, in the chair; the President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, was present. The meeting was the first attended by the UK's new Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington, who relayed his Government's desire to make a positive contribution to the European venture, now being treated by the United Kingdom as a 'priority objective'.

The Ministers took stock of matters concerning political cooperation, notably the situation in southern Africa, the Middle East, and relations with the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

A number of Community topics were also covered, notably preparations for the European Council on 20 and 21 June (focusing on energy matters), aid to Turkey and negotiations for Spanish and Portuguese accession.

2.3.3. An informal meeting of Ministers for Agriculture was held in Perpignan on 14 and 15 May with the French Minister, Mr Méhaignerie, in the chair; Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission, was present.

Discussions mainly centred on agricultural prices, milk surpluses and the coresponsibility system for milk producers. On behalf of the Commission Mr Gundelach pointed to the close links between these questions. The Ministers also expressed concern, *inter alia*, about increasing production costs caused by rising fuel prices.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

European Parliament

Part-session in Luxembourg from 8 to 11 May

2.3.4. The May sittings of the European Parliament,¹ the last before the renewal of the Assembly following the European elections in June, were held in Luxembourg from 8 to 11 May. The agenda was exceptionally heavy: no less than sixty-two reports and five oral questions were examined, a special effort by the House to deliver its opinions on almost all the dossiers on its desk.

To mark the occasion a short ceremony of tribute to the Assembly took place in the presence of the Presidents of the Council and the Commission.²

The subjects covered in the major debates included social affairs and employment, sectoral aspects of enlargement, the common agricultural policy, energy and research. On the budgetary side a keen debate culminated in the adoption of reports on the draft supplementary budget³ called for by Parliament and the forward estimates of its expenditure for 1980. Despite compromise achieved by the two main Groups in the House, the review of the report by Mr Schmidt (*S/D*) on the Fifth Directive relating to company law came to no positive conclusion: the elected Parliament will have to take up this dossier. The same applies to the proposals for amendments to Parliament's Financial Regulation tabled by the Chairman of the political groups, particularly in regard to the number of members required to form a political

group in the elected Assembly. This extremely important political issue is therefore still to be settled. As regards other more technical matters, there were debates on the harmonization of systems of company taxation; safety in air-traffic control; protection of individual rights in the face of data processing; misleading advertizing; elimination of technical barriers to trade in construction products; statutory audits of company accounts; fish farming, etc. Several debates also dealt with the Community's external relations, particularly with New Zealand and with the ASEAN. Lastly, among the matters deriving from political cooperation, resolutions were adopted on the respect of human rights in Ethiopia and on the trial by the Czechoslovakian authorities of Mr J. Sabata, a former member of the Czech Communist Party at the time of the 'Prague spring' and one of the protagonists of the '77 Charter'.

Social policy

(9 and 10 May)

Employment policy

2.3.5. Among the many questions involving social policy during these sittings Parliament

¹ This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 140 of 5.6.1979, and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes No 243.

The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: S = Socialists, C-D = Christian Democrats, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

³ Point 2.3.99.

gave much time and thought to the problems of employment and unemployment. Several questions were put to the Council and Commission by Mr Fellermaier (D), Mr Pisani (F) and Mr Lange (D) for the Socialist Group.

Questioned by Mr Pisani about the Council's intentions, Mr Bernard-Reymond confirmed that the Council intended to review, as soon as it received them and in particular at its meeting on 15 May, the Commission's communications on improving the adaptation of training to employment by developing sandwich courses, the limitation of systematic use of overtime, improvements in employment for women and social problems in the iron and steel industry.¹ Likewise, the Council was waiting to consider the Commission's communication on work sharing.

Taking the floor for the Commission Mr Vredeling stressed the need for an economic growth rate of 4.5% to re-establish satisfactory employment conditions by 1985. But growth was not enough. It must be accompanied by a redistribution of work and here special attention would have to be paid to the 'quaternary' sector, meaning the public service area. This redistribution of work was precisely one of the aspects of the proposals which the Commission had just laid before the Council. Mr Vredeling again emphasized the new Community lending and borrowing facility intended to promote job-creating investments.

Speaking for his Group Mr Ansquer (EPD/F) called for coordinated Community action against unemployment, for sustained growth and for a policy to stimulate investment, promote small businesses and implement joint industrial projects in the energy sector. Refuting outworn protectionism he urged well organized cooperation with the industrializing countries and the development of a

dynamic commercial policy which would counter unfair competition.

Mr Ansquer also wanted to see new common policies in respect of vocational training, closer links between schools and firms, worker participation in the decision-making process, occupational mobility between countries of the Community and the family (extension of part-time and special privileges for working mothers to allow women real freedom of choice).

Speaking again, Mr Vredeling stated that reduction of working hours could not be taken as a measure intended to restore full employment, since it added to production costs and could, in that way, be a factor of unemployment.

Speaking for the Socialist Group Mr Pisani called for the setting up by the end of 1979, of a five-year plan to reduce working hours by 10% with no reduction of wages or salaries; the plan, he said, should specify how this measure was to be negotiated, what it meant in terms of lowering the level of unemployment, how it meshed with the overall economic trend and the quest for a new world economic order.

Mr Schwörer (C-D/D) based his statement on the priority to be given to modernizing industry, to research and development, assisting the small businesses and implementing a programme of asset formation (profit sharing).

At the opposite pole, the Socialist Group, holding that the credit accorded to granting facilities to industry was excessive, firmly underlined the social aspect of the problems, urging moreover controls on capital move-

¹ Points 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

ments and the multinational companies, together with a policy of 'selective' investment based on the criterion of public interest.

Drawing the conclusions from the debate Vice-President Vredeling found that beyond the divergences a dialogue was emerging. As the Council President had said, we had had the crisis, but that was no excuse for it leaving six million out of work.

Following the debate Mr van der Gun (C-D/NL), on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs, moved a resolution, which the House adopted. The resolution urged that practical measures be taken for the benefit of workers in firms whose existence was threatened. These measures 'should go further than the financial assistance granted under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty' and 'the Council should therefore devote immediate attention to the problem of ensuring a better distribution of available work'.

The House felt that 'any further delay on this matter would be unacceptable'.

Tripartite Conferences and relations with the two sides of industry
(8-9 May)

2.3.6. Social problems, and in particular unemployment, were the focal points of a lengthy debate when the House considered that the reports presented by Mr Albers (S/NL) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education, concerning the conclusions to be drawn from the Tripartite Conference of November 1978 and the Commission's communication on improving relations with the two sides of industry within the framework of those Conferences.¹

The resolutions contained in these reports, which Parliament adopted, call for the

mounting of Community projects geared first and foremost to the types of industry and of individual most affected, particularly women, young people and the handicapped. It was also suggested that the volume of work be reduced by about 10% over five years on terms negotiated industry by industry. The way to solve problems in individual industries was to create new jobs and retrain the unemployed rather than prop up uncompetitive firms by means of protectionist measures. Joint industry conferences should be organized and more authority should be vested in the Economic and Social Committee and the Standing Committee on Employment. The House approved the Commission's proposals² for improving the preparations and arrangements for Tripartite Conferences, since there was no sense in perpetuating this exercise unless those involved in them really were being given the opportunity to present their views on new proposals before they were actually made.

Furthermore, Parliament itself should be able to make proposals for policies on which the electorate had spoken.

In a lengthy statement Vice-President Vredeling expounded the Commission's views as reflected in its communications to the Council on work sharing and the social aspects of restructuring the steel industry.³

Mr Vredeling laid particular emphasis on the need for a joint approach to ways of coping with the crisis and to the different options such as lowering the retirement age, shortening working hours or extending the duration of annual holidays. Such measures could be envisaged, but only if all the Member States considered them at once. Neither could

¹ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.30.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.50.

³ Points 2.1.51 to 2.1.53 and 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

everything be done at the same time; shorter working hours and higher pay would be in competition.

Equal pay for men and women
(8 and 9 May)

2.3.7. An own-initiative report was presented by Mrs Dunwoody (S/UK) on behalf of the Committee on Social Affairs, Employment and Education. Though the principle of equal pay for men and women was now a legal fact of life in the Community, the manifold definitions of 'equal work', 'occupational classification' and 'job evaluation' were still causing 'indirect restrictions' in all the Member States. Then again, the possibility of claiming the right to equal pay varied from one Member State to another.

The resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, welcomed the Commission's decision to initiate infringement proceedings against Member States that have still not complied with Community rules. The resolution urges that the necessary steps be taken without delay to ensure that women can avail themselves fully of their statutory rights and finds it intolerable that in some Member States the public sector is excluded from Community legislation. It goes on to suggest that bodies should be set up in all Member States to promote the employment of women and equal opportunities for them, and draws attention to the conditions of employment of women in the countries of the third world.

*Discrimination in France
against migrant women*
(8 May)

2.3.8. In an oral question put to the Commission Mrs Squarcialupi (COM/I) consi-

dered the 'discrimination in France against migrant women'. The questioner claimed that these women were not getting the priority card given to expectant mothers or women with infants when waiting to be attended to by public services. The Commission was asked whether it did not feel this to be a violation of the principles enshrined in the Treaty of Rome (discrimination in respect of nationality and prejudice to the free movement of persons) and in other international conventions.

Answering for the Commission, Mr Vredeling said that the Commission had asked the French Government about this matter on 22 February. No reply had been received. If no reply was forthcoming to a further enquiry by the Commission or if the reply was unsatisfactory, the Commission could consider initiating the infringement procedure against France.

Common agricultural policy
(10-11 May)

2.3.9. A report presented by Mr Caillavet (L/F) considered the conclusions of the seminar held by the Committee on Agriculture in 1978.

The report took the view that the common agricultural policy had proved itself and that there was no need to modify its fundamental principles. It had not, however, been able to ensure the balanced and equitable development of agriculture (inadequate incomes for small holdings, less advantageous guarantees for southern regions). Southern crops and products (fruit, vegetables, wine) should enjoy guarantees similar to those covering products from the north of the Community. A single instrument, i.e. support for certain producer prices, had failed to ensure equit-

able income for all producers. Structural measures were therefore needed. Surplus stocks, which were undermining the common agricultural policy, betrayed a lack of production targets and of a commercial strategy. In short, there was no overall policy. Assistance to farmers by way of price support could take other forms (incomes support or quota arrangements) and could be granted selectively.

This system of deficiency payments could be considered when consumption rises or falls in response to price fluctuations, when self-sufficiency is low and when production should be encouraged. As regards the co-responsibility of farmers, this must not be applied either in terms of freezing prices of levies but by adjusting the organization of the market.

Finally, the resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, 'regrets the lack of an overall Community structural policy' framed in the context of a 'regional and social policy which is at one and the same time integrated, based on solidarity and selective'. The Commission and the Council were urged 'to open a constructive dialogue with the European Parliament' with a view to establishing, on the basis of this resolution, common guidelines both on the future of the CAP and on the question of strengthening the role of Parliament in formulating this policy.

During the same debate Mr Fellermaier (D) and Mr Pisani (F) tabled for the Socialist Group a resolution on 'the review of the common agricultural policy'. Like the Cailavet report, the resolution confirmed its belief in the fundamental principles of the common agricultural policy: a single market and Community preferences and solidarity. Nevertheless, if the common agricultural policy is to achieve these aims and comply with these principles, the authors of the resolution

considered that this would entail a complete reappraisal of that policy, necessitating organization of 'a quadripartite conference on agricultural and rural prospects and policy'. Those taking part would be the national authorities, the Commission, the farmers and qualified representatives of third-party interests (consumers, upstream and downstream industries, international trade, the environment, development cooperation). The purpose of the conference would be to set out the 'guidelines of a common agricultural policy' and the procedures which would ensure that this policy was adjusted to future Community developments.

The solution, said Mr Gundelach, was not, as the Committee on Agriculture would have it, to boost the guarantees for fruit, vegetables and wine in the Mediterranean regions, but to create the conditions in which Mediterranean producers could gain a larger share of the market. That was the philosophy behind the Commission's new structural proposal, which was clearly a turning point in the common agricultural policy. Some people, he said, saw regional aid as a discrimination against the more prosperous regions. This was ridiculous. Community solidarity required us to take these measures, and structural policy was developing vigorously. In short, no increase in prices and no improvement in guarantees for the poorest farmers but more substantial transfers of resources.

Turning to the question of surpluses and the call for a short-, medium- and long-term strategy, Mr Gundelach felt that the Commission was deploying such a strategy, without which no policy was possible. Mr Gundelach said he was wary of 'plans' and 'production targets' since they could all too easily turn into a tiresomely obtrusive quota system.

Moreover, the Community last year had been a net exporter of milk products, sugar and

wine. Mr Gundelach felt that the key was to combine a policy of moderate prices, crucial in his view, with a policy of intervention, direct incomes support, a quota system (but only for sugar), an active commercial policy (subsidies for consumers and export policy) and back up all these instruments with a structural policy.

Mr Gundelach concluded by saying that actually only the rigidity of the agricultural policy was at issue. That was where the remedy was to be sought: policies were to serve people, not the other way round. Happily, we were beginning to revise our concepts.

Speaking during the debate Mr Hoffman (S/D) felt, like Mr Gundelach, that salvation for southern products must be sought in a structural policy rather than in a prices policy. As to the prices policy in general it must be cautious and take due account of the consumer's interest.

Mr Tolman (C-D/NL) laid the emphasis on structures policy and the need to take the sound family farm as the basic production unit. He reiterated that the burdens to be shouldered in relation to the third world ought not be laid solely on the backs of the farmers.

Speaking last, Mr Corrie (C/UK) floated the idea of differentiated prices according to region, which would be applied so that the emphasis was put on the right product in the right region.

Wine market

(10 and 11 May)

2.3.10. Parliament adopted the motion for a resolution in the report by Mr Pisani (C-D/I) on the Commission's proposal to extend for a period of two years the authorization to

add saccharose in aqueous solutions for the enrichment of wine.¹ Considering that the reasons given by the Commission were inadequate and conscious of the need to encourage a policy of quality in Community production, Parliament asked the Commission to withdraw its proposal.

Milk and milk products

(10-11 May)

2.3.11. Parliament adopted the resolution contained in the report by Mr Howell on measures to be taken to improve the situation in the milk sector.²

Parliament felt that the situation in this sector called for appropriate measures so as to prevent the CAP being undermined by too heavy financial burdens. The House came out in favour of a guaranteed minimum price for producers linked to pricing arrangements based on quantity and determined on the basis of the trend in farming costs. It did not believe that a system of production quotas based on price differentials was feasible in the Community.

On the basis of a report by Mr Nielsen (L/DK) Parliament passed a resolution on the proposal concerning aid to investment at the marketing and processing stage of milk products.³

The Resolution was opposed to national aids which impede the proper operation of a common market in agricultural food produce as laid down in the EEC Treaty and therefore approved the Commission's proposal.

¹ OJ C 52 of 27.2.1979: Bull. 2-1979, point 2.1.56.

² Bull. EC 9-1979, point 1.3.1 to 1.3.3.

³ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979.

Forestry policy (10 and 11 May)

2.3.12. Parliament adopted the report by Mr Albertini (*S/I*) on the Commission's Communication concerning forestry policy.¹

The resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, stressed the serious and urgent nature of the problems in the forestry sector having regard to the Community's growing timber requirements and its dependence on non-member countries for supplies. The House therefore felt that the Community should draw up an effective common forestry policy and urged the Commission to draw up more detailed proposals which would also provide for Community financial aid.

Energy

Nuclear accident at Harrisburg (9 May)

2.3.13. Vice-President Natali of the Commission made a statement on the accident which occurred at the nuclear power station at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on 28 March. The conclusions of the preliminary report on that accident will be revised after publication of the findings of the commission of enquiry set up by President Carter.

Concerned about the reaction of public opinion to nuclear energy, the Commission instructed a group of high level experts to consider the general implications of the question in order to determine what action the Community might take. The report will be turned over to the Commission by the end of the year.

Cooperation with the developing countries (9 and 10 May)

2.3.14. On the occasion of the renewal of the Lomé Convention,² the Commission presented a programme for energy cooperation with the developing countries.

The resolution contained in the report by Mr Flämig, which Parliament adopted, endorsed the approach taken by the Commission and, in particular, the specific measures proposed under the ACP-EEC Convention. Mr Brunner explained that the Commission was opting for a pragmatic policy of cooperating on energy with certain developing countries interested in the venture. 'To help them is to help ourselves' he concluded.

Wind, wave and tidal energy (9 and 10 May)

2.3.15. The Community's energy situation was the subject of an own-initiative report presented by Mr Flämig (*S/D*) for the Committee on Energy and Research, which the House approved. The resolution in the report called for implementation of a comprehensive plan of action taking into consideration every possible form of energy, particularly nuclear. It supported the Commission's proposal that a meeting be held between the energy-producing and energy-consuming countries.

Speaking for the Commission Mr Brunner confirmed that immediate action must be taken since the oil supply and demand mechanism was not working.

Another own-initiative report presented by Mr Brown (*S/UK*), which Parliament

¹ OJ C 301 of 15.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.72.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113.

approved, raised the question whether the Community ought to undertake action with a view to exploiting wind, wave and tidal energy to generate electricity.

The answer was a qualified one: though Parliament came down in favour of developing the Community's energy resources, 'including non-traditional energies', it felt that in view of the appropriations accorded for energy and research, the only recommendation could be that the Community actively participate now in this research, since the International Energy Agency and national research programmes were already committed in that direction.

Unlike Mrs Walz (*C-D/d*) and Mr Orborn (*C/UK*), who supported this view, Mr Broeksz (*S/NL*) pointed out that not all members of the Socialist Group agreed with the rapporteur and that even if the results so far obtained in exploiting 'soft' energies had not been all that convincing, the Community must persevere in that direction with the active participation of the Commission.

Mr Brunner contested certain conclusions of the Brown report. He emphasized that the programmes mounted within the IEA were not materializing into very many projects and that not all the Member States were taking part. Apart from that, insofar as it was up to the Commission to coordinate action on this front, it needed at least a modicum of experience. To acquire this the budget of 3 million EUA for a period of three years was really not excessive.

JRC research programme, 1980-1983 (9 and 10 May)

2.3.16. Parliament delivered a favourable opinion on the proposal concerning the JRC

multiannual research programme for 1980-1983.¹

The report presented for the Committee on Energy and Research by Mr Flämig (*S/D*) endorsed the criteria used to select research activities and welcomed the priority given to energy research programmes. It also stressed the need to intensify research into reactor safety (the new programme devotes 48% of the appropriations to nuclear safety) and also urged that the research should take into careful consideration the findings of the Harrisburg investigations.

The rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets, Lord Bessborough (*C/UK*), supported Mr Flämig, as did Mrs Walz (*C-D/D*) and Mr Baas (*L/NL*) for their respective Groups. Like Mr Flämig, who was speaking for the Socialists, they stressed the need to take account of the comments of the Court of Auditors on certain matters of management and administration. For the Conservatives/Mr Normanton (*UK*) highlighted the need to avoid duplication of effort and ensure that research paid dividends. Lastly, Mr Veronesi (*COMI*), on behalf of his Group, insisted that research should not be confined in an administrative 'corset'.

