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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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# At the European Council in Copenhagen

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Meeting in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April, the European Council issued the following statements on the election of the members of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage and on democracy:<sup>1</sup>

## Date of the election to Parliament

‘The Heads of State and of Government note with satisfaction that the legislative procedures in the member countries for the holding of direct general elections to the Assembly are now nearing completion. After examining daes suitable for the election they have reached agreement that the election to the Assembly shall be held from 7 to 10 June 1979.’

\*

The President of Parliament, Mr Emilio Colombo welcomed the decision with the following statement:

‘It is with great satisfaction that I learn that the European Council, meeting today in Copenhagen, has given the commitment that the definitive date for the direct elections by universal suffrage to the European Parliament will be fixed for the period 7 to 10 June 1979.’

This commitment meets the wish which the European Parliament has on several occasions communicated to the governments.

I should like to emphasize the importance of this commitment which will transform the European Community into the Europe of the people.

Europe, with a Parliament elected by direct universal suffrage, will have received a new stimulus towards its union. This will help to solve the grave problems we are at present facing in the economy and the social sector.

The commitment made today will set in motion the procedure and the European Parliament will deliver its opinion at the earliest opportunity.’

## Declaration on democracy

‘The election of the Members of the Assembly by direct universal suffrage is an event of outstanding importance for the future of the European Communities and a vivid demonstration of the ideals of democracy shared by the people within them.

The creation of the Communities, which is the foundation of ever closer union among the peoples of Europe called for in the Treaty of Rome, marked the determination of their founders to strengthen the protection of peace and freedom.

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<sup>1</sup> Reports on the other items discussed at the European Council will appear in Bull. EC 4-1978.

The Heads of State and of Government confirm their will, as expressed in the Copenhagen Declaration on the European identity, to ensure that the cherished values of their legal, political and moral order are respected and to safeguard the principles of representative democracy, of the rule of law, of social justice and of respect for human rights.

The application of these principles implies a political system of pluralist democracy which guarantees both the free expression of opinions within the constitutional organization of powers and the procedures necessary for the protection of human rights.

The Heads of State and of Government associate themselves with the Joint Declaration by the Assembly, the Council and the Commission whereby these institutions expressed their determination to respect fundamental rights in pursuing the aims of the Communities.

They solemnly declare that respect for and maintenance of representative democracy and human rights in each Member State are essential elements of membership of the European Communities.'





**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

EUC = European unit of account

USD = United States Dollar

# 1. Difficulties in the dialogue between the Community and Japan

1.1.1. A number of positive aspects are contained in the joint statement issued in Tokyo at the end of the high-level talks held from 22 to 24 March between Mr Hafenkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr Ushiba, Minister of State for International Economic Relations.

The terms of this statement, which were commented on at the press conference held in Tokyo and in Brussels, nevertheless reveal the serious problems raised by the Community's growing trade deficit with Japan. This deficit remains a major source of concern and a major political problem for the Nine, as the Community institutions have frequently made clear in statements made in recent years.

## The trade deficit

1.1.2. Since the beginning of the 1970s the Community's trade deficit with Japan has increased regularly and the rate at which imports have been covered by exports has decreased, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 — Trade deficit with Japan

Year	Deficit (USD thousand millions)	Cover rate (%)
1970	0.3	
1971	0.8	
1972	1.3	
1973	1.3	67
1974	2.0	63
1975	3.2	46
1976	4.1	42
1977	5.1	39

The problem of the trade deficit masks two other problems, as Mr Jenkins pointed out in a speech which he made at the Foreign

Correspondents Club in Tokyo in October 1977:

(i) The fact that Japan's exports to the Community are concentrated on a very limited range of products, which are particularly important from the point of view of employment in the manufacturing industry, which is subject to structural problems caused by the recession. This has provoked reactions. The Community has already made a number of requests to the Japanese to reduce the pressure which they exert on certain sensitive industries: iron and steel, shipbuilding, ballbearings, cars and certain electronic products.

(ii) The difficulty which European products have in penetrating the Japanese market. Despite the relatively low level of the Japanese tariff, there seem to be structural barriers in the Japanese economy which hinder the importation of manufactures, which make up only 20% of Japanese imports, as against 40 to 50% for the other industrialized countries. There are not only administrative and non-tariff barriers, but also structural resistance, stemming partly from the distribution system and partly from social attitudes, to the large-scale importation of manufactures in direct competition with products produced by Japanese industry.

## The dialogue between the Community and Japan

1.1.3. For several years the Community has been seeking to strengthen its relations with Japan. The Nine decided at the Paris Summit in 1972 to step up the dialogue between the enlarged Community and the other industrialized countries.<sup>1</sup> Following this decision, the Commission instituted in

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1972, Part One, Chapter I; Section 12 of the final declaration.

June 1973<sup>1</sup> regular twice-yearly high-level consultations with the Japanese Government, similar to those held with the United States Administration. These consultations deal not only with bilateral problems but also the major multilateral economic problems.

With the setting up of a Delegation in Tokyo in November 1974,<sup>2</sup> the Community now has a permanent liaison instrument which will enable it to intensify the dialogue and establish closer links with Japan.

Talks have been frequent since 1975.<sup>3</sup> Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, Member of the Commission, paid an official visit to the Japanese Government from 12 to 14 July 1976.<sup>4</sup> Mr Doko, President of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), heading a large delegation of Japanese industrialists, had talks at the Commission on 26 October 1976.<sup>5</sup>

The tenth round of the regular high-level consultations between the European Community and Japan took place in Tokyo on 19 and 20 May 1977.<sup>6</sup> On this occasion Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, held talks with Mr Fukuda, the Prime Minister, and other members of the Government.<sup>6</sup> It was also the first time since September 1973 that the consultations between the European Community and Japan had taken place at ministerial level.

Both parties agreed that close cooperation was required in order to deal with the Community's growing trade deficit with Japan. The Community delegation stated that further rapid progress was needed in order to remove the barriers in Japan which hindered Community exports to that country. It was agreed to push ahead faster with the sector-by-sector study of this problem in order to improve the Community's export opportunities in fields such as processed agricultural products, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and diesel engines.

In addition to the consultations held on certain products<sup>7</sup> in July 1977 (processed agricultural products) and in October-November of the same year (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, diesel engines and steel), Mr Jenkins' official visit to Tokyo in October 1977<sup>8</sup> marked an important date. On the conclusion of their talks, the President of the Commission and the Japanese Prime Minister acknowledged that the trade problems should be solved rapidly and agreed to set up a joint study group responsible for analysing in detail the development of the trade and payments balances between the Community and Japan.

The initial work of this group was examined at the high-level consultations held in Brussels on 1 and 2 December 1977.<sup>9</sup> Both parties decided to continue their efforts to improve the situation and achieve a constant and balanced development of trade.

In January 1978<sup>10</sup> consultations between the United States and Japan resulted in the adoption of a joint statement by the United States and Japan concerning the restoration of equilibrium in Japan's external position and also in the balance between the two countries.

Mr Ushiba, who had already come to Brussels on 16 December 1977,<sup>11</sup> paid a further visit to the Commission on 28 January 1978.<sup>10</sup> During these talks, the Commission firmly pointed out that the economic policy measures announced by Japan at the end of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1973, point 2324.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2330.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, points 1101 to 1114.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2355.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2345.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, points 2.2.57 and 2.2.58.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.71, 10-1977, point 2.2.64 and 11-1977, point 2.2.73.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.63.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.67.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.2.49.

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.68.

December would probably not be sufficient to reverse the situation in a short term. As the Community's trade deficit with Japan exceeded USD 5 000 million in 1977, strong counter-action was becoming urgently necessary.

This prompted the Council to adopt, at its meeting on 7 February 1978,<sup>1</sup> 'conclusions' inviting the Commission to pursue the dialogue with the Japanese Government in order to solve the bilateral problems which are highlighted by the massive surplus in Japan's trade balance. During this meeting, as stated in the rather firm communiqué issued afterwards, 'the Council adopted a common strategy for the dialogue to be conducted by the Community institutions with the Japanese Government, which will also guide the Member States in their contacts with Japan. The Council asked the Commission, working in conjunction with the Presidency, to convey its views to the Japanese Government at a high level and to report to it as soon as possible.'

On 7 March<sup>2</sup> the Council was informed of the contacts which had taken place in the meantime on the basis of its 'conclusions' of the preceding month. Following the exchange of views held on this matter 'the Council confirmed the importance it attached to reaching agreement with the Japanese Government, on the basis of its conclusions in February and in a spirit of cooperation, on a set of measures likely to bring about a significant reduction in Japan's trade and payment surpluses. These measures would include macro-economic as well as practical measures likely to have immediate effect as regards opening up the Japanese market.'

Following these very firm stands by the Community—reflecting its growing concern—representatives of the Commission and of the Japanese Government met in Tokyo from 22 to 24 March.

## The EEC-Japan joint statement

1.1.4. The following joint statement was issued concerning the results of the Tokyo talks:

'From 22 to 24 March, the Government of Japan and the Commission of the European Communities, through their representatives, the Minister of State for International Economic Relations, Mr Nobuhiko Ushiba, and the Vice-President of the Commission, Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, undertook consultations regarding problems arising in the trade and economic relations of Japan and the European Community. Both sides stressed the importance they attached to strengthening the relationship between Japan and the Community and to developing a common approach to world economic problems, and to that end to cooperating closely both bilaterally and in multilateral forums.

In particular Minister Ushiba and Vice-President Haferkamp agreed that the following steps would contribute to avoid increasing unemployment and a worldwide reversion to protectionism.

### Economic expansion and payments balances

1.1.5. Both sides agreed that further progress in the international adjustment of balance of payments would be desirable for the harmonious development of trade and monetary relations, and that the accumulation of large current account surpluses was not appropriate, in the present international economic situation.

In this connection, both sides confirmed their common recognition that greater stability in the international monetary situation was essential. Within this framework both sides agreed to pursue policies aimed at achieving lasting non-inflationary economic growth.

Vice-President Haferkamp drew attention to the substantial progress made in Member States in reducing inflation rates and deficits on current account, with further progress on these lines foreseen in 1978. He further stated that the narrowing of disparities between Member States has enlarged the scope for pursuing non-inflationary and sustained economic growth, on the basis of co-ordinated policies throughout the Community, and that

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.53.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.18.

the EEC as a whole aimed at 4 to 4.5% real economic growth target in the course of 1978.

The Vice-President indicated that best endeavours continued to be undertaken by Member States to realize better equilibrium of their respective balance-of-payments positions.

The Minister stated that Japan's real growth target for JFY<sup>1</sup> 1978 was 7% through the expansion of domestic demand based on the assumption of a stable international monetary situation, and that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to take all reasonable and appropriate measures in order to achieve this target. It was noted that the official discount rate was reduced by the Bank of Japan to 3.5% as from 16 March.

The Minister stated that the Japanese Government estimated the overall current-account surplus in JFY 1978 to be about one-third smaller than in JFY 1977.

Although the recent fluctuations of the foreign exchange market are seriously affecting the Japanese economy, the Minister stated that, taking into account the estimate set out above, the Japanese Government would maximize its effort to reduce the overall current-account surplus, as far as possible, through the expansion of domestic demand and a series of new measures for improving the access of foreign goods to the Japanese market.

In JFY 1979 and thereafter, under present international economic conditions, all reasonable efforts would be continued with a view to further reducing Japan's current-account surplus. The Minister further stated that it was his expectation that Japan's current-account surplus with the EEC would decline within the context of the expected reduction of the overall current-account surplus in JFY 1978. He thought that signs of a change in the trend towards this reduction would begin to be seen by the autumn of 1978.

Both sides agreed to examine together developments and results at regular intervals. *Ad hoc* reviews might also be undertaken as required. It was agreed to hold the first such assessment in June 1978.

#### *General trade and payments objectives*

1.1.6. Both sides stressed the importance of maintaining the open trading system and countering protectionist tendencies. To this end, both sides reaffirmed the importance they attached to the success of the multilateral trade negotiations and to meeting the target of an outline of the final package in July this year.

Both sides agreed to achieve results as substantial as possible in all fields of the MTNs on the basis of overall reciprocity. On tariffs, both sides agreed to make as much effort as possible to reduce on a reciprocal basis tariffs on items of interest to each other in the course of the negotiations.

As regards the issue of safeguards, while taking note of their respective positions on the problem of selective application, both sides agreed negotiate actively, in full coordination with other participants, for the formulation of a mutually satisfactory international agreement on safeguards within the framework of the GATT.

The Vice-President stated that the success of these negotiations depended in particular both on a genuinely reciprocal reduction of tariffs and on progress towards the formulation of an international agreement within the framework of the GATT on the possibility of the selective application, subject to due international supervision and through the invocation of Article XIX, of safeguard action.

The Minister stated that Japan continued to attach great importance to the principle of non-discrimination and to seek the removal of discriminatory measures.

The Minister stated that the Government of Japan had announced its intention of initiating a sweeping review of its existing foreign exchange control system and a study of a new system based on the principle that all transactions should be free unless specifically prohibited. Pending introduction of the new system, the Japanese Government announced on 26 January 1978, an eleven-point programme of measures for liberalizing and simplifying exchange controls. Of these measures, the relaxation of the standard method of settlement for imports was implemented from 1 March. The other measures are scheduled to be implemented from April.

#### **Trade measures**

1.1.7. The Vice-President stressed the importance of Japan increasing the share of manufactures in its imports.

The Minister stated that the Japanese Government would continue to take all appropriate steps to increase imports of manufactures and expected that the total volume of imports of manufactures would increase sub-

<sup>1</sup> JFY — Japanese financial year, i.e. 1 April to 31 March.

stantially. The Minister further expected that the share of these imports in Japan's total imports, which has been distorted since the sharp rise of oil prices would increase steadily and return within a reasonable period of years to a more normal level under current international economic circumstances.

The Vice-President welcomed the fact that Japan had, on more than one occasion, introduced autonomous tariff cuts in order to contribute to further expansion of imports into Japan, the most recent occasion being on 4 March.

It was agreed that when the MTN package was settled the possibility of effecting advance tariff reductions on certain products would be considered in the light of the industrial and trading situations.

Both sides agreed that, in order to promote Community exports to Japan, it was important that Community exporters should take full advantage of the market opportunities provided.

To facilitate such efforts, both sides agreed to continue their cooperation in examining problems encountered by Community exporters to Japan.

The Vice-President said he would welcome purchasing missions to the Community from Japan. The Minister said he would welcome sales missions to Japan from the Community.

Both sides agreed to continue further efforts for improvement of import testing systems on a reciprocal basis.

In this field, measures taken by the Japanese Government reflecting requests from the Community included:

- (i) simplification of type approval systems for imported automobiles;
- (ii) acceptance of an important part of preclinical test data on pharmaceuticals prepared abroad;
- (iii) substantial facilitation of the import testing procedures on diesel engines and for marine equipment.

Other problems in this field would be pursued in continuing consultations.

In the implementation of its Government Procurement System, the Minister stated that Japan intends to have greater resort to tender procedures and improved information so as to increase opportunities for foreign suppliers.

In relation to trademarks, the Minister stated that Community interests would be furthered by continuing consultations as well as by amendments to the Japanese trademark law effective from June of this year, with improvements being made so far as possible in the administration of the law to reflect representations from Community interests.

### Food and agricultural products

1.1.8. In the field of agricultural exports from the Community it was recognized that some progress had been made and that cooperation would be continued in that field.

### Aid

1.1.9. The Vice-President expressed his hope that the Japanese Government would increase its official development assistance (ODA) substantially and rapidly, in particular multilateral aid, and further promote general untying of its aid.

Referring to ODA, the Minister reaffirmed Japan's intention (as declared at the CIEC Ministerial meeting last June) to more than double its aid in five years and stated that the Government of Japan would make its best possible efforts to come closer to the average performance of other DAC<sup>1</sup> countries. The Minister further noted that, as part of such efforts, the proposed ODA for JFY 1978 had substantially increased, contributions to multilateral institutions had also considerably increased, and the quality of ODA had improved through an increase of grant aid; and he stated that Japan would pursue such efforts vigorously in future. The Minister added that the Japanese Government would pursue its basic policy of general untying of its financial assistance by substantially increasing untied ODA loans, including quick-disbursing programme assistance.

The Vice-President welcomed these developments and stated that EEC member countries would—while stressing the need for a more equitable burden-sharing among donors—continue to make every possible effort to increase effectively and substantially their ODA and to maintain its high quality. The Vice-President added that in the view of EEC member countries the volume of

<sup>1</sup> DAC: Development Assistance Committee.

## 2. The Community and nuclear energy

ODA should as far as possible not be affected in the future by budgetary difficulties and balance-of-payments problems.'

### Position adopted by the European Council

*1.1.10.* A report on the progress and results of the Tokyo consultations were submitted by Mr Haferkamp to the Foreign Ministers meeting in the Council on 4 April; an exchange of views was then held on the matter, which was to be examined by the European Council in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April.

After the Copenhagen meeting the President issued the following conclusions on relations with Japan:

'The European Council heard the report from the President of the Commission on the progress made in fulfilling the mandate given to him by the European Council at its last meeting in December to continue and intensify his consultations with the Japanese Government with special reference to Japanese balance-of-payments surpluses in the context of the world economy as a whole.

The European Council agreed that the EEC-Japan joint communiqué of 24 March could be regarded only as a first step in continuing consultations which will be pursued vigorously with the Japanese Government on the basis of the guidelines agreed by the Council of Ministers in February. The European Council noted with approval the conclusions reached by the Council of Ministers on 3 and 4 April and drew attention to the need for Japan to take appropriate measures for the rapid reduction of its current account surplus, which continues to cause concern.

The European Council asked the President of the Commission and the Council of Ministers to keep the question under review and complete the report to be considered at its next meeting in July.'

### Conclusions drawn by the Commission from the public hearings

*1.2.1.* The key ideas which can be pinpointed as emerging from the public hearings on nuclear energy, organized by the Commission in November 1977<sup>1</sup> and January 1978,<sup>2</sup> the actions to be taken as a result and the new initiatives required are all the subject of a communication adopted in March for transmission to the Council and Parliament.

### Some key ideas

*1.2.2.* Although it was difficult to draw universally acceptable conclusions because of the very nature of these hearings and the conditions under which they were held, the Commission nevertheless considered in its communication that the following key ideas could be identified:

(a) The development of fission nuclear power would seem to be an unavoidable necessity if there is to be moderate growth in a society of a type similar to that in which we are currently living and if the probable pattern of world energy requirements in the next few decades is taken into account. Naturally this development would have to be subject to certain conditions:

(i) nuclear energy which must be considered as one of several types of energy, i.e., a form of energy which should not be accorded too dominant a position while energies of other types which are renewable and do not harm the environment are being developed for possible use at a later period. It

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.96.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.63.



should therefore be developed in line with the requirements created by reasonable economic growth;

(ii) security requirements must continue to be subjected to close and constant examination;

(iii) decisions on the use of nuclear energy and the siting of nuclear installations must be taken in accordance with the rules of democracy; i.e., parliaments—elected assemblies in general and the European Parliament in particular—must play an important role.

(b) In order to limit drawings on non-renewable energy sources, hydrocarbons in particular, without giving nuclear energy an exaggerated role, research into and practical applications of new energies must be intensified and given financial backing and, as far as possible, established energy sources, and coal in particular, should be helped to retain their present position.

(c) Without society as we know it being completely revolutionized, our activities and the habits of our people should nevertheless move towards a new concept of the role of energy, and in particular towards energy conservation and saving.

(d) Finally, energy problems in general (not merely those of nuclear energy) have become so important for future generations that public opinion should be informed as comprehensively and objectively as possible in order to enable it to appraise with a full knowledge of the facts the suitability and efficacy of the choices made.

These factors have prompted the Commission:

(i) to review the main activities already being carried out in the Community with this aim in view (and to strengthen them);

(ii) to give fresh impetus to some of the measures which most closely accord with the conclusions of the discussions;

(iii) to consider some new ideas which could be developed.

### **Main Community activities in the fields of safety, radiation protection and new sources of energy**

*1.2.3.* A major part of the research budget is already devoted to Community activities in progress—approximately 30% for improving safety and radiation protection and 45% for expenditure on new energy sources (including thermonuclear fusion).

Research programmes (which are to be maintained and extended) are already under way or are in preparation in the following areas:

(i) light-water reactor safety;

(ii) nuclear safety and alternative forms of energy;

(iii) decommissioning of nuclear power stations;

(iv) radioactive waste;

(v) alternative energy resources (energy conservation, production and use of hydrogen, solar energy, geothermal energy, systems analysis and development of models); a new research programme is in course of preparation in this field and the Commission plans to put a proposal before the Council in the second half of 1978;

(vi) overall strategy on energy research (communication to be presented to the Council before the end of the year).

There are a number of other projects which have been added to the research programmes: basic standards for health protection, harmonization of methodologies, engineering codes and standards relating to reactor safety, general strategy on radioactive waste management and storage and, on top of all this, safeguards as laid down by the Euratom Treaty. The Commission also

points out that it has set up internally a Directorate for Energy Saving and Forecasts in line with suggestions made at the first public hearing.

### Fresh impetus for certain measures

1.2.4. The Commission feels that the consensus expressed during the public hearings gives it a mandate to press the Council to adopt a number of proposals concerning the following subjects to which the Community must give priority status and which are still being studied.

*Energy savings:* a proposal for a Regulation on the granting of financial aids to demonstration projects in the field of energy saving<sup>1</sup> and a communication regarding energy savings from the modernization of existing buildings<sup>1</sup>—presented to the Council in May 1977—and which would seem to call for immediate implementation.

*Alternative sources of energy:* proposal for a Regulation of May 1977, similar to the preceding Regulation, on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources.<sup>1</sup>

*Radioactive waste and reprocessing:* communications from the Commission to the Council in July and August 1977.<sup>2</sup>

Here the Commission stressed the importance of a Community-wide approach to the treatment of waste. It believes, indeed, that this is the only feasible approach if we are to avoid the dispersal of radioactive waste deposits and facilitate and reduce the cost of the surveillance of the network of storage sites.

As regards reprocessing, the Community strategy is aimed at ensuring that reprocessing is compatible with the aims of safety for the general public in the Community with environmental protection and with the use of

nuclear materials for peaceful purposes only, and at coordinating the development or re-processing industries.

*Consultation on the siting of power stations:* draft Resolution presented to the Council on 13 December 1976.<sup>3</sup> While it is true that the selection and approval of sites for power stations comes within the authority of the Member States, it is no less true that the parameters taken into consideration for the siting of power stations, in particular those concerned with the environment, land planning and the health and safety of the population, are primarily of concern to local authorities. These two types of parameter should therefore be treated as priority topics for consultation at Community level.

*Physical protection:* communications from the Commission to the Council of March 1976 and October 1977. In this field, which is assuming growing importance in public opinion, the Commission has once more asked the Council for a Community-wide approach to be adopted. In doing this, it is seeking two objectives: to achieve a harmonized degree of protection in all Member States, in conformity with international requirements; to prevent disparities between and gaps in the laws of some Member States from forming obstacles to free movement and to the system of supplies as laid down by the Treaty.

### Proposals and new measures

1.2.5. Finally, the Commission's communication sets out a number of proposals or describes possible new measures which meet some of the wishes expressed during the two

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 138 of 11.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, points 2.1.75 to 2.1.77.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 249 of 18.10.1977, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.3.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 31 of 8.2.1977, and Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2286.

public hearings. These proposals cover four main points: transport of radioactive materials, the relationship between economic growth and energy requirements, information and participation.

(i) The Commission intends to embark as rapidly as possible on a study of the problem inherent in the transport of radioactive materials and to make proposals on the subject. As in the case of physical protection, there are disparities in national laws which are liable to hinder free movement. Harmonization is therefore required, having due regard to the possible risks involved.

(ii) *Economic growth and energy demand:* The Commission plans to set on foot a study of the relationships between economic growth in general and energy demand, more especially the possibility of 'uncoupling' energy demand from economic growth. This report, as well as the results of the study, should make it possible to answer a number of questions raised by both the proponents and the opponents of nuclear development programmes.

(iii) *Information:* In future, the Commission will, in its communications on energy problems, bring out the dual aspect of its proposals; in particular, whenever it takes any steps with a view to the development of nuclear or any other source of energy, it will simultaneously set out the measures it has taken or intends to take with respect to environmental protection, particularly as regards the research aspect. In response to the strenuous appeals which emerged in the course of the discussions, the Commission will, with the European Environmental Bureau, initiate a procedure for the regular communication of information on energy matters, as it already does in respect of the environment. This will enable the Bureau to be better informed about the broad lines of the Commission's policies and the reasons behind such policies.

(iv) *Participation:* The Commission informed the Council of the advantages to be gained from improved participation in bodies concerned with environmental protection, particularly within the Economic and Social Committee.

# 3. Indebtedness of the developing countries: Progress at UNCTAD

Developing countries' debts

## Ministerial meeting of the Trade and Development Board

*1.3.1.* Considerable progress on the problems of the indebtedness of developing countries was made at the ministerial meeting of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board in Geneva from 6 to 11 March. The Community was represented at the meeting.

The compromise reached fits in with the moves to relaunch the North-South dialogue, as the Council emphasized on 7 March when discussing the meeting which had just begun in Geneva.

The results of the meeting are a definite advance and were favourably received by the spokesmen of both the developing countries and the industrialized countries, as well as by the chairman of the conference (the representative of Sri Lanka) and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

## Declaration by the Community

*1.3.2.* Speaking on behalf of the Community, Mrs Lise Oestergaard, the President of the Council, made the following statement on the position of the Nine on the problem of the indebtedness of the developing countries, which was the main point on the agenda.

'Over the last few years the world has changed in many respects. I do not only think of technical innovations and evolving economic relationships. I also want to point to a fundamental change of basic attitudes both within and between the various societies of the world. To put it briefly, we do more and more recognize the interdependence of our societies. Therefore, we perceive the need for solidarity, not only with our own people, but with the peoples of all countries.