Taking the same line Mr Brunner sketched the history of the development of the JRC, signifying that he disagreed with those who, having supported its work, were now not hesitating to denigrate it. The Community stood in greater need than ever of the Joint Research Centre if it was to establish a common energy policy (particularly in order to enhance the safety of reactors and harmonize the training of staff responsible for the safety of installations).

¹ OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.123.

The resolution contained in the Flämig report was adopted with minor amendments.

Harmonization of taxation

Company taxation and withholding taxes on dividends (7 and 8 May)

2.3.17. Parliament had instructed Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) to compile a preliminary report on the proposals for gradual harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding of taxes on dividends.¹

The rapporteur stressed the need to put an end as soon possible to discrimination between resident and non-resident shareholders practised by certain Member States and to harmonize provisions relating to company taxation and to withholding taxes on dividends. The Commission was asked to draw up a proposal laying down the guidelines for the future harmonization of company taxation and a second proposal for coordinating Member States' systems of assessing and verifying companies; taxable profits. The problem of harmonizing taxation rates in order to achieve neutrality in the matter of taxation must be tackled first.

Mr Brunner repeated that the aim of the proposal was to eliminate distortions due to the lack of harmonization, which if allowed to persist would have adverse effects on other sectors. If the European Monetary System was to have beneficial effects, harmonization was necessary to ensure that the system did not turn into a further cause of distortion.

Parliament adopted the resolution contained in Mr Nyborg's report.

Transport policy

Air traffic (7 May)

2.3.18. The promotion of efficient air traffic management and control was the subject of a hearing organized by the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport. A report had been presented to the House by Mr Noe (C-D/I).

The resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, stressed Parliament's conviction that safety standards in air transport in Europe could be raised yet further and reviewed all the aspects involved in controlling air traffic. With a view to possible integration it recommended that full cooperation be established between civil and military control units, particularly on the lines of the solution adopted at the Eurocontrol air traffic control centres in Maastricht and Karlsruhe. The report also examined the social situation of air traffic controllers, expressing deep concern over the 'unrest and resulting disturbance... due to the dissatisfaction of controllers with their working conditions'.

Lastly, the resolution called for the setting up of 'a single traffic management agency' to reduce costs, improve safety and boost industrial development. In this connection it deplored the fact that the lack of political goodwill had prevented Eurocontrol from fulfilling its executive functions: revision of the current Eurocontrol Convention should enable it to be converted into a European Air Traffic Agency. If that objective could not be attained, then the Commission and the Member States, acting in conjunction with

¹ OJ C 184 of 2.8.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.44b.

the appropriate international bodies such as the ICAO should take the initiative in establishing such an agency.

Lord Bruce (S/UK), Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee concerned, stressed the vital importance of uniform and efficient air traffic control for the whole of Europe. France and the United Kingdom had already stated their intention of controlling only their own air space. If such an attitude was to persist, the safety of passengers would be compromised. The Community must take the initiative in a field where joint action was so obviously called for. For the Conservative Group, Mr Osborn (UK) felt that a single traffic management agency was essential for medium- and long-term planning and would cover not only nine members of the Community but the twenty-one members of the Council of Europe and perhaps even the entire continent.

Taking the floor for the Commission Mr Burke recalled some of the obstacles in the way of a Community approach to the problem: the legal and technical constraints, the fact that air traffic control was not among the points in the Council's own stated programme on air transport and the non-Community nature of the Eurocontrol Convention. Mr Burke indicated that the Commission would not fail to study attentively the important material which Parliament had assembled.

Inland waterways (11 May)

2.3.19. Parliament adopted the own-initiative report prepared by Mr Fuchs (C/D/D) for the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport.

Finding that there was an imbalance between supply and demand for transport by inland waterway, and that fleets were consequently ageing, the report deplored the lack of European measures in favour of a mode of transport which offered substantial advantages in respect of prices, energy consumption and the environment.

The House therefore recommended: constant surveillance of the market, standard regulations governing access to the occupation of inland waterway carrier, a system of transport permits and navigability certificates and a system for laying-up, scrapping and rotation of vessels. The House also warned against distortion of competition by the State-trading countries following the opening of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal. Eastern European inland waterway concerns should not be able to set up business in the Member States and traffic to and from the State-trading countries should be regulated by reciprocal quotas and effected at economic freight rates.

Relations with certain non-member countries in maritime shipping (11 May)

2.3.20. As it reviewed another own-initiative report presented by Mr Jung (L/D),¹ Parliament reverted to the problem of distortion of competition on the part of State-trading countries, in particular the COM-ECON countries.

The report, which Parliament adopted, found that, welcome as it was, the system set up to keep Community institutions informed of the activities of merchant fleets of non-member

¹ OJ L 258 of 21.9.1978.

countries was not enough: it must be possible to take immediate action where there was discrimination on a large scale and the Community's policy on external relations in shipping matters must be given the scope for taking the necessary measures.

The Council was therefore urged to take a decision as soon as possible concerning the UN Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and the Commission was called upon to submit further proposals regarding a common maritime shipping policy before the two-year observation period expired.

Misleading and unfair advertising

(7 and 8 May)

2.3.21. In accordance with the preliminary programme for a consumer information and protection policy the Commission submitted a proposal for a Directive to harmonize national statutory provisions so as to avoid distortion of competition and to protect the Consumer.¹

In the report which he presented on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, Lord Kennet (S/UK) approved this proposal but regretted that the Commission had not yet finished its work on regulating advertising for pharmaceuticals, tobacco and alcohol and advertising directed at children.

The report supported the idea of giving consumers and associations with a legitimate interest the right to bring legal proceedings against misleading and unfair advertising and considered that shifting the burden of proof onto the advertiser was a desirable reform.

Mr Burke explained that the Commission was preparing a study on advertising beamed at Children. The resolution contained in Lord

Kennet's report, slightly amended by the Socialist Group, was adopted.

Barriers to the movement of construction products

(8 May)

2.3.22. Administrative provisions and technical specifications could be a bigger obstacle to trade than the erstwhile customs duties. The removal of these barriers was taking too long. Those were the basic conclusions of the report compiled by Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs concerning the approximation of Member States' law relating to construction products.

The outline Directive presented by the Commission² covers all products for use in the construction of buildings and civil engineering works and defines the basic principles of the implementing Directives to be adopted subsequently.

The report, which Parliament approved, accepted application of the optional method of harmonization proposed by the Commission, which guarantees producers free movement in the Community for products which conform to Community provisions.

On the question of procedure, the report commends the method suggested by the Commission—which would enable more use to be made of Article 155 of the EEC Treaty—but dislikes the idea of a Committee of representatives of the Member States with powers of decision. As regards the implementing Directives, on which the House would no

¹ JO C 70 of 21.3.1978.

² OJ C 308 of 23.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.7.

longer be consulted, the rapporteur asked the Commission to consult the Economic and Social Committee.

During the debate many amendments were moved by the Christian Democrats, who, as their spokesman Mr Schwörer (D) pointed out, felt that the Directive was not sufficiently clear-cut to serve as a pilot Directive in many sectors and that it was unsatisfactory not to provide for subsequent consultation of Parliament on the implementing Directives.

Mr Lange (D), speaking for the Socialist Group, held that to accept this point of view would indeed be a step backwards. Parliament must utter a political, not an expert, opinion. Its determination to remove technical barriers to trade must be pitched at political level.

Fully agreeing with Mr Lange, Mr Pisani (F) felt that they should 'neither be inveigled by technique nor look askance at it'.

Mr Davignon subscribed to this argument, making three points in defence of the Commission's proposal:

- the idea was to avoid small businesses having to discharge different formalities in nine member countries;
- the procedure of Article 155 had been chosen mainly at the instigation of Parliament which, moreover, by virtue of the technical opinion of the ESC could step in concerning the implementing Directives should problems of a political nature arise;
- the amendments put down tended to defend the interests of the Council even though the Council had the reputation of doing nothing to remove technical barriers to trade.

On the strength of the assurances given by the Commission to the effect that Parliament

would still be kept informed about the implementing Directives, Mr Schwörer withdrew all the amendments. The House thus adopted the resolution contained in the Nyborg report unchanged.

Community transit

(8 May)

2.3.23. Parliament adopted without debate two Commission proposals relating to Community transit.¹ The aims of the proposals are (i) to introduce the EUA into the flat-rate guarantee system, update the amount of the guarantee and simplify the customs formalities to which travellers in intra-Community traffic are still subject (ii) to define the conditions under which a person may be permitted to make a customs declaration. The diversity of the provisions applied in the Member States has a direct effect on the cost of the customs formalities.

In his report for the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, Mr Nyborg (EPD/DK) wholeheartedly approved the Commission's proposals, except in regard to raising the amount of the guarantee. He hoped in general that all formalities relating to internal Community transit would eventually be abolished.

The House adopted the resolution contained in the Nyborg report.

Fish farming

(10 and 11 May)

2.3.24. Parliament adopted without debate the report by Mr Corrie (C/UK) on measures

¹ OJ C 306 of 22.12.1978 and OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.31.

to develop fish farming in the Community. The resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, pointed out that fish farming had become a growth industry providing exports of live or processed fish, expertise, equipment and foodstuffs, and in which the Community, through lack of adequate encouragement to invest, was lagging seriously behind the United States and Japan. The resolution also considered that as a result of the basic technological advances which had been made there was considerable scope for expansion of fish farming within the Community.

Lastly, the House felt that the Community should adopt, without delay, common Measures to encourage fish farming within the Community including measures to grant aid for investment, to coordinate research programmes for the control of disease, to provide a proper administrative and legal framework and to encourage adequate marketing structures (each of these points was expanded in the text of the resolution).

Parliament also urged the Commission to submit a proposal for a Regulation to the Council, and attached a draft to its resolution.

Environmental carcinogens

(11 May)

2.3.25. Environmental carcinogens were the subject of a hearing organized by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection; the hearing was attended by a large number of experts.

A report was presented by Mr Jahn (C-D/D), which the House approved. The resolution in the report made the following key points:

certain noxious substances in the environment and certain modes of human behaviour could cause cancer; measures to prevent the disease should also be a Community concern and be implemented under Community programmes for the environment, health protection, safety at work and research.

The Community must endeavour to secure close coordination in order to ensure optimum use of available research resources and prevent duplication of effort.

The Commission was urged to set up a working party of highly qualified experts in the field of cancer research and cancer prevention to advise the Community on all relevant questions and, in particular, to submit practical proposals for Community regulations; the Commission was also asked to step up implementation of Community programmes of action against cancer and to establish the necessary priorities, with particular emphasis on preventive measures.

The number and capacity of testing laboratories with the necessary monitoring apparatus should be substantially increased in the near future in order to define the priorities for long-term studies on how cancer develops. The Commission and Council were requested to give the necessary impetus by making adequate financial resources available.

The Commission was asked to propose Community measures to make all newly produced chemicals subject to compulsory registration and authorization along the lines of the US Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976. Noting that the experts all agreed that tobacco smoke was highly carcinogenic, the House therefore urged that the tobacco industry make its products as safe as possible and that further information campaigns be launched, Particularly for the benefit of young people.

Lastly, Parliament called upon the Commission to submit a proposal for a Directive on recognized occupational diseases with a view to creating uniform conditions within the Community for the protection of workers.

Raw material supply

(8 and 9 May)

2.3.26. In an oral question to the Commission, put on behalf of the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, Mr Pisani (S/F) raised the problem of Community supplies of raw materials. He called for a Community-wide strategy geared to raw material supply, which besides 'snapshot economic arithmetic' based on data existing at a specific moment in time would also consider 'overall economic arithmetic' of which one of the factors must be the independence of Europe. Mr Pisani directly urged the Commission to furnish the elected House with a document setting out all the components of such a masterplan.

In his answer, endorsing Mr Pisani's analysis, Mr Davignon suggested that together Parliament and the Commission should compile a list of existing data and data which should be gathered concerning raw materials.

Parliament adopted the resolution presented by Mr Ansquer (F) for the Group of European Progressive Democrats.

Statutory audits of company accounts

(11 May)

2.3.27. Parliament gave its opinion on the Commission proposal relating to an eighth Directive on the approval of persons authorized to conduct statutory audits of the accounts of limited liability companies.¹

While criticising some of its aspects Parliament welcomed the proposal as a step

towards freedom of movement for persons responsible for these audits. The resolution contained in the report presented by Mr Shaw (C/UK), which, with certain amendments, the House approved, welcomed the Commission's proposal that the first step should be to harmonize the minimum qualifications laid down by the Member States for auditors for the protection of the interests of members and others in accordance with Article 54(3)(g) of the EEC Treaty, since this harmonization would facilitate the effective achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of statutory audits of company accounts.

Parliament made certain comments on the articles of the proposal and also proposed a number of amendments.

Data-processing and rights of the individual

(8 May)

2.3.28. Appreciating the legitimate concern of the general public over the risks of mistaken or improper use of data stored in data banks and appraising the risks of distortion of competition for want of harmonization of national provisions in that area, Parliament's Legal Affairs Committee, in an own-initiative report by Mr Bayerl (S/D), called for the creation of a genuine common market in data-processing. It was noted that substantial documentation had been built up as a result of the hearing held by the Subcommittee on Data Processing and the Rights of the Individual.

The Resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, noted that the Community institutions, which had made a joint declaration on the protection of funda-

¹ Supplement 4/78 - Bull. EC. Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.8.

mental rights, had the power to take action in this area. The resolution proposed that a committee of representatives of the national bodies in the Member States responsible for application of legislation relating to the protection of liberties be set up to monitor implementation of Community legislation. The Member States were recommended to coordinate their efforts in all the international forums where these questions were discussed, particularly in the Council of Europe, where a Convention is being prepared.

On behalf of their respective Groups Mr Holst (*S/UK*), Mr Luster (*C-D/D*) and Mr Fletcher-Cooke (*CUK*) warmly welcomed the report, which reflected Parliament's concern to step up its action to protect the rights of the individual. Mr Davignon praised the preparatory work done by the Legal Affairs Committee and found that a major publicity campaign was needed so that in the years ahead the general public did not develop the hostile reaction towards data-processing which it was now showing towards nuclear energy. The Commission had set up a group of experts to examine these questions so that by the autumn it would be able to decide how to 'turn theory into practice' and introduce, on the basis of Article 100 of the EEC Treaty, provisions which would follow the line indicated by Parliament.

Sectoral aspects of enlargement (9 and 10 May)

2.3.29. Parliament considered the second part of the report presented on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee by Mr Pintat (*L/F*),¹ on the prospects of enlargement. This part deals with the sectoral aspects of enlargement; economic, monetary, budgetary and social problems; agriculture; regional policy; energy and research.

Taking the floor for his Group, Mr Hoffman (*S/D*) emphasized that enlargement would only heighten the process of concentration in favour of the better equipped regions: a massive transfer of resources was therefore needed so as not to aggravate the present regional disparities. Likewise, on the agricultural front enlargement would favour the most affluent regions, while throwing new problems onto the south of the Community and the applicant countries themselves. Reform of the common agricultural policy was therefore a must.

Mr Bertrand (*C-D/B*) called for a strengthening of the institutions before the three new members joined. He advocated the introduction of a social policy endowed with adequate resources to tackle the problems of accession: the Social Fund, on particular, should be expanded and enabled, among other things, to play a part in projects which would create new jobs.

Mr Ansquer (*EPD/F*) felt that there was no question of going back on the principle of enlargement, which had been agreed politically, but only of seeking ways of ensuring that no harm resulted. The host of problems posed by the accession threatened to dilute the Community into a free-trade zone. But at the end of the transitional period 'an equality of obligations would have to match an equality of rights'. Mr Ansquer therefore wanted to see new progress in the European venture and a reinforcement of the common policies with, in particular, a common agricultural policy geared to a higher degree of self-sufficiency.

The rapporteur for the Committee on Budgets, Mr Dankert (*S/NL*), deplored the

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.3.

inaccuracy of the scanty information on the cost of enlargement. His feeling was that the figure of 1 000 million EUA postulated in the Commission's estimates was unrealistic and should be multiplied by two, three or perhaps even five. Overoptimistic estimates could spring nasty surprises: it was inadmissible for political assent to culminate in a 'multi-tier' Europe.

Mr Sandri (*COM/1*), who endorsed Mr Pintat's report, felt that the enlargement would lead to a debacle if it was conceived as just a mechanical extension of the Community, and the south of Italy was not to be the victim. In conclusion, he echoed Mr Dankert's wish that Parliament be brought into the accession negotiations, at least at political level.

Emphasizing that the political 'yes' must not be watered down into a 'yes, but', Vice-President Natali pointed out that it was difficult to estimate costs when there were so many variables which could not be pinned down. The problem of transfer of resources arose not only in respect of the three new members; it was already there in the Community of Nine.

Action to be taken to secure a regional balance should be planned as part of a new budgetary policy while using existing facilities: Mr Natali rebutted the idea of a special fund, which to his mind was 'neo-colonialist'.

While promising to continue to keep the House fully briefed, Mr Natali felt that any participation by Parliament in the negotiations would detract from rather than enhance its prestige. The House adopted the resolution in Mr Pintat's report, with several amendments calling for offer compensation to the associated countries and for closer Parliamentary involvement in the negotiations.

Community relations with the ASEAN

(11 May)

2.3.30. Parliament adopted a report presented for the Commission on External Economic Relations by Mr Baas (*L/NL*) concerning economic and trade relations between the Community and the ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations). The House stressed the need to strengthen relations with the ASEAN and referred to its growing importance in helping to consolidate peace and political stability in a region of the world where Europe had vital interests.

The Commission was urged to exploit every opportunity offered by the scheme of generalized preferences and any other form of economic cooperation. The House welcomed the conclusions of the second EEC-ASEAN Conference on industrial cooperation and supported the conclusion at the earliest possible date of an overall cooperation agreement. It was also hoped that the Commission would establish suitable contacts between the EEC and the unions with a view to ensuring, *inter alia*, compliance with the ILO recommendations on wages.

Relations with New Zealand

(10 and 11 May)

2.3.31. Economic and trade relations between the Community and New Zealand were considered in a report compiled by Lord Castle (*S/UK*) for the Committee on External Economic Relations.

The resolution in the report, presented by Mrs Dunwoody (*S/UK*) and adopted by Parliament, reaffirmed the traditional ties between certain Member States and New Zealand and

stressed the Community's special responsibility for helping New Zealand to maintain an adequate level of economic prosperity. The Community should ensure that its common agricultural policy was not instrumental in countering New Zealand's efforts to diversify its economy and did not deprive New Zealand of any of its markets. The House hoped that the international agreement on dairy produce, realized on a multilateral level in GATT—and of particular interest to New Zealand—would help to find appropriate solutions for New Zealand dairy exports. The weight of the GATT international agreements under GATT would also be felt by New Zealand where sheepmeat was concerned, and the introduction of a common organization of the sheepmeat market should not seriously disrupt New Zealand's sheepmeat exports to the Community.

For the Christian Democrat Group, Mr Tolman (C-D/NL) highlighted the special ties between the United Kingdom and New Zealand, but also, where milk was concerned, the need to consider the situation of the international milk market. Mr Nyborg (DK), in contrast, voiced the disagreement of European Progressive Democrats with Lord Castle's report.

Recalling the measures already taken by the Community for the benefit of New Zealand, Vice-President Gundelach held that the Community was in duty bound to maintain its imports of New Zealand butter and cheese. Obviously if the Community stopped importing surpluses would diminish; but that would not solve the Community's problems and would create difficulties for New Zealand. The import agreements would therefore have to be renewed when the Dublin Agreement expired. Where sheepmeat was concerned the Commission had ensured that there were no obstacles to imports.

Council

2.3.32. In May the Council held five ordinary meetings on agriculture, foreign affairs, economic and financial affairs, labour and social affairs, and energy. The Foreign Ministers also prepared for the EEC-ACP ministerial negotiating conference.¹

577th meeting — Agriculture (Brussels, 8 May)

2.3.33. *President:* Mr Méhaignerie, French Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Wine: The Council held a detailed discussion of various matters connected with the establishment of balance on the wine market.² It also discussed briefly certain administrative measures linked with the deadlines laid down in the basic Regulation.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to consider further the matters left unresolved so that an overall compromise could be reached at the Council meeting on 18 and 19 June.

Potatoes: After discussing the proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in potatoes,³ the Council noted that the unresolved questions precluded a decision. It therefore instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture and the Commission to give further study to the problems which the matter posed, in order that a compromise solution might be sought at a future Council meeting. In view of the implications

¹ Point 2.1.69.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.100.

³ OJ C 61 of 17.3.1979; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2241.

for imports of new potatoes from Cyprus, this matter would be considered at the earliest possible date.

Isoglucose: The Council held a substantive discussion on the problems relating to the amendment of the Regulation laying down common provisions for isoglucose to introduce a quota system in this sector for one year. It instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to examine the various points in detail with a view to a Council decision being taken before 1 July.

End-of-year cereals payment: The Council approved the Regulation laying down a carryover payment for common wheat, rye and maize held in storage at the end of the 1978/79 marketing year.¹

Farm structures: Following the interim oral report by the Chairman of the Special Committee on Agriculture on the progress of discussions on the series of proposals² on agricultural structures which the Commission recently forwarded to the Council, and of the Commission's comments on the subject, the Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to continue its discussions of the matter and to report back at a forthcoming Council meeting.

578th meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 8 May)

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

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President; Mr Cheysson, Member.

UNCTAD V: The Council approved the joint position of the Community and Member States for the Vth session of the UN Confer-

ence on Trade and Development (Manila — 7 May to 1 June 1979).²

GATT: The Commission presented a report on the final round of the GATT multilateral negotiations and the problem of incorporating the outcome of the negotiations, particularly as regards the introduction of the 'material injury' criterion, into the national legislation of the major partners, notably the United States. The Council restressed the importance of this latter question for the conclusion of the negotiations by the Community.

Food aid: The Council approved the 1979 programmes for food aid in the form of cereals, skimmed-milk powder and butteroil.³

Generalized preferences concerning textiles: The Council noted that the delegations would in the near future comment within the Permanent Representatives Committee on the problems still outstanding in respect of the new arrangements for generalized preferences on textiles.⁴

Relations with Romania: The Council discussed the progress of the negotiations being conducted with Romania for the conclusion of an agreement on trade in industrial products and an agreement setting up a Joint Committee. The Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to continue its work on finalizing the Community position.

Relations with Turkey: The Council agreed to finalize as soon as possible the Community position on the various aspects of its offer for the development of the Association with Turkey.

¹ Point 2.1.95.

² Point 1.3.1 to 1.3.12.

³ Point 2.2.32.

⁴ Point 2.2.27.

New ACP-EEC Convention: With the ACP-EEC Ministerial Conference due to take place on 24 and 25 May and the negotiations reaching their final stages,¹ the Council devoted a considerable part of its proceedings to reviewing progress made in the negotiations for a new ACP-EEC Convention since the Ministerial Conference in Freeport, Bahamas.

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Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences: The Council approved the Regulation on Member States' accession to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.²

Hydrocarbon exploration in Greenland: The Council approved a Regulation on Community support for a hydrocarbon exploration project in Greenland.

579th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs
(Brussels, 14 May)

2.3.35. President: Mr Monory, French Minister of Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

Coordination of economic policies: Interim reports were presented by Mr Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, and by the Chairman of the Policy Coordination Group on Economic and Financial Policies, on strengthening the coordination of economic policies. The Commission will be submitting proposals on this subject in time for the Council meeting on 18 June.

Convergence of economic performances: After a wide-ranging discussion the Council requested the Permanent Representatives

Committee and the Policy Coordination Group on Economic and Financial Policies to finalize the draft of the report to be submitted to the European Council on 21 and 22 June.

Implementation of the new financial instrument: The Council adopted the Decision implementing the Decision empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community.³

Economic consequences of the oil market situation: The Council held an exchange of views on the impact of the oil market situation on the Community's economic prospects. It was agreed that this discussion would continue at the next meeting.

Interest subsidies for certain loans granted under the European Monetary System: The Council briefly discussed the unresolved problems concerning the Regulation on interest subsidies for certain loans granted under the European Monetary System. It agreed to resume discussion of the matter at its next meeting.

Work-sharing: The Council had an initial exchange of views on the macroeconomic aspects of this question and notably on the economic implications of measures to reduce the number of hours worked.

In conclusion, the Council requested the Economic Policy Committee to examine the Commission communication in detail, and to let it have a report for one of its forthcoming meetings.

¹ Point 2.1.64.

² Points 2.1.120 and 1.3.9.

³ Point 2.1.7.

580th meeting — Labour and Social Affairs (Brussels, 15 May)

2.3.36. *President:* Mr Boulin, French Minister of Labour and Industrial Democracy.

Commission: Mr Vredeling, Vice-President.

Relations with the two sides of industry: At the close of its discussion the Council adopted, in the form of a Resolution, its conclusions on improving relations with the two sides of industry.¹

Work-sharing: The Council adopted a Resolution embodying its conclusions on this problem.²

Extension of the social security arrangements for migrant workers to self-employed workers: At the end of the discussions the Council found that, despite the progress which had been made, it could not reach an overall decision. It agreed to return to this issue at its next meeting on social affairs and expressed the hope that it would then be able to take a final decision.

Protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer: The Council agreed on the substance of the Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer.³

Consultation on migration policies vis-à-vis non-member countries: The Council took note of an introductory statement by Mr Vredeling on the Commission communication on consultation within the Community on migration policies vis-à-vis non-member countries.⁴ It instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to give that paper careful consideration and submit its conclusions to the Council at a future meeting on social affairs and labour problems.

Exchanges of young workers: The Council noted that there was agreement on the setting up of a second joint programme to encourage exchanges of young workers within the Community.⁵

Social aspects of the restructuring of the steel industry: Mr Vredeling presented the Commission's communication on the social aspects of the restructuring of the steel industry and the accompanying Draft Decision, to which the Council has to give its assent under the rules of the ECSC Treaty.⁶

581st meeting — Energy (Brussels, 17 May)

2.3.37. *President:* Mr Giraud, French Minister for Industry.

Commission: Mr Brunner, Member.

Situation of Community supplies: The Council reviewed the oil supply situation and issued a communiqué giving its conclusions.⁷

Limiting oil consumption: The Council discussed in detail the measures being implemented or worked out by the Member States with a view to reducing Community consumption of oil and petroleum products; a communiqué was issued stating the Council's conclusions.⁸

Monitoring the oil market: The Council examined and gave its support to the measures proposed by the Commission aimed at

¹ Point 2.1.67.

² Point 2.1.51 to 2.1.53.

³ Point 2.1.69.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.43.

⁵ Point 2.1.59.

⁶ Points 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

⁷ Point 2.1.126.

⁸ Point 2.1.127.

improving information on the quantity of oil and petroleum products imported into the Community and on their prices.¹ Concerned about the trend of prices on the free markets, Rotterdam in particular, the Council asked the Commission to provide it with an analysis of the price formation mechanisms and to submit whatever proposals it felt were necessary to improve market transparency and quotation procedures.

Commission

Activities

2.3.38. The Commission held four meetings in May. Its discussions centred largely on administrative and budgetary matters—adoption of the Preliminary Draft General Budget for 1980² and approval of the general guidelines set out in the communication on the three-year financial forecast for 1980-1982. With regard to the financing of the ECSC budget, the Commission also approved the general guidelines for covering the anticipated deficit for the years ahead. It examined the procedure for implementation of the budget, in accordance with Article 205 of the EEC Treaty, in relation in particular to the four-year data-processing programme. The Commission continued its preparations for the European Council in Strasbourg (work-sharing and the outlook for structural development between now and 1990) and decided on the priority areas of Community activity for the second half of 1979, these being discussed at a meeting with Mr O'Kennedy, Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Council for that period. Foremost among Commission priorities were convergence of the national economies and the operation of the EMS, the enlargement

negotiations, a common fisheries policy, energy, and the budget. The other main topics discussed by the Commission were the social aspects of structural reform in the steel industry, management of the European Social Fund, regional development programmes, harmonization of the structure of consumer taxes, a common policy on research and technology, nuclear safety, and Greek accession.

Work sharing: The Commission approved an interim communication to the Council on the various approaches that the Community might adopt with regard to work-sharing.³

Social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry: The Commission approved a draft Decision incorporating proposals for more extensive measures and wider opportunities for ECSC intervention in the form of Community aid for the redeployment and retraining of workers in the coal and steel industries.⁴

Management of the European Social Fund: The Commission decided to undertake a preparatory study with a view to reforming the activities and *modus operandi* of the Social Fund.

Regional policy: The Commission approved a memorandum on regional development programmes, which contained an opinion and recommendations to be transmitted to the Member States.⁵

Consumer taxes: The Commission approved a communication to the Council on harmonization of the structure of consumer taxes other than VAT on beer, wine and alcohol.

¹ Point 2.1.128.

² Point 2.3.98.

³ Points 2.1.51 to 2.1.53.

⁴ Points 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

⁵ Point 2.1.73.

Research and technology: The Commission adopted a communication to the Council concerning a common policy on research and technology.¹

Nuclear safety: The Commission adopted a report on the accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station,² and agreed in principle to set up a high-level group of three experts on nuclear safety.

Greek accession: In an Opinion to the Council confirming its Opinion of 29 January 1976 concerning the accession of Greece to the European Communities, the Commission declared that the principle of plural democracy and the observance of human rights are an integral component of membership of the Communities.³

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.39. The standing committee of the Trade Union Committee for Textiles, Clothing and Leather visited the Commission and was received by Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon. The current situation of the textile industry in the Community was discussed.

Two meetings were held to brief trade union representatives on the content of the Commission's forward programme for steel for the third quarter of the year and representatives of the European Metalworkers' Federation (EMF) on a series of problems concerning the shipbuilding industry, the outcome of the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT and trade relations between the EEC and Japan.

The Commission, via the Social Partners Office in its Secretariat-General, also liaises with the European Youth Forum. This organization was formed in June 1978 to

give youth organizations a political platform from which to have dealings with the Community institutions; its secretariat has been operating in Brussels since the beginning of 1979. In May the Forum transmitted three papers to the Community institutions:

- a Resolution on the Lomé Convention between the European Community and the ACP countries;
- a paper on the European Community and South Africa;
- a reference document on UNCTAD V and a new international economic order.

Most of the Forum's work is carried out by its three standing committees responsible for youth organizations and the political development of the European Communities, the social situation of young workers, and youth organizations and the educational and cultural situation in the European Communities.

Court of Justice*

New cases

Case 72/79 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.40. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 May for a declaration that by granting to sugar manufacturers an amount corresponding to the difference between the percentage of the

¹ Point 2.1.138.

² Point 2.1.137.

³ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

* For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

charges borne by them in financing their storage costs and the percentage laid down by Community rules for calculating the reimbursement of the said costs, and by paying to producers of sugar carried forward an amount corresponding to 60% of the monthly amount fixed by the Community in the framework of the system for reimbursement of storage costs, Italy has infringed Articles 8 and 31(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74¹ on the common organization of the market in sugar.²

Case 73/79 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.41. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 2 May for a declaration that by imposing a special tax ('sovraprezzo') on home-produced sugar and sugar imported from other Member States (allegedly to finance aids to the national sugar industry) Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.²

Case 74/79 — Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE), Casablanca v SA Méditerranéenne et Atlantique des Vins (SAMAVINS), Saint-Cloud

2.3.42. In the course of proceedings concerning the importation by a French company of wine from Morocco, the Cour d'Appel, Paris asked the Court of Justice on 3 May for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulations (EEC) Nos 974/71,¹ 648/73 and 649/73⁴ as to whether the monetary compensatory amounts received by the importer in respect of the imports must be paid over by it to the Moroccan exporter.²

Case 75/79 — Dr R. Kuhner v Commission

2.3.43. Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 3 May to annul the Commission's decisions removing him from his post of head of specialized department and transferring him to another division. This case is similar to that registered as Case 33/79.^{5,2}

Case 76/79 — K.G. in Firma K. Köneche Fleischwarenfabrik GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen v Commission

2.3.44. A German undertaking specializing in the processing of beef brought an action before the Court of Justice on 7 May to annul Decision 79/187/EEC⁶ fixing the minimum selling prices for frozen beef put up for sale by the intervention agencies in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2900/77,⁷ and specifying the quantities of frozen beef for processing which may be imported under special terms in the first quarter of 1979 insofar as it concerns the applicant. This case is similar to Case 92/78⁸ in which the Court annulled the decision complained of.²

¹ OJ L 359 of 31.12.1974.

² OJ C 136 of 31.5.1979.

³ OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971.

⁴ OJ L 64 of 9.3.1973.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.45.

⁶ OJ L 41 of 16.2.1979.

⁷ OJ L 338 of 28.12.1977.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.54.

Case 77/79 — Marie-Louise Damas v Fonds d'Orientation et de Régularisation des Marchés Agricoles

2.3.45. In the course of proceedings for the recovery of the premium for the non-marketing of milk granted to the applicant pursuant to Council Regulation (EEC) 1975/69¹ and Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2195/69² the Conseil d'Etat asked the Court of Justice on 16 May for a preliminary ruling on the scope of the undertaking to refrain from marketing milk provided for in those regulations as a requirement for the granting of the premium in the event of the transfer of ownership or possession of the farm.³

Case 78/79 — BTP Tioxide Limited v Commission

Case 79/79 — Laporte Industries Limited v Commission

2.3.46. According to Directive 78/176/EEC⁴ the Member States must draw up programmes for the reduction of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry. They may request the exclusion from such programme of an individual establishment where they consider that no additional measures are necessary to fulfil the requirements of the directive. The Commission, by opinion of 19 February, refused to grant such exemption to the two establishments in question. The latter applied to the Court of Justice on 17 May for the annulment of the opinions. The applications also questioned the legality of the directive.⁵

This is the first occasion on which an action relating directly to environmental matters has been brought before the Court of Justice.

Case 80/79 — D. Pirzio-Biroli v Commission

2.3.47. A Commission official who had been engaged, prior to appointment, by the European Association for Cooperation (EAC), applied to the Court of Justice on 21 May for consideration to be taken by the Commission of the periods of service with the EAC for the purpose of calculating his retirement pension.¹

Case 81/79 — D. Sorasio-Allo v Commission

Case 82/79 — C. Campogrande, née Aimo v Commission

2.3.48. Two Commission officials whose husbands are also Commission officials brought actions before the Court of Justice on 22 and 23 May for a declaration that they had, since taking up duty, been entitled, for each dependent child, to the additional abatement equivalent to twice the amount of the allowance for a dependent child provided for in Article 3(4) of Regulation No 260/68¹ laying down the conditions and procedure for applying the tax for the benefit of the European Communities.²

Case 83/79 — Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshütte mbh, Sulzbach-Rosenberg v Commission

¹ OJ L 252 of 8.10.1969.

² OJ L 278 of 5.11.1969.

³ OJ C 153 of 20.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 54 of 25.2.1978.

⁵ OJ L 56 of 4.3.1968.

Case 85/79 — Korf Industrie und Handel GmbH & Co. KG, Baden-Baden v Commission

2.3.49. The Commission, by Decisions of 9 April, imposed fines on the above mentioned undertakings for having infringed Decision 962/77/ECSC fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars.¹ The undertakings in question applied to the Court of Justice on 25 and 26 May for the annulment of these Decisions.

Case 84/79 — Firma R. Meyr-Uetze, Uetze/Hannover v Hauptzollamt Bad-Reichenhall

2.3.50. In the course of proceedings concerning the deduction of transport costs, within the Community, from the value for customs purposes of fruit and vegetables imported from third countries and invoiced at a uniform free domicile price, the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 25 May whether Article 8(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 803/68 on the evaluation of goods for customs purposes² requires the uniform free domicile price to be identical throughout the Community or whether it is sufficient that it be the same for certain areas, for example, for one Member State.

Case 86/79 — Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau SA, Marcinelle v Commission

2.3.51. By Decision of 10 January³ the Commission fined the abovementioned firm for infringement of Decision 962/77/ECSC⁴ fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars. Following the application by that firm for the annulment of that deci-

sion⁴ the Commission adopted a second decision on 2 May amending the first decision, shortening the period during which the firm had been in breach of the decision and reducing the fine.

The firm in question brought an action before the Court of Justice on 31 May for the annulment of the second decision.

Case 87/79 — Gebrüder Bagusat KG, Possenhofen v Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

2.3.52. The Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 31 May for a ruling on the tariff classification of cherries preserved in a mixture of alcohol, flavouring and water and intended for the chocolate industry.

Case 91-97 — Parliament official v Parliament

2.3.53. A Parliament official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 22 July 1977 concerning the transfer of his pension rights.⁵

The case was removed from the Court Register by order of 30 May.

¹ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

² OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

³ OJ C 24 of 27.1.1979.

⁴ Case 26/79. Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.39.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.54.

Judgments

Case 2/78 — Commission v Kingdom of Belgium.

2.3.54. On 3 January 1978 the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty for a declaration that by making the importation of potable spirits bearing a registered designation of origin and lawfully put into free circulation in Member States other than the country of origin subject to more onerous conditions than those referred to in Article 1(1) of the Arrêté Ministériel (Ministerial Order) of 2 December 1976¹ with regard to the same products imported directly from the country of origin, Belgium is in breach of its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.²

By its judgment of 16 May the Court dismissed this action as unfounded but emphasized that Belgium must ensure that traders wishing to import potable spirits into Belgium are able to do so and are not placed at a disadvantage compared with direct importers save in so far as is reasonable and strictly necessary to ensure the authenticity of the products in question.³

Case 12/78 — Italian Republic v Commission

2.3.55. Italy made an application to the Court of Justice on 2 February 1978 for the annulment of a number of Commission regulations in the agricultural sector concerning monetary compensatory amounts in respect of durum wheat and the products derived therefrom (Regulations (EEC) Nos 2604/77, 2792/77 and 2917/77)⁴ on the grounds that they infringe the rules laid down in Regulation (EEC) No 974/71^{5,6}.