Within the European Community we endeavour to integrate our economies on the basis of mutual interdep-

endence and solidarity. By this we have not become inward looking, however. On the contrary the Community has always been keenly aware of the need to establish an ever closer cooperation with other countries, developed as well as developing. I would like to recall the instrumental role of the Community in initiating what we now call the North-South dialogue, a dialogue to the continuation of which we attach the greatest importance since it is a true reflection of our interdependence.

Two of the items on our agenda today concern the indebtedness of developing countries. Such indebtedness is not necessarily an indication of financial or economic weakness on the part of debtor countries: indeed it largely reflects a determination on the part of developing countries to continue their growth, often in very difficult circumstances. We have all of us an important stake in ensuring the success of their efforts. We are acutely aware of the problems involved in the current world recession; and we must pay appropriate attention to the key factors in tackling the problems of the external deficits which form part of this recession. We need to create conditions which will control inflation, facilitate an increase in world trade, and strengthen resource transfers. In these and other ways we shall provide the basis for a resumption of sustainable economic growth.

We have made an analysis of the current debt situation of the developing countries. This analysis underlines our view that solutions should be sought on a case by case basis, tailoring remedial measures as appropriate to the positions of individual countries. We also believe that it is in the interests of both creditor and debtor countries that developing countries should be able to avoid debt servicing difficulties under conditions that are generally consistent with orderly development. We, therefore, wish to ensure the continued cooperation between developing countries, international financial institutions and donor countries. By efficient management of resources we must prevent financial problems from unduly hampering the progress of developing countries towards economic and social development.

Against this background our response to the mandate set out in Conference Resolution 94 (IV)<sup>1</sup> is to propose a framework of features which can provide flexible guidance in respect of future operations relating to debt

<sup>1</sup> Resolution on the debt problems of developing countries.

problems in the developing countries. In our view this framework should distinguish between two solutions. One set of features characterizes debt reorganization in default situations. The other set of features relates to remedial measures dealing with situations of a longer term nature. The relevant countries and the international community at large must be sure that appropriate measures can be taken quickly and firmly. The EEC/US proposals annexed to the report of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the external indebtedness of developing countries set out such a framework. Together with the United States we therefore intend to bring them formally before this meeting.

We believe that the adoption of such a framework would be very much to the advantage of developing and donor countries alike.<sup>1</sup>

### **Progress made by the Trade and Development Board**

*1.3.3.* The ministerial meeting of the Trade and Development Board opened in Geneva on 6 March in what appeared at first to be an atmosphere hardly conducive to compromise.

Since the adoption by the fourth session of UNCTAD in May 1976 in Nairobi of a very general resolution<sup>1</sup> on the debt problem of the developing countries, little if any progress had been made. The matter was indeed discussed at the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation, but nothing was achieved, and so the question of indebtedness was listed as one of the points of dissension in the final report adopted at the end of the Conference on 2 June 1977.<sup>2</sup>

The meeting of the Trade and Development Board at senior official level in January 1978 to prepare for the ministerial meeting in March, was not very encouraging. The representatives of the Group of 77 wanted to steer the ministerial talks towards an immediate decision on the question of alleviating the debt burden and obtain a clearer policy statement for the elaboration of a procedure

for settling future cases. Some industrialized countries, on the other hand, wanted the March meeting to be confined to an examination of past measures, a discussion on the effect of debt in the development process and the drawing up of a diagnosis prior to moving on to a new stage (that of looking for possible remedies).

This attitude brought out clearly the fundamental nature of the divergences between the two groups. But thanks notably to the Community's constructive attitude it was in a less strained atmosphere that the March ministerial meeting actually took place.

*1.3.4.* The meeting was intended to deal primarily with the indebtedness of the developing countries and, as a secondary consideration, the least developed of the developing countries. The two main topics to be discussed at Geneva were: the immediate and generalized relief of certain categories of debt for certain developing countries, as demanded by the Group of 77, or the retroactive adjustment<sup>3</sup> of the terms of ODA (official development assistance) and the elaboration of a procedure for dealing with future cases of indebtedness ('features').

On the second point, the draft resolution presented to the CIEC by the EEC and the United States was submitted on 2 March as a draft resolution from the Nine, the United States and also Australia, Austria, Canada, Japan and Switzerland. As for retroactive adjustment, it was clear from the beginning of the conference that the industrialized countries were giving the matter serious thought, as was evidenced on 10 March in a unilateral

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1976, point 1205.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, point 1.2.11.

<sup>3</sup> The alignment of the terms of past ODA on the more favourable terms of ODA currently granted to the poor developing countries. This in fact amounts to the reorganization of the poor countries' ODA debt without, however, giving it this name.

declaration by them based on a Community proposal.

The discussion very quickly turned to the adoption by the Board of a package covering both the procedure for dealing with future cases and the question of retroactive adjustment. The negotiations were consequently concerned with the drafting of these documents.

The very intense discussions did not end until dawn on Saturday 11 March when a single resolution on the debt and development problems of the developing countries was adopted—a virtually unhopd-for success.

The final package therefore consists of a general commitment by the industrialized countries to an adjustment of the terms of past bilateral ODA and the recognition by the 77 of the two basic concepts which were blocking progress towards the adoption of 'features' (the concept of debt problems being dealt with on a case-by-case basis and the distinction between acute difficulties and longer-term situations).

Although the debt problem is not solved by the Geneva agreement, the task of the inter-governmental group of experts on debt, which has been convened to work out detailed 'features' by March 1979, will be made much easier by the agreement between the industrialized countries and the developing countries on these basic concepts. In this respect the Geneva conference marked a substantial step towards an agreement on the debt question.

### The final resolution

1.3.5. The compromise agreement reached at the end of the ministerial meeting of the Trade and Development Board was shaped in the following resolution:<sup>1</sup>

The Trade and Development Board,

Recalling Conference Resolution 94 (IV) on the debt problems of developing countries, and Board Decision 149 (XVI),

Recording with appreciation the valuable contribution by the reports of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts in analysing the debt problems of developing countries and the Report of the meeting of multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with representatives of the least-developed countries,

Noting the pledge given by developed countries to respond promptly and constructively, in a multilateral framework, to individual requests from developing countries with debt servicing difficulties, in particular the least developed and most seriously affected among these countries,

Recognizing the importance of features which could provide guidance in future operations relating to debt problems as a basis for dealing flexibly with individual cases,

Recalling further the commitments made internationally by developed donor countries to increase the volume and improve the quality of their official development assistance,

Aware that means to resolve these problems is one of the urgent tasks before the international community,

Agrees to the following decisions:

A.

1. Members of the Board considered a number of proposals made by developing and developed market-economy countries.

2. The Board recognizes that many poorer developing countries, particularly the least developed among them, face serious development problems and in some instances serious debt service difficulties.

3. The Board notes with interest the suggestions made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD about an adjustment of terms of past bilateral official development assistance (ODA) in order to bring them in line with the currently prevailing softer terms.

4. Developed donor countries will seek to adopt measures for such an adjustment of terms of past bilateral ODA, or other equivalent measures, as a means of im-

<sup>1</sup> Unofficial text.

proving the net ODA flows in order to enhance the development efforts of these developing countries in the light of internationally agreed objectives and conclusions on aid.

5. Upon undertaking such measures, each developed donor country will determine its distribution and the net flows involved within the context of its own aid policy.

6. In such a way, the net flows of ODA in appropriate forms and on highly concessional terms should be improved for their recipients.

7. The Board recommends that the fifth session of the Conference should review measures taken in pursuance of the above.

#### B.

1. In accordance with resolution 94 (IV), the Board has reviewed the intensive work carried on within UNC-TAD and other international forums on the identification of those features of past situations which could provide guidance for future operations relating to debt problems of interested developing countries.

2. Notes with appreciation the contributions made by the Group of 77 and by some Group B members.<sup>1</sup>

3. Common to the varying approaches in this work are certain basic concepts which include, *inter alia*:

(i) international consideration of the debt problem of a developing country would be initiated only at the specific request of the debtor country concerned;

(ii) such consideration would take place in an appropriate multilateral framework consisting of the interested parties and with the help as appropriate of relevant international institutions to ensure timely action, taking into account the nature of the problem which may vary from acute balance-of-payments difficulties requiring immediate action to longer-term situations relating to structural, financial and transfer of resources problems requiring appropriate long-term measures;

(iii) international action, once agreed by the interested parties, would take due account of the country's economic and financial situation and performance, and of its development prospects and capabilities and of external factors, and bearing in mind internationally agreed objectives for the development of developing countries;

(iv) debt reorganization would protect the interests of both debtors and creditors equitably in the context of international economic cooperation.

4. The Board requests the Secretary-General of UNC-TAD to convene a meeting of an Intergovernmental Group of Experts to recommend to the tenth special session of the Board, prior to the fifth session of the Conference, detailed features for future operations relating to debt problems of interested developing countries, taking into account the abovementioned concepts and in the light of proposals made on this issue.

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<sup>1</sup> Group of industrialized countries.

# 4. Social policy: Review and guidelines

1977 Social Report

## Introduction to the 1977 Social Report

1.4.1. The general and political introduction to the Social Report<sup>1</sup>—approved by the Commission in March 1978 for presentation to the European Parliament in accordance with the EEC Treaty—runs over the main Community activities in this sphere in 1977 and plots the main lines of Community social policy in the near future.

### Review of 1977

1.4.2. The economic revival heralded by favourable signs in the last quarter of 1976 was not substantiated by events in 1977—in fact, only a modest growth was evidenced in demand and production. The expected acceleration in the economic growth rate did not materialize, and consequently the growth of gross domestic product has only been around 2% for the whole year.

This slowdown in the growth rate can be traced to the slackening of external demand—which had shown signs of reviving during the previous year—and above all to the weakening in intra-Community trade. Broadly speaking, therefore, it was not possible to raise the level of capacity utilization in industry and there was insufficient increase in economic activity to absorb the growing number of young people entering the labour market for the first time.

1.4.3. Throughout the year, with the exception of the period from April to June, the total number of registered unemployed in the nine member countries fluctuated between 5½ and 6 million; for a brief period (during the second quarter) the figure fell to 5¼-5½ million. At the end of December 1977 there

were approximately 6 million unemployed (representing an unemployment rate of nearly 6%, a figure never previously reached since the establishment of the Community.

The employment situation was further aggravated during the period under review by the increasing difficulties faced by certain industries. This was particularly true of the steel industry, which was affected by the low propensity to invest displayed by certain major steel-consuming industries and by increased foreign competition. Other sectors in difficulty include the textile and clothing industries which have for some time been exposed to growing competition from non-member countries: half a million jobs have been lost in this sector in the space of a few years. Finally, mention should also be made of the coal industry, where pithead stocks again increased as a result of the shift in demand towards other fuels.

Another matter for concern is youth unemployment, which further increased from an already high level in autumn 1977 on account of the unusually large number of young people leaving school at that time. According to the October 'Communication to the Council by the Commission on youth employment', the number of young people unemployed rose by more than 200 000 between 1976 and 1977, to reach almost 2 million; young people under the age of 25 therefore represent nearly 40% of all unemployed persons. The increase might possibly have been even more marked if the Member States had not over the past two years stepped up their efforts as regards measures aimed at creating openings for young job seekers.

<sup>1</sup> 'Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities in 1977' (published in conjunction with the 'Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities' in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty).



Women—especially young women—where the most seriously affected by unemployment during the period under review. In some Member States, the number of women unemployed is already higher in absolute terms than the corresponding figure for men.

1.4.4. In view of this situation, the Commission made the re-establishment of full employment the prime objective, not merely of its social policy, but of its activities as a whole. This can be seen from the efforts undertaken in the context of Community short and medium-term economic policy, the action to improve the situation of certain increasingly threatened sectors of activity or groups of workers (notably in the conduct of the long and difficult negotiations with the textile- and clothing-exporting countries outside the Community) and the efforts—aimed especially at certain undertakings—to rationalize the iron and steel industry.

As regards social policy in the strict sense, the Commission concentrated its efforts on improving the coordination of national employment policies, refining the instruments used for employment analysis and forecasting, making the most effective possible use of the various financial instruments at its disposal for the promotion of employment in the Community—with particular emphasis on those regions and sectors of activity most seriously threatened by unemployment—and on measures to promote the vocational preparation and employment of young people.

The senior employment officials of the Member States met three times in the course of the year; the discussions were mainly concerned with the economic situation and labour market outlook, but the meetings also considered questions relating to the rise in youth unemployment and Community activities in the vocational training field—notably the draft Recommendation on vocational preparation for young people.<sup>1</sup>

In the context of its programme of research and action on the development of the labour market, which was the subject of its Communication of 16 April 1975,<sup>2</sup> the Commission also launched an initial series of more than twenty studies designed to improve understanding of certain areas of the European labour market, structural unemployment, employment prospects in certain sectors, the development of vocational training systems, etc.

The Commission devoted particular attention to the previously mentioned problem of rising unemployment among young people and women.

On 6 July 1977 it adopted a Recommendation on vocational preparation for young people who are unemployed or threatened by unemployment,<sup>3</sup> with a view to encouraging Member States to introduce measures likely to promote the integration of these young people into working life. In response to a request from the Council at its meeting of 28 and 29 June 1977, the Commission also forwarded to the Council a communication on youth employment<sup>4</sup> containing a series of suggestions aimed at promoting the employment of young people by increased Community action in this field.

Following a request from the Council at its meeting of 28 June 1977, the Commission also presented a proposal to extend aid from the European Social Fund under Article 4 of the Council Decision of 1 February 1971 on the reform of the Fund to include measures aimed at promoting the employment of women. This proposal was considered by the Ministers of Social Affairs on 28 October and

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.40.

<sup>2</sup> 1976 Social Report, point 3; Bull. EC 4-1975, points 1101 to 1105.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 180 of 20.7.1977.

<sup>4</sup> Supplement 4/77 — Bull. EC.

formally adopted by the Council on 20 December 1977.

*1.4.5.* The Standing Committee on Employment met twice in the course of the year under review.

At its eleventh meeting on 5 May 1977, the Committee discussed two questions in particular—the employment outlook up to 1980 and the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund; it also took note of a Communication by the Commission on the coordination of the Community's financial instruments, drafted with a view to drawing up an overall policy to cover all the instruments for the provision of aid for structural measures. As regards the employment situation, the Committee considered two types of measures to combat unemployment: work-sharing and employment premiums.

The twelfth meeting, held on 24 November, was devoted exclusively to the problem of youth unemployment; the Committee used as a basis for its discussions the Commission communication on youth employment presented to the Council in October and containing four specific suggestions for action to promote the employment of young people. According to the conclusions drawn by the Chairman following detailed discussion of the problem, the Committee felt that particular priority should be given to providing aid from the Social Fund, which should be given adequate financial resources, for operations to strengthen the links between post-school education and work. It also felt that the Commission should present proposals on new Community aids designed to encourage the creation of jobs, in particular through employment premiums and aid for activities in the public interest, and urged the Commission to step up aid and cooperation between the Member States in developing their labour market institutions.

*1.4.6.* The Tripartite Conference in Luxembourg on 27 June,<sup>1</sup> which brought together representatives of the Governments of the Member States (Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs, Ministers of Social Affairs and Employment) and representatives of the employers' and workers' organizations, was entirely dominated by problems stemming from the persistently high level of unemployment and the concern to secure sound and lasting economic growth. The Conference was based on the discussion of a Commission working paper entitled 'Growth, stability and employment: stocktaking and prospects' in which the Commission described the situation and developments since the previous conference, analysed the nature of the problems, set out the principles for action which it felt might be agreed, indicated the questions remaining to be answered and very briefly outlined some conclusions.

Following a very thorough discussion, during which the Commission's working paper was well received by the delegates, the Chairman, at the end of the debates, called on the organizations participating to investigate the following four themes:

- (i) work-sharing;
- (ii) employment in the tertiary sector (including the public sector);
- (iii) the international environment, the competitiveness of European industry and employment;
- (iv) the right conditions to ensure employment-creating growth and, in particular, to promote investment.

*1.4.7.* The Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs of the Member States met in Council on two occasions during 1977. At these two meetings discussion centred on the proposals presented by the Commission in March in connection with the review of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.1.2 to 1.1.7.

the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund.

At the meeting held in Luxembourg on 28 June 1977,<sup>1</sup> the Ministers reached agreement on a number of questions of principle regarding the future tasks and operation of the European Social Fund, notably on the precise scope of each type of intervention provided for in Articles 4 and 5 of the basic Decision and on possible differentiation in the extent to which the Fund was to participate in financing projects.

In addition, two Directives were adopted at the meeting:

- (i) a Council Directive on the education of the children of migrant workers;<sup>2</sup>
- (ii) a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the provision of safety signs at places of work.<sup>3</sup>

The purpose of the first Directive is to ensure that children of workers who are nationals of another Member State receive free tuition to facilitate their initial reception; it also provides that Member States shall, in cooperation with the country of origin, take appropriate measures to promote the teaching of the language and culture of that country.

The second of the Directives lays down certain principles and technical specifications, to be applied in the Member States from 1 January 1981 at the latest with a view to harmonizing safety signs at places of work.

The Council also took note at this meeting of a Commission progress report on the creation of the European Trade Union Institute and stressed the importance it attached to the setting-up of this Institute.

Finally, the Council took note of a Commission communication on general guidelines for future social policy.

At the meeting held in Luxembourg on 28 October,<sup>4</sup> the Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs adopted common guidelines which have enabled the review of the rules governing the tasks and operations of the European Social Fund to be completed. The final texts were adopted on 20 December 1977<sup>5</sup>—in the form of three Regulations and four Decisions—and came into force on 1 January 1978.

The aims of the review were:

- (i) to concentrate aid from the Fund more effectively on the Community's most acute problem;
- (ii) to make aid available, taking into account changing needs, for other employment policy measures in addition to those relating to retraining and to settlement of workers;
- (iii) to rationalize management procedures for the granting and payment of aid.

Thus, the new provisions have, amongst other things, expanded the range of measures eligible for aid from the Fund to include those aimed at facilitating the occupational and geographical mobility of women and extended the duration of the Funds' powers to provide aid under Article 4 in favour of young unemployed persons, workers leaving agriculture, persons employed in the textile and clothing industries and migrant workers. At least 50% of the Fund's available appropriations are reserved for operations under Article 5 of the 1971 Decision carried out in Community development regions. It has also been decided to raise the rate of intervention to 55% for operations in specific regions suffering from especially severe problems. In addition, administrative

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.1.8 to 1.1.10.

<sup>2</sup> Directive of 25 July 1977: OJ L 199 of 6.8.1977.

<sup>3</sup> Directive of 25 July 1977: OJ L 229 of 7.9.1977.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.1.27 and 2.1.31.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 337 of 21.12.1977.

and financial procedures have been simplified.

Finally, the Ministers agreed in principle on the creation of new categories of aid to promote employment and therefore asked the Commission to present suitable proposals regarding aid for young unemployed persons.

In connection with the problems of youth employment,<sup>1</sup> the Council held a preliminary debate on the basis of a Commission communication whose suggestions for action in this respect centred on new aid measures designed to encourage the creation of jobs and make it easier for young people to find employment and increased Community action in the field of post-school training. Following the discussions, the Commission was asked to prepare specific proposals following the guidelines agreed by the Council, on Community aid for programmes designed to promote youth employment. The Commission was also encouraged to work out measures in the context of the Social Fund aimed at strengthening the link between post-school training and employment for young people and to step up the level of assistance and cooperation between the Member States in developing their institutions with a view to achieving optimum balance between supply and demand on the labour market.

The meeting of 28 October also dealt with the question of amending Regulations (EEC) No 1408/71 and (EEC) No 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to migrant workers so as to improve the situation of members of migrants' families living in a Member State other than that in which the worker is domiciled, particularly as regards sickness insurance and maternity benefits.

To ensure that action under the programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty<sup>2</sup> set in motion by the Decision of 22 July 1975 would continue, with financial assistance from the Community, beyond the

two years originally laid down, the Council approved an amendment to this Decision enabling the Community to continue financing current projects until 1980 and providing, under specified conditions, for the possibility of introducing new projects—particularly substitute projects.

Finally, the Council also took note at this meeting of three reports:

- (i) the fifth report on the activities of the European Social Fund during the 1975 financial year;
- (ii) the first report of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work;
- (iii) a report by the Commission on the European programme of pilot schemes to combat poverty.

1.4.8. On 13 December 1977<sup>3</sup> the Ministers of Health of the nine Member States held a meeting with Commission representatives for the first time at Community level.

There were four items on the agenda:

- (i) Economic aspects of health. The Ministers described the situation in their respective countries and outlined major policy decisions which had been—or would be—taken with a view to curbing the rise in health expenditure. They also stated the importance they attached to the studies now being prepared on this subject by the Commission and expressed the wish that these be continued and the results presented without delay. In a different connection, the Commission announced that it was looking into the desirability and feasibility of introducing a Community health record card.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.10 and Supplement 4/77 — Bull. EC.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 199 of 30.7.1975.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.4.

(ii) Health education. The Ministers held a general discussion on health education policies, with particular reference to tobacco addiction and abuse of stimulants. They requested the Commission to compile basic documentation on the action taken by Member States in this field and draw up suggestions for Community measures.

(iii) Measures to combat certain contagious diseases. There was an exchange of views on this question, concentrating on the problem of vaccination. The Commission was asked to look into ways of improving the exchange of information and cooperation in this field between Member States.

(iv) Mutual assistance in the event of disasters. The Ministers took note of the documentation presented by the Commission and asked that it continue its work in this area.

### **Guidelines for Community social policy**

*1.4.9.* The course of social policy at Community level over the coming months must be determined in the light of the present situation and outlook. The principal aim must undoubtedly be the re-establishment of full employment and not only the resources of social policy but also those available in the context of other policies, especially economic and structural policies, should be devoted to attaining this objective. The adaptation and strengthening of these policies necessitated by the profound changes taking place in the patterns of world trade will have an even greater impact on the structure of employment in the Community and, in consequence, on social policy at national and Community level.

However, efforts to re-establish full and stable employment in a period of modest economic growth must not be allowed to ob-

scure the need to maintain efforts to achieve social progress in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community. The Commission will therefore work towards the gradual reduction of the most serious inequalities within the Community and progress in the field of living and working conditions, whilst taking account of new needs to which society gives expression.

With a view to achieving a broad consensus on these objectives, extensive consultations at Community level between the various participants in the economic and social process are essential for the pursuit of the Commission's policy of increasing the involvement of the two sides of industry in the economic and social decisions of the Community.

*1.4.10.* As regards employment, Community policies must, in the present circumstances, be aimed at achieving a positive balance in the number of jobs available both by preventive action (particularly to avoid precipitate dismissals), and by action to create jobs.

Additional jobs could be created in a number of dynamic sectors of activity—e.g. in advanced technology industries and services—and in sectors where there are new requirements or existing needs are inadequately covered (education, health, social services and others).

Job creation must be accompanied by an active labour market and vocational training policy aimed especially at those groups of workers currently most vulnerable. The Commission has recently put before the Council a proposal on aid for the creation of jobs for young people.

As regards the labour market, to strengthen at all levels the coherence of employment policy, the Commission will make every effort to intensify aid and cooperation between the Member States in developing their insti-

tutions concerned with optimizing the balance between supply and demand, especially through the exchange of national officials and assistance for reforms currently taking place.

In response to the Tripartite Conference of June 1977, the Commission will, in close collaboration with the two sides of industry and the national Governments, work out a systematic approach to the economic and social problems linked to employment, concentrating on the study of the four themes listed above.<sup>1</sup>

*1.4.11.* The Commission is convinced of the necessity to reduce income inequalities and therefore intends to intensify its research for improving income structures, particularly by more extensive coordination at Community level in favour of low-wage earners.

In addition, it will publish a Green Paper in the near future on the promotion of an asset formation policy for workers and other relatively low income groups.

*1.4.12.* The Commission is aware of the need to ensure that the development of wage and non-wage incomes, both with the individual Member States and at Community level, is compatible with the requirements of growth and therefore considers that it should promote action aimed essentially at improving the qualitative aspects of working conditions. With this in mind, it intends:

- (i) to forward to the Council a proposal for a Directive on night work together with a memorandum on shift work;
- (ii) to put before the Council proposals designed to implement the 'Action programme of the European Communities on health and safety at work', forwarded to the Council at the end of 1977,<sup>2</sup> as soon as the latter has examined it;

(iii) to consider what action may be called for in the light of discussions within the Standing Committee on Employment and at the next Tripartite Conference on the question of work sharing.

*1.4.13.* In the field of social protection, both for workers and for the population as a whole, the fixing of common minimum standards, taking into account the Community's level of development and the most urgent needs, is one of the actions most likely to increase public awareness of this question. The Commission will therefore:

- (i) forward to the Council in the course of 1978 a proposal for a Directive on the protection of employees in the event of the bankruptcy of their employer;
- (ii) endeavour to work towards the fixing of common minimum standards of social protection against the major risks;
- (iii) intensify consultation between those responsible for social security at national level with a view to setting common priorities for the development of social security in the Member States;
- (iv) continue work on the implementation of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty;
- (v) forward to the Council the second European social budget describing medium-term trends in social expenditure and its financing in the Member States.

On the basis of the conclusions adopted by the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council on 13 December with regard to health matters, the Commission will:

- (i) draw up specific suggestions for action by the Member States in the field of health expenditure;

<sup>1</sup> Point 1.4.6.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 9 of 11.1.1978.

(ii) make communications to the Council on possible action at Community level in the field of health information and education, on Community action to combat certain contagious diseases and on the desirability and feasibility of introducing a Community health record card.

*1.4.14.* As part of the efforts to bring about greater participation by the economic and social forces of the Member States in the Community's economic and social decisions, the Standing Committee on Employment intends to speed up its rate of work. Thus, two meetings are already planned for the first half of 1978 to study, in more detail, possible ways of creating additional jobs by improving the distribution of available work, and to seek means of increasing the number of additional jobs created in the tertiary sector, including the public sector.

Similarly, the Economic Policy Committee will investigate together with the two sides of industry, the relationship between investment and employment and problems connected with the international environment, growth and the sectoral changes taking place in the Community.