By judgment of 10 May the Court dismissed the application as unfounded.³

Case 22/78 — (1) Hugin Kassaregister AB, Stockholm, and (2) Hugin Cash Registers Ltd., London v Commission

2.3.56. The Commission established by a Decision of 8 December 1977 that a Swedish manufacturer of cash registers and its United Kingdom subsidiary had infringed Article 86 of the EEC Treaty by refusing *inter alia* to supply to a United Kingdom company spare parts for Hugin cash registers.⁷ An action to annul this decision was brought before the Court of Justice on 24 February.⁸

By its judgment of 31 May the Court annulled the said decision.

Case 84/78 — Snc Angelo Tomadini v Ministero delle finanze

2.3.57. In a case concerning the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of pasta from Italy to Germany, the Pretore di Trento requested the Courts of Justice on 23 March 1978 to rule on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2604/77 of 25 November 1977 introducing monetary compensatory amounts in respect of durum wheat and the products derived therefrom⁹

¹ *Moniteur belge* of 11.2.1977, p. 1659.

² Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.38.

³ OJ C 144 of 9.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 302 of 26.11.1977, L 321 of 16.12.1977, L 340 of 29.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.31.

⁷ OJ L 22 of 27.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.57.

⁸ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.41.

⁹ OJ L 302 of 26.11.1977.

and, in the event of its validity being upheld, on whether it was applicable to exports under contracts concluded before its entry into force.¹

By its judgment of 16 May the Court ruled that the regulation was valid, and that, save in the case of the exception provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 2792/77^{2,3} the monetary compensatory amounts are applicable with effect from 2 January 1978 to exports under contracts concluded before its entry into force.

Case 132/78 — Denkavit Loire, Sarl, Montreuil Bellay v French State, (Customs Authorities), Lille

2.3.58. The Lille Tribunal d'Instance (court of first instance) asked the Court of Justice on 12 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the levying of a health charge by the customs authorities on imports of lard from another Member State for use in the manufacture of animal feedingstuffs was consistent with Articles 9, 12 and 13 of the EEC Treaty (charges having equivalent effect to customs duties) or with Article 95 of the EEC Treaty (discriminatory taxation) or with Regulation (EEC) No 2759/75 on the common organization of the market in pigmeat.^{4,5}

By its judgment of 31 May the Court held that such a charge constitutes a charge having equivalent effect to a customs duty where it is not applied to similar domestic products or is applied on the basis of different criteria.

Case 137/78 — (1) Henningsen Food Inc., Nebraska, (2) Van den Burg Eiprodukten B.V., Waalwijk, (3) Henningsen Van den Burg, Waalwijk v Produktschap voor Pluimvee en Eieren, Zeist

2.3.59. A dispute concerning the grant by the Dutch authorities of monetary compensatory amounts in respect of imports to the United Kingdom of a product consisting mainly of egg powder was brought before the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven, The Hague (administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) which asked the Court of Justice on 14 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the tariff classification of this product and, consequently, on the right to monetary compensatory amounts, and on the consequence of the refusal of the importing Member State to accept the tariff classification for the payment of monetary compensatory amounts by the exporting Member State.⁶

By its judgment of 2 May the Court confined itself to ruling that this product does not come within Common Customs Tariff sub-heading 04.05 B 1, but constitutes a food preparation falling within sub-heading 21.07 G 1 a 1.

Case 156/78 — F.H. Newth v Commission

2.3.60. A Commission official who was recruited in Belgium to work at the Joint Research Centre at Ispra and whose employment was terminated in the interests of the service brought an action before the Court of Justice on 19 July 1978 to annul the Commission's decision refusing to pay him the allowances to which he is entitled in Belgian francs.⁷

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.35.

² OJ L 321 of 16.12.1977.

³ OJ C 144 of 9.6.1979.

⁴ OJ L 282 of 1.11.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.39.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.44.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.39.

The Court dismissed this application by its judgment of 31 May.

Case 164/78 — F. Woehrling v Commission

2.3.61. An official of the Commission brought an action against the latter on 31 July 1978 to annul its implied decision rejecting the applicant's request for the doubling of the maximum amount of the education allowance for his child.¹

The Court held on 31 May that this action was well founded.

Case 165/78 — IMCO - J. Michaelis GmbH & Co., Stuttgart v Oberfinanzdirektion Berlin

2.3.62. In the course of an action concerning the tariff classification by the German authorities of parts for ball point pens, the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 31 July 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the second sentence of Rule 2(a) of the Rules for the interpretation of the nomenclature of the Common Tariff.^{2,3,4}

In its judgment of 29 May the Court held that this Rule covers unassembled or disassembled articles and articles which have not yet been assembled to the extent that, in the case of the latter, a complete article can be formed from the parts and they are covered by the provisions governing that article. Surplus parts only may be classified as 'parts and fittings'.⁵

Joined Cases 173 and 174/8 — A. Villano, Lumezzane Pieve/Brescia v Nordwestliche Eisen- und Stahl-Berufsgenossenschaft, Hanover; P. Barion, Matteredello di Trento v Tiefbau-Berufsgenossenschaft, Munich

2.3.63. In two cases in which a German social security institution had ceased payments of disability pension to an Italian worker who has sustained an accident at work in Germany because his disability had become insufficient and where the worker had then been the victim of a second accident at work in Italy, the worker had requested that he should once again be granted a pension for the accident which has occurred in Germany. This request was refused. In hearing these cases, the Bundes-sozialgericht (Federal Social Court) asked the Court of Justice on 14 August 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 30(1) of Regulation No 3⁶ and Article 61(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71⁷ should be interpreted as meaning that the competent German institution has to take into consideration an accident at work which occurred subsequently in Italy as if it had occurred under the legislation which the institution applies.⁸

The Court gave a negative reply to this question in its judgment of 29 May 1979.⁵

Case 182/78 — Bestuur van het Algemeen Ziekenfonds Drenthe-Platteland Zwolle, Meppel v G. Pierik, Wapenveld

2.3.64. In a dispute concerning the reimbursement of expenses incurred in respect of a thermal cure taken in another Member

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.47.

² OJ L 289 of 14.11.1977.

³ OJ C 214 of 8.9.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.48.

⁵ OJ C 153 of 20.6.1979.

⁶ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

⁷ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁸ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.56.

State regarding which a reference for a preliminary ruling had previously been made to the Court of Justice (Judgment delivered on 16 March 1978 in Case 117/77,¹ the Centrale Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 11 September 1978 for preliminary rulings on further questions concerning the interpretation of Article 22 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71.^{2,3}

In its judgment of 31 May the Court held that where a recipient of a pension is entitled to receive benefits in kind under the law of a Member State and has no occupation, the right to be authorized by the competent institution to go to another Member State to receive treatment there is governed by Article 22 (1)(c) and (2) of that regulation and that where the institution has acknowledged that the treatment is essential and effective it may not refuse to grant the authorization referred to in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2 of that article.

Case 183/78 — Firma H.P. Galster, Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.65. The Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court), in the course of proceedings concerning the export refund on unboned hams and loins which have been slightly dried and then frozen, asked the Court of Justice on 11 September 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the Common Customs Tariff, namely whether the term 'frozen' under tariff heading No 02.01 covers not only meat which has been frozen when fresh but also meat which has first been 'slightly dried' and then frozen. If the answer is no, the Court was asked to distinguish the term 'fresh' under tariff heading No 02.01 from the term 'slightly dried' under tariff headings Nos 02.06 B 1 (b) 3 (aa) and 5 (aa).⁴

In its judgment of 31 May the Court held that meat which has been slightly dried and then frozen is covered by that term provided it is effectively and durably preserved by such refrigeration.

Case 207/78 — Ministère public v (1) G. Even, Herstal; (2) Office national des pensions pour travailleurs salariés (ONPTS), Brussels

2.3.66. In a dispute concerning the right of a French national to obtain application of the scheme of national recognition in Belgium for services to France during the Second World War, entitling an employed person to an early retirement pension without reduction, the cour du travail (Labour Court), Liège, asked the Court of Justice on 21 September 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 4 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 concerning social security.^{2,5}

In its judgment of 31 May the Court held that Article 4(4) of the regulation in question must be interpreted as applying also to special schemes laying down the conditions under which recipients under a scheme of national recognition are entitled to receive an early retirement pension without reduction.

Case 236/78 — Fonds national de retraite des ouvriers mineurs (FNROM), Brussels, v G. Mura, Boussu

2.3.67. Following a reference for a preliminary ruling in Case 22/77 in which the Court

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.54.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.29.

⁴ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.30.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.34.

of Justice, in its judgment of 13 October 1977,¹ had ruled on the conditions of application of national laws on pensions, having regard to the system of aggregation and apportionment, the Labour Court in Mons asked the Court of Justice on 27 September 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the second subparagraph of Article 46(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71² on social security precluded the application of Article 46(2) (c) thereof.³

In its judgment of 16 May the Court held that where the provisions of Article 46 are more favourable to a worker than those of national law alone, the provisions of that article must be applied in full.⁴

Case 29/79 — M.T. Verbaeys-Biondi v Commission

2.3.68. The applicant brought an action before the Court of Justice on 23 February to annul the decision not to transfer her to one of the posts of administrative assistant declared vacant in a competition notice.⁵

This case was removed from the Court Register by order of 30 May.

Court of Auditors

2.3.69. On 17 May the Court of Auditors adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the measures to be taken in the event of irregularities affecting the own resources referred to in the Decision of 21 April 1970 and the organization of an information system for the Commission in this field.

Economic and Social Committee

168th plenary session

2.3.70. The Economic and Social Committee held its 168th plenary session in Brussels on 22 and 23 May. The two Committee Vice-Chairmen, Mr Roseingrave and Mr Renaud, took the chair in turn.

Opinions

Energy objectives for 1990

2.3.70a. The Committee adopted unanimously, less one abstention, an opinion on the communication setting out the energy objectives for 1990 and the programmes of the Member States.⁶ It believes that a concerted effort by the Member States at both national and Community level is now needed more urgently than ever if balanced economic growth is to be achieved. It regards the economic and political risks entailed in continuing the policy approach of the last five years as too great for the Community to run. The Committee accordingly calls on the Member States to adopt, as part of a coherent Community policy, all necessary measures to develop indigenous energy sources to the maximum, to secure vital imports and to ensure that optimal use is made of the energy available.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.63.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.50.

⁴ OJ C 144 of 9.6.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.41.

⁶ OJ C 88 of 4.4.1979, Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.85.

Turning to the question of energy forecasts the Committee would have preferred them to have taken the form of various scenarios for 1990 reflecting the different economic, political and sociological factors.

The opinion comments on the external aspects and examines the internal objectives of energy policy. The Committee makes a point of stressing the need for both the Commission and the Member States to pinpoint the best possible ways (e.g. white papers or periodic reports) of increasing public awareness of the energy problems.

Nuclear safety

2.3.70b. In a unanimously adopted opinion the Committee expressed its views on the Community's research and development programme on the plutonium cycle and its safety aspects.¹

The Committee is pleased that, along with external safety, the programme also covers the safety and protection of people working with plutonium. While current exposure rates are within radiation standards, the Committee believes it is important to pursue alternative technologies in order to maintain the lowest possible level of irradiation.

The Committee stresses the importance of access to information on the use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel and asks to be informed of the findings of the progress report to be drawn up at the end of the second year of the programme.

Radioactive waste

2.3.71. In an opinion adopted by seventy-one votes for, eleven against and one abstention the Committee endorsed the second five-

year programme on radioactive waste management and storage (1980-84).² The Committee notes with satisfaction that the results of the first programme have allowed the new programme to focus more on pilot projects and experiments under real-life conditions.

On the budgetary side, the Committee regards the 60% increase in finance as inevitable as the work passes to the pilot installation stage. The increase in Community staff from four to fifteen would seem necessary in view of the large number of individual contracts to be handled.

While the processes for treating radioactive waste already comply with stringent safety standards, the Committee believes that this position must be consolidated within the next few years. It believes that research work must continue if it is to solve the remaining problems in good time before the storage of larger quantities of radioactive waste becomes necessary.

It points out that the radioactive waste problem is one of the main factors influencing public opinion on the use of nuclear energy. The Committee therefore believes that it is extremely important that the public should be properly informed, and urges Commission, governments and industry alike to step up their efforts in this area.

Medium-term economic policy

2.3.72. The Committee unanimously adopted its opinion on the 'means by which Member States' economic policies may be

¹ OJ C 100 of 21.4.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.92.

² OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.93.

better coordinated in order to achieve greater convergence of economic performance'.

The opinion states that we must start by defining exactly what is meant by convergence; convergence in the sense of being a mere levelling-out of the Nine's economic performances should never be the goal; instead it should be aimed at reducing to the 'best' level the economic indicators which adversely affect the operation of the EMS, and at promoting a higher overall growth rate, greater price stability and an improved employment situation.

The Committee intends to review all Community policies in conjunction with the preparation and updating of the Community's medium-term economic policy programmes, and restricts itself in this opinion to stating that the use of the Community's financial instrument will help to encourage greater convergence of Member States' economic performances.

After looking at the different financial instruments, the Committee concludes that the activity report on their implementation should provide details of how they are each contributing towards convergence of economic performance, and that coordination of the various instruments should be given special attention in the Community's medium-term economic policy programmes.

Plastic packaging

2.3.73. In an opinion adopted by seventy-one votes for, two against and eight abstentions the Committee discussed the proposal for a Directive on the overall migration limit for the constituents of plastic materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.¹

The Committee would like to see this initiative followed as soon as possible by others, such as the drawing-up of a positive list of plastic monomers and a similar list for the additives used in the manufacture of plastic materials.

The Committee recognizes that there will be legal and practical problems, but insists that they must not serve as a pretext for postponing the implementation of the Directive.

Forestry policy

2.3.74. With seven votes against and four abstentions the Committee adopted its opinion on the communication on forestry policy in the Community.² While welcoming the Commission paper as a valuable analysis of most of the problems facing forestry in the Community, it hopes the Commission will quickly follow it up with a more constructive draft regulation, with provision in particular for the implementation of an effective common forestry policy designed:

- (i) to develop employment potential to the full, not only in the forests themselves but also in downstream industries;
- (ii) to make a special effort to encourage the employment of young people;
- (iii) to implement measures in the short- and medium-term which take account of forest development and social factors in the different regions of the Community while catering sufficiently for the needs of publicly and privately owned forests.

The Committee feels that the Community should define the policy to be followed with

¹ OJ C 141 of 16.6.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, points 2.1.7 and 2.1.67.

² OJ C 301 of 15.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

regard to imports from non-member countries which do not comply with normal pricing conditions and conditions of competition. Taxation policy should be harmonized and made more attractive so as to encourage individuals to enter the forestry business. Special attention should be paid to the problems of the wood-processing industry.

Finally, the Committee stressed that greater encouragement must be given to the sharing of resources and potential developments under study in the Member States. There should also be greater coordination of national forestry research, and other Community research projects should be encouraged.

Quality wines

2.3.75. The Committee unanimously adopted its opinion on the proposal amending the Regulation laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine and the Regulation laying down special provisions relating to quality wines produced in specific regions.¹ It was not in favour of extending the exemption as suggested by the Commission but, in view of the practical problems that still persisted in certain regions, it was willing to go along with the Commission's proposal, provided that:

- (i) such an extension was the last one and limited to regions designated in the Council's draft declaration and to the Riesling and Elbling vine varieties;
- (ii) the addition of sucrose in aqueous solution was permitted only to producers who abided by any bans on vineyards or limits on per hectare yields that might be laid down by national regulations;

(iii) the label on the bottle stated that the wine had been enriched by the addition of sucrose in aqueous solution.

As regards using the name of a specific region or geographical unit or of a specific traditional indication for describing a drink other than wine, the Committee felt that traditions should be respected provided that any possibility of confusion was ruled out.

Balance on the wine market

2.3.76. The Commission communication on the 1979-85 action programme for the progressive establishment of balance on the wine market² was discussed in an opinion adopted by forty-eight votes in favour, two against and one abstention.

The Committee said in its opinion that it would like to see a stabilization of market balance, although it was also aware of the need to secure improvements in the location of vineyards in order to obtain good-quality and sufficiently profitable yields.

It was particularly keen on the proposal for a temporary conversion premium and felt that this commitment to refrain from replanting for eight years should be encouraged in all areas (including Category I) provided that producers in Category I areas were not granted the permanent grubbing premium.

The Committee hoped, however, that careful attention would be paid to the question of permanent switching to other crops.

It did not think that natural criteria made it possible, *a priori*, to make a general division of Europe into three categories within a

¹ OJ C 9 of 11.1.1979; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.56.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.6.

reasonably short space of time. It therefore felt that relatively simple, objective criteria were needed if there was to be a classification of individual holdings or vine plots eligible for authorization or aid in connection with grubbing-up, conversion or retirement operations, etc.

The Committee went on to indicate the principles it thought should be followed when vineyards producing quality wines were classified and commented on the possibility of granting new planting authorizations in Category I and quality wine-producing areas and on the conditions under which wine-growers could transfer planting rights. The opinion also endorsed the plan for a uniform planting system for the whole of the Community.

Interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective

2.3.77. The Committee unanimously adopted its opinion in the form of a resolution on the proposal for a Regulation introducing interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective.¹ It is generally in favour of the Commission's proposals but warns against overestimating the ability of such a measure to help the less prosperous Member States take part in the EMS by strengthening their economies, and to achieve greater convergence of economic performance.

Study on the Community's relations with Spain

2.3.78. The Committee unanimously adopted its study, undertaken with an eye to Spain's accession to the Community.

While hoping for a successful outcome to the forthcoming negotiations the study stresses the many problems that will arise for Spain and the Community.

It underlines the importance to Spanish industry of foreign investment, which has laid the foundations for new technologies over the last few years.

On the agricultural front the study stresses the scope and urgency of the decisions which have to be made if Spanish membership is to be achieved without major problems. Integrated modernization and redevelopment programmes covering both agriculture and other economic sectors of the Community's Mediterranean regions should be undertaken immediately.

On the social front, Spanish membership will increase the average unemployment figure in the Community. The principle of free movement of workers must be implemented in such a way as to take into account the Community employment situation.

The study emphasizes the magnitude of the immediate problems affecting trade relations between the Community and Spain. On the basis of the Committee's analysis of the views of the various Community interest groups, it considers that real and rapid progress must be made towards greater reciprocity as regards market access (customs tariffs, quotas, indirect taxation and non-tariff barriers) in the period prior to Spanish membership. The Committee regards this as a prerequisite for the success of the accession negotiations.

The Committee feels that the three-year period prior to accession should be used to

¹ OJ C 65 of 9.3.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.3.

start working on a contractual basis towards convergence of the legal, economic and social conditions governing the relations between the Nine and Spain.

In other words, the Committee would urge Spain to bear in mind its aim of full Community membership in all decisions taken from now on. The Community for its part must take account of Spain's forthcoming membership in formulating future policies.

2.3.79. The Committee also adopted, without debate, various opinions on aid for hop producers,¹ safety requirements for tower cranes for building work² and tyre approval of agricultural tractors,³ swine fever⁴ and brucellosis,⁵ and customs declarations.⁶

ECSC Consultative Committee

199th meeting

2.3.80. The ECSC Consultative Committee held a special meeting in Edinburgh on 11 May, with Sir Derek Ezra in the chair. The Commission was represented by Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Vredeling and Mr Brunner. The final report of the special coal policy committee was on the agenda, and the meeting was largely given over to a discussion of energy problems. The same theme was taken up by Mr Jenkins in his statement on the economic and social situation in the Community; he suggested that the Community's future pattern of growth would depend mainly on its ability to solve its energy supply problems. The Committee also resumed its review of the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry with a discussion of the Commission's latest proposals.