Apart from this, the Commission will also extend its activities with a view to the organization of sectoral tripartite conferences bringing together governments and the two sides of industry to consider the economic and social problems of certain sectors particularly affected by the crisis, such as shipbuilding and the steel industry.

In addition, it considers that meetings between the two sides of industry in the major industries should be promoted at Community level as these can make an important contribution to solving current employment problems.

Finally, new impetus should be given to activities aimed at improving worker consulta-

tion and participation at the level of the undertaking. With this in mind, the Commission plans to make a proposal to the Council designed to make it an obligation for groups of undertakings to regularly inform and consult their staff or staff representatives.







**PART TWO**

**ACTIVITIES  
IN MARCH 1978**

# 1. Building the Community

## Economic and monetary policy

### Coordination of economic policies

2.1.1. On the basis of a Commission communication, the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs), meeting on 20 March, carried out preparatory work on economic policy aspects of the meeting of the European Council to be held in Copenhagen on 7 and 8 April; it also dealt with a summary review of the economic policies pursued in 1977 in the Member States, and with the adjustment of the economic policy guidelines for 1978, noting the communications the Commission had presented on these subjects.

### Economic policy guidelines for 1978

2.1.2. In anticipation of the first quarterly examination of the economic situation provided for by the Council Decision of 18 February 1974<sup>1</sup> on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States, the Commission sent two communications to the Council on 15 March: a summary review of the economic policies pursued in 1977 with an assessment of the degree of convergence achieved, and a paper concerning the economic policy guidelines for 1978.

The guidelines paper includes an assessment of the present economic situation and of recent developments in budgetary and monetary policies in the Member States, with an assessment of the outlook for 1978. The Commission notes that the basic objective of an average growth rate of 4 to 4.5% for the Community in 1978 appearing in the Annual Report adopted on 21 November 1977<sup>2</sup> by the Council is now unrealistic. The latest economic forecasts for the Member States in 1978 point to an average annual rate of

growth of gross domestic product of around 3% for the Community as a whole. Under present circumstances, this rate will require growth of 4% to 4.1% during the year. This may be considered ambitious if the aim is to achieve such growth not on the basis of a short-lived upturn gained by the recent stimulatory measures but through a self-sustaining process of a kind that can support vigorous growth throughout the Community for several years.

'The new forecasts for 1978 presuppose:

- (i) that the programmes for sustaining economic activity, adopted since last autumn, will be successfully completed;
- (ii) that some improvement will occur in the confidence of producers, dealers and consumers, which does indeed seem to be taking place according to the latest harmonized industry and consumer surveys carried out in the Community;
- (iii) that the assumption of a moderate expansion in world trade (5%) turns out to be correct, although this expansion will definitely be smaller (on a year to year basis) than that anticipated in the autumn.'

However, the Commission considers that the general policy guidelines of the Annual Report are still valid, and that the Member States should continue to apply them. As regards growth and employment, 'a common effort must be made to consolidate the recovery, notably by gradually extending it to a greater number of Member States.'

In these respects, 'the Community can make a useful contribution. Realizing these guidelines in the Member States in 1978 will be facilitated by implementing actions already decided on in principle, such as the widening of the Social Fund's employment policy func-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 323 of 19.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.2.

tions (measures to promote the employment of young people and of women), and the entering into effect of an enlarged Regional Development Fund, and, of the Community's new financing instrument for promoting investment in the Community.'

The Commission adds that, in general, the prospect of an improvement in the conditions governing equilibrium and of narrower disparities between the performances of the various economies should help towards a faster growth rate and improvement in the employment situation. For maximum effectiveness, and without compromising progress made in reducing inflation, the enlarged scope for a faster return to lasting growth must be exploited through efforts coordinated at Community level.

2.1.3. On 20 March the Council carried out the first quarterly examination of the economic situation, on the basis of the two papers, and noted the Commission's opinion that there was no need to change the economic policy guidelines set in the Annual Report it had adopted on 21 November 1977, the draft of which had been transmitted by the Commission in October.<sup>1</sup>

#### Medium-term financial assistance for Italy

2.1.4. Pursuant to Article 3 of the Council Directive of 17 December 1974<sup>2</sup> granting medium-term financial assistance to the Italian Republic, Italy made the first of four quarterly payments to the creditor Member States on 18 March.

### Monetary Committee

2.1.5. The Committee's Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy In-

struments met in Brussels on 9 March, with Mr Bastiaansé in the chair, to resume work on the second interim report, which it hopes to submit in the very near future.

### Economic Policy Committee

2.1.6. The Committee met in Brussels on three occasions during the month:

(i) the 58th meeting, on 2 March; the reduced 'budget' composition, with Miss Brown in the chair, reviewed the implementation of national budgets in 1977 and the budget outlook for 1978;

(ii) the 59th meeting on 3 March; the reduced 'short-term' composition, with Mr Ciampi in the chair, carried out preparatory work for the Council's first examination of the economic situation in the Community;

(iii) the 60th meeting was held on 20 March, in the reduced 'budget' composition, with Miss Brown in the chair. The Committee first exchanged views on the Commission communication on the overall assessment of the Community's budgetary problems,<sup>3</sup> with a view to the forthcoming joint Council meeting of Foreign Ministers and Finance Ministers; it then discussed the problems posed by extending the annual budgetary guidelines to all government departments.

The Committee's Working Party on Public Finance met in Brussels on 7 March. It elected Mr Davies as Chairman in place of Mr O'Horgain, who had resigned, and continued its work on structural budget benchmarks and on financing budget deficits.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.2.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 341 of 20.12.1974 and Bull. EC 11-1974, points 2201 and 2202.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.4.

## Internal market and industrial affairs

### Free movement of goods

#### *Removal of technical barriers to trade*

#### Measuring instruments

2.1.7. On 31 March the Commission adopted a Directive<sup>1</sup> for a second adaptation to technical progress of the Council Directive of 26 July 1971<sup>2</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to gas volume meters.

#### Foodstuffs

2.1.8. In accordance with the opinion delivered by the Scientific Committee for Foods, the Commission decided on 29 March<sup>3</sup> to address a Recommendation to the Member States on the use of saccharin as a food ingredient and its sale in tablet form to the final consumer.

Pending the adoption of Community measures the Commission recommends that the Member States:

- (i) draw up, if necessary, national rules and regulations for the use of saccharin in foodstuffs to ensure that the admissible daily intake recently proposed by the Joint FAO-WHO Committee of food additive experts is adhered to;
- (ii) ban the use of saccharin in infant foods;
- (iii) ensure that the labelling of foodstuffs clearly indicates that saccharin has been used in the product;
- (iv) apply appropriate measures concerning the labelling of saccharin sold in tablet form

so that the consumer is warned of the dangers of taking too much, particularly in the case of children and pregnant women.

### Industry: structural action, and reorganization

#### *Steel*

#### Application of the crisis measures

2.1.9. March afforded an opportunity to make an interim assessment of the results of the more stringent crisis measures adopted in December 1977.<sup>4</sup>

On 7 March the Council heard a statement from Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission responsible for industrial affairs, on what the Commission had done in order to resolve the problems of the steel industry. He reported on the application of the crisis measures and the work that was being done on restructuring the industry.

Speaking to the European Parliament on 14 March, Mr Davignon confirmed that all of the measures had been complied with; prices in the Community showed a net increase; no great revival in orders was yet to be seen, but we were now in a position where we could definitely think in terms of the restructuring underlying the Commission's policy.

#### Meeting with the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments

2.1.10. In Brussels on 16 March, Mr Davignon met representatives of the Belgian and Luxembourg Governments for a wide-rang-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 104 of 18.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 202 of 6.9.1971.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 103 of 15.4.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.

ing discussion of Belgian and Luxembourg iron and steel industry in a European context.

At the close of the meeting, the following joint communiqué was issued: 'Noting, as a result of the serious industrial and social difficulties raised by the MMRA<sup>1</sup> iron and steel undertaking, both in Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which the Governments and the Commission have been at pains to resolve, that it is necessary to act in good time in order to solve structural problems, the Governments are anxious that the reorganization of the BLEU iron and steel industry should proceed in a planned context, taking account not only of the technical, economic and financial aspects but also of the important social factors and the necessary industrial conversion of the iron and steel-making regions.

The Belgian and Luxembourg Governments are acting in this way at the explicit request of the Commission, which wishes to see the BLEU iron and steel industry comply with the aims of the ECSC and fit into a European framework.

The iron and steel firms will have to make their reorganization and modernization programmes conform to the policy of the Governments and the EEC in this field.

All the technical, economic, financial, social and conversion problems will be precisely identified.

On the basis of these data, the Governments and the Commission will ascertain whether there is conformity with the abovementioned policies.

In addition, the widest consultation with the organizations representing manual and non-industrial workers will be held by the Governments and the Commission.'

#### Forward programme for steel

2.1.11. Having obtained the Opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee<sup>2</sup> which met on 10 March, the Commission, on 15 March, approved the forward steel programme for the second quarter of 1978.<sup>3</sup>

The Community's actual consumption for that period is estimated at 28.55 million tonnes of crude steel.

The Commission finds that the market is still depressed and that this will require an even more sustained effort on the part of the

<sup>1</sup> The Rodange-Athus affair: Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.11 and 12-1977, point 2.1.19.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.78.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978.

Table 2 — Forecast of supply and demand for steel products in the Community

(million tonnes of crude steel)

Quarter	I/1974	I/1977	II/1977	III/1977	II/1978
Real consumption	34.59	30.45	30.10	26.20	28.55
Stock changes	- 0.26	- 0.27	- 1.27	+ 0.28	—
Imports	2.06	3.15	3.12	2.95	2.50
Exports	7.09	5.51	6.69	7.20	5.80
Production	39.35	32.54	32.40	30.73	31.85

producers to follow the guidelines in the programme. The success of the measures adopted by the Commission to help the Community steel industry depends in part on strict adherence to those guidelines.

Table 2 shows the forecast of supply and demand for steel products in the Community.

### Industrial loans

2.1.12. Under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to grant a loan of DM 45 million to Norddeutsche Ferrowerke, Emden, to finance a new sponge-iron production plant.

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2.1.13. At its meeting 1 and 2 March the Economic and Social Committee delivered its Opinion on the Commission's proposal<sup>1</sup> to amend the Council Directive of 26 July 1977 concerning coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts.

## Customs union

### Simplification of customs procedures

#### Community transit

2.1.14. The Agreement between the European Economic Community, Switzerland and Austria on the extension of the application of the rules on Community transit came into force on 1 March.<sup>2</sup> The Council adopted the Regulation concluding this Agreement on 17 May 1977.<sup>3</sup> Now that the Agreement is in force, the rules on Community transport can be applied to any carriage of goods between two points situated within the eleven States which are parties to the arrangement.

## Common Customs Tariff

### Classification

2.1.15. On 8 March<sup>4</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation on the classification of goods falling within subheading 39.02 C V of the Common Customs Tariff (polymerization products).

The aim of this Regulation is to ensure the uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature.

### Economic tariff matters

#### Suspensions

2.1.16. On 20 March<sup>5</sup> the Council decided to suspend totally the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duty on certain grades of magnesium oxide falling within subheading ex 25.19 A. This Regulation, which came into force on 1 April, will apply until 30 June 1978.

#### Tariff quotas

2.1.17. On 13 March<sup>6</sup> the Council adopted two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for sherry (18 000 hl in containers holding two litres or less and 114 170 hl in containers holding more than two litres) originating in Spain, and liqueur wines, originating in Cyprus and marketed

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 25 of 31.1.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.15.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 44 of 15.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 142 of 9.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.17.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 67 of 9.3.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 82 of 29.3.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 74 of 16.3.1978.

under the label of 'Cyprus sherry', and introducing subsidies for similar wine products produced in the Community. These measures extend the quotas granted previously and are applicable for a further period of two months beginning on 1 March 1978, the date of expiry of the identical earlier regulations.

2.1.18. The Council adopted a Regulation on 20 March<sup>1</sup> opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 C of the Common Customs Tariff, originating in Morocco; Berkane, Sais, Beni M'tir, Guerrouane, Zemmour and Zennata. The quotas are for:

- (i) 40 000 hl of wine in containers holding two litres or less;
- (ii) 10 000 hl of wine in containers holding more than two litres.

These quotas are valid from 1 April 1978 to 31 March 1979.

### Community supervision of imports

2.1.19. Pursuant to the agreements concluded by the EEC with the EFTA countries, and to meet the Community's obligations as regards these countries, the Council adopted on 20 March<sup>2</sup> several Regulations establishing indicative ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain products originating in Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland. Under these Regulations the Commission is responsible for controlling and supervising a considerable number of products or groups of products in 1978.

### Duty-free entry

2.1.20. On 8 March<sup>3</sup> the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a

regulation laying down the customs procedure applicable to the stores of vessels, aircraft and international trains (catering supplies, fuels, lubricants and other oils for technical use, and sundry stores).

This proposal is based on the traditional provisions in force in the Member States. Its adoption would ensure that the Community means of transport would enjoy competitive terms similar to those enjoyed by means of transport belonging to non-member States carrying out the same journeys. It would also put an end to certain abuses which have been committed by some operators because of unduly flexible regulations in certain Member States.

### Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.21. In the context of the arrangements applicable from 1 January 1978 to the textile products listed in Annex A to the Commission Regulation of 30 December 1977,<sup>4</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation on 20 March 1978<sup>5</sup> on the proof of origin required for all textile imports into the Community.

The aim of the Regulation is to establish a system for checking the origin of goods so as to prevent deflections of trade such as might impede the proper functioning of the agreements negotiated recently and to improve the arrangements for surveillance of imports.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 82 of 29.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 102 of 14.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 73 of 23.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 357 of 31.12.1977.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 84 of 31.3.1978.

## Customs procedures with economic impact

### Outward processing

2.1.22. A Commission Directive on the customs treatment of goods re-imported in the unaltered state under outward processing arrangements came into force on 1 March.<sup>1</sup>

The aim of this Directive is to simplify the customs clearance of goods which are re-imported under outward processing arrangements without having undergone any working or processing outside the Community, by granting these goods the same exemption from import duties as for returned goods.

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2.1.23. On 30 March the Economic and Social Committee<sup>2</sup> gave its Opinion on the Commission's 'State of the customs union' Communication.<sup>3</sup>

## Competition

### State aids

#### General schemes of aid

#### United Kingdom

2.1.24. On 15 March the Commission approved a one-year extension of an amended form of the Temporary Employment Subsidy (TES) introduced in 1975<sup>4</sup> and due to expire on 31 March 1978.

Following the Commission's decision in December<sup>5</sup> and the British Government's not-

ification of 31 January that it intended to prolong the scheme, detailed bilateral discussions took place; a multilateral meeting was also held to obtain the views of the other Member States. The contacts confirmed the Commission's assessment of the situation outlined in a letter to the British Government dated 22 December:

(i) the conservatory aspects of TES provide no real solution to the underlying industrial and employment problems;

(ii) on account of its conservatory character, its concentration on certain industries in difficulty (textiles, clothing and footwear) throughout the Community and the amount of assistance granted to these three industries, (it may cover up to 30 to 40% of wage and salary costs and amount to 6 to 10% of turnover of the firms concerned) TES has a displacement effect and transfers industrial and employment problems to other Member States;

(iii) merely to prolong the system would be inconsistent with previous Commission decisions on State aid cases involving these industries in other Member States and would cause retaliatory measures jeopardizing the very principle of the common market.

After intense discussions with the British Government it seems likely that the Commission's objectives (preventing the assistance from maintaining the *status quo* and from displacing the industrial and employment difficulties of certain branches) will be attained. The total funds earmarked for TES over 1978/79 will be reduced to UKL 135 million (as against UKL 222 million in 1977/78). The three particularly sensitive industries may receive no more than UKL 55

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 62 of 4.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.71.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.7.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.16.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2132.



million (as against UKL 106 million in 1977/78).

Most of the conservatory aspects of the assistance will thus disappear: extension beyond six months will be subject to submission of a reorganization plan; for the first six months of the scheme in the three sensitive sectors assistance will be limited to 70% of the total workforce of the firm concerned and for the second six months to 50%; new recipients will be informed that the subsidy will be granted for no more than twelve months (eighteen previously); finally, no firm may receive the subsidy more than once for the same type of production.

The British authorities did not want to amend the scheme as applied to Northern Ireland, but finally agreed to change arrangements concerning the textile, clothing and footwear industries which are in direct competition with the same sectors in the Republic.

The Commission will monitor the scheme in two ways to see that it is correctly implemented: quarterly—and if necessary monthly—reports will be submitted to it and prior notification of major cases must be given. The Commission will thus be able to check that the funds allocated are not exceeded, that the assistance is not concentrated on other industries with the same effect of transferring difficulties to the other Member States and that it actually contributes to the restructuring of the firms concerned.

At the request of the other Member States, the British Government was informed that the Commission could agree to prolongation of the scheme in its present form for one year only. The Commission will watch the situation created by TES in industries other than the three sensitive industries in question, and it may, if necessary, require certain adjustments to be made concerning them.

## *Regional aids*

### **Ireland**

2.1.25. On 14 March the Commission decided to raise no objection to the Irish authorities' classification of Limerick as a designated area under the Industrial Development Act 1969.

In December and January the Irish Government notified the Commission, as required by Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty, of a proposal to grant the city of Limerick and certain neighbouring zones designated area status for one year; they had previously been classified as non-designated areas. Under Irish law the country is divided into two categories of assisted areas—designated and non-designated; various types of aids are granted, the designated areas receiving relatively more since the capital aid intensity there is higher. Other laws also provide for two types of additional assistance for these areas. The principles of coordination applicable to regional aid systems adopted on 26 February 1975<sup>1</sup> fixed two different intensity ceilings for the aids which could be granted in these areas.

The proposed classification would raise the amount of regional assistance grantable in these areas above the relevant Community ceiling.

The Commission has not yet taken a decision pursuant to Article 93(1) of the EEC Treaty on compatibility with the common market of the Irish general regional aid system. It cannot therefore yet state its views on the compatibility of the proposed amendment. However, pending and subject to this overall decision it has decided to raise no objection to the implementation of the proposed measures and agreed to a derogation from the relevant Community ceiling. It has taken account of the rate of unemployment

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2108.

in the area (18% as against a Community average of 4.3%) and of the fact that a factory which provided 20% of manufacturing industry jobs in the city of Limerick had to close down. However, the Commission requested the Irish Government to observe the Community ceiling established for designated areas when granting assistance in the areas in question.

### *Industry schemes*

#### **Shipbuilding**

2.1.26. On 7 March the Council approved the Fourth Directive on aid to shipbuilding.<sup>1</sup> This constitutes a major step towards a Community approach to the grave problems now affecting the industry.

The new Directive should enable the Member States to carry out systematic and effective restructuring of the industry and prevent any outbidding detrimental to the common interest as regards State aids.

On account of the obvious worldwide overcapacity the Council agreed that aids should not be granted for investments which increase Community production capacity and which do not create permanent jobs.

On the contrary, however, investment aids intended to modernize and thereby increase the competitiveness of Community yards may be authorized, subject to prior Commission scrutiny.

Times will be very hard for Community yards between now and 1980 and so the Directive provides for the possibility of anti-crisis measures. However, to prevent them becoming mere conservatory measures not improving the yards' competitiveness, any assistance must be tied to the introduction of restructuring plans and be for limited periods or be progressively reduced.

The Directive provides Community endorsement for the rules on credit facilities for ship sales already adopted within the wider OECD framework. Moreover, all the provisions of the new Directive are consistent with OECD arrangements intended to restore normal conditions of competition to the world shipbuilding market.

### **Textile and clothing industries**

#### *Belgium*

2.1.27. On 29 March the Commission decided<sup>2</sup> to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a Belgian scheme of assistance for firms in the textile and clothing industry.

The scheme was introduced by a Royal Decree of 20 December 1977; the Commission was not informed in advance and therefore Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty was infringed. Firms in the industries are to be granted an interest-free loan amounting to BFR 20 000 for every worker over a three-year period; the assistance is to be used to help firms pay their quarterly contribution to the Office national de sécurité sociale. In certain cases it may be underwritten by a State guarantee. It will be paid to 'viable' firms which undertake:

- (i) to keep at least 90% of their workforce on their payroll for one year;
- (ii) to assist with studies that are in progress or contemplated with a view to the reorganization of their industries.

As to the substance of the assistance, from information currently available the Commission is unable to assess the scheme's true contribution to the restructuring of the in-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.19.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 92 of 15.4.1978.

dustry and its effects on trade between Member States. It has therefore requested the Belgian Government to submit its comments on this unlawfully instituted scheme and to provide further details, notably concerning the terms for granting the assistance and the total amount involved and the type and timescale of the reorganization envisaged.

### *Export aids*

#### **France and United Kingdom**

2.1.28. The Commission has always held that it is incompatible with Article 92 *et seq.* of the EEC Treaty for a Member State to grant aid with the aim of facilitating exports to other Member States.

In autumn 1976 the Commission inquired of all the Member States whether they were indeed complying with this principle and were not applying measures aimed at reducing the cost of credit on their sales to the rest of the Community. The inquiry revealed that two Member States were using such measures to promote their sales on the territory of other Member States.

Under a French scheme the Banque française du commerce extérieur used public funds to assist commercial banks in granting long-term credit and bridging loans at reduced rates of interest to promote export dealings.

In the United Kingdom, the Export Credits Guarantee Department, a government agency, used State funds at its disposal to finance or pay interest relief grants on medium- and long-term loans made by banks to exporters for their sales abroad at an interest rate set by the Government.

The two Member States finally heeded the Commission's views and took the necessary

steps to terminate the measures of assistance in the case of credit for sales on the markets of other Member States.

## **Employment and social policy**

### **1977 Social Report**

2.1.29. On 17 March the Commission approved the 'Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities in 1977' (published in conjunction with the 'Eleventh General Report on the Activities of the European Communities').<sup>1</sup> As usual, it reviews the activities of the Community in the social field during the last year and analyses the development of the social situation in the Community and the nine Member States.

### **Employment**

#### **The Standing Committee on Employment**

2.1.30. The Standing Committee on Employment held its thirteenth meeting in Brussels on 21 March with Mr Svend Auken, the Danish Minister of Labour in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Ministers of Labour from the Member States or their representatives, Mr Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for social affairs and representatives of employers' and workers' organizations. The Committee discussed the problems raised by the Commission's communication on work-sharing.<sup>2</sup>

In its communication the Commission proposed that discussions be held on the possibility of a Community move towards a reduc-

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 1.6.1.

tion of the annual total of hours actually worked by each worker, and that avenues of Community action be explored in areas such as the reduction of overtime, restrictions on shift work and the extension of the right to training. The Commission also suggested studies on matters such as the influence of social security on work-sharing, temporary work and part-time work.

#### *Statement by Mr Vredeling*

2.1.31. Presenting the Commission's proposals, Mr Vredeling pointed out that the working population would increase by seven to eight million by 1985; in a period of economic growth and full employment this would already be a challenge, but it would bring new problems into a situation where there are already over six million unemployed. Community action was therefore necessary in order to avoid compromising the competitive position of the different Member States and to reduce present employment difficulties. On the question raised by all the Committee members of the cost of work-sharing measures, Mr Vredeling stressed that every unemployed person cost money, and the real problem, he felt, was to decide how this cost should be shared among workers, employers and governments representing society as a whole.

#### *Conclusions of the Committee*

2.1.32. Summing up, the Chairman of the Committee observed that all were agreed that the best way of dealing with the problem of unemployment was to create new jobs through active economic, employment and investment policies. The Committee nevertheless realized that in the present situation it would be unrealistic, at least in the short term, to expect such policies to absorb

unemployment and agreed, therefore, that work-sharing measures were extremely important.

It emphasized the need to overcome the difficulties both of principle and of implementation, especially as regards the cost involved, which would arise in developing work-sharing measures acceptable to all the parties concerned.

During the discussion, the following were mentioned as possible work-sharing measures: the reduction of hours worked, the extension of annual holidays, restrictions on overtime, the lowering of the retirement age, the right to training, restrictions on shift work and back-up measures in the social security sector. The Committee felt it was too soon to make a choice among these measures, but expressed its agreement on the general aim of reducing the total annual number of hours worked per person. Moreover, work-sharing measures should not entail an overall increase in overtime work.

The Committee held that if real progress were to be made, governments, employers and workers must collaborate closely so that the measures were acceptable to the greatest possible number of parties concerned.

The autonomy of both sides of industry should be respected, especially as regards collective bargaining processes, and regional and national considerations must be given due attention.

The Member States should report regularly to the Commission on progress at national level. The Commission was invited to put forward new suggestions and arrange for the Member States to be able to compare their experiences.

The Committee called for the discussions to continue at Community level in preparation for the next Tripartite Conference, which will

examine the problem of work-sharing in the context of the overall strategy for economic development and the return to full employment. The Conference will also consider employment in the tertiary sector (including the public sector), relationship between investment and employment, and the competitive position of European industry.

Further discussions on work-sharing should be held in smaller forums and the Commission was asked to convene all the parties concerned. Since one of the major topics for discussion at the European Council on 7 and 8 April would be the economic and social situation in the Community, the Committee asked that the conclusions of its discussion on work-sharing be brought to the Council's attention on that occasion.

### Meeting of senior employment officials in the Member States

2.1.33. The Working Party of Senior Employment Officials of the Member States met in March to examine the employment situation and the medium-term prospects. The discussions bore mainly on work-sharing and employment of young people, two problems which the Tripartite Conference on Employment in June 1977<sup>1</sup> asked the Commission to study. The Working Party also examined a Commission paper on demographic trends and employment prospects in the Nine and the three applicant countries. The paper stresses the importance of demographic trends on the development of the employment structure before 1985.

### Study on employment prospects

2.1.34. As part of the research programme on employment prospects undertaken by the Commission, a study has just been completed

on employment subsidies. It reveals the advantages and disadvantages of this system in the light of economic theory and experiments carried out in different countries. It shows that a well-planned system of employment subsidies linked to other measures could play an important part in achieving full employment, or in maintaining full employment without running the risk of inflation.

Another study is being carried out on the relationship between vocational training and employment structures in a number of undertakings in the United Kingdom.