Statement on the economic and social situation

2.3.81. Mr Jenkins outlined the major changes in the economic and social situation in the Community since he last addressed the Committee in July 1977.⁷ While unemployment was still high and current trends did not hold out any promise for a sudden or spectacular fall in the immediate future, real and more lasting progress had been achieved in the fight against inflation and in restoring balance of payments equilibrium.

If there was to be a return to sustained growth, there would have to be a change in the political and economic climate and, given the generally uncertain circumstances of the present time, this could only be brought about by new progress in the Community. In this context the establishment of the European Monetary System was of great importance for future developments. The way in which the Community's energy supply problems were met would have a decisive influence on the level of employment.

With the rise in oil prices affecting the balance of payments, inflation and economic growth, the Community's coal industry, already a major supplier of energy, was facing a new challenge. The question now was what new measures were needed to raise Community coal production to a steady level of 250 million tonnes, while still allowing imported coal to play its proper role always

¹ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.68.

² OJ C 25 of 29.1.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.8.

³ OJ C 306 of 22.12.1978; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.8.

⁴ OJ C 23 of 26.1.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.71.

⁵ OJ C 96 of 12.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.91.

⁶ OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.31.

⁷ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.84.

bearing in mind that the general objective was and had to be diversification of sources of energy supplies. Turning to the steel industry, the President emphasized that the Community's policy of market intervention and action to rationalize the structure of the industry while seeking to soften the social and regional impact of structural changes was based on a consensus of all the parties concerned.

In conclusion, Mr Jenkins stressed that a real improvement in the situation could only be brought about by common discipline and solidarity within the Community.

Replying to the President's statement, Mr Doyen (Steel Workers' Group) put forward a number of conditions which would have to be met before workers could endorse Mr Jenkins' act of faith in Europe:

(i) a growth rate of 3% or 4% would not by itself solve the problem of industrial conversion and create the necessary jobs in Europe. In particular the social consequences of industrial restructuring had to be taken into account;

(ii) the two sides of industry had to be allowed to play a more active part in the preparation of the planned industrial measures, and the proposals which the Commission was to present to the coming European Council should be laid before the Consultative Committee; lastly, in connection with enlargement, the Committee had a number of suggestions to make to the Three Wise Men concerning institutional matters.

Mr Ferry, for the steel producers, noted that the anti-crisis plan had helped considerably in stabilizing the position of firms, though the problem of imports still remained. This was a problem which required close attention since successful restructuring was essential in order to restore the industry's profitability and

competitiveness. He also pointed to the need for intervention by the authorities to deal with the social consequences of the crisis.

Commenting on the results of the GATT Multilateral Trade Negotiations, Mr Ferry regretted that they were confined mainly to Europe's relations with the United States, whereas relations with Japan and the developing countries posed far greater problems where steel was concerned.

In connection with the Manila Conference, Mr Ferry drew the Commission's attention to the desirability of coordinating the Member States' action to protect freedom of trade and shipping. Lastly, with regard to enlargement, Mr Ferry expressed the hope that the current negotiations would not result in agreements giving the applicant countries' steel industries the same kind of privileged treatment as had been given to Greece.

Mr Jenkins replied that the Commission was preparing a study on structural change between now and 1990, on which it would make every effort to consult the Committee.

The role of coal in the Community's overall energy supplies

2.3.82. At the initiative of the Chairman a special committee representing all three groups in the Committee had been set up to examine, with the help of the Commission, the medium and long-term prospects for the Community coal industry in the light of energy policy objectives.

The final report, presented by Mr H.J. Thomas, is in two parts; the first reproduces the conclusions of the interim report¹ while

¹ Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.3.78.

the second considers the measures needed to stabilize Community coal production capacity in the long-term.

The special committee considers that the Council should implement the following Commission proposals without delay:

- Community financial measures for intra-Community trade in power-station coal;
- investment aids financed by the Community to promote the construction of new coal-fired power stations and the conversions of existing power stations to coal¹
- extension and improvement of the decision relating to coking coal and coke for the Community steel industry;
- financial aid for cyclical stocks of coal.

It also wishes the Commission to make proposals for aid and low-interest loans to provide effective encouragement for the investment needed in the coal industry. The special committee also recommended that the Commission should devise and propose measures to facilitate the quickest and fullest possible changeover from oil to coal in the two major areas of energy use, namely electricity generation and heating in general.

On behalf of the Commission Mr Brunner welcomed the report's conclusions and emphasized the need for a common policy, as the market mechanisms did not hold out the desired long-term prospects and the policy of the oil producers was restricting energy supplies. The Council was due to consider these matters shortly, and Mr Brunner stated that the Commission could make proposals for opening a reasonable dialogue with the OPEC countries in order to make clear the mutual advantages of solidarity and to work out a system of advance consultation so as to avoid unexpected price changes; for continued energy saving measures (5% in 1979),

with a greater degree of solidarity between the Community countries in the event of supply difficulties; for increased aid for coal to help it play its proper role in the Community's energy supplies; and for the development of alternative energy sources.

Social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry

2.3.83. Although the Committee broadly endorsed the Commission's Communication on the social aspects of restructuring in the steel industry and the draft Decision granting a special temporary allowance to workers,¹ it decided by a majority to refer the two measures back to the Commission, since it was felt that a closer degree of agreement should be reached.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.84. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract for a DM 200 million bond issue on the international capital market. The underwriters are an international syndicate of banks headed by the Deutsche Bank AG in conjunction with the Dresdner Bank AG, the Commerzbank AG and the Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale.

The bonds have a life of ten years and carry a coupon of 7.5%, payable annually on 1 June. The issue is redeemable at par on 1 June 1989. The Bank has the option to redeem in advance all bonds still in circulation from 1 June 1985. The bonds were offered to the

¹ Points 2.1.54 to 2.1.56.

public at 99.5% from 23 May 1979; the yield is 7.54%, calculated over the full lifetime. The issue will be listed on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Dusseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges.

Proceeds from the sale of bonds will be used by the Bank to help finance its ordinary lending operations. This transaction brings the total of public bond issues made by the Bank in DM to 2 830 million. The volume of private loans in DM so far issued by the Bank amounts to 2 595.2 million.

2.3.85. The European Investment Bank has launched a US \$ 300 million bond issue, divided into two tranches: US \$ 150 million of 8-year bonds and US \$ 150 million of 20-year bonds. The issue—entirely for the United States domestic market—was underwritten by a syndicate of American banks headed by Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation and Lazard Frères & Co.

Carrying a coupon of 9.875%, payable half-yearly on 1 June and 1 December, the 8-year bonds were offered for subscription at 99.75%, giving a yield of 9.92%. The bonds are redeemable at par at term but the Bank has the option of redeeming in advance, at their nominal value, all or some of the bonds in circulation from 1 June 1986 onwards. The 20-year bonds carry a coupon of 10%, also payable half-yearly on 1 June and 1 December; the issue price was 99% and the yield 10.12%. The bonds are redeemable in six annual tranches of US \$ 7.5 million (1 June 1987-1992 inclusive) and in seven annual tranches of US \$ 15 million (1 June 1993-1999 inclusive). The Bank has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all or some of the bonds in circulation from 1 June 1991 onwards. Applica-

tion has been made to list the issue on the New York Stock Exchange.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to help to finance its ordinary lending operations.

2.3.86. The European Investment Bank has signed a contract in Zurich for a Sfrs 100 million bond issue on the Swiss capital market.

The underwriters are a syndicate of Swiss banks headed by the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Swiss Bank Corporation and the Swiss Credit Bank.

Carrying a coupon of 4.5% payable annually and with a maximum life of twelve years, the bonds were offered to the public at 100.50% from 31 May to 6 June 1979; the yield is 4.44%, calculated on the average lifetime.

The bonds are redeemable at par in five equal annual instalments by drawings from 27 June 1987 to 27 June 1991. The Bank has the option to redeem in advance all bonds still in circulation from 27 June 1985.

Application for admission and listing of the issue for the full period of the loan will be made to the Zurich, Basle, Geneva, Lausanne and Berne stock exchanges.

Proceeds from the sale of bonds will be used by the Bank to help finance its ordinary lending operations.

This is the Bank's sixth public bond issue in Switzerland, bringing the total to Sfrs 560 million.

2.3.87. The European Investment Bank has signed in London a contract for the launching of a £ 25 million foreign currency bond issue (option of payment in US dollars). The issue is underwritten by a syndicate headed by Kleinwort, Benson Limited in conjunction

with Algemene Bank Nederland NV, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Commercial de France, Daiwa Europe NV, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft, Hill Samuel & Co. Limited, Kredietbank SA Luxembourgeoise, Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited, Orion Bank Limited, Société Générale de Banque SA, Sumitomo Finance International, Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited.

Carrying a coupon of 11.50%, payable annually on 15 June, the bonds have a life of twelve years and are offered for public subscription at an issue price of 99%. The issue is redeemable at par at term on 15 June 1991; the yield is therefore 11.66%.

A Purchase Fund is foreseen which would be used during the first ten years, should the price of bonds drop below par. If the Purchase Fund were to be used completely, the average duration of the loan would be reduced to 8.64 years. Advance redemption will be possible only from 15 June 1986 onwards, at declining premiums.

The bonds are made out to the holder, who may opt for payment of the equivalent of the interest and principal in US dollars. The bonds are 'foreign currency securities' for the purposes of the United Kingdom Exchange Control Act 1947. Residents of the United Kingdom may not subscribe or purchase bonds except through an Authorized Depositary in the United Kingdom under a consent given by the Bank of England. It is planned to list the issue on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Loans granted

Ireland

2.3.88. The European Investment Bank has granted a global loan worth £ Ir 5 million

(7.6 million EUA) for small and medium-size industry in Ireland. The loan has been made to the Industrial Credit Company Ltd which will on-lend the funds in lesser amounts (minimum £ Ir 17 000) to finance manufacturing ventures.

The funds provided through ICC will be for up to ten years at a fixed interest rate of 9%; investment projects will be chosen in agreement with the EIB, priority going to those which make the most impact in terms of creating or safeguarding employment.

Two similar global loans, £ Ir 2.5 million in June and £ Ir 5 million in November last year, have been provided to ICC; over 120 ventures belonging to a wide variety of industrial sectors (expected to create close to 1 300 jobs) have been selected for financing with the funds.

2.3.89. The European Investment Bank institution, has lent the equivalent of £ Ir 10 million (15.2 million EUA) towards the cost of construction of a power station at Aghada, County Cork, Ireland.

The loan has been granted for twenty years at an interest rate of 9.35%.

In October 1978¹ £ Ir 20 million was lent by the Bank for the same project. The new loan brings to £ Ir 238.9 million the amount of finance provided by the Bank for development projects in Ireland since the country's accession to the Community on 1 January 1973.

United Kingdom

2.3.90. Two loans, each for the equivalent of £ 50 million (76 million EUA) have been

¹ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.81.

granted by the European Investment Bank for construction of two power stations in northern England, at Hartlepool (Cleveland) and Heysham (Lancashire). Both loans are to the Electricity Council for fifteen years at 10.05%.

At the same time the Bank has lent £ 4.8 million (7.3 million EUA) to carry out various improvements to the road, water supply, sewerage and other infrastructure needed to encourage industrial development and tourism in the Central Region of Scotland; the loan has been made to the Central Regional Council (CRC) for 15 years at 9.45%.

Power supplies

The Hartlepool and Heysham nuclear power stations are of similar design, each equipped with two advanced gas-cooled (AGR) reactors with a total net output at each station of 1 250 MW; they are being built by the Central Electricity Generating Board and their output will be fed into the England and Wales transmission grid.

Each station is costed in the region of £ 440 million. The Bank has already lent £ 46.3 million for Hartlepool, and £ 52.3 million for Heysham.

The Bank is helping to finance these two power stations because of their contribution towards reducing the Community's dependence upon oil imports; their production represents about 4.2 million toe per year.

Central region, Scotland

The £ 4.8 million loan to the Central Regional Council will go towards the cost of carrying out a wide range of relatively small infrastructure improvements (total cost about £ 10 million) in both urban and rural areas.

These include works concerned with enlarging or improving industrial estates at Grangemouth, Falkirk, Stirling and Alloa, reinforcing the water supply system to Cumbernauld New Town, improvements to rural tourist roads leading to the north of the region.

All will assist CRC's development objectives of bringing in new industries and stimulating tourism to offset a decline in employment in traditional activities (mining, agriculture, textiles).

Italy

2.3.91. Eleven loans totalling the equivalent of Lit 181 400 million (159.8 million units of account) have been granted in Italy by the European Investment Bank.

Over 70%—Lit 130 400 million—goes to industrial and infrastructure development in the Mezzogiorno, Lit 51 000 million for industry—particularly small- and medium-sized ventures in Central and Northern Italy. Some of these loans will promote industrial cooperation within the Community, inasmuch as the projects concerned are being carried out by members or subsidiaries of European groups (Belgian, Dutch, British).

The Mezzogiorno

Four of the loans—totalling Lit 115 300 million—are to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, details as below:

- Lit 80 000 million for fifteen years at 8.95% to help finance an irrigation scheme (estimated cost Lit 240 000 million) covering 21 000 ha of agricultural land in the Taranto province, Apulia; increased productivity should substantially increase revenues for about 2 800 farms directly concerned.

- Lit 22 000 million, also for fifteen years at 8.95%, to meet half the projected cost of aqueducts and other works to improve water supplies in Avellino and Benevento provinces in Campania, where shortages presently constitute a major handicap to economic development.

- Lit 10 000 million for twelve years to be on-lent as a global loan to IRFIS — Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia which will use the funds to help finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures in Sicily; IRFIS has already contracted three such global loans totalling Lit 21 100 million which have been used to assist some 45 ventures involving the creation of about 2 000 jobs.

- Lit 3 300 million for eight years which will be on-lent through ISVEIMER — Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale to contribute to modernisation and expansion of the ALGEL SpA frozen foods factory at Cisterna di Latina, Latium; the new equipment (estimated cost Lit 9 500 million) will raise productivity in the concern upon which 1 400 jobs depend.

Also in the South, but of importance to the Community as a whole, the Bank has granted two other loans:

- Lit 8 500 million for ten years at 9.10% to IMI — Istituto Mobiliare Italiano to finance half the expected cost of extending a telecommunications satellite earth station at Fucino, Abruzzi, run by TELESPAZIO — Società per Azioni per le Comunicazioni Spaziali; working in conjunction with a new satellite positioned above the Atlantic by INTELSAT — International Telecommunications Satellite Corporation (involving about 100 countries) the extended station should permit a 50% increase in the number of cross-Atlantic circuits available to TELESPAZIO.

- Lit 6 600 million for development of the 'Squalo' natural gas field in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Pescara, Abruzzi; the loan has been made for five years at 9% to Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, which will on-lend the funds to Deutsche Shell AG, partner with the Italian AGIP company in the development of the field. The Bank has already helped to finance this project, which is estimated to cost Lit 40 000 million in all, with a loan for Lit 13 200 million made available to ENI for on-lending to AGIP, joint owner of the concession.

Global loans in central and northern Italy

Two global loans have been granted to help to finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures in less-developed areas of central and northern Italy:

- Lit 20 000 million for ten years at 9.4% to Mediocredito Centrale, which will on-lend the proceeds through its regional agencies, and

- Lit 5 000 million on the same conditions to Centrobanca — Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare.

This is a fresh extension of Bank activities as global loans in Italy have previously only been made in the Mezzogiorno and, the single exception, to help recovery of small and medium-sized ventures in Friuli after the earthquakes in May and September 1976.

Eligible under these new global loans are the northern parts of Latium and The Marches, Umbria, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and the Tuscan provinces of Grosseto, Arezzo and Siena. The present economic climate has meant specific problems for firms on these outskirts of the largest industrial estates.

Chemicals, electromechanical and rubber industries

- Lit 10 000 million have been advanced for eight years at 9.20% to Istituto Bancario Sao Paolo di Torino for on-lending to the Italian subsidiary of Solvay to cover part of its investment in petrochemicals plant at Rosignano, Leghorn.

The project provides for the closing-down of an obsolete ethylene and acetylene unit which will be replaced by installations (jetty, pipelines, storage tanks) for supplying light fractions from other facilities located chiefly in the Mezzogiorno. This will help to reduce overcapacity in the sector, while protecting the competitiveness of the Solvay plant upon which some 3 250 jobs depend.

- Lit 8 000 million have been made available for ten years at 9.55% to SACE, Costruzioni Elettromeccaniche di Bergamo for constructing a new factory in Dalmine commune, Bergamo. The company, which specializes in the manufacture of low and medium-voltage circuit breakers and control panels, is carrying out a restructuring programme providing for the concentration of certain more complex and advanced operations at the Dalmine plant. The factory will employ a workforce of some 600 persons in a region where numerous jobs are at risk because of conversion problems facing the textiles and steel sectors, the two key local activities.
- Lit 8 000 million (for ten years) will go towards financing reorganization and modernization of a tyre factory at Tivoli, Province of Rome. The loan has been granted to Industrie Pirelli.

The works to be carried out at the factory, costed at more than Lit 21 000 million, will serve chiefly to bring together at this plant all production of tyres for agricultural vehicles

and gradually to cut out production of conventional tyres for lorries and cars.

The purpose of the project, which forms part of Pirelli's reorganization plan, is to introduce greater specialization at each of its plants and to boost productivity. It will also help to safeguard some 1 500 jobs in an area confronted with serious employment problems in the industrial sector similar to those in the neighbouring Mezzogiorno.

Greece

2.3.92. The European Investment Bank has granted five loans totalling the equivalent of 69 million EUA for irrigation, forestry and hydro-electric projects and industrial investment in Greece. The loans were made under the Second Financial Protocol to the Association Agreement between Greece and the Community, which entered into force on 1 August 1978.

The loans are as follows:

- *irrigation*: 25 million EUA for twenty years at a rate of 6.60% taking into account the 3% subsidies, granted to the State to help finance works (costing a total of 66.5 million EUA) involving the irrigation of 7 500 ha on the northern coast of western Crete. The expected improvement in agricultural production (citrus fruits especially) should create conditions for more jobs and appreciably increase farmers' incomes in one of the most economically sensitive regions of Greece.
- *hydro-electric power stations*: 18 million EUA for fifteen years at a rate of 6.05%, net of interest subsidy, granted to the Greek Public Power Corporation, which is responsible for electricity generation and transmission in Greece, towards construction of the Sfikia and Assomata power stations (combined

capacity of 423 MW) on the lower Aliakmon in southern Macedonia. The total investment cost is put at 210 million EUA. The two power stations should come on-stream in the second half of 1982.