## European Social Fund

### ECSC readaptation measures

2.1.35. Acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in March to contribute towards the cost of assisting workers affected by the definitive closure of undertakings in the Community coal and steel industries.

In *Germany* two sums were made available: 268 250 EUC for 250 workers affected by the closure of Ruhrkohle AG's Radbod coking plant operated by Bergbau AG Westfalen, and 481 000 EUC for 1 967 workers affected by the closure of Thyssen Niederrhein AG's open-hearth furnace and roughing mill.

In *Belgium* 443 750 EUC was provided for 413 workers affected by the closure of No 5 and No 7 blast furnaces and the DLI sinter strand at the Seraing works of SA Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz.

In *France* 1 942 500 EUC was made available for 859 workers at the Lorraine iron ore mines who have retired early.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.1.7.

In the *United Kingdom* three amounts were made available: 21 250 EUC for 43 workers affected by the closure of the rolling mill of the British Steel Corporation plant at Barrow-in-Furness; 103 000 EUC for 40 workers affected by the closure of the two open-hearth furnaces of the British Steel Corporation's East Moors Works in Cardiff; 227 250 EUC for 631 workers affected by the closure of the bar mill of the GKN plant in Cardiff.

## Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

### Fight against illegal immigration

2.1.36. On 22 March<sup>1</sup> the Commission decided to amend the proposal it put to the Council in November 1976<sup>2</sup> for a directive on collaboration between the Member States in their fight against illegal immigration and illegal employment, the harmonization of national legislation in this field and the social protection of illegal migrant workers.

The amended proposal was drawn up after Parliament<sup>3</sup> and the Economic and Social Committee<sup>4</sup> had delivered their Opinions on the original proposal. The amendments are in response to the points made in these Opinions and in the Council Resolution of 9 February 1976<sup>5</sup> concerning the action programme for migrant workers.

In the new proposal collaboration between the Member States is not limited to the harmonization of the laws to prevent illegal immigration and illegal employment and to the prosecution of infringements, but extends to the protection of the rights that illegal migrant workers have acquired while working.

The proposed directive concerns measures to:

(i) prevent illegal immigration and illegal

employment by having adequate information services and migrant controls;

(ii) fight illegal immigration and illegal employment by introducing severe sanctions;

(iii) mitigate the wrong suffered by the illegal immigrant because of his situation;

(iv) organize collaboration between the Member States with the assistance of the Commission.

## Living and working conditions

### Housing

2.1.37. Under the second instalment of the eighth scheme of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in industries covered by the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has decided to grant the following loans:

(i) FF 8 357 145 to the coalmining industry in the Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Lorraine, Centre and Midi coalfields to finance about 1 000 dwellings;

(ii) DM 14 233 143 to the coalmining industry in the Ruhr, Aachen, Cologne and Saar coalfields to finance some 2 800 dwellings;

(iii) DKR 3 857 414 to Det Danske Staalvalsevaerk to finance about 300 dwellings.

2.1.38. Under the first instalment of the sixth, seventh and eighth schemes, the Commission has approved the financing of the following construction projects:

*France:* iron and steel industry (Est): 28 dwellings in Anneville (FF 995 670);

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2219.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977 and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.12.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 77 of 30.3.1977 and Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.57.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 34 of 14.2.1976 and Supplement 3/76 — Bull. EC.

*Netherlands:* iron and steel industry: 31 dwellings in Heerhugowaard (HFL 201 500);

*Belgium:* coalmining industry: 69 dwellings in the Kempen area (BFR 18 975 000);

*Belgium:* iron and steel industry: 81 dwellings in the Liège and other regions (BFR 22 142 483).

## Industrial relations

### Agriculture

2.1.39. At its meeting on 22 March the Joint Committee on Social Problems of Agricultural Workers, in the presence of Mr Vredeling, Vice President of the Commission, unanimously approved a draft Community agreement concerning hours of work in agriculture.

The Presidents of the Committee of Agricultural Organizations in the EEC and the European Federation of Agricultural Workers in the EEC then signed this agreement on behalf of their organizations.

All the provisions of this new Community agreement between agricultural employers and workers will be incorporated into collective agreements applicable to permanent workers in agriculture within four years.

The agreement provides for a maximum of 2 088 hours of work a year (including annual leave and public holidays), a forty-hour week, four weeks' paid holiday a year, and a five-day working week with no work, as far as possible, on Saturday and Sunday.

Time lost because of bad weather or breakdowns in machinery will be considered as normal working hours, but it may have to be made up.

A preliminary Community agreement aimed at the general introduction of a 48-hour week in agriculture was signed in 1968.

## Shipbuilding

2.1.40. On 2 March the Commission met representatives of the employers' and trade union organizations of the shipbuilding industry, the European Metalworkers Federation and the Shipbuilders' Liaison Committee in the EEC. Mr Vredeling, Vice-President, and Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, explained to the employers and workers the proposals of the Commission about plans for the reorganization of the industry and the social measures which these would entail. Those taking part agreed that a meeting should be held before the summer holidays and that before then a series of preparatory contacts needed to be organized between small groups.

## Social protection

### Fight against poverty

2.1.41. On 29 March the Commission adopted a set of projects and pilot studies for expanding the Community programme against poverty, following the extension of this programme by the Council in December 1977.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission decided to implement three pilot studies: a transnational regional study on the role of voluntary welfare organizations, a study on particularly deprived areas (Great Britain) and an international study on the comparative effectiveness of the social policies against poverty in the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

The Commission also decided to implement three new projects and one new study: the fight against poverty in large housing complexes (France); the problems of poverty

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.79.

linked to segregation of dwellings and problems of ethnic minorities (Germany); social centres for children, women and elderly people (Italy); the specific aspects of poverty affecting nomadic peoples (France and the United Kingdom). An earlier project was replaced by a study on persistent poverty (Luxembourg). The total cost of this work will be 635 146 EUC. Lastly the Commission decided to seek the assistance of experts to draw the conclusions and to assess the value of the results.

2.1.42. At its meeting on 29 and 30 March the Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup> gave its Opinion on education and vocational training for young workers.<sup>2</sup>

## Regional policy

### Financing operations

#### *European Regional Development Fund*

2.1.43. On 17 March<sup>3</sup> Parliament adopted a Resolution on the Community's regional policy and on aid from the Fund provided from 1 January 1978 onwards.

#### *Conversion*

### Financing new activities

2.1.44. On 20 March the Council gave its assent<sup>4</sup> under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty for the Commission to grant the following conversion loans:

(i) 10.3 million EUC (approximately LIT 10 550 million) to Italsider SpA, Italy, to help in the construction of foundry and forging

plant and an engineering workshop at Genova-Campi, in Liguria;

(ii) 79.8 million EUC (approximately FF 450 million) to PSA Peugeot-Citroën, to help in the construction of a new engine plant at Ennery (near Hagondange) and the extension of the gearbox plant at Metz;

(iii) 3.7 million EUC (approximately DM 10 million) to the Saarländische Investitionskreditbank AG, to assist the setting up or extension of small and medium-sized firms in the Saar.

The Council's endorsement had been requested by the Commission in letters dated 18, 21 and 22 December 1977 respectively.

## Regional Policy Committee

2.1.45. The Regional Policy Committee held its thirteenth meeting on 1 March in Brussels. The main items on the agenda were discussions of the regional dimension of economic policy and of certain aspects of the relations between regional policy and sectoral and competition policy. The Committee also continued its work on drawing up a long-term programme of regional studies.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.72.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, points 1201 to 1204, and 12-1976, point 1311.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.12, and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 77 of 31.3.1978.



## Environment and consumer protection

### Environment

#### *Reduction of pollution and nuisances*

##### Oil pollution of the sea and coast

2.1.46. The damage caused by accidental oil spills at sea has again beset governments and Community institutions, with the wreck of the tanker Amoco Cadiz off the coast of Brittany in March.

The disaster caused by the oil along a stretch of the west coast of France has prompted the Commission not only to arrange for emergency aid to the disaster areas<sup>1</sup> but also to revive the proposals it made in June 1977<sup>2</sup> to coordinate measures to cope with such accidents.

The Commission's proposal called for Community measures based on:

- (i) a data-bank on available services and resources in the event of an oil spill;
- (ii) a research programme on techniques for dispersing oil slicks;
- (iii) a study of what happens to oil in the sea; its effects on marine fauna and flora.

The Council has taken no stand on these proposals: but at its meeting of 1 April—in the wake of the disaster which struck the coast of Brittany—the Council unanimously called for a joint position on the measures to be taken at both Community and international level.

##### Toxic and dangerous waste

2.1.47. On 20 March<sup>3</sup> the Council formally adopted the Directive on toxic and danger-

ous waste,<sup>4</sup> on which a consensus had been obtained at the Council meeting of Environment Ministers held on 14 June 1977.

Based on the European Communities' action programmes on the environment of 1973 and 1977,<sup>5</sup> the main aim of this Directive is to protect human health against the harmful effects caused by the collection, transport, treatment, storage and tipping of such waste. The Directive lists the toxic and dangerous substances, provides for a uniform system of permits for installations, establishments or undertakings which store, treat or deposit such waste and for the establishment of disposal programmes and also deals with conversion and re-use.

##### Control of toxic chemicals

2.1.48. On 21 March the Commission decided to recommend to the Council that negotiations be opened with the United States on questions arising from the American Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), designed to protect man and the environment against the hazards of chemical compounds.

These substances are controlled through the notification of a technical report drawn up by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires chemicals manufacturers to carry out the necessary tests, lays down regulations for hazardous substances and recommends the research to assess the effects of such substances.

The aim of the negotiations would be to seek an agreement on the procedure for applying the TSCA to products of Community origin, covering the following areas:

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.21.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 2.1.72 and 2.1.73.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 84 of 31.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.71.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973 and C 139 of 13.6.1977.

- (i) the nature, content and mutual recognition of the scientific and technical reports on dangerous substances;
- (ii) agreement on the underlying approach to be adopted, i.e., risk evaluation, fixing of priorities;
- (iii) agreement on administrative, regulatory and economic procedures: accreditation of laboratories, mutual respect of confidentiality, allocation of costs;
- (iv) an investigation into the possibilities of research cooperation.

Fact-finding meetings have already been held between the Community, the Member States, representatives of the European chemicals industry and representatives of the EPA; the most recent was in January.<sup>1</sup>

### Campaign against noise

2.1.49. A proposal for a Directive on the limitation of the noise emitted by compressors was adopted by the Commission on 22 March and has been sent to the Council.

The proposed Directive is one of a number of priority measures in the Community's action programme on the environment designed to limit noise nuisance: it is a follow-up to the outline Directive on constructional plant and equipment which the Commission presented to the Council in December 1974.<sup>2</sup> Since the instantaneous sound power level emitted by compressors is lower than that generated by their tools, it seemed inappropriate to consider them as a single noise source; for this reason, the Commission also submitted to the Council in December 1974<sup>2</sup> a proposal for a Directive designed to limit the noise from pneumatic concrete-breakers and jackhammers; these are reckoned to be the noisiest of compressor tools.

The proposal of 22 March<sup>3</sup> was made in view of the French Government's intention, notified to the Commission in January 1977 under the information agreement of March 1973,<sup>4</sup> to adopt administrative provisions to limit the noise emitted by compressors. Its objective is to reduce noise emissions within the framework of uniform regulations for the Community, and therefore the 'total harmonization' approach is advocated, whereby the proposal, once adopted, replaces the laws and regulations in force in the Member States (in fact, no countries at present have specific regulations for compressors except Germany and France).

### Visit to the Commission of the Executive Director of the United Nations environment programme

2.1.50. On 7 March Mr Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP (United Nations environment programme), visited the Commission, where he had talks with Mr Natali, Vice-President, on various aspects of cooperation between the two institutions.<sup>5</sup>

\*

2.1.51. At its meeting of 1 and 2 March, the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion<sup>6</sup> on the Commission proposal to the Council for a recommendation concerning fluorocarbons in the environment.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.32.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 82 of 14.4.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2115.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 94 of 19.4.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 9 of 15.3.1973.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.2.32.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.67.

## Consumer affairs

### Protection of participants in home-study courses

2.1.52. The Economic and Social Committee,<sup>1</sup> meeting in plenary session on 1 and 2 March, gave its Opinion endorsing the Commission's proposal for a Council Directive on protection of participants in home-study courses.

## Agriculture

### New proposal for a common organization of the market in sheepmeat

2.1.53. On 31 March the Commission sent to the Council a new proposal<sup>2</sup> for a common organization of the market in sheepmeat to replace the national measures which are still in force. Since the Court of Justice<sup>3</sup> has held that no barriers to intra-Community trade can be considered compatible with the Treaty after 1 January 1978, the continued existence of national market organizations is contrary to Community law.

The proposed common organization of the market will guarantee free movement of sheepmeat products within the Community, without application of monetary compensatory amounts, and will offer certain support measures to producers. These will take the form of aids for private storage when market prices are too low, that is to say below 90% of the Community basic price. The basic price will be fixed annually; for the 1978/79 marketing year, the Commission proposes that it should be set at a level which represents the weighted average of the market prices in the Member States in 1977. Buying-in by intervention agencies is not likely to be

necessary, given the Community's low rate of self-supply in sheepmeat (64%).

In order to support producer incomes, it will be possible to grant a premium, which will differ according to region since there are very substantial differences in prices and production costs between the Member States. It was feared that, despite the grant of assistance under the Council Directive of 28 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas,<sup>4</sup> if such measures were not taken, producers in countries where market prices are fairly high at present (France in particular) might, when the intra-Community frontiers were opened, incur a loss of income as a result of imports from countries where these prices are rather low (Ireland and the United Kingdom). The Council can take a decision before 31 March 1982 to continue or change this system on the basis of a report that the Commission will put before it not later than 31 December 1981.

In trade with non-member countries, it is proposed that the existing *ad valorem* customs duties for live sheep and sheepmeat be replaced by import levies which may be varied each month. These levies offer a better guarantee of a balanced Community market, particularly if there should be substantial fluctuations in world prices. The levies will be equal to the difference between the Community basic price and a price representing the free-at-Community-frontier offers on the world market. A special levy may be imposed on imports at abnormally low prices. For chilled and frozen meat, in respect of which the rate of duty is bound in GATT (20%), the levies applied will be limited to the amount so bound.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.65.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 93 of 18.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> CJEC 10.12.1974 (Charmasson v Minister for Economic Affairs and Finance), 48/74: [1974] ECR 1383.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

Finally, the proposed arrangements relating to non-member countries would allow protective measures to be introduced—as is the case with most of the common agricultural market organizations—in the event of serious disturbance of the market caused by imports or exports.

**Agricultural prices for 1978/79 and related measures: further Commission proposals**

2.1.54. On 3 March the Commission made further proposals<sup>1</sup> to the Council in order to aid the starch sector and to improve the functioning of the markets in milk products and beef and veal (intervention would no longer be permanent and could be restricted to regions).

In order to assist the Community potato starch industry, where present difficulties have caused the closure of some factories, and to restore the balance between this industry and the maize starch industry in view of the advantages enjoyed by the latter thanks to its by-products, the Commission proposes that a premium of 10 u.a. per tonne of starch produced be granted. The minimum price that starch manufacturers pay to potato producers would, under the Commission's proposal, be increased by 2% from 175 to 178.50 u.a./tonne.

In the milk products sector, the proposals include:

(i) Non-marketing premiums for milk and milk products and conversion of dairy herds to meat production: the Commission proposes to increase these premiums in order to make them more effective, particularly for small producers, and to grant them for all quantities of milk withdrawn from the market by removing the limit of 120 tonnes per year contained in the present arrangements.

Simplification of the procedures will also make it possible for the premiums to be better employed.

(ii) Skimmed-milk powder: the main cause of the steady fall in sales of milk powder to intervention (from 875 000 tonnes in 1975 to 470 000 tonnes in 1977) has been the reinforcement of the support measures. The Commission emphasizes the important part played in this connection by the aids introduced or increased in 1977 for the use of fresh skimmed-milk powder and liquid skimmed milk in animal feed. The Commission accordingly proposes to suspend buying-in by intervention between 1 October 1978 and the end of the 1978/79 year. At the same time, it proposes to increase (from 33-43 to 38-43 u.a./100 kg) the bracket within which it must set the amount of aid for skimmed-milk powder used in animal feed.

(iii) School milk: the Commission proposes to include fruit yoghurt and flavoured skimmed milk on the list of milk products distributed at reduced prices to school children and to increase the Community share in the subsidies to 13 u.a./100 kg of whole milk equivalent (at present 8.68 u.a./100 kg), on condition, however, that the Member States themselves contribute the equivalent of at least one-third of the Community subsidy.

(iv) Consumer subsidy for butter: as in 1977, it is proposed that butter be sold at reduced prices to consumers in the Community. The details of this measure will be fixed later but the Commission has already requested the Council to earmark 50 million u.a.

In the beef and veal sector, while the Commission's memorandum of October 1977<sup>2</sup> on the changes to the common market organization is under consideration, the Com-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.49.

mission proposes that there should be an extension for the 1978/79 marketing year of the authorization given to the Member States to grant a premium for slaughtering certain beef cattle (only the United Kingdom applies this system at present). A further proposal is that in future a decision to suspend intervention buying totally or partially could be made for a given quality of meat, if market prices for that quality, in a Member State or a region of a Member State during a period to be determined, were equal to the maximum buying-in price for that quality. This buying-in price would be calculated on the basis of 90% of the guide price.

2.1.55. On 7 March the Council took note of these further proposals and decided to consult Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. Pending completion of the work on the 1978/79 prices, the Council decided<sup>1</sup> to extend the present marketing years for milk products and beef and veal until 30 April 1978 and the 1977/78 aid for dried fodder until 31 May 1978. On 20 March, it extended the EAGGF contribution to the butter subsidy in the United Kingdom during April 1978 at the level in force during the previous months, namely 33 u.a./100 kg.<sup>2</sup>

\*

2.1.56. On 1 March the Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup> adopted, by forty-eight votes for, forty-two against and six abstentions, its Opinion on the proposals for certain agricultural prices and related measures. After studying all aspects of the problem, the Committee proposes that this year the prices should be determined by reference to the results of the objective method.

On 16 March, the European Parliament<sup>4</sup> adopted its Opinion on the same proposals. 'It approves the Commission's proposal for

an overall price increase of 2%, but considers that there should be no increase for products in structural surplus. It further requests that the Benelux countries be allowed to implement special measures, such as tax relief or a direct income subsidy, to compensate for exceptional cost increases which would not otherwise be offset, on condition that such measures have a social or structural nature and be strictly limited to a twelve-month period ...'

### Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.57. In order to bring the green rate for the French franc more closely into line with the present economic situation, the Council decided on 7 March<sup>5</sup> to devalue it by 1.205%; since 8 March the new representative rate for the French franc has been:

FF 1 = 0.166638 u.a.  
1 u.a. = FF 6.00103.

2.1.58. In the general movements on the exchange markets, the Community's floating currencies have been subject to exceptional fluctuations. The Commission therefore decided on 7 March that a longer reference period should, exceptionally, be used for calculating compensatory amounts and differential amounts in March. The reference period will therefore be three weeks instead of one week.

2.1.59. Pursuant to the Council Regulation of 26 April 1977 on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture,<sup>6</sup> the representative

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 69 of 11.3.1978 and L 82 of 29.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.56.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.63.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.11, and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 65 of 8.3.1978.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.54 and OJ L 106 of 29.4.1977.

rate applicable to the United Kingdom in the milk sector is to be UKL 1 = 1.70463 u.a. from 1 April 1978. On 28 March<sup>1</sup> the Commission accordingly amended, with effect from 1 April, the United Kingdom monetary compensatory amounts for milk products, certain compound feedingstuffs falling under the cereals sector and a number of processed agricultural products.

### Common organization of the markets

2.1.60. On 20 March<sup>2</sup> the Council amended the basic Regulation on the common organization of the market in rice to make special provision for the French department of Réunion. In future no levy will be charged on imports of rice to this Department for consumption there. Rice is not cultivated in Réunion and *per capita* consumption is very much higher than in the Community. The new arrangement should therefore improve the rice supply situation for the Réunion population.

2.1.61. On 8 March<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted a Regulation reopening the June 1977 invitation to tender<sup>4</sup> for determining premiums for denatured white sugar for feeding to bees. A total of 2.5 million u.a. is available for these premiums. The denatured sugar must be used before 30 November 1978.

2.1.62. By a Regulation dated 9 March<sup>5</sup> amending its Regulation of October 1967 on detailed rules for the buying-in of olive oil by intervention agencies, the Commission has temporarily suspended until 15 May 1978 the possibility of offering for intervention certain extra virgin olive oils. This is an interim protective measure pending the application of appropriate measures which will eliminate all risk of fraudulent operations in respect of these oils.

2.1.63. In the oilseeds sector, the Commission adopted two Regulations<sup>6</sup> on 14 and 16 March fixing, for soya and flax seeds, the average world price used to calculate the amount of aid to be granted for 1977/78 and the target yield, from which is determined the quantity of seeds to which the aid figure is applied.

2.1.64. With regard to processed fruit and vegetables, on 1 March<sup>7</sup> the Commission amended the arrangements applicable since February 1976<sup>8</sup> to tomato concentrates from Greece. Now that the transitional period has ended, the special minimum price for imports into the three new Member States has been abolished; the protection afforded by the minimum price has, however, been maintained since large stocks available in Greece are still being offered at prices substantially below that price.

2.1.65. On 22 March<sup>9</sup> the Commission fixed in respect of the 1977 raw tobacco crop the export refunds for the same varieties as for the 1976 harvest. The figures for the German varieties are unchanged; those for the Italian varieties have been lowered by an average of 6% to allow for fluctuations in agricultural exchange rates.

2.1.66. In the milk and milk products sector, on 30 March<sup>10</sup> the Commission adopted a new Regulation to replace its Regulation of 27 July 1968 on detailed rules of application for public storage of skimmed-milk powder. Substantial changes were needed in the light

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 85 of 31.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 82 of 29.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 67 of 9.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.87.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 68 of 10.3.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 73 of 15.3.1978 and L 75 of 17.3.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 60 of 2.3.1978.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2254.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 79 of 23.3.1978.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 84 of 31.3.1978.

of experience gained; the new provisions seek to ensure better quality and better conservation of the skimmed-milk powder offered for intervention by imposing stricter control measures.

In order to make the measure more effective, on 31 March<sup>1</sup> the Commission also replaced its January 1973 Regulation on the sale at reduced prices of intervention butter for direct consumption as concentrated butter. The new rules provide for a better-quality product and increase the present level of the reduction in the selling price of intervention butter and the aid towards the selling price of butter from private stocks. The increased costs entailed by the expected rise in the sales of butter will be met from the proceeds of the co-responsibility levy.

2.1.67. One of the measures for managing the intervention stocks of beef and veal, involves the sale<sup>2</sup> at prices fixed at a standard rate in advance of 7 100 tonnes of boned meat (sale between 20 and 31 March) and 25 000 tonnes of frozen meat (sale between 20 March and 2 June for processing within the Community).

In respect of trade, two Regulations were consolidated on 21 March:<sup>3</sup> the first covers the system of import and export licences for beef and veal; the second lays down detailed rules for the application of special import arrangements for certain types of frozen beef intended for processing.

The Commission also amended on 30 March<sup>4</sup> the calculation of the amounts by which import charges on beef and veal products originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific States are reduced in order to take account of the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to imports into each Member State. The amounts by which these charges are reduced, applicable during the second quarter of 1978, have been calculated

in accordance with the new rules. In order to make things clearer these amounts will in future be expressed in the various national currencies.

## Structural policy

2.1.68. During March the Commission issued three opinions on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Italy, Belgium and Ireland.

## Conditions of competition

2.1.69. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided on 30 March to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) against the Sicilian draft law on counter-cyclical measures to assist undertakings using the region's agricultural produce. The Commission is scrutinizing the measures, and from the information it has at present considers that this aid, calculated on the basis of the quantities of raw materials employed, will not effect a lasting improvement in the situation of the undertakings in question (manufacture of preserves and flour milling in particular).

2.1.70. The Commission has made no comments under Article 93(3) of the EEC Treaty in respect of the following measures:

(i) in Bavaria, increase in aid introduced after the 1976 drought to finance commitments entered into before 1 March 1977 and amendment to an existing aid for building collective plant for drying fodder;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 86 of 1.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 76 of 18.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 78 of 22.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 84 of 31.3.1978 and L 86 of 1.4.1978.

(ii) a draft law of the Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region amending the 1967 regional law on preventive medicine and health measures for animals;

(iii) in Liguria, the draft law on measures for providing agricultural infrastructure (farm roads and irrigation work) and a draft law on measures to promote management loans (reduced-rate loans available in Italy since 1928);

(iv) in the United Kingdom, an aid in Scotland and the north of England to repair the damage caused by the floods in autumn 1977.

### Harmonization of legislation

2.1.71. On 6 March<sup>1</sup> the Council took a Decision on the equivalence of forest reproductive material produced in Austria; this is the first such decision concerning a non-member country. Forest reproductive material produced and checked in this country in accordance with the OECD system for the control of forest reproductive material moving in international trade will in future be treated in the same way as material produced and officially checked in the Community in accordance with the Council Directive of 14 June 1966.<sup>2</sup>

### Agricultural incomes in the Community

2.1.72. For the second consecutive year at the same time, the Commission sent the Council on 13 March 1978, a supplement to the chapter on agricultural incomes in the Annual Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community.<sup>3</sup> This supplement reflects on the Commission's constant concern

to give the fullest possible information to the bodies which have to pronounce or decide on its proposals, particularly in respect of common agricultural prices.

The agricultural incomes report is based on two sources of information:

(i) the EEC's farm accountancy data network (FADN) by means of which accountancy data from more than 25 000 farms representing the various types of farming in the different Community regions are collected and analysed each year;<sup>4</sup>

(ii) the work of the Sectoral Income Index Group in the Statistical Office of the European Communities.

Its principal aims were to assess the change in farm incomes for 1977 and, as far as possible, for the 1977/78 agricultural year, and to analyse the main changes in farm incomes within the Community during 1976 (1976/77) compared with previous years, in particular 1975 (1975/76).