- *forestry resources*: 10 million EUA for fifteen years at a rate of 6.05%, net of interest subsidy, granted to the State to allow more intensive exploitation of forestry resources in eastern Macedonia and in Thrace, between the Bulgarian frontier and the Aegean. The investment (total cost 23.7 million EUA) is concerned in particular with improvement and extension of the network of forest roads so as to raise the annual timber yield by almost 230 000 m³; this will create between 1 000 and 1 300 seasonal jobs and increase the earnings of forestry workers.
- *industrial zones*: 6 million EUA for fifteen years at a rate of 6.05%, net of interest subsidy, granted to the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA), whose entire capital is held by the State, towards financing construction and infrastructure necessary for smaller and medium-scale ventures in the industrial areas of Salonika and Heraklion. The total cost of the construction programme is 14.9 million EUA.
- *small- and medium-sized industrial ventures*: 10 million EUA for thirteen years at a rate of 8.95%, in the form of a global loan to the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank towards financing small- and medium-sized industrial ventures throughout Greece. With a view to Greece's entry into the Community in 1981, the purpose of this global loan is to help diversification of industrial production and the modernization of small and medium-sized enterprises, improving productivity and encouraging decentralization.

This global loan is the second to be made by the Bank in Greece in recent months: in December 1978, 20 million EUA was lent to

the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development (NIBID). Since the entry into force of the second financial protocol, the Bank has granted loans for a total of 89 million EUA for investment projects in Greece.

Portugal

2.3.93. Under the Financial Protocol concluded between the European Community and Portugal in September 1976, the European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of 20 million EUA for extending electricity distribution facilities in Portugal. The funds have been made available for twenty years, with interest payable at 6.60% after allowing for a 3% interest subsidy financed from the Community budget.

The project backed by the Bank involves linking two additional 150 MW generating units, currently being installed at Setubal, 40 km south-east of Lisbon, to the national grid by laying 240 km of 400 kV transmission lines, constructing one new sub-station and expanding three existing sub-stations. The total cost of the works is put at 38 million EUA.

The installations form part of a long-term programme designed to improve electricity generation and transmission facilities in Portugal where consumption has increased by an average of 10% per annum over the past three years.

The borrower is Electricidade de Portugal (EDP), a public undertaking responsible for generating, transmitting and distributing electricity in Portugal. Under the Community's plan for granting emergency aid in 1976 and 1977 in the form of 150 million EUA in loans from the Bank, EDP has already attracted two loans from the Bank totalling 55 million EUA for works concerned with electricity

generation and transmission. One of these loans (35 million EUA) did in fact go towards the building of the initial phase of the Setubal thermal power station.

The latest loan brings to 55 million EUA the amount of financing made available by the Bank in Portugal since entry into force on 1 November 1978 of the Financial Protocol which provides for 200 million EUA in loans from the Bank to be committed by the end of October 1983, of which 150 million u.a. carries a 3% interest subsidy financed from a 30 million EUA allocation from the Community budget.

Malta

2.3.94. The European Investment Bank has agreed to lend the equivalent of 8 million EUA for expanding the commercial port at Valletta, Malta.

Funds will be made available in two separate operations:

- a loan for 3 million EUA from the Bank's own resources for the years with a 2% interest subsidy financed from the Community budget;
- a 5 million EUA loan on special conditions (forty years at 1%) financed from Community budgetary resources.

These loans, representing 40% of the estimated 19.8 million EUA total cost of the works, have been under the Financial Protocol concluded between the Community and Malta which entered into force on 1 November 1978.

New infrastructure works will comprise two quays (total length 340 m), a 35 000 m² storage area for container and roll-on/roll-off traffic plus an access road. The project also

includes a 200 m extension to the commercial wharf to accommodate other traffic, along with two storage areas.

New handling equipment will comprise a wide range of tractors, trailers and lift trucks, as well as cranes for loading and unloading containers and goods.

The infrastructure works are scheduled for completion over the next three years. By making it possible to cope with the expected 6% per annum increase in goods traffic, this project is essential for Malta's continued economic development both as regards supplies of goods and exports.

Tunisia

2.3.95. Two loans totalling 24 million EUA have been granted in Tunisia by the European Investment Bank for harnessing water resources in the north of the country and fostering the development of small- and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures.

The loans are the first to be made available under the Financial Protocol to the Cooperation Agreement, concluded between the Community and Tunisia in April 1976, which came into effect on 1 November 1978.

Northern water project

A loan for 12 million EUA has been made available for a period of twenty years to go towards infrastructure work entailed in carrying out a vast scheme for harnessing Northern Tunisia's water resources. The project involves construction of a dam at Sidi Salem with a reservoir storage capacity of 550 million m³. The initial aim is to irrigate 11 000 ha and to rehabilitate a further 6 000 ha of farmland to bring about an appreciable

increase in crop yields and cut back the country's food deficit; the consequent upturn in agricultural activity should give rise to some 5 700 full-time jobs on the land. These developments will also help to meet the growing demand for water for household and industrial consumption and, at the same time, power a 25 MW hydroelectric plant.

The Bank's funds will go to financing relocation of 27 KM of the railway line between Tunis and Algiers, east of Beja, which will be submerged as a result of flooding the basin created by the dam. The total cost of this relocation work, which is being cofinanced by the World Bank, is expected to run to 33 million EUA.

Smaller Businesses

The second loan, also for 12 million EUA, has been granted to the Economic Development Bank of Tunisia (Banque de Développement Economique de Tunisie—BDET) for a period of twelve years.

This is a 'global loan', from which funds will be drawn down by the BDET to finance small and medium-scale ventures in industry and tourism selected in agreement with the EIB.

The global loan formula has been employed by the Bank in most of the Member States of the European Community, as well as in Greece, Turkey, Jordan and, under the Lomé Convention, in several African and Caribbean countries. It is a flexible form of financing which gives the Bank the opportunity to deploy funds in support of small- and medium-scale capital projects.

Syria

2.3.96. The European Investment Bank has lent 19.2 million EUA to help finance con-

struction of a 530 km road in Syria linking Aleppo in the west of the country with Tall Kojak on the Iraqi-Syrian border.

This is the Bank's first operation in Syria under the Financial Protocol to the Cooperation Agreement concluded between the Community and Syria on 19 January 1977 and which came into effect on 1 November 1978.

The funds are being made available in two ways:

- a loan for 15.7 million EUA from the EIB's own resources (i.e. mainly from the proceeds of the Bank's borrowings on capital markets); this carries a term of 20 years and a rate of 7.60%, taking into account a 2% interest subsidy paid from Community budgetary resources;
- a loan for 3.5 million EUA on special conditions (term: 40 years; rate: 1%), drawn from budgetary funds and managed by the EIB as agent for the Community.

The total cost of the project is put at almost 130 million EUA. In addition to the Syrian Government and EIB support, the project is being backed by the World Bank and the Saudi Fund.

The sections of the road which the EIB is helping to finance are Tall Tamir-Qamishly (87 km) and Qamishly-Tall A'alo (65 km), which are scheduled for construction between 1979 and 1982. The new road will improve links between the farming region in the East and the main population centres in the West of the country. It will make a substantial contribution towards reducing transport costs. In giving a boost to agriculture and development of the region's other resources, the project will help to cut back on Syria's import bill and promote exports. It will also complete the new highway connection between Syria and Irak.

Kenya

2.3.97. The European Investment Bank has agreed to lend 5 million EUA to assist medium and small-scale industrial projects in Kenya.

The funds are being provided in the form of a global loan to the Development Finance Company of Kenya Ltd. (DFCK) which will be on-lent, in agreement with the EIB, to help finance appropriate ventures throughout the country. The loan has been granted under the Lomé Convention for a term of 11 years at an interest rate of 6.3%, after deduction of a 3% interest subsidy drawn from the Community's European Development Fund.

The EIB provided a first global loan for 2 million EUA in October 1976: this was used to help finance industrial projects in the chemicals, food and beverages and textiles sectors which are expected to provide about 1 350 jobs.

Financing Community activities

Budget*General Budget***Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980**

2.3.98. The Preliminary Draft Budget for 1980,¹ which was adopted by the Commission on 16 May, stands at 16 625 469 183 EUA in total appropriations for commitments and 14 997 023 183 EUA in total appropriations for payments. This represents an increase of 13.12.% and 9.34% respectively over the 1979 Budget (including Supplementary and Amending Budgets). The VAT rate was fixed at 0.756% (as against 0.744% in 1979).

¹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.12.

Table 5 — *Total appropriations for commitments¹*

Institution	1979 appropriations		Preliminary Draft Budget 1980		Increase in 1980 over 1979
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Parliament	144 190 700	0.98	167 880 232	1.01	+ 16.43
Council	102 807 700	0.70	117 627 401	0.71	+ 14.42
Commission	14 417 740 715	98.10	16 300 600 650	98.05	+ 13.06
Court of Justice	19 576 200	0.13	23 917 810	0.14	+ 22.18
Court of Auditors	12 718 580	0.09	15 443 090	0.09	+ 21.42
Total	14 697 033 915	100.00	16 625 469 183	100.00	+ 13.12

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.94.

Table 6 — Total appropriations for payments¹

(EUA)

Institution	1979 appropriations		Preliminary Draft Budget 1980		Increase of 1980 over 1979
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Parliament	144 190 700	1.05	167 880 232	1.12	+ 16.43
Council	102 807 700	0.75	117 627 401	0.78	+ 14.42
Commission	13 436 420 670	97.96	14 672 154 650	97.83	+ 9.20
Court of Justice	19 576 220	0.14	23 917 810	0.16	+ 22.18
Court of Auditors	12 718 580	0.09	15 443 090	0.10	+ 21.42
Total	13 715 713 870	100.00	14 997 023 183	100.00	+ 9.34

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.94.

The tables herewith give a synopsis of appropriations for each institution and for each sector of Community expenditure as well as estimates of revenue.

European Parliament's supplementary budget

2.3.99. On 10 May the Commission forwarded to the Council the Preliminary Budget requested by Parliament. This Preliminary Draft contains 29 986 995 EUA in additional appropriations¹ to cover the extra expenditure deemed to be necessary for the operations of the directly-elected Parliament; it provides for the creation of 117 new posts. On 11 May the Council adopted a draft Supplementary Budget identical to the Preliminary Draft which was approved without change by Parliament the same day.

Revenue and expenditure accounts for 1978

2.3.100. In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Regulation applicable to the

General Budget of the European Communities, the Commission drew up on 31 May the revenue and expenditure accounts, balance sheets and analysis of the European Communities' financial management in 1978. Operations in 1978 produced a surplus of 41.6 million EUA which will be carried over to 1979.

The figures from those accounts are summarized in Tables 9, 10 and 11.

Amendment of the Financial Regulation

2.3.101. Parliament delivered a favourable opinion on 9 May on the proposal amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977² presented by the Commission on 23 April.

¹ OJ L 157 of 25.6.1979.² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.87.

Table 7 — Community expenditure by sector (1979-1980)

Sector	1979 Budget				1980 Budget				Changes			
	Total appropriations for commitments	%	Total appropriations for payments	%	Total appropriations for commitments	%	total appropriations for payments	%	Total appropriations for commitments	% col. 3 col. 1	Total appropriations for payments	% col. 4 col. 2
	1		2		3		4		5		6	
COMMISSION												
<i>Interventionn appropriations</i>												
Agriculture/Fisheries	9 493 539 000	64.59	9 331 529 000	68.04	9 710 053 000	58.40	9 573 796 000	63.84	+ 216 514 000	+ 2.28	+ 42 267 000	+ 2.60
Social	794 062 000	5.40	551 877 000	4.02	1 134 022 000	6.82	685 172 000	4.57	+ 339 960 000	+ 42.81	+ 133 295 000	+ 24.15
Regional	1 145 000 000	7.79	699 000 000	5.10	1 400 000 000	8.42	810 000 000	5.40	+ 255 000 000	+ 22.27	+ 111 000 000	+ 15.88
Research, energy, industry, transport	259 273 375	1.76	288 048 330	2.10	665 413 000	4.00	488 774 000	3.26	+ 406 139 625	+ 156.65	+ 200 725 670	+ 67.68
Development cooperation	1 379 035 900	9.38	1 229 135 900	8.96	1 629 232 700	9.80	1 457 532 700	9.72	+ 250 196 800	+ 18.14	+ 228 396 800	+ 18.58
Miscellaneous	token entry		token entry		68 000 000	0.41	68 000 000	0.45	+ 68 000 000	—	+ 68 000 000	—
	13 070 910 275	88.93	12 099 590 230	88.21	14 606 720 700	87.25	13 083 274 700	37.24	+ 1 535 810 425	+ 11.75	+ 983 684 470	+ 8.13
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>												
Staff	409 563 400	2.79	409 563 400	2.99	458 373 000	2.76	458 373 000	3.06	+ 48 809 600	+ 11.92	+ 48 809 600	+ 11.92
Administration	118 955 540	0.81	118 955 540	0.87	153 123 400	0.92	153 123 400	1.02	+ 34 167 860	+ 28.72	+ 34 167 860	+ 28.72
Information	9 960 500	0.07	9 960 500	0.07	11 752 500	0.07	11 752 500	0.08	+ 1 792 000	+ 17.99	+ 1 792 000	+ 17.99
Aids and subsidies	46 128 000	0.31	46 128 000	0.34	53 798 050	0.32	53 798 050	0.36	+ 7 670 050	+ 16.63	+ 7 670 050	+ 16.03
	584 607 440	3.98	584 607 440	4.26	677 046 950	4.07	677 046 950	4.51	+ 92 439 510	+ 15.81	+ 92 439 510	+ 15.81
<i>Reserve</i>												
Chapter 100	20 000 000	0.14	10 000 000	0.07	—	—	—	—	— 20 000 000	—	— 10 000 000	—
Chapter 101	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.04	10 000 000	0.06	10 000 000	0.07	+ 5 000 000	+ 100.00	+ 5 000 000	+ 100.00
Chapter 102	token entry	—	token entry	—	3 000 000	0.02	3 000 000	0.02	+ 3 000 000	—	+ 3 000 000	—
Chapter 103					225 000 000	1.35	120 000 000	0.80	+ 225 000 000	—	+ 120 000 000	—
<i>Reimbursements to Member States</i>	737 223 000	5.02	737 223 000	5.37	778 833 000	4.68	778 833 000	5.19	+ 41 610 000	+ 5.64	+ 41 610 000	+ 5.64
Commission - Total	14 417 740 715	98.09	13 436 420 670	97.95	16 300 600 650	98.05	14 672 154 650	97.83	+ 1 882 589 935	+ 13.06	+ 1 235 733 980	+ 9.20
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	279 293 200	1.91	279 293 200	2.05	324 868 533	1.95	324 868 533	2.17	+ 45 575 333	+ 16.32	+ 45 575 333	+ 16.32
Grand total	14 697 033 915	100.00	13 715 713 870	100.00	16 625 469 183	100.00	14 997 023 183	100.00	+ 1 928 435 268	+ 13.12	+ 1 281 309 313	+ 9.34

Table 8 — Estimates of revenue

(million EUA)

Type	1979		1980	
Own resources		11 390.9		14 828.7
— Customs duties	4 745.5		5 133.5	
— Agricultural levies	1 706.0		1 764.1	
— Sugar levies	467.0		437.0	
— VAT	4 472.4		7 494.1	
Financial contributions from the Member States		2 170.1		—
Other contributions		15.9		5.0
Miscellaneous revenue		138.9		163.3
Total		13 715.7		14 997.0

ECSC**Loans granted***Loans paid*

2.3.102. Under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission paid out loans totalling 29.3 million EUA in May.

Industrial loans

Industrial loans amounting to 25.7 million EUA were made to three undertakings to finance the following programmes:

Steel industry

Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production

- Società Fabbrica Italiana Tubi FER-ROTUBI SpA, Milan (Trigoso/Sestri Levante works)
- Italsider SpA, Genoa (Genova-Cornigliano and Genova-Campi works)

Training centres

- Klöckner Werke AG, Duisburg (training centres at Bremen, Georgsmarienhütte, Haspe, Troisdorf and Osnabrück)

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or fitting-out of low-cost housing amounted to 0.2 million EUA.

Table 9 — Own resources and other revenue

(million EUA)

Type	Estimates		Outturn		
					percentage compared with estimates
Own resources		6 896.0		6 674.2	96.8
— Customs duties	4 833.0		4 390.9		90.9
— Agricultural levies	1 686.1		1 872.7		111.1
— Sugar levies	376.9		410.6		109.0
Financial contributions from the Member States		5 330.8		5 329.7	100.0
Other contributions		15.6		15.6	100.0
Miscellaneous revenue		120.3		162.1	134.8
Total		12 362.7		12 181.7	98.5

Conversion loans

Under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty, conversion loans totalling 3.4 million EUA were made to the following firms during the same period:

Italy—Valle d'Aosta

- Società Nazionale Cogne SpA, Aosta

Luxembourg

- Société Nationale de Crédit et d'Investissements SNCI, Luxembourg

Euratom**Loans raised**

2.3.103. The Commission also raised the following loan on behalf of Euratom:

- a FF 150 million bond issue on the international capital market underwritten by an international consortium of banks. The bonds carry a nominal interest rate of 9.75%, payable annually for an eight-year term. The issue was offered for public subscription at par. Application has been made for listing on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

Table 10 — Trend in and utilization of total appropriations for commitments for 1978

(million EUA)

Sector	Initial budget	Carryovers from 1977	First, second and third supplementary and amending budgets	Transfers and releases of appropriations services provided for outside bodies	Appropriations available, for 1978	Payments made in 1978	Appropriations to be carried over to 1979		Appropriations cancelled	Percentage of appropriations (col. 5)		
							Automatic	Non-automatic		Commitments	Appropriations to be carried over	Appropriations cancelled
COMMISSION												
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>												
Agriculture	9 176.744	50.634	0.215	5.215	9 232.809	8 946.142	250.277	30.861	5.528	96.9	3.0	0.1
Social	592.653	0.697	—	2.083	595.432	585.246	7.020	—	3.166	98.3	1.2	0.5
Regional	581.000	15.031	—	3.804	599.835	556.359	43.476	—	—	92.8	7.2	0.0
Research, energy, industry, transport	274.002	205.375	—	55.083	534.461	234.692	236.151	17.000	46.617	43.9	47.4	8.7
Development cooperation	547.567	3.246	—	1.179	551.992	278.549	264.101	6.000	3.342	50.5	48.9	0.6
	11 171.966	274.982	0.215	67.364	11 514.529	10 600.988	801.025	53.861	58.653	92.1	7.4	0.5
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>												
Staff	385.354	—	—	—	385.354	344.352	—	—	41.001	89.4	0.0	10.6
Administration	104.981	—	0.435	1.670	107.086	102.301	—	—	4.785	95.5	0.0	4.5
Information	13.018	—	—	0.666	13.684	13.248	—	—	0.436	96.8	0.0	3.2
Aids and subsidies	41.176	—	—	0.175	41.351	37.418	—	—	3.933	90.5	0.0	9.5
	544.529	—	0.435	2.511	547.475	497.318	—	—	50.156	90.8	0.0	9.2
Provisional appropriations	54.894	—	—	(-) 47.920	6.974	—	—	—	6.974	—	—	—
Contingency reserves	5.000	—	—	(-) 4.711	0.289	—	—	—	0.289	—	—	—
Repayment of 10% of own resources to Member States	689.600	—	—	—	689.600	668.333	—	—	21.267	96.9	0.0	3.1
Commission - Total	12 465.988	274.982	0.650	17.245	12 758.866	11 766.640	801.025	53.861	137.339	92.2	6.7	1.1
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	224.857	1.329	—	—	226.186	197.417	—	0.060	28.709	87.3	0.1	12.7
Grand total	12 690.845	276.311	0.650	17.245	12 985.052	11 964.057	801.025	53.921	166.048	92.1	6.6	1.3