### Simplification of agricultural legislation

2.1.73. In response to the Council Resolution of 23 November 1976 which called for further efforts to simplify Community legislation, the Commission sent a memorandum to the Council on 22 March on the action undertaken in this field and on the future work programme.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 72 of 14.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 125 of 11.7.1966.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.6.

<sup>4</sup> The Commission sent the report on the '1975' (1975/76) results of the FADN to the Council and Parliament on 7 November 1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.83.



2.1.74. On 17 March Parliament<sup>1</sup> adopted a Resolution on the Commission's proposals on the basic regulations for sugar and iso-glucose.<sup>2</sup>

At its meeting on 1 and 2 March the Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion on the Commission's proposal fixing the aid to hop producers for the 1977 harvest.<sup>3</sup>

At its meeting of 29 and 30 March<sup>4</sup> it gave opinions on the Commission's proposals for amendment of the Council Directives on agricultural structure<sup>5</sup> and on the amended Commission proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol.<sup>6</sup>

## Fisheries

### Conservation and management of resources

#### *Internal resources*

2.1.75. In the absence of a common regime for the conservation and management of resources, the Federal Republic of Germany submitted its national measures for 1978 for the Commission's approval. These lay down fishing quotas, technical standards and control arrangements. Approved by the Commission in March they apply to all German vessels in Community waters and to landings by all Member States in Germany.

\*

2.1.76. At its meeting on 29 and 30 March the Economic and Social Committee<sup>7</sup> gave its opinion on proposals forwarded by the Commission to the Council in January 1978<sup>8</sup> on the conservation and management of re-

sources, control of fishing activities, control and surveillance operations and aid for herring fisheries.

#### *External resources*

2.1.77. The discussions on fishing which have taken place during the last few months between the Community and Norway<sup>9</sup> were concluded on 6 March by an agreement between the two parties on reciprocal fishing rights for 1978.

A similar agreement was concluded with Sweden on 10 March.

2.1.78. The negotiations on an outline agreement on fishing between the Community and Spain<sup>10</sup> resumed on 21 and 22 March after a fairly long break. They will be continued shortly.

## Transport policy

### Surface transport

#### *Working of the market*

#### Transport rates and conditions

2.1.79. The Committee set up under the Council Regulation of 12 December 1977<sup>11</sup> on the fixing of rates for the carriage of goods

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.11 and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.70.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.45.

<sup>4</sup> Points 2.3.73 and 2.3.69.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.79.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2240.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.3.70.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.53.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.58.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.79.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.65.

by road between Member States held its first meeting on 2 March 1978. The main purpose was to consult the Committee on the dispute between the German Government and the Belgian and Dutch Governments regarding adjustment of the level of the bilateral tariffs between these countries.

### Competition

2.1.80. With a view to assessing the rates and conditions for certain types of transport operation and deciding whether they are compatible with the provisions of the Council Regulation of 27 June 1960<sup>1</sup> concerning the abolition of discrimination in transport rates and conditions, the Commission decided on 3 March 1978 to send requests for information to eight transport undertakings.

The decision followed a complaint to the European Liaison Committee of Common Market Forwarding Agents which referred the matter to the Commission, supplying it with evidence of unfair competition in container haulage on certain routes. The Commission took the view that this is a matter of differentiation in transport rates and conditions and comes under the Council Regulation referred to above; it therefore decided to act on the basis of the Regulation.

### *Alignment of structures*

#### Social conditions

##### *Commission opinion addressed to the Italian Government*

2.1.81. On 9 March<sup>2</sup> the Commission addressed a favourable opinion to the Italian Government on a draft law implementing the Council Regulation of 20 July 1970<sup>3</sup> on

the introduction of recording equipment (the tachograph) in road transport and, in particular, setting out the penalties for infringement.

### Technical aspects

2.1.82. At the second consultative meeting with the Commission's departments, the representatives of the Community's carriers and of its motor vehicle industry adopted two reports, one on optimum vehicle dimensions and the other on a possible 'maxicode' (weight and silhouette) for the free movement of vehicles within the Community. A report on methods of calculating damage to roads was also adopted. The report will be studied at one of the forthcoming meetings with government experts as part of the preliminaries to drawing up a new Commission proposal on the weights and dimensions of motor vehicles.

### *Infrastructures*

#### Infrastructure investments

2.1.83. The Coordinating Committee for the Freight Forecasting Study<sup>4</sup> met in Brussels on 7 March. The main points examined were the results of the surveys on traffic generation and attraction and on intra-Community trade. Progress was satisfactory and it was agreed to examine, at the next meeting, the results produced by the modal split model and consider what strategies should be included in the forecast.

<sup>1</sup> OJ 52 of 16.8.1960.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 77 of 21.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 164 of 27.7.1970 and OJ L 110 of 27.4.1973.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.154.

### Infrastructure costs

2.1.84. On 17 March the Commission held a meeting with government experts to examine the problems of accounting and statistics arising out of the application of the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970<sup>1</sup>—introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway—and to see how the Regulation might be amended to bring it into line with experience and progress in charging for the use of infrastructures and, finally, to reduce as far as possible the work involved in collecting data.

The Commission indicated that in the next few months it would be submitting proposals for amendments which would take account of the opinions expressed at this meeting.

\*

2.1.85. At its meeting on 1 and 2 March the Economic and Social Committee stated its views on several transport policy matters; it delivered opinions on two Commission proposals, the one on coach and bus shuttle services between the Member States<sup>2</sup> and the other on the introduction of common rules for coach and bus services.<sup>2</sup>

At another meeting, on 29 and 30 March,<sup>3</sup> the Committee issued opinions on two further Commission proposals—on reciprocal recognition of navigability licences for inland waterway vessels<sup>4</sup> and on the Community's acceptance of Resolution No 212 (revised) of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe relating to the facilitation of health and quality inspection.<sup>5</sup>

## Energy policy

### Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

#### Future policy: the immediate priorities

2.1.86. A number of urgent priority measures must be undertaken by the Community as part of the energy policy. Such were the Commission's conclusions after reviewing the Community and world energy situation; a communication on this subject was sent to the Council on 13 March.

Despite the apparent abundance of oil and the restraint shown of OPEC countries, the Commission's view is that the Community should not be lulled into a false sense of security about its energy position and that the prospect remains of intense pressure on oil supplies and hence on prices in the next decade.

Accordingly, the Commission considers that the Community's immediate energy priorities should be to:

- (i) implement, at Community and national level, strong energy conservation measures, e.g. financial aid and the establishment of rational pricing policies;
- (ii) encourage, by means of a research and development policy and by supporting demonstration projects, the development of new energy sources;
- (iii) take urgent action to support the Community coal industry and promote the use of coal;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.88 and OJ C 293 of 6.12.1977.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.3.74 and 2.3.75.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.60 and OJ C 13 of 17.1.1978.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.67.

- (iv) take measures to help solve the problems of the Community refining industry;
- (v) intensify, with Community financial support where appropriate, prospection for oil, gas and uranium on the territory of the Community;
- (vi) ensure that the role of gas can be maintained and if possible increased, by signing new contracts for imported gas and by creating the requisite infrastructure;
- (vii) facilitate the steady growth of nuclear generating capacity, in particular by making objective information available to the public.

Since the international situation is also likely to affect the Community energy situation, the Commission believes that the Community must keep a close watch on the following:

- (i) development of the political situation in the Middle East;
- (ii) the adoption of effective US energy legislation;
- (iii) progress of international negotiations on nuclear matters, such as those on fuel-cycle questions in INFCEP, those on nuclear safeguards between Euratom and the IAEA, and those in respect of uranium supplies from Canada and Australia.

The Community must also continue to participate in the discussions on energy problems with the developing countries within the United Nations and other organizations.

### **The Community energy situation in 1977 and the outlook for 1978**

2.1.87. In a report on the economic situation in the Community—annexed to its communication sent to the Council on 13 March—the Commission points out that the sluggish demand for energy in 1977, which increased by only 1.1% over 1976, was mainly the result of low economic growth and was to some extent a reflection

of the continuing energy conservation effort. In 1977 oil demand dropped by 2% and consumption of coal fell by about 3%. On the other hand, natural gas consumption rose by 6% and electricity demand increased by 3.4%. Energy demand in 1978 is expected to grow by about 3%, with the demand for oil rising by 2% and by nearly 10% for natural gas. The demand for electricity is expected to rise by about 3.9%, whereas the demand for coal is expected to increase only marginally owing to the difficult market situation.

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2.1.88. At its plenary session on 1 and 2 March the Economic and Social Committee<sup>1</sup> gave its opinion on the Commission's second report on the achievement of Community energy policy objectives for 1985.

The ECSC Consultative Committee<sup>2</sup> adopted a Resolution concerning the achievement of the energy and coal policy objectives of the Community at its meeting on 10 March.

### **Alternative energy sources**

2.1.89. On 5 April the Commission placed two proposals before the Council on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources in two specific areas: geothermal energy and the gasification and liquefaction of coal. Appropriations totalling 11 million EUC have been earmarked in the Communities' budget to finance these projects in 1978.

This action follows up a proposal sent by the Commission to the Council on 25 May 1977<sup>3</sup> on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.64.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.77 and OJ C 78 of 1.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 138 of 11.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.76.

The work which has taken place since then within the Council has demonstrated the need for a regulation containing common arrangements for the grant of support to projects relating to the different alternative energy sources and, in addition, for specific regulations on the application of these provisions to each of the sectors eligible for support. In view of the progress of work in the geothermal and solid fuels sectors, the Commission has submitted two proposals to the Council implementing the more general arrangement of May 1977. Proposals on the granting of financial aid for projects in other sectors (solar, wind and tidal energy, etc.) will be made at a later date.

## Sectoral problems

### *Hydrocarbons*

#### **Oil-refining industry**

2.1.90. In March, Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, held a number of consultations on the proposals put by the Commission to the Council on 23 February<sup>1</sup> with all the various parties concerned and gave them a detailed explanation of the proposals.

On 10 March, for example, Mr Brunner had talks with representatives of Community oil refining companies and representatives of the various trade federations in this sector. Despite a number of differences of opinion with the experts, the outcome of the consultations may generally be regarded as encouraging. Talks were also held on 6 March with representatives of the Energy Group of the European Trade Union Confederation.

### *Coal*

#### **Aid by Member States to the coal industry**

2.1.91. On 1 March<sup>2</sup> the Commission gave its approval to the granting of aid to the coal industry by four Member States, pursuant to its Decision of 25 February 1976<sup>3</sup> regarding the Community system of measures to assist this industry. As required by the ECSC Treaty, the Council was consulted on this subject on 20 December 1977.

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2.1.92. At its meeting of 10 March the ECSC Consultative Committee<sup>4</sup> adopted a Resolution concerning in particular the Commission document on aid by Member States to the coal industry.

### *Nuclear energy*

#### **Public hearings: the Commission's conclusions**

2.1.93. During March the Commission adopted a communication to the Council concerning the conclusions it had drawn from the public hearings on nuclear energy,<sup>5</sup> which were held under the Commission's auspices in November 1977 and January 1978.

#### **Industrial loans**

2.1.94. The Commission has agreed to grant the Société luxembourgeoise de centrales nucléaires SA (SCN), Luxembourg a loan of DM 190 million (74 million EUC) to

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.5.7 to 1.5.12.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 75 of 17.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 63 of 11.3.1976.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 78 of 1.4.78.

<sup>5</sup> Points 1.2.1 and 1.2.5.

help finance the nuclear power plant at Mülheim-Kärlich. This brings the total loans granted by the Commission for this project to DM 440 million.

### *Electricity*

#### **Investment projects**

2.1.95. On 13 March the Commission sent a communication to the Council on investment projects in the electricity sector, since the information being sent in by the Member States indicated a critical situation in the conventional thermal power station sector.

The communication is intended to bring the attention of the Council to the fact that the Community is still not building and planning enough coal-fired power stations, as against oil-fired power stations. There is therefore a risk that the Community will become too dependent on oil if the Member States do not attempt to convert oil-fired plants—whether planned or under construction—to coal.

The Commission therefore called upon the Council to conclude that:

- (i) there are grounds for concern over the dependence on imported oil caused by the construction of oil-fired plants;
- (ii) it is necessary to examine the feasibility of converting oil-fired plants, still at the project stage, to coal.

## Research and development, science and education

### **Science, research and development**

#### **Adoption of two research programmes on raw materials**

2.1.96. On 6 March the Council, acting on the proposals presented to it by the Commission in June<sup>1</sup> and August 1977,<sup>2</sup> adopted two indirect-action research programmes relating to primary raw materials and to uranium exploration and extraction.

In addition to these programmes; which are the first ones calculated to help solve the problems affecting the Community's supply of raw materials, there will also be a programme of research on paper and paperboard recycling.<sup>3</sup>

#### *Primary raw materials*

2.1.97. The programme adopted for the period 1978-81<sup>4</sup> concerns non-ferrous metals. Three major research areas have been defined, namely:

- (i) exploration, including improvement of geological knowledge as applied to mining research and development of prospecting techniques (geophysical, geochemical, remote sensing, drilling techniques);
- (ii) processing of ores, particularly of low-grade or complex lead-zinc and copper ores, and also utilization of alumina sources other than bauxite;
- (iii) mining technology, especially as applied to existing mines and more specifically to

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.115.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.116.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 72 of 14.3.1978.

deep mines and to high-grade, low-tonnage deposits.

While this programme is intended primarily to increase the Community's self-sufficiency, it does not ignore the possibility of using it in non-member countries or exporting to them any new techniques developed under it.

The programme will be implemented in the form of shared-cost contracts to be concluded with national organizations and with the mining industry. The cost—18 million EUC over the four-year period in question—will be charged to the Community budget; the programme originally proposed by the Commission provided for an expenditure of 23 million EUC.

#### *Uranium exploration and extraction*

2.1.98. Since the beginning of 1977<sup>1</sup> the Commission has been engaged in activities aimed at financing uranium prospecting within the Community pursuant to Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty, but these measures had to be supplemented by R & D on both new techniques of uranium prospecting and ore processing of low-grade uranium.

The programme adopted<sup>2</sup> for the three-year period 1978-80 therefore covers two major research areas, namely:

- (i) prospecting: here the research is aimed at facilitating the discovery of new uranium-bearing zones, as well as at specific objectives such as the improvement of geological knowledge and uranium detection techniques;
- (iii) extraction: this part of the programme comprises the up-dating of specific techniques, processing and extraction from ores and other low-grade sources (e.g. phosphates, schists, sea water, etc.).

In all these areas, coordination at Community level is essential for efficiency and the

avoidance of duplication. In addition, industry needs financial incentives to boost technology and devise potentially exportable techniques.

The programme will be implemented in the form of shared-cost contracts to be concluded with national organizations and with the mining industry. The cost—3 million EUC over the three-year period in question—will be charged to the Community budget; the programme originally proposed by the Commission provided for an expenditure of 4.65 million EUC.

#### **Social research**

2.1.99. In the context of implementing the common policy on science and technology, the Commission held a seminar on social research from 9 to 11 March.

During these three days, fifteen sample-survey specialists from the Member States and also Spain, Norway and Sweden endeavoured to define the priority problem areas that could be the subject of social research at Community level and to determine the methods that would make the most effective contribution to the potential of sample-survey research.

The experts identified a number of specific areas in respect of which the Community should urgently acquire—in particular by sample-survey techniques—a sound body of knowledge: youth unemployment, changes in the work ethic, attitude towards new technology, bureaucratization of large organizations, worker participation, health, etc.

As regards organization problems and in order to encourage the development of the me-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.109 and OJ L 221 of 14.8.1976.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 72 of 14.3.1978.

thodological potential of sample-survey research, the specialists underlined the need to promote cooperation between research workers, whether from the universities or from other institutions.

### Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST)

*2.1.100.* At a meeting on 3 March, CREST thoroughly examined the methods and procedures of European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research (COST). CREST laid down, in particular, procedures for the technical and legal finalization, as well as for the implementation of R & D projects proposed within COST by a Member State, by a non-member country or by the Community itself.

CREST also approved two Commission proposals for concerted-action research projects<sup>1</sup> relating to analysis of organic micropollutants in water and to physicochemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants.

The Committee then examined the R & D activities provided for in the Commission proposal presented to the Council on 8 November 1976<sup>2</sup> concerning a four-year (1979-82) programme of research on data processing in the Community.<sup>2</sup> In this connection, CREST considered that three research topics should be accorded priority under this programme, namely, real-time data processing, data-transmission networks and their uses, and programming techniques.

To meet these priority requirements, the Committee recommended an increase of 1.24 million EUC in the original allocation of 2 million EUC to R & D activities under this programme.

### Reprocessing of nuclear fuels and storage of radioactive waste

*2.1.101.* On 17 March Parliament<sup>3</sup> delivered an Opinion on the Commission communications defining the basic elements of Community nuclear strategy and of Community action to be taken in the fields of spent nuclear fuel reprocessing<sup>4</sup> and radioactive-waste management and storage.<sup>4</sup>

### Multiannual programmes

#### Interim JET Council

*2.1.102.* At a meeting in Brussels on 16 March, the Interim JET Council received from the Commission a preliminary draft of proposals for the implementation of the JET Project which are shortly to be presented by the Commission to the Council for discussion at the Council meeting on 29 May. This preliminary draft is to be slightly amended in the light of the discussions that took place during the meeting of the Interim JET Council.

The Interim JET Council was also informed of the progress made in the work of its various working parties and adopted the draft Financial Regulation for the future JET Joint Undertaking; it must shortly adopt the drafts relating to the Agreement with the host country and the Regulation concerning staff to be assigned to the JET Project.

#### Advisory Committee on Fusion (ACF)

*2.1.103.* At a meeting on 17 March the ACF mainly discussed the preparation of a

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.64.

<sup>2</sup> Tenth General Report, point 374; Eleventh General Report, point 435.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.



five-year indirect-action programme, covering the period 1979-83, on controlled thermonuclear fusion and plasma physics.

The five-year programme, which overlaps with the last two years of the 1976-80 programme now under way and has to be presented by the Commission to the Council in July 1978, concerns mainly the magnetic containment. The construction of the JET is to be incorporated in the programme and an increase in technological activities is also provided for.

#### **Advisory Committees on Programme Management**

*2.1.104.* The Advisory Committee on Programme Management responsible for environmental research carried out under direct and indirect-action programmes met on 6 March. The Committee expressed a favourable opinion on the preliminary draft proposal for a revision of the multiannual environmental research programme (indirect action) covering the period 1976-80;<sup>1</sup> a formal proposal on this matter is shortly to be presented by the Commission to the Council. The Committee also had a preliminary discussion on research contracts to be extended during the second phase of the current multiannual indirect-action programme.

*2.1.105.* The Advisory Committees on Programme Management responsible for Energy Conservation, Geothermal Energy and Systems Analysis under the energy R & D programme met on 3, 13 and 14 March respectively. They discussed the broad lines of the multiannual indirect-action programmes which will follow on from the current programmes on 1 July 1979. It is planned to hold several meetings of these ACPMs in order that the proposals to be presented by the Commission to the Council may be finalized by mid-1978.

## **Education**

### **Education Committee**

*2.1.106.* At its meeting on 21 and 22 March the Education Committee discussed modern-language teaching in the Community and, in particular, the measures recommended by the Commission in this connection. These measures relate specifically to: a Community exchange system for modern-language assistants;<sup>2</sup> staff exchanges; study visits; mobility and exchange of pupils at primary and secondary schools.

The Committee also took note of a progress report on the implementation of the Resolution of the Council and of the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council of 13 December 1976 concerning measures to facilitate the transition of young people from education to working life,<sup>3</sup> and approved a second set of pilot projects proposed by the Commission for this purpose.

## **Scientific and technical information and information management**

### **Three-year plan**

*2.1.107.* On 17 March<sup>4</sup> Parliament delivered its Opinion on the proposal presented by the Commission to the Council in July 1977<sup>5</sup> concerning the adoption of a second three-year plan of action (1978-80) in the field of scientific and technical information and documentation. In its Opinion, which

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 74 of 20.3.1976 and C 78 of 3.4.1976.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.70.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

## 2. External relations

Scientific and technical information

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supported the proposal, Parliament stressed the importance of giving small and medium-sized firms better access to information.<sup>1</sup>

### Dissemination of research results

2.1.108. The Commission's efforts to make greater use of private specialist publishers in order to ensure better dissemination of research results<sup>2</sup> have been successful.

In two-and-a-half years (mid-1975 to the end of 1977) 63 works, amounting to over 30 000 pages, were published by 13 different private publishers, so as to make indirect use of the knowhow of specialist publishing houses for distributing certain types of publication, and to save the appropriations earmarked for publications. This experiment in collaboration with private publishing houses will be continued and developed for specialist publications of all kinds.

## Enlargement

### Accession negotiations — Greece

2.2.1. On 8 March the Commission sent a communication to the Council containing proposals for transitional arrangements in respect of industrial trade with third countries. This was the third in a series of proposals for common positions submitted by the Commission to the Council this year in the framework of the sector by sector approach to the substantive phase of the negotiations.<sup>1</sup>

2.2.2. The thirteenth session of the negotiations at deputy level (ambassadors) was held in Brussels on 21 March.

Substantive discussions continued<sup>2</sup> in the sectors of capital movements and the industrial customs union, and a start was made on the external relations dossier.

### Portugal

#### Visit by Mr Natali to Lisbon

2.2.3. Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, paid an official visit to Lisbon from 28 to 31 March.

The main aim of this visit was to make contact with the Portuguese Government before the adoption of the Commission's opinion on Portugal's application for accession to the Communities.<sup>3</sup>

Mr Natali had talks with General Eanes, President of the Republic, and with Mr Soares, Prime Minister, Mr Machado, Foreign Minister, and Mr Constâncio, Finance

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<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.190.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.2.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

and Planning Minister. He also met representatives of the main parties in Parliament and of business and labour.

Mr Natali was told that the Portuguese authorities would like to see the negotiations for Portugal's accession proceed rapidly, in order to support the political stabilization of Portuguese democracy. Portugal also hopes that the Community can provide effective help in restructuring its economy.

## Spain

### Visit by Mr Calvo Sotelo to the Commission

2.2.4. Mr Calvo Sotelo, the new Spanish Minister responsible for relations with the European Communities, paid a visit to Brussels on 8 and 9 March. He met several Members of the Commission and had talks with Vice-President Natali, who has special responsibility for enlargement questions.

The Spanish Minister's visit marks the official opening of contacts between the Commission departments and the Spanish authorities, in connection with the preparation of the Commission's opinion on Spain's request for accession.<sup>1</sup>

Mr Natali and Mr Calvo Sotelo expressed the hope that the exchange of information between both parties would be frequent and fruitful, so that the work on the opinion could be completed as soon as possible.

## Political cooperation

### Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

2.2.5. The meeting provided for in the Final Act of the CSCE signed in Helsinki on 1 August 1975,<sup>2</sup> which opened in Belgrade on 4 October 1977,<sup>3</sup> ended on 9 March.

The tasks were to evaluate the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act and to examine, within this context, any new proposals for improving the mutual relations of the thirty-five signatory countries.

The Community was represented according to its own procedures at the Belgrade meeting, as Mr Aldo Moro, President of the Council, had stated when signing the Final Act of the Conference.

Commission officials included in the Council Delegation played an active part at the meeting and set out Community views in plenary sessions and in the subsidiary working groups.

On 9 March Mr Skjold G. Mellbin, President of the Council, made a statement on behalf of the Community, from which the following extracts are taken:

'On 1 January 1978 Denmark assumed the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities. As delegates will be aware the nine Member States have created a Community endowed with certain sovereign powers which were previously in national hands. Community powers and activities cover a wide range of subjects, certain of which are among those dealt with by the Helsinki Final Act.

The Community, as the world's largest trading entity, attaches particular importance to trade and to the harmonious progress year by year of our economic relations with all the signatories of the Final Act. Economic cooperation between countries with differing economic and

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1975, points 1201 to 1204.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.5.

social systems presents specific problems which demand unilateral, multilateral and bilateral solutions. Conditions for developing East-West economic cooperation still leave room for improvement. I wish to repeat here what has already been stated at the opening of this meeting, that the Community has not spared and will not spare any effort to develop its economic relations with all participating States.

It is in this spirit that representatives of the Community have taken an active part in the various stages of this meeting. My delegation, which includes representatives of the European Communities, has since January spoken on behalf of the latter whenever appropriate. The Community intends to continue playing an active part in the process initiated by the CSCE including the Madrid meeting.

I should like to recall that the Final Act was signed by Mr Moro in his capacity as President-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities, as well as in that of Prime Minister of Italy. By this signature, as explained in Mr Moro's statement made at the time, all participants in the Conference were given the assurance that those areas of the Final Act covered by present or future Community powers would be implemented by the Community in accordance with its internal rules and procedures. Consequently, as his statement pointed out, the expression 'participating States' should be understood as applying to the European Communities in matters of their competence. Therefore, in giving my consensus to the Concluding Document of this Belgrade meeting I did so in my dual capacity as representative of Denmark and as representing the Presidency-in-Office of the Council of the European Communities.'

The next CSCE meeting will be held in Madrid in 1980.

## Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.6. With the multilateral negotiations now in their substantive phase, the delegations continued during March the bilateral talks begun after offers had been presented in January. A number of subgroups also met during the month.

## Non-tariff measures

2.2.7. The Subgroup on Technical Barriers to Trade met in plenary session in Geneva on 8 and 9 March. The discussions centred on the general problem of the settlement of disputes and the question of the differential treatment that might be accorded to the developing countries. Another matter discussed was the degree to which a code would be binding in the light of each party's constitutional structure.

2.2.8. The Subgroup on Government Procurement met on 20 and 21 March to continue its consideration of the draft code which it had previously discussed in November 1977.<sup>1</sup> This meeting followed a number of informal contacts between representatives of the industrialized and the developing countries on such topics as the settlement of disputes, *ex post* information, *ex ante* publicity and the matter of special, differential treatment for the developing countries.

## Agriculture

2.2.9. The Dairy Products Subgroup met from 28 February to 2 March. The delegations examined in detail papers which the GATT Secretariat had had circulated incorporating the elements of the original Community and New Zealand proposals, including amendments proposed by a number of delegations.

Discussions covered not only the protocols concerning certain milk powders and milk fats but also the preamble, the objectives and the provisions for consultation and information procedures to be adopted within the framework of a comprehensive arrangement on dairy products.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.2.18.

The GATT Secretariat is now preparing a paper for the next meeting of the Subgroup in mid-April summing up the main conclusions of the discussions.

2.2.10. The Subgroup on Meat, which met in Geneva from 7 to 9 March, examined a working hypothesis of the GATT Secretariat based on proposals presented by certain partners and the discussions which had taken place at previous meetings. The Subgroup instructed the GATT Secretariat to present a revised text at its next meeting in late April or early May.

## North-South dialogue: Development cooperation

### Continuation of the North-South dialogue

2.2.11. The revival of the North-South dialogue, which has been evident since the beginning of the year with particular progress being made in February,<sup>1</sup> continued in March both within the Community and at international level.

### *Community institutions*

2.2.12. The Commission drew up or transmitted to the Council several working papers dealing with various aspects of relations between industrialized and developing countries. The Commission staff papers will serve as preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the Committee of the Whole<sup>2</sup> created in December 1977 by the United Nations General Assembly to coordinate discussions and negotiations on North-South relations. One of the working papers concentrates on the factors governing the development of the world economy and interdependence be-

tween industrialized and developing countries.

Various problems connected with the negotiation of international commodity agreements—negotiations already in progress or planned under the UNCTAD integrated programme—were studied within the Commission or dealt with in recommendations put to the Council in March.

2.2.13. At its meeting on 7 March the Council reviewed progress in the dialogue between the developing and industrialized countries and confirmed the importance which the Community attaches to the next stage in this dialogue, stressing at the same time its global nature.

It discussed more particularly the UNCTAD ministerial meeting (which had opened the day before) and the debt problem of the developing countries.<sup>3</sup> In this connection it noted with satisfaction that the proposal originally submitted to the CIEC jointly by the United States and the EEC on the features which could serve as a guide for future operations relating to debt problems would be officially submitted by the two delegations to the Trade and Development Board. It also noted with interest the proposals under examination within the industrialized countries on the retroactive adjustment of aid terms, suggestions which are based on a case-by-case approach in the framework of aid policy, and instructed the relevant bodies to continue drawing up the Community position.

The Council also had talks for the first time with its ACP partners concerning the question of North-South relations at the session of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 13 and 14 March.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.2.7 to 2.2.13.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.2.11 and 2.2.25.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.54.

*International meetings*

2.2.14. Important negotiations and discussions took place in March in this same context of the North-South dialogue.

The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board met at ministerial level from 6 to 11 March, the main item of discussion being the indebtedness of the developing countries. The outcome of this meeting was positive: a single resolution was adopted for the first time.<sup>1</sup>

The question of the Common Fund was raised during informal talks between the UNCTAD Secretary-General, Mr Corea, with all the partners concerned, with a view to drawing up reasonable bases for a compromise which would allow the conference to resume.

However, no agreement was reached in New York on the constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) as a specialized agency of the UN;<sup>2</sup> the matter was referred to the next session of the United Nations General Assembly and to its Committee of the Whole.

On 11 March Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, took part in the second meeting of the Independent Commission on International Development Questions chaired by Mr Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Socialist International.

This independent study group, consisting of some twenty international personalities chosen for their competence and the diversity of their geographic origins and their ideological positions, was set up in September 1977<sup>3</sup> at the suggestion of Mr Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank (IBRD). Its aim is to propose measures likely to reduce tensions between North and South, between industrialized and developing countries; its contribution will take the form of a report due to be published in 1979.

**UNCTAD integrated programme: commodities and world agreements****Ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme**

2.2.15. The *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme on Commodities held its fifth session in Geneva from 13 to 17 March. It examined the progress made in applying the resolution on the integrated programme adopted by UNCTAD IV in Nairobi in May 1976<sup>4</sup> and the schedule of meetings to be held under this programme during the coming months.

At its sixth session the Committee will undertake a detailed examination to enable it to draw up the overall report requested by the Trade and Development Board. In this report it will analyse the difficulties encountered in giving effect to the 1976 resolution on the integrated programme,<sup>4</sup> in particular as regards individual commodities, and will try to identify the commodities for which work is advanced enough to justify moving on rapidly to the negotiating stage.

The examination will cover all the major general policy problems which may arise—including the determination of the commodities to be covered—and will contain recommendations to the Board on the timetable for future work on each of the commodities under the integrated programme.

The Committee accordingly requested the chairman of the preparatory meetings on commodities to attend its sixth session and to present reports on their meetings. It also asked the UNCTAD Secretary-General to present an overall report at the sixth session on the progress of preparatory meetings on commodities.

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.31.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 1.3.7.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1976, points 1201 to 1213.

The Committee called on future preparatory meetings to consider the conclusions which had been reached and in the light of these conclusions to make appropriate recommendations. It also asked all governments to make preparations so that they will be able to make an effective contribution to the examination planned for July 1978.

### *Preparatory meetings*

#### **Natural rubber**

2.2.16. The Third Preparatory meeting on natural rubber, which was held in Geneva from 27 February to 1 March, was successfully concluded with the unanimous decision by all participants, including the USSR and China, to proceed to the negotiation of an international agreement for the stabilization of natural rubber prices. The basic instrument of such an agreement, if negotiated, is to be an international buffer stock. A negotiating conference is scheduled for November/December 1978.

This decision is important not only for rubber, but because it represents the first major success of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, launched at UNCTAD's 1976 Nairobi Conference.

At the meeting, the declaration by the representative of the Community of its readiness to enter into negotiations was extremely well received.

#### **Cotton**

2.2.17. A second preparatory meeting on cotton was held at expert level in Geneva from 28 to 31 March; the first had taken place in June 1977.<sup>1</sup>

During the discussion the Community representative restated the need for a detailed analysis of the fluctuations in cotton prices over the last few years; this was particularly important in order to determine the real extent and to discover what were the specific aspects rather than causes of a more general nature or characteristic of all commodity markets. He also reaffirmed the importance of research, development and promotion measures to be taken to improve the competitive position of cotton.

The discussion highlighted the difference in views between consumers and producers, and between the producers themselves, as to the real importance of price fluctuations, and consequently as to the need and the choice of measures or techniques which ought to be applied.

The conclusion reached was that the true degree of market instability could not be assessed on the basis of the information available. It was agreed that the UNCTAD Secretariat would broaden the scope of its studies on the subject, and of another study at present under way on the marketing and distribution of cotton. Since no consensus had been obtained as regards stabilization, the meeting would continue its work, at expert level, as soon as the additional information was available.

#### **Meat**

2.2.18. The Community took part in the preparatory meeting on meat—under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities—held in Geneva from 20 to 22 March. This was the first preparatory meeting on meat.

The meeting reviewed the world market situation and considered measures which

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.8.

might improve the equilibrium. A paper from the UNCTAD Secretariat outlining a possible international arrangement on beef and veal was also discussed.

### *Commodities and world agreements*

2.2.19. The conference for the negotiation of a new agreement to replace the present International Wheat Agreement, which opened in Geneva on 13 February<sup>1</sup> with the participation of the Community, ended on 23 March without attaining its objective. It was agreed to extend the existing agreement for a further year, while a solution is sought for the outstanding problems; a further session of the conference will be held as soon as possible.

The official title—the 'UN conference to negotiate an international arrangement to replace the International Wheat Agreement, 1971, as extended'—was the result of differences in opinion between certain participants. The four main exporters refused to accept the shorter title 'cereals conference', and the Community rejected 'wheat conference' because of the implied exclusion of secondary cereals. These positions were reflected in the difficulties encountered during the conference and explain the limited amount of progress achieved in the negotiations themselves. Some progress was nevertheless made.

First, it was accepted, even though reluctantly, that secondary cereals must be treated as an essential component of the negotiations. A separate economic committee (parallel with the economic committee on wheat) was set up to handle them, without prejudice to the final form of the agreement (i.e. as to whether there should be only one cereals trade convention or two trade conventions relating separately to wheat and coarse grains). The US attitude remains non-committal, though

it participated in the work of the Committee. Australia and Brazil were present only as observers. But Canada and Argentina participated actively in the examination of the Community proposal and also submitted a counter-proposal; both remain on the table at this stage.

On wheat, progress likewise took the form of clarification of the issues rather than specific advances on any of them. While there is general agreement that reserve stocks management should play a major role in market stabilization this remains at the level of principle. The total level of stocks and their sharing-out among members of the agreement remain to be negotiated, as does the price range. Disagreement remains profound as to whether the price range which the stocks are intended to defend should simply be indicative (American line) or should engage obligations both as to respect of price and as to supply/purchase commitments (EEC line). The question of the financing of stocks to be held by developing countries has been raised by them as an important issue, but has not been examined in any depth.

On food aid, while there has been useful progress on the more mechanical aspects of the text of a new convention, finalization of the major issues—in particular the quantitative pledges—is held up pending finalization of the trade convention.

Only the United States and Canada have made their pledges at this stage: 4.47 million tonnes and 750 000 tonnes respectively.

In the light of this overall situation it was decided to extend the existing Agreement for a further year to maintain continuity while a solution is sought for the outstanding issues, so that a second round of the conference can take place as soon as possible in conditions which offer better prospects of success.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.17.



## Cocoa

2.2.20. The Executive Committee and the International Cocoa Council met in London from 7 to 15 March. The Council failed to reach a final decision at this meeting on whether to extend the present agreement by two years or to renegotiate it. The consumer countries favoured the first solution, whereas the producer countries wanted to renegotiate the agreement. It was found that there was no objection to the principle of renegotiation; an *ad hoc* committee is to draw up proposals for submission to the July session of the International Council.

## Food aid and emergency aid

### *Emergency aid*

2.2.21. On 3 March the Commission decided on behalf of the Community to grant emergency food aid in the form of 320 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder, to be supplied through the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), for victims of the drought in Tunisia. This operation will cost 160 000 EUC.

2.2.22. Following the troubles in southern Lebanon, the Commission decided on 22 March to grant immediate emergency aid of 100 000 EUC for all the victims. This aid is intended for the purchase of medicines which will be distributed by the International Red Cross.

## Cooperation with non-governmental organizations

2.2.23. On 6 March the Commission transmitted a report to the Council on relations in 1977 with the non-governmental organiza-

tions specializing in development, particularly in the field of cofinancing.<sup>1</sup>

2.2.24. The first meeting of 1978 between the NGO Liaison Committee and Commission officials took place in Brussels on 7 March. While all matters of interest to both sides were discussed particular attention was given in the framework of educating the public on development matters to the preparation of the series of seminars on the ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé which a group of NGOs, with financial support from the Commission, intends to organize later this year.<sup>2</sup>

2.2.25. During the first quarter of 1978 the Commission accepted for appraisal 70 requests from 32 NGOs for cofinancing grants totalling 3 344 772 EUC. Of these 28 projects have so far been approved for total Community commitments of 1 183 787 EUC.

## International organizations

### United Nations

#### *Economic and Social Council*

2.2.26. The UN Economic and Social Council met from 27 to 31 March to set about the reorganization of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations as it affects the functioning of the Council itself.

However, the divergence of opinions on concrete measures which could simplify the Council's work made it impossible to agree on a resolution. The matter was therefore deferred until the spring session of the Council beginning on 11 April.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.14.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.24.

### **Economic Commission for Europe**

2.2.27. The Committee on Agricultural Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) met in Geneva from 6 to 10 March and was attended by representatives of the twenty-seven ECE member countries, the FAO, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Community.

One of the items on the Committee's agenda was the preparation of the forthcoming World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, with particular reference to questions of structure in less-favoured areas and soil utilization. The Community representative informed the Committee of the most important events which have taken place in agriculture in the EEC during 1977.

### **Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific**

2.2.28. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific met in Bangkok from 7 to 17 March and with the participation of representatives of some forty countries and international organizations; a Commission representative attended as an observer.

Although considerable improvements had been noted in several fields during the past year, most of the delegations were careful not to be too optimistic. Instead they stressed the urgent need to draw up a new development strategy and proposed some concrete solutions, in particular for the least-favoured countries.

The EEC representative referred to the awkward problems stemming from recent trends in the international economic situation which are forcing nations to innovate in order not to upset the pattern of trade. He further pointed out that the Community's trade def-

icit with the developing countries in the area had increased again in 1977 and that overall Community aid to these countries was also increasing.

### *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

#### **Trade and Development Board: ministerial meeting**

2.2.29. The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board met at ministerial level in Geneva from 6 to 11 March. The main item of business was the developing countries' debt burden.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Ad hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme**

2.2.30. The Community was represented at the meeting of the *ad hoc* Intergovernmental Committee for the Integrated Programme held in Geneva from 13 to 17 March.<sup>2</sup>

### *United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

2.2.31. The Community took part in the intergovernmental conference held in New York from 20 February to 11 March on the constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency of the UN. The Conference was not the success hoped for because of the differences between the views of the Group of 77 and those of the industrialized countries.

Fundamental objections to the compromise drawn up by the industrialized countries

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.15.

were raised as regards the composition of the new agency, its budgetary powers and the reference in the draft constitution to the 'new international economic order'. Counter-proposals were presented by the developing countries and by the industrialized countries, but no agreement was reached on the disputed points.

The next session of the UN General Assembly will receive a report on the deadlock and also on the points on which the positions of the two groups are close together. The General Assembly will probably convene a new conference for 1979; however, given the political dimension of the matter, it is likely that it will be raised in the Committee of the Whole.

### *United Nations environment programme*

2.2.32. During a visit to the Commission on 7 March Mr Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of the United Nations environment programme, had talks with Mr Natali, Vice-President, who has special responsibility for environmental affairs.

The different aspects of cooperation between the two institutions were reviewed. The discussions mainly covered:

- (i) the relationship between the environment and development;
- (ii) environment assessment studies and the different projects financed by the European Development Fund under the Lomé Convention. In this context Mr Tolba stressed the importance which could attach to a cost-benefit ratio analysis by the Commission of environmental protection measures linked with development activities;
- (iii) Community participation in the action programme for the protection of the Mediterranean; Mr Natali said that the Commission

would be willing to share in the costs of the Fund set up for this purpose;

(iv) the work of the Community countries (in combating atmospheric and marine pollution, for example). Information about the Community's experience could be passed on to other parts of the world.

Mr Tolba and Mr Natali agreed during their talks to step up cooperation between the UNEP and the Commission.

### *Food and Agriculture Organization*

#### **Intergovernmental Group on Rice**

2.2.33. The Community took part in the meeting of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Rice held in Rome from 13 to 17 March. The main part of the meeting was given over to an examination of the situation, short-term prospects, and the long-term trends on the rice market. The Group also reviewed the main changes which have taken place in national policies on rice and analysed the implementation of directives and recommendations which it had previously drawn up.

### *Conference on the Law of the Sea*

2.2.34. The Community is present as an observer at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, the seventh session of which opened in Geneva on 28 March and will continue until 12 or 19 May. The session began with discussions on matters of procedure and the question of the presidency. Finally, the outgoing President, Mr Amerasinghe (Sri Lanka), was re-elected.

The main object of the seventh session will be to work out rules governing the exploitation of the international seabed. If no prog-

ress is made on this point, a number of countries (notably the United States) might, in the absence of an international convention, unilaterally adopt national legislation allowing their mining companies to exploit the seabed.

### *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*

#### **GATT Council**

2.2.35. The GATT Council met in Geneva on 14 March to continue its examination of possible solutions for the panels on DISCs and tax practices in Belgium, France and the Netherlands; the Council agreed to bring this question up again at its next meeting.

The Contracting Parties considered the possibility of setting up a panel to look into cost-escalation guarantee systems for exporters; the matter will be taken up again at a future meeting.

The Council adopted the report of the panel on EEC measures on proteins for use in animal feed while noting that these measures had been dropped. Other reports were submitted for adoption by the Council. They were mainly concerned with consultations on measures to remedy balance-of-payment difficulties and with the American derogation on agriculture, notably for milk products.

#### **Fisheries Commissions**

2.2.36. The Community participated in a diplomatic conference held in London from 20 February to 3 March to prepare a new North-East Atlantic Fisheries Convention to replace the 1964 Convention, to which six Member States were parties until the beginning of this year. Before fishing limits were

extended to 200 miles, the organization set up under this Convention was responsible for all the measures for preserving fishery resources in the area. Until a new convention is concluded the Member States are not subject to any fishing restrictions in the north-east Atlantic outside the national fishing zones.

The Community's objective at the London conference was to ensure that the Community as such—and not the individual Member States—would be party to the convention. However, the representatives of the State-trading countries rejected this Community participation and so the conference ended in deadlock.

## **Commercial policy**

### **Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy**

#### *Import arrangements*

#### **Easing of restrictive measures**

2.2.37. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,<sup>1</sup> the Commission has taken the following measure relaxing import restrictions:

*Germany-Hungary*: opening of an outward processing quota for leather gloves.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 80 of 4.4.1978.

### Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

#### *Anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures*

2.2.38. The Commission extended the anti-dumping investigation initiated in respect of imports of kraft liner from the United States to cover the other main exporting countries: Sweden, Finland, Canada, Portugal and Austria.<sup>1</sup>

Following this investigation, the Commission introduced provisional anti-dumping duties in respect of imports of Kraft liner from the United States,<sup>2</sup> and terminated the procedure concerning Finland, Portugal, Sweden, Austria<sup>3</sup> and Canada,<sup>4</sup> in the light of the undertakings on prices given by exporters in these countries.

Similar undertakings having been given by Spanish and Swedish exporters in respect of reconstituted wood (wood chipboard), the Commission also terminated the procedure initiated on imports of this product.<sup>5</sup>

The Commission initiated a procedure in respect of imports of certain rosin originating in Sweden.<sup>6</sup>

#### *Safeguard measures*

2.2.39. On 8 March the Commission decided to refuse an Irish request to restrict imports of leather shoes from India, Spain and South Korea. The reason for this refusal, based on the Council Regulation of 4 June 1974<sup>7</sup> on common rules for imports, was that the Commission considered that the imports in question neither damaged nor threatened to damage Irish producers of like or competing products.

2.2.40. On 13 March the Commission sent a communication to the Council concerning imports into Ireland of rubber shoes from Hong Kong, leather shoes from Poland, and

shoes other than of leather from Hong Kong, India, Korea and Malaysia. The Commission communication proposes that the Council decide that the import restrictions envisaged by Ireland in respect of these products from the countries in question should not be applicable. As in the preceding case,<sup>8</sup> the Commission felt that these imports were not disrupting the Irish market. The Commission did nevertheless recognize that the impact of imports was tending to increase, and felt that the case should be more thoroughly examined.

2.2.41. The Commission has also been in contact with representatives from the Korean Mission and the Hong Kong office, and has drawn their attention to the fact that certain non-member countries have taken measures restricting imports of shoes, thus aggravating the problems facing the Community footwear industry. The Community is anxious to maintain its present liberal commercial policy, but it cannot allow surplus production resulting from restrictions introduced by some non-member countries to be redirected onto its own markets.

2.2.42. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975<sup>9</sup> on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission has decided to make imports into the United Kingdom of certain iron and steel products from the USSR subject to the presentation of an import authorization to be issued by the United Kingdom authorities.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 54 of 3.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 69 of 11.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 61 of 10.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 69 of 18.3.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 75 of 29.3.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 62 of 11.3.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 159 of 15.6.1974.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.2.39.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 80 of 4.4.1978.

## Specific measures of commercial policy

### *Textiles*

#### Negotiations

2.2.43. There were no really new developments in this field in March. Negotiations are continuing with certain State-trading countries such as Poland and Hungary.<sup>1</sup>

#### Operation of agreements

2.2.44. The transitional period provided for in the bilateral agreements between the Community and the textile supplier countries ended on 31 March, except for the agreements with Peru, Malaysia and Mexico. The definitive arrangements are now in force for eighteen countries.

2.2.45. Consultations are now being held with South Korea, Hong Kong and Romania concerning the application of the agreements.

2.2.46. In connection with the arrangements applying since 1 January to the textile products on the list annexed to the Commission Regulation of 30 December 1977,<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation on 20 March<sup>3</sup> on the proof of origin to be furnished for all textiles imported into the Community.

### *Iron and steel products*

#### Implementation of the crisis measures

##### *Progress report*

2.2.47. In a speech to Parliament on 14 March, Mr Davignon, who had earlier reported on the organization of the internal mar-

ket, outlined the progress achieved on the external front since the tougher crisis measures were adopted in December.

With regard to the external measures, Mr Davignon reminded the House that the Community's aim was not to cut back imports of steel into the Community, but to maintain the customary trade flow. The new measures for applying anti-dumping procedures had proved effective, but should give way as soon as possible to bilateral contractual arrangements. In this connection Mr Davignon expressed satisfaction with the arrangements already concluded with the EFTA countries, and the negotiations currently under way. A number of these negotiations have since been concluded, and the Council was able to approve the results at the beginning of April.

##### *Anti-dumping*

2.2.48. As part of its crisis measures the Commission initiated an anti-dumping procedure concerning imports of bars and rods of alloy steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, originating in Japan and Spain.<sup>4</sup>

##### *Negotiation of arrangements with non-member countries*

2.2.49. The arrangements with five EFTA countries (Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal and Sweden) which had been initialled on 28 February in Brussels were signed between 8 and 15 March; a similar agreement, limited, however, to concrete reinforcing bars,

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.37.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 357 of 31.12.1977.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.21 and OJ L 84 of 31.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 58 of 8.3.1978.

was concluded with Switzerland on 28 February.<sup>1</sup>

These EFTA countries agree to observe the same price discipline as that to which Community steel producers are subject on the Community market. The arrangements should permit customary patterns of trade between the parties to be continued in accordance with the free trade agreements. The parties agree to consult with each other should difficulties arise in the application of the arrangements.

2.2.50. On 9 March,<sup>2</sup> in the light of these arrangements, the Commission made a number of amendments to its recommendation of 15 April 1977 (previously amended on 23 December 1977) establishing Community surveillance of imports into the Community of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty.

2.2.51. After receiving the Council's assent on 14 March,<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted a Decision the same day<sup>2</sup> prohibiting Community firms from aligning their offers on those made by firms situated outside the Community; the Decision concerns the EFTA countries.

2.2.52. According to information given to the Council at the beginning of April by Mr Davignon, reporting on the negotiations being conducted with a number of steel-supplying non-member countries, arrangements have been concluded with Japan and South Africa, on terms which were approved by the Council. Negotiations with Czechoslovakia and Spain were at an advanced stage by the end of March. Talks have also been initiated on a technical level with Brazil, South Korea and a number of other countries.

## Mediterranean countries

### Cyprus

2.2.53. The negotiations between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus, which opened on 22 December 1977<sup>4</sup> and continued on 24 January,<sup>5</sup> were concluded on 15 March.

Agreement was reached on preferential arrangements for agricultural products from Cyprus to be applied from 1 April 1978 until 31 December 1979, when the first stage of the Association Agreement comes to an end.

The arrangements cover most of Cyprus's agricultural exports, in particular citrus fruits, grapes, potatoes and carrots, preserved fruit and fruit juice, and table and liqueur wines. The Community took into account the special position of the island, particularly as regards the exceptional importance for the island's foreign trade of agricultural exports to certain Member States. It is for this reason that special arrangements have been made for Cyprus.

The two protocols on agricultural products are to be initialled in April.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.41.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 73 of 15.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 77 of 31.3.1978.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.2.51.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.2.37.

## ACP States and the OCT

### Lomé Convention

#### *Institutions*

#### ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

2.2.54. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its third meeting<sup>1</sup> on 13 and 14 March in Brussels, under the chairmanship of Mrs Østergaard, President of the Council of the European Communities and Mr P.J. Patterson, President of the Council of ACP Ministers. The Commission was represented by Mr Cheysson, responsible for development questions.

As usual this meeting was chiefly given over to a review of the various fields of application of the Lomé Convention: trade, stabilization of export earnings, and industrial, financial and technical cooperation. In this connection the Council approved the second annual report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation in 1977.<sup>2</sup>

Although it was not possible to settle all the questions, the participants were satisfied with the results of the work. This was due partly to the thorough preparation of the work and partly to improvements made by the Council itself to its working methods.

By way of innovation, the members of the Council had informal discussions on general subjects of mutual interest which were not on the official agenda. The participants stressed the positive nature of these talks.

The Council decided that the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention<sup>3</sup> (which expires on 1 March 1980) will open formally in Brussels on 24 July.

### *Trade, industrial, financial and technical cooperation*

#### **Report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation**

2.2.55. On 3 March the Commission transmitted its second report<sup>4</sup> on the administration of financial and technical cooperation under the Lomé Convention to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, which then adopted it on 13 and 14 March.<sup>5</sup>

This report, which was drawn up pursuant to Article 41 of the Lomé Convention, deals with the 1977 financial year. During that year the establishment of the various cooperation bodies and procedures was completed, and 775.9 million EUC was committed, bringing total commitments decided by the Community institutions to 1 209.8 million EUC at the end of 1977.

At the same time the 'Lomé Club', which had 59 members on 1 January 1977 (49 ACP States, 9 Member States and the Community), was further enlarged by the accession to the Convention in 1977 of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Papua New Guinea.

#### **Supply of agricultural products**

2.2.56. On 8 March, the Commission adopted a communication to the Council concerning the supply of essential foodstuffs to the ACP.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.61.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.55.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.52 and 4-1977, point 2.2.64.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.2.54.



In a memorandum to the Council<sup>1</sup> in April 1977, the ACP had stated that they wished to see preferential trade relations established between themselves and the EEC enabling them to import on the most advantageous terms certain agricultural products traditionally exported by the Community.

The Commission, being anxious to accommodate the wishes expressed by the ACP countries, is proposing to make available to firms entering into mutual supply and purchase undertakings with the countries in question certain quantities of surplus agricultural products through the operation of its market organization mechanisms. A start could be made by providing common wheat and flour, milk products and sugar.