Table 10 — Trend in and utilization of total appropriations for payments for 1978

(million EUA)

Sector	Initial budget	Carryovers from 1977	First, second and third supplementary and amending budgets	Transfers and releases of appropriations services provided for outside bodies	Appropriations available for 1978	Payments made in 1978	Appropriations to be carried over to 1979		Appropriations cancelled	Percentage of appropriations (col. 5)		
							Automatic	Non-automatic		Commitments	Appropriations to be carried over	Appropriations cancelled
COMMISSION												
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>												
Agriculture	9 126.744	24.000 ⁽¹⁾	0.215	5.215	9 156.174	8 816.094	307.289	30.861	1.930	96.3	3.7	0.1
Social	559.107	—	—	0.580	559.687	251.673	304.848	—	3.166	45.0	54.5	0.6
Regional	525.000	—	—	—	525.000	171.809	353.191	—	—	32.7	67.3	0.0
Research, energy, industry, transport	267.380	8.086	—	40.829	316.294	131.480	159.034	17.000	8.779	41.6	55.7	2.8
Development cooperation	380.563	3.246	—	1.179	384.986	140.808	234.838	6.000	3.342	36.6	62.6	0.9
	10 858.793	35.332	0.215	47.803	10 942.143	9 511.864	1 359.200	53.861	17.217	86.9	12.9	0.2
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>												
Staff	385.354	—	—	—	385.354	341.373	2.979	—	41.001	88.6	0.8	10.6
Administration	104.981	—	0.435	1.670	107.086	81.208	21.093	—	4.785	75.8	19.7	4.5
Information	13.018	—	—	0.666	13.684	8.110	5.139	—	0.436	59.3	37.6	3.2
Aids and subsidies	41.176	—	—	0.175	41.351	36.857	0.559	—	3.933	89.1	1.4	9.5
	544.529	—	0.435	2.511	547.475	467.548	29.770	—	50.156	85.4	5.4	9.2
Provisional appropriations	39.225	—	—	(-) 30.758	8.468	—	—	—	8.468	—	—	—
Contingency reserves	5.000	—	—	(-) 4.711	0.289	—	—	—	0.289	—	—	—
Repayment of 10% of own resources to Member States	689.600	—	—	—	689.600	607.516	60.816	—	21.267	88.1	8.8	3.1
Commission - Total	12 137.147	35.332	0.650	14.845	12 187.974	10 586.929	1 449.787	53.861	97.397	86.9	12.3	0.8
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	224.857	1.329	—	—	226.186	173.404	24.013	0.060	28.709	76.7	10.6	12.7
Grand total	12 362.005	36.661⁽²⁾	0.650	14.845	12 414.161	10 760.332	1 473.800	53.921	126.107	86.7	12.3	1.0

¹ Excluding the EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations carried over pursuant to subparagraph (b) of Article 108(3) of the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977.² Excluding the automatic carryovers from 1977.



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, although the decision to introduce it into the common agricultural policy is still only provisional. The Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different kinds had existed at the same time.

Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978 General Budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);⁴

1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);⁵ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);⁶ European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);⁷ 9 April — provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979).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.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	2 May	15 May	31 May
1 month	$7\frac{3}{8} - 8\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{3}{4} - 8\frac{3}{4}$	$7\frac{3}{4} - 8\frac{3}{4}$
3 months	8 - 9	$8\frac{3}{8} - 9\frac{1}{8}$	$8\frac{5}{8} - 9\frac{5}{8}$
6 months	$8\frac{1}{4} - 9\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4} - 9\frac{3}{4}$	9 - 10
12 months	$8\frac{5}{8} - 9\frac{5}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{8} - 10\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{8} - 10\frac{1}{8}$

Rates obtaining in Brussels

Definition

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

Calculation and publication

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day¹ on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (Table 2).

¹ See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission and OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 — *Values in national currencies of one European unit of account*

National currency	2 May ¹	15 May ²	31 May ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.2500	40.3183	40.4905
German mark	2.52852	2.52083	2.51916
Dutch guilder	2.74470	2.74375	2.75985
Pound sterling	0.644048	0.646114	0.638237
Danish krone	7.07596	7.10064	7.23776
French franc	5.81563	5.82718	5.83243
Italian lira	1 127.77	1 126.85	1 127.56
Irish pound	0.662802	0.663704	0.668468
United States dollar	1.33157	1.32376	1.31956
Swiss franc	2.29096	2.28295	2.28019
Spanish peseta	87.9568	87.4209	87.3150
Swedish krona	5.84958	5.81130	5.78519
Norwegian krone	6.87356	6.87560	6.84255
Canadian dollar	1.51879	1.53754	1.53200
Portuguese escudo	65.3135	65.4069	65.7138
Austrian schilling	18.5954	18.5657	18.5397
Finnish mark	5.35224	5.27517	5.27294
Japanese yen	300.469	282.159	289.774

¹ OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979.

² OJ C 122 of 16.5.1979.

³ OJ C 137 of 1.6.1979.

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 %)
Belgium 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 currencies	May 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 ⁽¹⁾
	0.524590 ⁽²⁾

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 7/8-1978

Point 2.3.72

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.73

Opinion on the implementation of the Lomé Convention—the road towards a new Convention
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.74

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council on the introduction of a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power-station coal
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.75

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision amending Council Decision 74/642/ Euratom

adopting a research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.76

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive (Euratom) amending the Directive of 1 June 1976 laying down the revised basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.77

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the future of forestry in the Community
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.78

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the various Commission proposals on the development of the Mediterranean regions of the Community and their agricultural problems
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.79

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision authorizing the United Kingdom to grant a national aid to milk producers in Northern Ireland
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Point 2.3.80

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the cross-border communications study on the Londonderry/Donnegal area
OJ C 114 of 7.5.1979

Bull. EC 12-1978

Point 2.3.50

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the impact of the European monetary system on the common agricultural policy
OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.51

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on Community action in the cultural sector (Communication from the Commission to the Council)
OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.52

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on Community aid for industrial restructuring and conversion operations
OJ C 128, 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.53.

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive (Euratom) amending the Directive laying down the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation
OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.54

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a research and development programme

for the European Economic Community in the field of reference materials and methods (Community Bureau of Reference—BCR) and applied metrology (non-nuclear indirect action) 1979 to 1982)

Opinion on the proposal for a multiannual research programme in the field of climatology (indirect action) (1979 to 1983)

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a research and development programme of the European Economic Community in the field of recycling of urban and industrial waste (secondary raw materials) indirect action (1979 to 1982)

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision reviewing the second multiannual research and development programme for the European Economic Community in the environmental field (indirect action) adopted by Decision 76/311/EEC

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/101/EEC on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive authorizing the Italian Republic to postpone the notification and implementation of its national plans for the accelerated eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on brucellosis, tuberculosis and swine fever and prolonging certain derogations granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating

- (i) to headlamps which function as main beam and/or dipped beam headlamps and to incandescent electric filament lamps for such headlamps,
- (ii) to end-outline marker lamps,
- (iii) to front position (side) lamps,
- (iv) to rear position (side) and stop lamps,
- (v) to direction indicator lamps,
- (vi) to reflex reflectors,
- (vii) to the rear registration plate lamps,
- (viii) to front fog lamps and filament lamps for such lamps,

- (ix) to rear fog lamps,
 - (x) to reversing lamps,
 - (xi) to parking lamps,
- for wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to towing hooks and reverse on wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors—static tests

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Bull. EC 1-1979

Point 2.1.91

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a European Economic Community research and development programme in the agricultural sector consisting of four multiannual concerted projects

OJ C 66 of 10.3.1979

Point 2.3.56

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the problems of frontier workers

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.57

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the implementation in the solar energy sector of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1302/78 concerning the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.58

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a research programme for the European Atomic Energy Community on codes and standards for fast breeder reactors (structural integrity of components)

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.59

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision rendering mandatory the procedures for ship inspection forming the subject of resolutions of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.60

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision introducing a Community system of information on accidents in which products are involved, outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Point 2.3.62

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council 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 in the Member States

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1108/70 introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway

OJ C 128 of 21.5.1979

Bull. EC 2-1979

Point 2.3.63

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the European Regional Development Fund third annual report (1977)

OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.64

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal from the Commission to the Council concerning a second four-year energy research and development programme

OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.65

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation for a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power station coal

OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.66

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States

OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.67

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on the adjustment of capacity for the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward between Member States

OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.68

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC in respect of enzootic leukosis among cattle
OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Point 2.3.69

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on temporary importation arrangements
OJ C 133 of 28.5.1979

Bull. EC 3-1979

Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15

Proposals on policy with regard to agricultural structures

Proposals for Council Directives

I. amending Directive 72/159/EEC of 17 April 1972 on the modernization of farms

II. amending Council directive 75/268/EEC of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas

III. amending Directive 72/160/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement

IV. amending Council Directive 72/161/EEC of 17 April 1972 concerning the provision of socio-economic guidance for and the acquisition of occupational skills by persons engaged in agriculture

Proposals for Council Regulations

I. establishing a common measure for the development of beef cattle and sheep production in Italy

II. for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland

III. for the development of sheep farming in Greenland

IV. on an integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland

V. on an integrated development programme for the department of Lozère

VI. on an integrated development programme for the Belgian province of Luxembourg

VII. amending Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed (special measure in respect of the slaughtering of pigs and the processing of pigmeat in France and the United Kingdom)

OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979

Point 2.1.51

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer

OJ C 125 of 18.5.1979

Point 2.3.46

Case 47/79: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the Oberverwaltungsgericht der Freien Hansestadt Bremen by order of that court of 21 March 1979 in the case of Städtereinigung K. Nehlsen KG v. Hansestadt Bremen

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.47

Case 48/79: Action brought on 27 March 1979 by Marinus Ooms, Nicolaas Hazes, Peter Hansen, Johannes Hofman, Alberto Caretta, Georges Hervo, all employed at the Joint Research Centre, Ispra, and Roger Buyl, Frans Quik and Bastiaan Stal, all officials at the Central Nuclear measurements Bureau, Geel, against the Commission of the European Communities

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.48

Case 49/79: Action brought on 28 March 1979 by Mr Richard Pool, against the Council of the European Communities
OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.49

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 113/77: NTN Toyo Bearing Company Limited, Osaka (Japan), NTN Bearings—GKN Limited, Burntwood (United Kingdom), NTN Wälzlager (Europa) GmbH, Erkrath-Untersfeldhaus (Federal Republic of Germany) and NTN Sidag, Schweighouse (France) against the Council of the European Communities and the Federation of European Bearing Manufacturers' Associations (FEBMA)—intervener

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 119/77: Nippon Seiko K. K., Tokyo (Japan), NSK Bearings Europe Limited, London (United Kingdom), NSK Kugellager GmbH, Ratingen (Federal Republic of Germany) and NSK France SA, Clichy (France) against the Council of the European Communities, the Commission of the European Communities and FEBMA (Federation of European Bearings Manufacturers' Associations)—intervener

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 121/77: Nachi Fujikoshi Corporation, Tokyo (Japan), Nachi (Deutschland) GmbH, Düsseldorf (Federal Republic of Germany) and Nachi (UK) Limited, Birmingham (United Kingdom) against the Council of the European Communities and FEBMA (Federation of European Bearings Manufacturers' Associations)—intervener
OJ C 122 of 16.5.1979

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 118/77: Import Standard Office (ISO), Paris, v. Council of the European Communities and FEBMA (Federation of European Bearing Manufacturers' Associations), Frankfurt

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 120/77: Koyo Seiko Company Limited, Osaka (Japan), Deutsche Koyo Wälzlager Verkaufs-

gesellschaft GmbH, Hamburg (Federal Republic of Germany), Koyo (UK) Limited, Normanton (United Kingdom) and Koyo France, Argenteuil (France) v. Council of the European Communities, Commission of the European Communities and FEBMA (Federation of European Bearing Manufacturers' Associations), intervener

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 118/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, Commercial Court, London): C. J. Meijer BV v. the Department of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Commissioners of Customs and Excise
OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.52.

Judgment of the Court of 28 March 1979 in Case 90/78: Granaria BV, Rotterdam, v. 1. Council of the European Communities; 2. Commission of the European Communities
OJ 122 of 16.5.1979

Point 2.3.61

Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 29 March 1979 in Joined Cases 131/78 and 150/78 (references for a preliminary ruling made by the Hessisches Finanzgericht): Firma Kurt A. Becher, Bremen, v. Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt am Main
OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.64

Judgment of the Court of 27 March 1979 in Case 143/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Bundesgerichtshof: Jacques de Cavé, Frankfurt, v. Luise de Cavé, Frankfurt
OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.67

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 28 March 1979 in Case 158/78 (reference for a pre-

3. Infringement procedures

Additional references in the Official Journal

liminary ruling made by the Finanzgericht Münster); P. Biegi Handelsagentur GmbH v. Hauptzollamt Bochum

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.68

Judgment of the Court of 28 March 1979 in Case 175/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Crown Court at Bristol): Regina v. Vera Ann Saunders

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.69

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 28 March 1979 in Case 179/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal de Grande Instance, Montpellier): Procureur de la République and, as partie civile, Administration des douanes françaises v. Michelangelo Rivoira, Giuseppe Rivoira, Giovanni Rivoira and the partnership Giovanni Rivoira & Figli, Verzuolo

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Point 2.3.70

Judgment of the Court of 28 March 1979 in Case 222/78 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by Pretore of Reggio Emilia): ICAP, San Maurizio, v. Walter Beneventi, Reggio Emilia, and Feder-grossisti (Federazione Nazionale Commerciali Alimentari), Rome, interveners

OJ C 122 of 16.5.1979

Point 2.3.72

Judgment of the Court of 29 March 1979 in Case 231/78: Commission of the European Communities v. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, as interveners, the French Republic

OJ C 112 of 5.5.1979

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In May the Commission issued sixteen reasoned opinions, all in cases concerning the free movement of goods. Fifteen of them concerned failure to apply the following Directives:

- Directive 76/696¹ relating to non-automatic weighing machines (*Italy*);
- Directive 76/767² relating to pressure vessels and methods for inspecting them *Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands*);
- Directives 76/116³ and 77/535⁴ relating to methods of sampling and analysis for fertilizers (*France and Italy*);
- Directives 76/889 and 76/890⁵ relating to electrical appliances (*France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands*);
- Directive 77/62⁶ coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts (*the Netherlands*);
- 32 motor vehicles Directives (*Luxembourg*).

The remaining opinion concerned an infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in the form of restrictions on imports of fresh cherries from certain regions of France and Italy (*United Kingdom*).

Procedures terminated

3.3.2. The Commission terminated the procedures in two cases:

- failure to apply nine motor vehicles Directives (*Ireland*). This procedure was terminated in part in April;⁷

¹ OJ L 236 of 27.8.1976.

² OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

³ OJ L 24 of 30.1.1976.

⁴ OJ L 213 of 22.8.1977.

⁵ OJ L 336 of 4.12.1976.

⁶ OJ L 13 of 15.1.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 4-1979, point 3.3.2.

Infringement procedures



- failure to apply Directives 75/33¹ (*United Kingdom*) and 75/107² (*the Netherlands*) relating to measuring instruments. These procedures were terminated in part in January.

Proceedings before the Court of Justice

3.3.3. The Commission commenced two actions (Cases 72/79⁴ and 73/79⁵) against *Italy*.

Judgment was given against the Commission in Case 2/78 (*Belgium*).⁶

¹ OJ L 14 of 20.1.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 3.3.1.

² OJ L 42 of 15.2.1975 and Bull. EC 1-1978, point 3.3.1.

³ Point 2.3.40.

⁴ Point 2.3.41.

⁵ Point 2.3.54.

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1979. (Feuillets mobiles).

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*) CB-AK-79-017-FR-C

ISSN 0378-4428

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CA-ND-78-003-6A-C

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 BFR 450 DKR 79 DM 28,50 FF 65,50
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**Fünftehnter Bericht des Ständigen Ausschusses für
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Steinkohlenbergbau für das Jahr 1977.** Juli 1978.
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**15th Report of the Mines Safety and Health Commis-
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**15ª Relazione dell'Organo permanente per la sicu-
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1977.** Luglio 1978.
1979. 206 p.

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**15º Verslag van het Permanent Orgaan voor de veilig-
heid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de steenko-
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BFR 260 DKR 45,80 DM 16,50 FF 37,80
LIT 7 350 HFL 18 UKL 4.40 USD 9

CA-25-78-227-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0794-7
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BFR 600 DKR 105,50 DM 38 FF 87
LIT 17 000 HFL 41,20 UKL 10.10 USD 20

CB-25-78-695-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0866-8
Beretning om udviklingen på det sociale område i Det europæiske Fællesskab i 1978. Beretning udgivet i tilslutning til »Tolvte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed« i medfør af artikel 122 i EØF-traktaten, april 1979.
 1979. 202 p.

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Bericht über die Entwicklung der sozialen Lage in der Europäischen Gemeinschaft im Jahre 1978. Veröffentlicht im Zusammenhang mit dem „Zwölften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften“ nach Artikel 122 des EWG-Vertrags. April 1979.
 1979. 221 p.

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Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the European Community in 1978. Published in conjunction with the 'Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities' in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty. April 1979.
 1979. 205 p.

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Exposé sur l'évolution de la situation sociale dans la Communauté européenne en 1978. Publié en liaison avec le «Douzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes» en application de l'article 122 du traité CEE. Avril 1979. 1979. 218 p.