Through the operation of the arrangements for export refunds and the advance fixing of those refunds the ACP would be able to acquire the foodstuffs at prices not exceeding world prices at the time the deal was made, and these prices would stay the same throughout the delivery period, which would generally cover at least twelve months.

This proposal largely meets the requests of the signatories to the Lomé Convention, whose principal concern is to be sure of being able to obtain essential foodstuffs at the most advantageous and stable prices.

## European Development Fund

### New financing decisions

2.2.57. Following the favourable opinion delivered by the EDF Committee, the Commission took the following financing decisions in March under the fourth EDF:

*Lesotho* — Development of stock farming in the Mphaki region: 2 000 000 EUC.

*Sudan* — Development studies in the Jonglei Canal region: 2 100 000 EUC.

*Niger-Benin* — Regional project: Sabongari-Gaya road: 4 000 000 EUC.

*Gabon* — Port of Owendo — additional work and equipment: 2 577 000 EUC.

*Niger* — Construction of wells in the Damergou region: 2 100 000 EUC.

*Madagascar* — Development of the Lower Mangoky river — phase IV (Under Second EDF: 1 250 000 EUC): 893 000 EUC.

*Bahamas* — Multiannual training programme: 43 000 EUC.

*Granada* — Multiannual training programme: 80 000 EUC.

*Central African Empire* — Setting up the Promotion Board for small and medium-sized firms (OPPME): 1 300 000 EUC.

### Exceptional aid

2.2.58. In consequence of the drought which has seriously affected the West African States, the Commission decided on 10 March to grant the first instalment of exceptional aid under Article 59 of the Lomé Convention to Mauritania, Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry and Mali.

These first instalments, which total 300 000 EUC per country, are intended to enable relief operations to start immediately on the spot. The measures to be implemented mainly involve the supply of foodstuffs and veterinary products to save the cattle (Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea-Conakry and Mali), the supply of seed (The Gambia and Guinea-Conakry), fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural equipment (Guinea-Bissau), the digging of deeper wells and supply of transport vehicles (Guinea-Conakry).

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.2.61.

## Other countries

### Industrialized countries

#### Canada

##### *Official visit by President Jenkins*

2.2.59. The President of the Commission, Mr Jenkins, made an official visit to Canada from 6 to 10 March. President Jenkins began his visit in Vancouver (British Columbia), where he had talks with representatives of the Provincial Government and addressed the Vancouver Board of Trade, outlining the objectives of the 1976 Framework Agreement.<sup>1</sup>

From there he proceeded to Ottawa for discussions with the Prime Minister, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, and several Federal Ministers, including Mr Don Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr A. Gillespie, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Mr J. Chrétien, Minister of Finance, Mr E. Whelan, Minister of Agriculture, Mr R. Leblanc, Minister of Fisheries and Environment and Mr J. Horner, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

After meeting the Governor-General, Mr J. Léger, he had discussions with the Joint Senate and House of Commons Committee on External Affairs and National Defence. In Ottawa President Jenkins also met the Premier of the Province of Ontario, Mr W. Davis.

President Jenkins concluded his visit to Canada in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had talks with Premier Regan and other provincial representatives.

This coast-to-coast visit, at the invitation of the Federal Government, was intended both to provide the President with a vivid impres-

sion of the vast dimension and variety of Canada and to bring the Community closer to this country.

The discussions with federal and provincial representatives centred on various international and bilateral questions of interest to the Community and to Canada. They focused in particular on the importance of developing the potential for commercial and economic cooperation between the Community and Canada under the Framework Agreement signed in July 1976.

In this connection Mr Jenkins stated, 'This framework has, of course, no more value than what we put into it. One of the reasons for my visit to Canada is to see what more we can put into it and to preside over the second meeting of the Joint Cooperation Committee<sup>2</sup>... But even if governments establish a favourable climate for cooperation, all must, in the last resort, depend on the initiatives taken by industrialists and businessmen.'

President Jenkins expressed the Community's satisfaction with the successful conclusion of the recent nuclear safeguard negotiations and underlined the Community's interests in other fields of cooperation, such as fisheries.

##### *Joint Cooperation Committee*

2.2.60. The second meeting of the EEC-Canada Joint Cooperation Committee established under the 1976 Framework Agreement was held in Ottawa on 8 March. It was presided over by Mr Jenkins and Mr Jamieson, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1976, points 1201 to 1206.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.60.

The Committee reviewed the various economic and commercial cooperation activities carried out since its first meeting.<sup>1</sup> It approved a report on these activities which was made public during the meeting. The sectors covered include telecommunications (perinformatics), aerospace, nuclear, non-ferrous metals industries and, more generally, coal, iron ore, steel and the field of minerals and metals. The report also refers to the study of trade flows between Canada and the Community and reviews cooperation in the fields of environment and science and technology.

### Japan

*Agreement on measures to improve economic relations between the Community and Japan*

2.2.61. A joint statement by the Community and Japan on measures to deal with the difficulties caused by the Japanese balance-of-payments surplus with the Community was issued at the end of the talks held in Tokyo from 22 to 24 March between Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and Mr Ushiba, the Japanese Minister for External Economic Affairs.<sup>2</sup>

### Australia

2.2.62. Mr Garland, the new Australian Minister for Special Trade Representations, paid an introductory visit to the Commission on 28 February and 1 March, when he had discussions with President Jenkins, Vice-Presidents Gundelach and Haferkamp, Mr Brunner and Mr Davignon.

The main items discussed were the multilateral trade negotiations, the operation of the common agricultural policy in sectors of particular interest to Australia (notably beef), the

Community's measures relating to steel imports, and uranium. Both sides stressed the need to pursue an effective dialogue and to find ways of resolving trade problems. Mr Garland will pay a further visit to the Commission in June, when more discussions will be held.

### New Zealand

2.2.63. Mr Talboys, the New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Overseas Trade, paid a visit to the Commission on 6 and 7 March.

His purpose was to express New Zealand's concern over the prospect that the Community might shortly be introducing rules for the sheepmeat market.<sup>3</sup> During the discussions, Vice-Presidents Gundelach and Haferkamp and Mr Tugendhat were able to give some clarifications about the way the Commission is approaching the problem. Particular points referred to by Mr Talboys in the informal talks included the effect of any increase in prices, the Community's GATT undertakings, and the operation of a safeguards clause.

### Developing countries

#### Asia

#### Thailand

2.2.64. During a European export promotion tour prompted by the widening of Thailand's external deficit in 1977, Mr Narm

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2348.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.10.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.53.

Phunwathu, the Minister of Trade, visited Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, on 10 March.

The talks centred on Thai exports to the Community and Community aid for development projects. The strengthening of ties between the Community and the ASEAN was a subject also broached at this meeting.

## Diplomatic relations

2.2.65. On 1 March<sup>1</sup> the Council and the Commission took note of the appointment of His Excellency Mr Alphonse Ongagou-Datchou as representative of the People's Republic of the Congo to the European Economic Community. The new Ambassador succeeds Mr Alfred Raoul who has been appointed to other duties.

The President of the Council and the President of the Commission have received His Excellency Mr Joseph von Ferenczy, who presented his letters of credence in his capacity as Permanent Delegate and Head of the Mission of the Republic of Malta to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 10 March. He succeeds Mr Joseph Attard Kingswell, who has been appointed to other duties.

2.2.66. Their Excellencies Mr Ralph L.J.J. Adam (Republic of Seychelles), Mr Seydou Diarra (Republic of the Ivory Coast), Mr Adolfo Raoul Taylhardat (Republic of Venezuela) and Mr Douwa David Gbaguidi (People's Republic of Benin) have presented to the President of the Council and the President of the Commission their letters of credence in their capacity as Heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 15 March.<sup>1</sup>

The new Ambassadors of the Ivory Coast, Venezuela and Benin succeed Mr Siaka Coulibaly, Mr Ignacio Silva Sucre and Mr Virgile Octave Tevoedjre respectively, who have been appointed to other duties.

The Ambassador of Seychelles is the first head of mission of his country to be accredited to the European Communities. This brings to 111 the number of missions of non-member countries to the Communities.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 92 of 15.4.1978.

# 3. Institutional and political matters

## Institutional developments — European policy

### Election of the European Parliament

2.3.1. The President of the Council, Mr Andersen, informed Parliament that the European Council would be able to make a political statement on the date of the elections when it met on 7 and 8 April.<sup>1</sup>

### European Foundation

2.3.2. Following the decision taken by the European Council on 5 and 6 December on the principle of establishing a European Foundation,<sup>2</sup> Parliament, with a few reservations, took a favourable position in regard to the usefulness of such a Foundation. This view was shared by the Christian-Democratic, Liberal and Conservative Groups and by the European Progressive Democrats. But it ran into opposition from the Socialist Group who felt that the Foundation would be just one more bureaucratic body. The Socialists contended that it would be better to boost the appropriations intended for information and, in particular, to establish European universities for the people. Though it did not oppose the project, the Communist Group held that the aim should rather be to convince the public mind by practical measures notably by implementing the proposals of the Tindemans Report.<sup>3</sup>

In the Resolution, the House called on the Commission to present appropriate proposals at the earliest opportunity based on Article 235 of the EEC Treaty. During the consultation provided for by the Treaty, Parliament would give its opinion on the scope, objectives, structure, financing and parliamentary supervision of the Foundation.

### Infringements of the Treaties

2.3.3. The Commission does not think it is wise to publish details during the preliminary stages of procedures initiated against the Member States for suspected infringements of Community law. This was the gist of the answer by President Jenkins to a question put by Mr Dalyell (S/UK) during the sitting of Parliament on 14 March.

Confirming the Commission's previous statements on this point, Mr Jenkins pointed out that at that stage of procedure, a Member State must be allowed to state its case before any information is made public.

The Commission is especially concerned to keep such procedures confidential as it might later have to initiate formal infringement proceedings.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Preliminary Chapter.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.3.

<sup>3</sup> Supplement 1/76 — Bull. EC.

<sup>4</sup> Details of formal infringement proceedings have, since Bull. EC 1-1978, been appearing in Part Three, Chapter Three.

## Institutions and organs of the Communities

### Parliament

#### *Part-session in Strasbourg from 13 to 17 March*

2.3.4. On 13 March Parliament wound up its 1977/78 session.<sup>1</sup> On behalf of the House, President Colombo thanked several members and in particular Mr Alain Poher, President of the French Senate and a member of the European Parliament since 10 July 1952, who is relinquishing his seat.

Over the last twenty-five years President Poher has been Chairman of the Christian-Democrat Group, Chairman of several Parliamentary Committees and, from 1966 to 1969, was President of the House for three consecutive terms, which is still a record. From the beginnings of the ECSC Assembly to the Parliament of today, President Poher has been a guiding light in the development of that institution. In his tribute President Colombo said that the European Parliament and Europe owed much to Alain Poher, the worthy disciple and one of the closest colleagues of Robert Schuman.

#### Opening of the 1978/79 session

2.3.5. The 1978/79 session of Parliament was opened by the oldest member, Mr Brégégère. His address surveyed some of the problems besetting European integration but also voiced the hopes for the future which centred on the election of Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

#### *Mr Emilio Colombo re-elected President (14 March)*

2.3.6. On a proposal from the oldest member, Parliament re-elected the outgoing President, Mr Colombo, by acclamation. In his first address after re-election, the President spoke of the dynamic spirit with which Parliament had pursued its activity during this period of transition leading up to the direct elections. He went on to restate some of the missions which Europe still had to accomplish, in particular, the battle against unemployment, the campaign against violence, enlargement of the Community and definition of the main lines of a Community foreign policy.

#### *Election of the Vice-Presidents*

2.3.7. Parliament then proceeded to elect its twelve Vice-Presidents. Since there were more candidates than posts, they were elected by secret ballot. The new Vice-Presidents are: Mr Deschamps (C-D/B), Mr Lücker (C-D/D), Mr Spénale (S/F), Mr Meintz (L/L), Mr Yeats (EPD/IRL), Mr Scott-Hopkins (C/UK), Mr Adams (S/D), Mr Zagari (S/I), Mr Berkhouwer (L/NL), Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (S/UK), Mr Holst (S/DK) and Mr Bordu (COM/F).

<sup>1</sup> 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 85 of 10.4.1978 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes Nos 227 and 228. The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies, B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

2.3.8. Acting under its budgetary powers, Parliament adopted the second supplementary and amending budget for 1978 established by the Council on 27 February.<sup>1</sup>

The other main items on the agenda for the March sittings were: budgetary and financial policy, the steel industry, agricultural prices, regional policy, the problems of radioactive waste and the reprocessing of irradiated fuels, scientific and technical information and Community education policy. On institutional matters, the House heard a statement from the President of the Council on the date for the direct elections.<sup>2</sup> One of the Resolutions concerned the European Foundation project<sup>3</sup> and in another the House unanimously condemned the kidnapping of Mr Aldo Moro, President of the Italian Christian-Democrat Party.

### Budgetary and financial policy

(17 March)

2.3.9. Before taking a position on the main budgetary guidelines for 1979 presented by the Commission in preparation for the debate on the budget,<sup>4</sup> Parliament passed a Resolution tabled by Mr Bangemann (*L/D*) which sets out its preliminary approach to the Community's budgetary and financial policy for 1979; the House was prompted to this by the joint meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance Ministers scheduled for 3 April.

From the experience of recent years, the House considered that even greater emphasis must be placed on the political nature of the Community budget. It was absolutely essential, therefore, that efforts should be made to solve certain general problems of budgetary and financial policy, if need be, by making use of the conciliation procedure. On this basis the Resolution called for:

- (i) a coherent Community borrowing policy, approved and controlled by the budgetary authority;
- (ii) unequivocal budgetization of borrowing policy in a special account which must form part of the annual budget and show the scale of borrowing and lending each year; expenditure on Community sureties or guarantees must be entered in this section;
- (iii) measures to ensure that the EUC is also used for the Community's payments, so that it can gradually come to serve as a parallel currency;
- (iv) budgetization of the fifth European Development Fund;
- (v) simplified presentation of multiannual commitment authorizations in order to clarify entries for multiannual budgeting, and in particular their relationship to the triennial financial estimates;
- (vi) a simplified, transparent and more easily verifiable research budget.

As regards the institutional problems, Parliament:

- (a) called for the initiation of a conciliation procedure in order to clarify the matter of institutional spheres of competence in connection with the Commission's unlimited power in respect of implementation of the budget;
- (b) believed that an artificial distinction is drawn between budgetary and legislative powers, which can only be eliminated by increased Parliamentary participation in legislative activities and thus calls for a new system of cooperation between Parliament and the Council; the increased use of the conciliation procedure constitutes a first step in this direction;

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.85 and Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.76.

<sup>2</sup> See Preliminary Chapter.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.2.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, points 2.3.4 to 2.3.7.

(c) could not accept that customs revenue in the ECSC sector is not counted as Community revenue and therefore called for appropriate decisions;

(d) took the view that the limit of 1% of the basis of assessment for value added tax will be reached merely as a result of the normal development of Community policy and the probable budgetization of additional Community activities, and that proposals must therefore be submitted for further methods of financing the Community's budget;

(e) took the view that the guidelines, which relate both to the general problems of budgetary and financial policy and to revenue and expenditure policy for 1979, must be fully discussed by the two institutions forming the budgetary authority and must be adopted jointly by these institutions.

### **The iron and steel industry** (14 March)

2.3.10. During a debate following Question Time, requested by the Group of European Progressive Democrats, Parliament considered at length the situation of the iron and steel industry<sup>1</sup> in the light of the results achieved after the decisions taken concerning the Community steel market.<sup>2</sup>

From the statements of the Commission representative, Mr Davignon, the situation can be summarized as follows:

Though no obvious revival in orders is yet evident, Community prices are firmer and the first restructuring programmes can be contemplated in the first half of 1978. As regards the outside world, the initial, unilateral measures were not intended to cut back imports but to counter dumping. They must be replaced as soon as possible by bilateral agreements.

Negotiations have been held between the Community and the EFTA countries. Talks have begun with South Africa, Japan, Spain and Romania. They will be followed by discussions with Brazil, South Korea and East bloc countries. Despite the enormous problems, there is every reason to be optimistic since both sides have everything to gain from forging contractual links.

The concern expressed by members focused in the main on the problems facing steel-using industries and workers as a result of the crisis measures. Other speakers questioned the very principle of Community action in the steel industry.

In his statement Mr Davignon reaffirmed the need for Community action. He maintained that conversion and restructuring of the steel industry was not possible solely on the national scale; any such operation had to cope with the situation in the Community as a whole.

We also had to determine the level of needs to be met and how the non-member countries were to be fitted in. On this basis we would have to build as competitive an industry as possible, and this could not be done without international collaboration in one form or another. Employment would inevitably be affected. Conversion and compensation for jobs lost must therefore be wedded to the process of restructuring.

Mr Davignon believed that there were no grounds for the fears expressed about the effects of the crisis plan on the steel-using industries. He pointed out that, as attested by the joint communiqué recently issued with the Commission, the users realized the need for Community solidarity, for if there is no manufacturing industry there can be no processing industry.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.9.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.4.



Moreover, all the Community and EFTA steel-users were now on an equal footing. In conclusion, Mr Davignon declared that there was no question of *dirigisme*, since the whole operation, strictly a Community affair, was being carried through in concertation with the employers, the users and the trade unions and via the ECSC Consultative Committee.

### **Agricultural prices for the 1978/79 marketing year** (15 and 16 March)

2.3.11. Parliament's examination of the Commission's farm price proposals<sup>1</sup> for 1978/79 gave rise to an intensive debate, at the end of which the Commission's proposal for an overall 2% increase in prices finally won approval.

Yet the outcome did not settle the argument between those who supported the 2% increase (the Socialist and Conservative Groups; the Communists abstaining) and those who wanted 5% (the Christian Democrats and the European Progressive Democrats), holding that 2% was altogether inadequate. The Liberal Group was divided on this issue. Attitudes within the Groups were largely influenced by the conditions prevailing in the Member States.

Three trends of thought had in fact emerged from the proceedings of the Committees on Agriculture, Budgets and the Environment, which had been consulted. Despite some reservations about an unduly large increase in farm prices, a small majority of the Committee on Agriculture had finally opted for an average increase of 5% although the rapporteur, Mr Hughes (S/UK) was against it. This position implied an unfavourable verdict on the Commission's proposals, which opted for a policy of moderate prices by limiting the

increase to 2% (the calculation by the objective method came to 4.2%).

Likewise, in calling for an increase limited to 2% in line with the Commission's proposal, the Commission on Budgets did not back up its rapporteur, Mr Caillavet (L/F), who wanted 4.2%. Lastly, endorsing the opinion put forward by Mr Müller (S/D), the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection unanimously approved the Commission's proposal.

The Commission was quite clear on which line to take. For Vice-President Gundelach, a price increase of 5% would be 'utter folly'. It would inevitably stimulate production and at the same time reduce consumption. The result would be an extra burden for the taxpayer and the only people to benefit would be the big farmers. Mr Gundelach went on to say that the Commission's position did not undermine the principle of storage, but it was not right to stimulate production for a market 'which does not exist today and which will not exist tomorrow'. This was why we had to pursue a cautious policy on prices for several years. Mr Burke, in turn, justified the Commission's proposals from the angle of the consumers' interest, since it was they who were in large part financing the support mechanisms. Also speaking in the debate, the President of the Council, Mr Dalsager, took a generally favourable view of the Commission's proposals: a fair balance had to be struck between consumers and producers and it must be borne in mind that the economic crisis was not hitting agriculture as severely as it was other sectors.

As a result of the very many amendments passed, the Resolution adopted at the end of the debate re-established a degree of convergence between the sometimes contradictory ideas expressed in the draft set before Parli-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 50 of 28.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

ament. Having found that the common agricultural policy had not managed to guarantee adequate incomes for family farms, Parliament justified the continuing policy of moderate prices advocated by the Commission, in order to absorb the surpluses, for which, in Parliament's view, no price increase should be allowed.

In its general deliberations, the House considered that the EAGGF Guidance Section should be considerably expanded and converted into a rural fund similar to the present Regional Fund. This would enable it to undertake structural regional reforms more effectively. The Resolution urged that the Community bodies draw up a realistic and coherent trade policy with non-member countries on the basis of the difference between what the Community produces itself and what it requires. It considered that the common agricultural policy should be modified to provide Community aid geared individually to the size and characteristics of farms, the product sectors and the geographical areas, so as not to increase the imbalances between them.

Parliament urged the Council to take its decisions on the price proposals within the framework of a coherent Community agricultural strategy; it called on the Commission to take further steps to develop a coherent Community agricultural strategy and believed that a more thorough review of present support mechanisms must be undertaken.

On the monetary side, Parliament was in favour of the gradual elimination of monetary compensatory amounts, consonant with the economic and agricultural problems facing the Member States. Parliament requested that the Benelux countries be authorized to apply special measures such as tax reliefs or income subsidies to compensate for exceptional cost increases. The House also called

for early introduction of the European unit of account (EUC) in the agricultural sector, since the present unit of account was no longer an accurate indicator of the true level of price support in the Community.

The basic point made in Parliament's very detailed observations on crop products was that intervention measures should not be stepped up, except with regard to products in short supply, and to improve quality. For fodder cereals Parliament requested the alignment of the intervention prices for grain fodder, barley and maize on the lowest price, i.e. that of maize, with a view to discouraging production of barley, of which there is at present a surplus, and increasing the price difference between soft wheat for fodder and wheat of bread-making quality, thus providing an incentive to improving quality and reducing recourse to imported protein products by making them less attractive.

As regards sugar, it was felt that with Community surpluses somewhere around 3.5 million tonnes, the Council must, as a minimum, adopt the Commission's proposal to reduce the maximum sugar quota from 135% to 120% of the basic quota.

For fruit and vegetables, the House believed that there should be a strengthening of quality criteria for produce intended for processing and the processed products; Parliament had the greatest reservations about the effectiveness of the new market organization arrangements for olive oil, since it was likely to prove difficult to implement and lead to distortions and abuse.

Parliament accepted the Commission's proposals for an increase in the price of wine, but expressed concern that the present distillation system for wine may encourage producers to seek quantity rather than quality, whereas the production of quality wines must be the essential aim of policy in this sector. The House rejected the proposal to

introduce the principle of a minimum price for wine marketing, because this is a partial and punitive measure which is liable to result in an excessive increase in distillation costs. Parliament believed that the Commission's Mediterranean proposals were an essential first step towards improving the incomes of the fruit and vegetable and wine producers. The House also insisted on the early adoption of a Community arrangement for the potato and alcohol markets.

In the dairy sector, Parliament expressed its concern that, apart from cheese, production was increasing. It called for better incentives to promote diversification of dairy products and believed that regional specialization of production should be encouraged. The House also felt that measures were needed to stimulate consumption. The Commission was asked to present, as soon as possible, an initial report on the application and effect of the co-responsibility levy in the individual Member States. It was also asked to draw up a systematic plan for the transfer of powdered milk to, and its direct storage in, regions where required, so as to boost the use of this product in fodder for calves.

Parliament did not believe that the present beef and veal market organization had provided adequate incomes to producers or reasonable prices to consumers and considered that, because of the nature of the market, these aims cannot be achieved by a simple intervention system. The House held, therefore, that as a preliminary step the Commission's proposals for a limited direct payment system by means of variable premiums should be introduced, so as to encourage consumption and safeguard the incomes of producers of beef breeds. Parliament also insisted on the early adoption of a common organization of the market for sheepmeat<sup>1</sup> based on the established principles of the common agricultural policy.

Lastly, Parliament considered that food aid programmes should be further expanded, particularly for butteroil and cereals, on a multiannual basis, and integrated into the agricultural development plans of the recipient countries.

### **Regional Development Fund** (17 March)

2.3.12. In June 1977 the Commission addressed a package of proposals to the Council for a review of the Regional Fund,<sup>2</sup> with the aim of making it more efficient. On a proposal from Mr Noè (C-D/I), Parliament passed a Resolution 'deploring' the fact that the Council had not yet taken a decision even though the Heads of State or Government had given 'high priority' to implementing a Community regional policy.

Parliament pointed out that the Regional Fund established in March 1975 at the request of the Heads of State or Government was definitive in principle, whatever the results of the re-examination of the basic Regulation. If no Council decision was taken, the Commission should continue to apply the 1975 Regulation as regards financial aid from the Regional Fund in particular for the allocation of appropriations entered in the 1978 budget, the national quotas then having an indicative value.

All the speakers who took the floor on behalf of the Groups expressed scathing criticism of the Council; serious charges were even laid against certain governments concerning the use of the Fund's resources.

As no member of the Council was present, Mr Giolitti, on behalf of the Commission, expressed his appreciation of the support which Parliament had always thrown behind

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.53.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

the Commission's proposals in this field. In its guidelines for regional policy, the Commission's main purpose was to offer an overall and coherent approach within which the Regional Fund could operate as one of the instruments designed to help in overcoming the regional imbalances in the Community.

Turning to the question of stewardship, Mr Giolitti assured the House that the Fund's activities continued to be properly managed, even though the requirement that contributions from the Fund must complement Member States' financing was not always completely fulfilled. Mr Giolitti also emphasized that the system of checks, inspections and audits was such as to preclude any possibility of abuse by the Member States.

### **Storage and reprocessing of radioactive waste** (16 and 17 March)

2.3.13. Parliament approved the main lines of the Commission's proposals for a Community action programme in respect of radioactive waste,<sup>1</sup> and the outline Community strategy for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels.<sup>2</sup> The House took note of the fact that the proposals were in line with its concern to see the entire nuclear fuel cycle incorporated into the Community energy policy. Parliament wanted the public to be kept as clearly, as objectively and as fully informed as possible.

It considered that, both to save energy resources and to protect the environment, the Community and its Member States should pursue and improve the recovery and recycling of spent fuels discharged from nuclear reactors, that is, reprocessing. It considered that the drawing up of a Community reprocessing strategy offers definite advantages from the point of view both of guarantees

against the diversion of nuclear materials and of the economic viability of this technology (small number of plants of optimum size). The Commission was urged to take all the necessary steps, in conjunction with the IAEA, to ensure that the development of reprocessing is at all times compatible with the objectives of safety for the Community public and the protection of its environment.