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Rapporto sull'evoluzione della situazione sociale nella Comunità europea nel 1978. Pubblicato in connessione con la «Dodicesima Relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee» in applicazione dell'articolo 122 del trattato CEE. Aprile 1979.
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 1979. 204 p.
 (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
 BFR 180 DKR 31,70 DM 11,40 FF 26
 LIT 5 100 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 6

CD-NJ-78-003-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0809-9
New methodological trends for the study of human glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) variants. Summaries of the papers presented at the Workshop held at Genoa-Nervi, 3 to 5 November 1977, under the aegis of the Committee on Medical Research and Public Health. Medicine. 1978. EUR 6083.
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 BFR 320 DKR 56 DM 20 FF 47
 LIT 9 000 HFL 22 UKL 5 USD 11

CD-NP-78-015-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0890-0
Results of environmental radioactivity measurements in the Member States of the European Community for air - deposition - water - milk. Radiological protection No. 15. 1977. EUR 6212.
 1979. 290 p.
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 BFR 750 DKR 132 DM 47,50 FF 109
 LIT 21 200 HFL 51,50 UKL 12,60 USD 25

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CA-25-78-243-3A-C ISBN 92-825-0829-3
Årlige investeringer i industriktoren i De europæiske Fællesskabers medlemsstater 1973-1976. Januar 1979.
Jährliche Anlageinvestitionen in den Industrieunternehmen der Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften 1973-1976. Januar 1979.
Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1973-1976. January 1979.
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Investimenti annuali in capitali fissi nelle imprese industriali degli Stati membri delle Comunità europee 1973-1976. Gennaio 1979.
Jaarlijkse investeringen in vaste activa in de industriële ondernemingen van de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschappen 1973-1976. Januari 1979.
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 BFR 450 DKR 79 DM 28,50 FF 65,50
 LIT 12 700 HFL 31 UKL 7,60 USD 15

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Stahlnormen-Glossarium. December 1978.
 1979. 720 p.
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 BFR 660 DKR 116 DM 42 FF 96
 LIT 18 600 HFL 45 UKL 11 USD 22

CD-NC-78-A75-DE-C
Probleme des stabilen Bandlaufes an neuzeitlichen Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil 1. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/l.
 1979. 127 p. (DE)
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 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5,80

CD-NC-78-C75-DE-C

Berechnung der Band- und Walztemperaturen in Kaltwalzstraßen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil III. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, B.F.I. Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/III.
1979. 114 p. (DE)

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BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-D75-DE-C

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1979. 38 p. (DE)

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Lamiere ad elevata resistenza di medio spessore. Acciai speciali. A. Poli, C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-KH/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6129.
1979. 44 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Stima del boro in soluzione solida. Analisi chimiche. V. di Stefano, F. Colaiacovo, C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-GA/4/406. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6142.
1979. 35 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Contentitori di forte spessore. Utilizzazione. C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-75/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6149.
1979. 53 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Study of the structure of sinters. Pig iron and direct reduction. By A. Poos, R. Vidal, C.R.M. Liège. Convention No 6210-34/2/022. Final report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5717.
1979. 30 p. (EN. FR)

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Corrosion des tubes galvanisés dans l'eau chaude. Mise au point d'un détecteur de corrosion. Propriétés d'emploi. De F. Blanchard, J.L. Brelin, A. Pourbaix, Val-lourec, Aulnoye. Convention n° 6210-90/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6132.
1979. 50 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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Détermination des gaz dans les aciers et les fontes. Mesures et analyses. Partie I. Par M. Hanin, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-17/003. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6159/I.
1979. 121 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

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1979. 99 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-A08-FR-C

Coulée et solidification de l'acier. Fonte et réduction directe. Contrôle de la qualité interne des brames par broissage électromagnétique dans le refroidissement secondaire. Partie I. Par J. Ruer, J.L. Hensgen, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6136/I.
1979. 103 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-009-FR-C

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1979. 56 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-010-FR-C

Déformation d'aciers de traitement thermique. Propriétés d'emploi. Par Y. Desalos, R. Laurent, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-48/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6147.

1979. 54 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-011-FR-C

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1979. 71 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-013-IT-C

Accoppiamento di elementi costruttivi orizzontali di acciaio con pilastri in cemento armato per l'edilizia civile e industriale. Utilizzazione dell'acciaio. G.M. Bo, C.I.S.I.A., Milano. Convenzione n. 6210-SA/4/404. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6144.

1979. 73 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-014-IT-C

Solai misti in lamiera grecata e calcestruzzo ad essa incollato. Utilizzazione dell'acciaio. G.M. Bo, C.I.S.I.A., Milano. Convenzione n. 6210-SA/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6130.

1979. 32 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-016-FR-C

Soudabilité des aciers — Étude de la fissuration et des méthodes d'examen. Mesures et analyses. Par P. Boquet, H.C. van Elst, L. Rossi, I.R. BREDA, Milano. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/302. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6121.

1979. 107 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-017-FR-C

Chimie de surface de la tôle mince pour fer blanc. Métallurgie physique. Par V. Leroy, J. Richelmi, C.R.M., Liège. Convention n° 6210-KG/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6050.

1979. 120 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-020-FR-C

Utilisation des calculateurs en sidérurgie. Divers. C.R.M., LIÈGE. Convention n° 6210-81/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6137.

1979. 172 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-022-EN-C

Quality of products cold-formed at high temperature. Rolling mills and transformation. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention No 6210-40/2/201. Final report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5154.

1979. 42 p. (EN)

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NB-78-073-DE-C

Grubengasbekämpfung im Hochleistungsstreb. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Vertragsnummer 6220-AC/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Kohle. 1978. EUR 6094.

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NE-79-001-DE-C

Das europäische Programm der kontrollierten Kernverschmelzung. 1979. EUR 6269. Gratis

CD-NE-79-001-EN-C

The European Programme for Controlled Nuclear Fusion. 1979. EUR 6269. Gratis

CD-NE-79-001-FR-C

Le programme européen de fusion nucléaire contrôlée. 1979. EUR 6269.

1979. 16 p. (DE. EN. FR)

Gratuit

10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
No publications / Pas de parution /
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NA-78-046-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0385-3
Cereals and meat in Eastern Europe – Production, consumption and trade. Section II: Tables. Information on Agriculture No 46. April 1978.
1979. 100 p. (DE, EN)
BFR 110 DKR 19,40 DM 7 FF 16
LIT 3 000 HFL 7,60 UKL 1.80 USD 3.50

*) CB-NA-78-060-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0836-6
Critères supplémentaires de qualité pour les poulets et les œufs. Informations sur l'agriculture n° 60. Novembre 1978.
1979. 155 p. (FR)
BFR 175 DKR 30,75 DM 11 FF 25,50
LIT 5 000 HFL 12 UKL 3 USD 5.90

*) CB-NC-79-002-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0773-4
Det europæiske Fællesskabs landbrugspolitik. Europæisk dokumentation: Periodisk 2/79. Oktober 1978.

*) CB-NC-79-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0774-2
Die Agrarpolitik der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. Europäische Dokumentation: Zeitschrift 2/79. Oktober 1978.

*) CB-NC-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0775-0
The agricultural policy of the European Community. European documentation: Periodical 2/79. October 1978.

*) CB-NC-79-002-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0776-9
La politique agricole de la Communauté européenne. Documentation européenne: Périodique 2/79. Octobre 1978.

*) CB-NC-79-002-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0777-7
La politica agraria della Comunità europea. Documentazione europea: Periodico 2/79. Ottobre 1978.

*) CB-NC-79-002-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0778-5
Het landbouwbeleid van de Europese Gemeenschap. Europese documentatie: Tijdschrift 2/79. October 1978.
1979. 38 p.
(DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL, ES, GR, PT)
BFR 30 DKR 5,30 DM 1,90 FF 4,40
LIT 900 HFL 2,05 UKL 0.50 USD 1

CD-NK-78-005-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0695-9
Econometric Models presented to the Beef – Milk Symposium on 15 – 16 March 1977. Agriculture. 1978. EUR 6101.
1979. 372 p. (EN)
BFR 550 DKR 96 DM 34,90 FF 77,60
LIT 14 700 HFL 38 UKL 9 USD 18

OS/79-FR

Manuel B1: Supplément PACO. Contenu et plan de classement du domaine «Prix des produits et des moyens de production – Comptes agricoles». Partie: Comptes agricoles. Mars 1979.
1979. 6 p. + annexe (FR)

Gratuit

12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-413-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0901-X
Regional statistics – Main regional indicators 1970-1977. January 1979.
Statistiques régionales – Principaux indicateurs régionaux 1970-1977. Janvier 1979.
1979. 121 p. (EN/FR)
BFR 100 DKR 17,60 DM 6,40 FF 14,50
LIT 2 800 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.70 USD 3.40

*) CB-NS-78-012-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0615-0
Regionale udviklingsprogrammer: Danmark. Programmer: Serie regionalpolitik nr. 12. September 1978.
1979. 76 p.

*) CB-NS-78-012-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0616-9
Regionale Entwicklungsprogramme Dänemark. Programme: Reihe Regionalpolitik Nr. 12. September 1978.
1979. 76 p.

*) CB-NS-78-012-EN-C ISBN 92-825-617-7
Regional development programmes: Denmark. Programmes: Regional policy series No 12. September 1978.
1979. 68 p.

*) CB-NS-78-012-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0618-5
Programmes de développement régional Danemark. Programmes: série politique régional n° 12. Septembre 1978.
1979. 78 p. (DA, DE, EN, FR)
BFR 90 DKR 15,75 DM 5,70 FF 12,70
LIT 2 400 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

*) CB-NS-78-013-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0795-5
Regionale Entwicklungsprogramme Frankreich 1976-1980. Programme: Reihe Regionalpolitik Nr. 13. Oktober 1978.
1979. 250 p.

*) CB-NS-78-013-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0797-1
Programmes de développement régional France 1976-1980. Programmes: série politique régionale n° 13. Octobre 1978.
1979. 246 p. (DE, EN, FR)
BFR 175 DKR 30,75 DM 11,10 FF 25,50
LIT 5 000 HFL 12 UKL 2.95 USD 5.85

13

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NX-78-002-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0918-4
Europa – dritte Welt: Gegenseitige Abhängigkeit. Aktuelle Fragen: Reihe Entwicklung Nr. 2. Februar 1979.
1979. 122 p.

*) CB-NX-78-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0919-2
Europe and the Third World: a study on interdependence. Dossiers: Development series No 2. February 1979.

1979. 122 p.
 (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
 BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17,50
 LIT 3 400 HFL 8,30 UKL 2 USD 4

14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NB-78-073-DE-C

Grubengasbekämpfung im Hochleistungsstreb. Steinkohlenbergbauverein, Essen. Vertragsnummer 6220-AC/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Kohle. 1978. EUR 6094.

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-A75-DE-C

Probleme des stabilen Bandlaufes an neuzeitlichen Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil 1. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/I.
 1979. 127 p. (DE)

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-C75-DE-C

Berechnung der Band- und Walztemperaturen in Kaltwalzstraßen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil III. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, B.F.I. Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/III.
 1979. 114 p. (DE)

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-78-D75-DE-C

Berechnung der thermischen Balligkeit von Walzen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil IV. Von P. Braun-Angott, B. Berger, B.F.I. Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/IV.
 1979. 38 p. (DE)

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-78-H75-DE-C

Programmsystem für prozeßrechnergesteuerte Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Automatisierung von Kaltwalz-Tandemstraßen. Teil VIII. Von J. Heidepriem, R. Stock-

meyer, B.F.I. Düsseldorf. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-65/1/011. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte Stahl. 1978. EUR 6066/VIII.

1979. 102 p. (DE)
 Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-001-IT-C

Lamiere ad elevata resistenza di medio spessore. Acciai speciali. A. Poli, C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-KH/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6129.

1979. 44 p. (IT)
 Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-002-IT-C

Stima del boro in soluzione solida. Analisi chimiche. V. di Stefano, F. Colaiacovo, C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-GA/4/406. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6142.

1979. 35 p. (IT)
 Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-003-IT-C

Contentitori di forte spessore. Utilizzazione. C.S.M. Roma. Convenzione N. 6210-75/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6149.

1979. 53 p. (IT)
 Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-004-EN-C

Study of the structure of sinters. Pig iron and direct reduction. By A. Poos, R. Vidal, C.R.M. Liège. Convention No 6210-34/2/022. Final report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5717.

1979. 30 p. (EN. FR)
 Only available as microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-005-FR-C

Corrosion des tubes galvanisés dans l'eau chaude. Mise au point d'un détecteur de corrosion. Propriétés d'emploi. De F. Blanchard, J.L. Brelin, A. Pourbaix, Valloire, Aulnoye. Convention n° 6210-90/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6132.

1979. 50 p. (FR)
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-A07-FR-C

Détermination des gaz dans les aciers et les fontes. Mesures et analyses. Partie I. Par M. Hanin, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention N° 6210-17/003. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6159/I.

1979. 121 p. (FR)
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-B07-FR-C

Détermination des gaz dans les aciers et les fontes.

Mesures et analyses. (Tableaux et figures). Partie II. Par M. Hanin, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-17/003. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6159/II. 1979. 99 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-A08-FR-C

Coulée et solidification de l'acier.

Fonte et réduction directe. Contrôle de la qualité interne des brames par broissage-électromagnétique dans le refroidissement secondaire. Partie I. Par J. Ruer, J.L. Hensgen, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-50/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6136/I. 1979. 103 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-009-FR-C

Recristallisation et précipitation provoquées par la déformation à chaud d'aciers de construction soudables microalliés au Niobium.

Métallurgie physique. Par A. Lebon, J. Rofes-Vernis, C. Rossard, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-82/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6150. 1979. 56 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-010-FR-C

Déformation d'aciers de traitement thermique.

Propriétés d'emploi. Par Y. Desalos, R. Laurent, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-48/3/301. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6147. 1979. 54 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-011-FR-C

Étude fondamentale de l'examen non destructif des pièces en acier par courant de Foucault.

Mesures et analyses. Par G. Labbe, C. Maeder, IRSID, Saint-Germain-en-Laye. Convention n° 6210-60/0/70. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6139. 1979. 71 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-013-IT-C

Accoppiamento di elementi costruttivi orizzontali di acciaio con pilastri in cemento armato per l'edilizia civile e industriale.

Utilizzazione dell'acciaio. G.M. Bo, C.I.S.I.A., Milano. Convenzione n. 6210-SA/4/404. Rap-

porto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6144.

1979. 73 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-014-IT-C

Solai misti in lamiera grecata e calcestruzzo ad essa incollato.

Utilizzazione dell'acciaio. G.M. Bo, C.I.S.I.A., Milano. Convenzione n. 6210-SA/4/401. Rapporto finale. Raccolta ricerche acciaio. 1978. EUR 6130. 1979. 32 p. (IT)

Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NC-79-016-FR-C

Soudabilité des aciers — Étude de la fissuration et des méthodes d'examen.

Mesures et analyses. Par P. Boquet, H.C. van Elst, L. Rossi, I.R. BREDA, Milano. Convention n° 6210-GA/3/302. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6121. 1979. 107 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-017-FR-C

Chimie de surface de la tôle mince pour fer blanc.

Métallurgie physique. Par V. Leroy, J. Richelmi, C.R.M., Liège. Convention n° 6210-KG/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6050. 1979. 120 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-020-FR-C

Utilisation des calculateurs en sidérurgie.

Divers. C.R.M., Liège. Convention n° 6210-81/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. 1978. EUR 6137. 1979. 172 p. (FR)

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NC-79-022-EN-C

Quality of products cold-formed at high temperature.

Rolling mills and transformation. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention No 6210-40/2/201. Final report. Steel research reports. 1978. EUR 5154. 1979. 42 p. (EN)

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NE-79-001-DE-C

Das europäische Programm der kontrollierten Kernverschmelzung. 1979. EUR 6269. Gratis

CD-NE-79-001-EN-C

The European Programme for Controlled Nuclear Fusion. 1979. EUR 6269. Gratis

CD-NE-79-001-FR-C

Le programme européen de fusion nucléaire contrôlée. 1979. EUR 6269.

1979. 16 p. (DE. EN. FR)

Gratuit

CD-NJ-78-003-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0809-9

New methodological trends for the study of human glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) variants. Summaries of the papers presented at the Workshop held at Genoa-Nervi, 3 to 5 November 1977, under the aegis of the Committee on Medical Research and Public Health. Medicine. 1978. EUR 6083.

1979. 46 p. (EN)

BFR 320 DKR 56 DM 20 FF 47
LIT 9 000 HFL 22 UKL 5 USD 11

CD-NK-78-005-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0695-9

Econometric Models presented to the Beef - Milk Symposium on 15-16 March 1977. Agriculture. 1978. EUR 6101.

1979. 372 p. (EN)

BFR 550 DKR 96 DM 34,90 FF 77,60
LIT 14 700 HFL 38 UKL 9 USD 18

CD-NP-78-015-6A-C

ISBN 92-825-0890-0

Results of environmental radioactivity measurements in the Member States of the European Community for air - deposition - water - milk. Radiological protection No 15. 1977. EUR 6212.

1979. 290 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 750 DKR 132 DM 47,50 FF 109
LIT 21 200 HFL 51,50 UKL 12,60 USD 25

CD-NP-78-037-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0927-3

Studie über die Eigenschaften eines beschäftigungswirksamen Umweltprogramms für die Gemeinschaft. Von Prof. Dr. W. Meissner, Universität Frankfurt (Main), Prof. Dr. E. Hödl, Gesamthochschule Wuppertal. Umweltschutz und Lebensqualität. 1978. EUR 6204.

1979. 416 p. (DE)

BFR 1 100 DKR 193,50 DM 70 FF 160
LIT 31 100 HFL 75,50 UKL 18,50 USD 36,75

CD-NU-78-004-3A-C

ISBN 92-825-0547-2

The future of publishing by scientific and technical societies. Proceedings of the seminar held in Luxembourg, 3-4 April 1978. EUR 6109.

1979. 296 p. (DE/EN/FR)

BFR 450 DKR 78 DM 29 FF 63
LIT 11 800 HFL 31 UKL 7,50 USD 14

EUR 5700

High flux materials testing reactor HFR Petten. 1979-1980. By H. Röttger, A. Tas, H. van der Werve, P. von der Hardt, W.P. Voorbraak, Netherlands Energy Research Foundation, ECN. Nuclear science and technology. 1979. EUR 5700

1979. 107 p. (EN)

Gratis

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NP-78-037-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0927-3

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1979. 416 p. (DE)

BFR 1 100 DKR 193,50 DM 70 FF 160
LIT 31 100 HFL 75,50 UKL 18,50 USD 36,75

16

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-227-6A-C

ISBN 92-825-0794-7

Undervisningsstatistikker 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.**Bildungsstatistik 1970/71-1976/77.** Dezember 1978.
Education statistics 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.**Statistiques de l'enseignement 1970/71-1976/77.** Décembre 1978.**Statistiche dell'educazione 1970/71-1976/77.**

Dicembre 1978.

Onderwijsstatistiek 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.

1979. 193 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 600 DKR 105,50 DM 38 FF 87
LIT 17 000 HFL 41,20 UKL 10,10 USD 20

*) CB-NQ-79-008-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0903-6

In-service education and training of teachers in the European Community. Studies: Education series No 8. November 1976.

1979. 205 p. (DE. EN. FR)

BFR 240 DKR 42 DM 15 FF 35
LIT 6 800 HFL 16,50 UKL 4 USD 8

17

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-227-6A-C

ISBN 92-825-0794-7

Undervisningsstatistikker 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.**Bildungsstatistik 1970/71-1976/77.** Dezember 1978.
Education statistics 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.**Statistiques de l'enseignement 1970/71-1976/77.** Décembre 1978.**Statistiche dell'educazione 1970/71-1976/77.**

Dicembre 1978.

Onderwijsstatistiek 1970/71-1976/77. December 1978.
1979. 193 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
BFR 600 DKR 105,50 DM 38 FF 87
LIT 17 000 HFL 41,20 UKL 10.10 USD 20

CA-25-78-243-3A-C ISBN 92-825-0829-3
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Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

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(FR)

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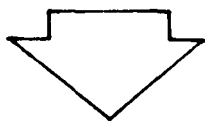
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