Parliament noted the major progress achieved in radioactive waste management as a result of the research and development programmes of the Member States and the Community. It considered that a Community action programme must be mounted to find solutions at Community level for solidification, research into geological formations suitable for storing radioactive wastes, the properties of containers and shortening radioactive life. The Commission was urged to harmonize safety standards and security measures relating to radioactive waste as soon as possible and to monitor their application.

The House welcomed the Commission's intention to go beyond its role as coordinator of a number of research programmes and to ensure total cooperation at Community level on all the problems relating to radioactive waste management and storage. The size of the problem nevertheless justified more ambitious proposals to include the creation of a Community storage network for radioactive waste placed under the responsibility of the Member States and the Community, thus representing the vitally important first stage in the internationalization of waste management, the public service role of which no-one would contest.

In contrast to the other speakers in the debate, Mr Dankert (*S/NL*) abjured the too fer-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.3.3.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.3.2.

vent profession of faith in nuclear energy which he felt the Resolution embodied. Though not opposed in principle to nuclear energy, he pointed to the many still unknown factors in the use of radioactive waste. So it was not certain that reprocessing was the answer. Before embarking on this course we should therefore wait until an international system of political and technological safeguards had been fully defined. Contrary to what Lord Bessborough (C/UK) thought, the Community must not become the proponent of the 'plutonium economy' at all costs.

#### **Euronet** (17 March)

2.3.13A. With the implementation of Euronet, a European on-line information network, the Community has decided to promote the development of a common market in scientific and technical information. With this objective, the second three-year plan of action proposed by the Commission<sup>1</sup> aims to turn Euronet into a public operational on-line information network giving users direct access to information. In a Resolution approving the Commission's proposal, Parliament welcomed the second plan and emphasized the importance of the widest possible cooperation not only with the parties linked into the telecommunications network, but with others, particularly non-member countries. The House stressed that the development of Euronet must continue to be based on arrangements concluded between the responsible public telecommunications authorities in the Member States and the Community. The Commission must also take action to ensure that all users, especially small and medium-sized research undertakings, can compete on equal terms.

#### **Community policy on education** (14 March)

2.3.14. How was Europe to be brought home to the citizen and the young people of the Community? This was the question which Parliament, on the initiative of the Liberal and Democratic Group, invited the Commission to answer. Substantiating the question, Mr Meintz (L/L) emphasized that although the European idea had lost its attraction and force of persuasion partly as a result of the many crises which had beset the Community, this state of affairs was also in large part due to the fact that the schools were not yet imparting objective information on Europe. Mr Meintz asked how Europe was to be brought into the schools, while the spokesmen of the other Groups in turn generally deplored the gaps in Community education, particularly with the direct elections in the offing.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Brunner said that he was in complete sympathy with Parliament's concern. But a first step in the right direction had been taken when the action programme for education was adopted in 1976.<sup>2</sup> Under this programme three campaigns were now planned. The first was to introduce the subject of European integration into Community education without overlooking the special characteristics of each State. The second was to promote teacher exchanges and especially the exchange of experience in teaching this 'European dimension'. The third was to incorporate the teaching of European affairs into the school text book system so that this concept became a permanent feature of schoolteaching.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 182 of 30.7.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1975, points 1101 and 1102.

### **Kidnapping of Mr Aldo Moro** (17 March)

2.3.15. Parliament unanimously adopted a Resolution on the kidnapping of Mr Aldo Moro. All the political Groups supported Parliament's position expressed in the following terms:

'The European Parliament,

Having been informed of the kidnapping by terrorists, in circumstances of unparalleled violence, of Mr Aldo Moro, President of the Italian Christian-Democratic Party and one of the most prominent figures of European democracy,

1. Unreservedly condemns all methods of pursuing political ends which pose the gravest threat not only to human life but also to freely elected democratic institutions;
3. Expresses its fullest solidarity with the Italian democratic movement in the face of a particularly difficult situation;
3. Expresses the deepest concern for Mr Moro's personal safety;
4. Requests its President to convey Parliament's condolences to the families of those who lost their lives in the exercise of their duties.'

### **Council**

2.3.16. The Council held four meetings in March, one of which was mostly given over to preparations for the ACP-EEC Association Council.<sup>1</sup> The other three meetings were on agriculture, foreign affairs and economic and financial affairs.

### **503rd meeting — Agriculture** (Brussels, 6 and 7 March)

2.3.17. *President:* Mr Dalsager, Danish Minister of Agriculture.

*From the Commission:* Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

*Agri-monetary measures:* After a detailed discussion of the effect on trade of the application of monetary compensatory amounts, particularly in the light of recent monetary fluctuations, the Council decided to devalue the representative rate for the French franc in agriculture.<sup>2</sup> In view of the scale of the problems arising in this sector, the Council agreed to put all the questions involving monetary compensatory amounts on the agenda for its forthcoming meetings.

*Agricultural prices and related measures:* The Council took note of the Commission's supplementary proposals for beef and veal, milk products and cereals (starch).<sup>3</sup>

*Milk products:* The Council held a first discussion of the Commission's proposals for modifying the common organization of markets in milk and milk products so as to allow, subject to certain conditions, producer organizations such as the Milk Marketing Boards in Great Britain and Northern Ireland to be set up or to continue.<sup>4</sup>

### **504th meeting — Foreign Affairs** (Brussels, 7 March)

2.3.18. *President:* Mr Andersen, Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

*From the Commission:* Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Davignon, Members.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.54.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.57.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.54.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.107.

*North-South dialogue:* The Council reviewed progress made in the dialogue between the developing and the industrialized countries.<sup>1</sup>

*Relations with Japan:* The Council also reviewed the state of the Community's relations with Japan.<sup>2</sup>

*Accession negotiations: Greece:* The Council was given a report on the current state of work on the accession of Greece; the report also included details of the programme for the weeks ahead, leading up to the meeting of the Negotiating Conference to be held at ministerial level in Luxembourg on 3 April.<sup>3</sup>

*Iron and steel problems:* The Council took stock of the situation in the iron and steel sector, paying particular attention to the implementation of the crisis measures and the continuing negotiations with steel supplying countries. It noted with satisfaction that the arrangements with the EFTA countries had been initialled on 28 February and that progress was being made in the negotiations with the other non-member countries.

*Development aid:* The Council agreed to sign the agreement between the Community and its Member States and the International Development Association concerning the implementation of the USD 385 million contribution the Community had agreed to make to the Special Action Programme decided on at the CIEC with a view to relieving some of the immediate needs of low-income countries.

*Shipbuilding:* The Council approved the fourth Directive on aid to shipbuilding.<sup>4</sup>

### **506th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs** (Brussels, 20 March)

*2.3.19. President:* Mr Heinesen, Danish Finance Minister.

*From the Commission:* Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

*Economic policy guidelines for 1978:* The Council took note of two communications from the Commission as part of the first quarterly review provided for in the Council's Decision of 18 February 1974 on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States.<sup>5</sup>

## **Commission**

### **Activities**

*2.3.20.* The Commission held four meetings in March. Attention was focused on energy policy, the economic and monetary situation, the problems of enlargement, the negotiations on agricultural prices and related measures and social policy, particularly the employment of young people.

*Energy:* The Commission adopted a communication to the Council on the energy situation in the Community and the world.<sup>6</sup> It decided to publish a report on the energy situation in the Community in 1977 and the outlook for 1978.<sup>7</sup> The Commission also adopted a communication to the Council on investment projects in electricity in the Community.<sup>8</sup> Lastly, it adopted a communication to the Council on the conclusions it has drawn from the public debates on nuclear energy.<sup>9</sup>

*Agriculture:* The Commission adopted a number of technical proposals to improve the

<sup>1</sup> Points 2.2.11 to 2.2.14.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.10.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.26.

<sup>5</sup> Points 2.1.1 to 2.1.3.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.86.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.87.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.1.95.

<sup>9</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

efficiency of the common organization of markets, particularly in beef and veal and milk products.<sup>1</sup> They supplement the proposals on farm prices for the coming marketing year, which are already on the Council's desk.<sup>2</sup> A new proposal to the Council was adopted for establishing a common organization of the market in sheepmeat.<sup>3</sup>

*Economic and monetary policy:* The Commission approved two communications to the Council concerning economic and monetary policy: the first gives a summary account and assesses the degree of convergence of the economic policies pursued by the Member States in 1977; the second discusses the adjustment of economic policy guidelines for 1978.<sup>4</sup>

*ECSC budget:* The Commission approved a draft decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States meeting within the Council on the allocation to the Community of additional revenue for 1978.<sup>5</sup>

*Education:* Under the action programme for education approved by the Council in February 1976, the Commission approved a working paper on educational activities with a European content to be developed in primary and secondary schools in the Community.

*Social policy:* The Commission adopted a proposal to the Council on collaboration between the Member States in countering illegal immigration and illegal employment.<sup>6</sup> The Commission also gave a first reading to proposals concerning new aid under the European Social Fund to promote the employment of young people. Lastly, a decision was adopted on the Temporary Employment Subsidy in the United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup>

*Steel:* After taking note of the Opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee,<sup>8</sup> the Commission adopted the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1978.<sup>9</sup>

*Development:* The Commission adopted a communication to the Council on the supply of essential foodstuffs to the ACP countries.<sup>10</sup>

### Emergency aid

2.3.21. The Commission approved the grant of emergency aid of 500 000 EUC (approximately FF 2.5 million) for the areas of Brittany which were polluted by oil from the shipwreck off the coast in March.

The Commission called on the Council to examine the draft resolution presented in June 1977 on the coordination of Member States' efforts and studies on ways and means to combat the risks of marine pollution.<sup>11</sup>

### Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.22. Several consultation meetings took place in March. Mr Brunner talked with the European Trade Union Confederation and with representatives of the petroleum industry on the problems of refining. With trade union experts from the Committee on Textiles, Clothing and Leather, Mr Haferkamp discussed matters to do with commercial policy, work-sharing, the Multifibre Arrangement and the inclusion of international labour standards in multilateral and bilateral

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.54.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 50 of 28.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, points 1.4.1 and 1.4.5.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.53.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.2.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.87.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.36.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.124.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.3.78.

<sup>9</sup> Point 2.1.11.

<sup>10</sup> Point 2.2.56.

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 2.1.72 and 2.1.73.



agreements. At a meeting with the European Metalworkers Federation (EMF), Mr Davignon discussed the present situation of the motor industry. At another meeting, Mr Davignon and Mr Vredeling and representatives of the shipbuilding industry and the EMF considered problems arising in this industry. In preparation for the next Tripartite Conference, the two sides of industry were also consulted on the forward steel programme. Two papers were laid before them: one on investment and employment and the other on the international environment. Lastly, the trade unions of the chemical and textile industries were consulted on the policy to be pursued for synthetic fibres.

Several preliminary consultation meetings were held with the trade unions. The paper sector was discussed with the chemical industry unions. The meeting with the European Trade Union Federation considered the coordination of financial instruments, the fifth Company Law Directive, the possible establishment of an institute of consumer affairs and the effects of advertising.

## Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>

### New Cases

*Case 26/78* — (1) Institut National d'Assurance Maladie-Invalidité, Brussels and (2) Union Nationale des Fédérations Mutualistes Neutres, Brussels v A. Viola, Havré

2.3.23. In a case relating to the overlapping of disablement allowances paid by Belgium with the invalidity pension paid by the Italian authorities, the Cour du travail, Mons, requested the Court of Justice on 2 March to give a preliminary ruling on whether supplements to the pension, paid in respect of a dependent spouse, and the payment of a 'thir-

teenth month', both provided for under Italian legislation, should be regarded as forming an integral part of the invalidity pension for the purpose of applying the rules against the overlapping of benefits laid down in Regulations No 3 and No 4 relating to social security for migrant workers.<sup>2</sup>

*Case 27/78* — Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Ditta Rasham

2.3.24. In a case relating to the payment of duty on the importation into Italy in July 1968 of tape-recorders originating in Japan and in free circulation in Belgium, the Corte Suprema di Cassazione asked on 3 March for preliminary rulings on a number of questions. These related to whether the decision on 'acceleration' (No 66/532 of 26 July 1966)<sup>3</sup> brought forward the end of the transitional period provided for in Article 8 of the EEC Treaty; if so, whether the fact that this period had been brought forward meant that the period during which the Member States could take protective measures pursuant to the second paragraph of Article 115 was thereby shortened; and finally, if the latter question was answered in the negative, whether notification of such protective measures to the other Member States and to the Commission constituted a *sine qua non* for the validity of such measures.<sup>4</sup>

*Case 28/78* — G. Massangioli v Commission

2.3.25. On 3 March a Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice for the annulment of the decision whereby the selection board for a general competition refused to admit him to that competition.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For details see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

<sup>2</sup> OJ 30 of 16.12.1958 and C 83 of 7.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ 165 of 29.9.1966.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 87 of 11.4.1978.

*Case 29/78 — Miss O. Delfino v Commission*

2.3.26. On 6 March a Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice for a declaration that her periodic report for the period 1 July 1973 to 30 June 1975 was void.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 30/78 — The Distillers Company Ltd, Edinburgh v Commission*

2.3.27. In its Decision of 20 December 1977, the Commission had found that certain conditions of sale contained in contracts concluded between subsidiary companies of the Distillers Company and their trade customers established in the United Kingdom constituted, over a particular period, an infringement of the provisions of Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty.<sup>2</sup>

An action was brought before the Court of Justice on 8 March for the annulment of that decision.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 31/78 — Francesco Bussone, Venasca v Ministero dell'Agricoltura e Foreste*

2.3.28. In a case arising from the fact that certain formalities relating to the marketing of eggs could be carried out only by the Italian public authorities, the Pretore di Venasca requested the Court of Justice on 10 March to give a preliminary ruling on a number of questions relating to whether this exclusive right and the fact that the formalities in question were carried out only upon payment of a sum far in excess of the cost of such formalities, despite the fact that this was not provided for in the regulations governing this sector, were compatible with Community law.<sup>3</sup>

*Case 32/78 — BMW Belgium SA, Kontich v Commission*

2.3.29. In its Decision of 23 December 1977, the Commission found that the Belgian subsidiary of BMW and a number of its Belgian dealers had infringed the provisions of Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty by entering into an agreement, which was maintained in force from 29 September 1975 to 20 February 1976, whereby they undertook to refrain from making any exports. In the same Decision, the Commission imposed fines of between 1 000 and 150 000 u.a. on these undertakings.<sup>4</sup>

An action was brought before the Court of Justice on 10 March by the Belgian subsidiary of BMW to have this Decision annulled.<sup>5</sup>

*Case 33/78 — Ets. Somafer SA, Uckange v Saar-Ferngas AG, Saarbrücken-Schafbrücke*

2.3.30. In a case relating to the reimbursement of costs incurred by a German undertaking in taking safety measures in order to safeguard its installations against possible damage resulting from the dynamiting of a building by a firm having its principal establishment in France, the Oberlandesgericht Saarbrücken submitted to the Court of Justice on 13 March a number of questions relating to the interpretation of the Convention on jurisdiction and the enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, and in particular Article 5 (5) thereof.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 87 of 11.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 50 of 22.2.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 92 of 15.4.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 46 of 17.2.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 96 of 21.4.1978. A similar action was brought by Autohandel O. Cocquyt NV, Bruges, *et al.* (Cases 36 to 82/78), point 2.3.33.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972 and C 96 of 21.4.1978.

*Case 34/78* — Yoshida Nederland BV, Sneek v Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Friesland, Leeuwarden

2.3.31. In a case relating to the refusal by the Netherlands authorities to issue certificates of origin in respect of slide fasteners containing a component not manufactured in the Netherlands, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven requested the Court of Justice on 14 March to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation, and in particular the validity, of Regulation No 2067/77 concerning the determination of the origin of slide fasteners.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 35/78* — NGJ Schouten BV, Giessen v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, Den Haag

2.3.32. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven asked the Court of Justice on 14 March for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1356/76 on the monetary compensatory amounts and the differential amounts applicable in respect of movements in the Irish pound and the pound sterling.<sup>2</sup>

*Cases 36 to 82/78* — Autohandel O. Cocquyt NV, Bruges, *et al.* v Commission

2.3.33. By its Decision of 23 December 1977, the Commission found that the Belgian subsidiary of BMW and some of BMW's Belgian dealers had infringed the provisions of Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty by entering into an agreement containing a prohibition on exports, which agreement was in force from 29 September 1975 to 20 February 1976. By the same decision, the Commission imposed fines varying from 1 000 to 150 000 units of account on these undertakings.<sup>3</sup>

On 15 March, the dealers to whom the said decision was addressed brought an action be-

fore the Court of Justice to have it annulled.<sup>4</sup>

*Case 83/78* — Pigs Marketing Board (Northern Ireland) v R. Redmond

2.3.34. In connection with criminal proceedings instituted in respect of the carriage of pigs without the authorization of the Pigs Marketing Board, the Armagh Magistrates' Court asked the Court of Justice on 16 March for a preliminary ruling on whether the rules applied by the Board were compatible with Community law.

*Case 84/78* — Snc Angelo Tomadini v Ministero delle Finanze

2.3.35. In a case concerning the introduction of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of pasta from Italy to Germany, the Pretore of Trento requested the Court of Justice on 23 March 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 therefrom<sup>5</sup> and, in the event of its validity being upheld, on whether it was applicable to exports under contracts concluded before its entry into force. The Community has, for several years, refrained from applying these amounts to the basic agricultural product (durum wheat) and during this period there has been no disturbance on the durum wheat market.

*Case 85/78* — Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung, Frankfurt am Main v Firma J. Hirsch & Söhne GmbH, Mannheim

2.3.36. In a case concerning the annulment of an application for an import licence in re-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 242 of 21.9.1977 and C 96 of 21.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 153 of 12.6.1976 and C 96 of 21.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 46 of 17.2.1978.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 96 of 21.4.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 302 of 26.11.1977.

spect of barley for brewing, which had been granted on condition a deposit was lodged under Article 16 of Regulation No 17 (cereals)<sup>1</sup> and was disputed on account of an error which occurred in the course of administrative procedures, the Bundesverwaltungsgericht asked the Court of Justice for a ruling on whether it was possible to challenge the grant of a licence on this ground under Community law or under national law and, in the latter case, whether the deposit lodged could be recovered.

*Case 86/78 — Grandes Distilleries Peureux SA, Fougerolles v Directeur des Services fiscaux de la Haute-Saône et du Territoire de Belfort, Vésoul*

2.3.37. The tribunal de grande instance of Lure asked the Court of Justice on 28 March for a preliminary ruling on whether the existence of a monopoly for the benefit of the French State in the manufacture of certain potable spirits (Poire Williams), entailing the collection by the State of a surcharge where the sale of these potable spirits is left to the producers, is compatible with Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.

*Case 87/78 — Firma Welding & Co., Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof*

2.3.38. In a case in which a German importer of maltrin (a syrup classified under heading 17.02 of the CCT) challenges the method of calculating the sucrose content of this product and hence the calculation of the levy and of the monetary compensatory amount, the Finanzgericht Hamburg requested the Court of Justice on 29 March to rule on the validity of the second paragraph of Article 7(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 837/68 on detailed rules for the application of levies on sugar,<sup>2</sup> as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 878/69<sup>3</sup> and, in the event of its invalidity, or

whether the national authorities are authorized, in their own right, to lay down the method of verifying the sucrose content with a view to calculating the levy and the monetary compensatory amount.

*Case 88/78 — Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas v Firma H. Kendermann OHG, Bingen*

2.3.39. In a case concerning the payment of monetary compensatory amounts on the export of wines assembled from wines from different Member States, the Bundesfinanzhof asked the Court of Justice on 30 March for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 945/70 of 26 May 1970 establishing the types of table wine.<sup>4</sup> It also requested the Court to rule whether Regulation (EEC) No 2448/75 of 25 September 1975 suspending the monetary compensatory amounts for certain wines<sup>5</sup> should be interpreted as meaning that if a wine which is exempted from the suspension is one of the components of the assembled wine, the monetary compensatory amounts are payable in respect of the proportion of that wine present in the mixture and, if that is not the correct interpretation, whether the latter regulation is valid.

## Judgments

*Case 115/76 — Commission official v Commission*

2.3.40. A former Commission official who had suffered an accident at work in 1966, and for whom compensation has not been agreed upon until 1976, brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul the

<sup>1</sup> OJ 30 of 20.4.1962.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 151 of 30.6.1968.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 114 of 13.5.1969.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 114 of 27.5.1970.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 250 of 26.9.1975.

Commission's implicit decision to reject his claim of 19 May 1976 in that it related to the payment of interest for delay from the date of the accident.<sup>1</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court of Justice held that the action was well founded.

*Case 7/77 — Commission official v Commission*

2.3.41. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 12 January 1977 for the annulment of the decision of the selection board for an internal competition refusing him admission as a candidate for such competition.<sup>2</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court dismissed the action.

*Joined Cases 12, 18 and 21/77 — SA Debayer, Paris, et al. v Commission*

2.3.42. On 25 January and 8 and 9 February 1977, three French firms brought an action before the Court of Justice for damages to compensate for the loss which they claimed to have incurred as a result of the fact that the exemption from the increases in monetary compensatory amounts provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1608/74 on special provisions in respect of monetary compensatory amounts<sup>3</sup> had not been applied to their contracts of sale concluded before, but performed after, 15 March 1976, which was the date on which the French Government decided to permit its currency to float.<sup>4</sup>

In its judgment of 2 March the Court dismissed this action as inadmissible.

*Case 54/77 — Commission official v Commission*

2.3.43. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 26 April

1977 for the annulment of an express decision by the Commission disallowing his claim that he should continue to be awarded an expatriation allowance.<sup>5</sup>

In its judgment of 9 March the Court of Justice dismissed this action.

*Case 67/77 — Commission official v Commission*

2.3.44. In addition to three other actions (126/75, 34/76 and 92/76<sup>6</sup>) still pending before the Court of Justice, a Commission official brought a fourth action, on this occasion for the annulment of the implied Commission decision dismissing his complaint relating to his re-appointment following leave on personal grounds.<sup>7</sup>

The Court ordered the case to be removed from the register by Order of 15 March.

*Case 79/77 — Firma Kühlhaus Zentrum AG, Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Harburg*

2.3.45. The Finanzgericht Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 4 July 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation and validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1380/75 laying down detailed rules for the application of monetary compensatory amounts,<sup>8</sup> especially as regards the fixing of such amounts for imports into Germany of beef and veal coming from non-member countries, in the event of the suspension of the levy.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2436.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.28.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 170 of 27.6.1974.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.32 and 2-1977, point 2.3.32.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.55.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.53.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.58.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 139 of 30.5.1975.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.43.

In its judgment of 9 March the Court concluded that the regulation in question was valid, and held that it should not be interpreted as meaning that, when goods from non-member countries, in respect of which the levy had been fixed but had not been charged, and in respect of which a monetary compensatory amount had been charged, were imported into Member States, the monetary compensatory amount was reduced as a result of the application of a monetary coefficient.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 83/77 — G. Naselli, Brussels v Caisse auxiliaire d'assurance maladie invalidité, Brussels*

2.3.46. The tribunal du travail, Brussels, submitted a request to the Court of Justice on 5 July 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 11(2) of Regulation No 3 and Article 9(2) of Regulation No 4 (social security for migrant workers)<sup>2</sup> in relation to the overlapping of invalidity allowances provided for under the Belgian system with benefits granted under another system.<sup>3</sup>

In its judgment of 14 March the Court held that the provisions of Regulation No 3 did not prevent the application of national rules against aggregation to benefits acquired solely under national legislation, and that Article 9 of Regulation 4 applied only where the benefit in question had been granted on the basis of the application of aggregation and apportionment procedures.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 98/77 — Mr Schaap, Amsterdam v Bestuur van de Bedrijfsvereniging voor Banken Verzekeringswezen, Groothandel en Vrije Beroepen*

2.3.47. In the course of proceedings concerning the calculation of an invalidity pension where a worker has been subject to the

legislation of two or more Member States, the Centrale Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 1 August 1977 to give a preliminary ruling on the extent to which Articles 12(2) and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 (social security)<sup>4</sup> excluded the application of rules against overlapping provided for under national law relating to invalidity, where the right to such pension had been acquired as a result of the application solely of national legislation without recourse to the application of the Community rules.<sup>5</sup>

In its judgment of 14 March the Court of Justice held that, where the worker in question received a pension by virtue solely of national legislation, the provisions of the said regulation did not prevent such national legislation from applying *in toto*, including national rules against overlapping, although if the application of such legislation proved to be less favourable than the rules laid down in Article 46, the provisions of that Article should be applied.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 104/77 — Firma W. Oehlschläger, Hilden v Hauptzollamt Emmerich*

2.3.48. The Bundesfinanzhof asked the Court of Justice on 22 August 1977 for a preliminary ruling on whether the product obtained by shredding used aluminium cables, most of whose insulation had been removed, should be classified under heading No 76.01 B or A of the Common Customs Tariff.<sup>6</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court held that this product should be classified under heading No 76.01 A in so far as it consisted principally of aluminium and contained only negligible quantities of other metals.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 87 of 11.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.46.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.61.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. CE 7/8-1977, point 2.3.67.

*Case 105/77* — Bestuur van de Sociale Verzekeringsbank, Amsterdam v Mrs J. Boerboom, née Kersjes, Nijmegen

2.3.49. Following a number of references for preliminary rulings concerning the overlapping of social security benefits, the Centrale Raad van Beroep asked the Court of Justice on 29 August 1977 to what extent, where a worker had been subject to the legislation of two or more States, Articles 12(2) and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 (social security)<sup>1</sup> excluded the application of rules against overlapping laid down under national law (in this case, Netherlands law relating to widows' and orphans' pensions) where the right to benefits had been acquired by virtue solely of this national law without the necessity of recourse to the application of Community rules.<sup>2</sup>

In its judgment of 14 March the Court gave a similar ruling to that in *Case 98/77*.<sup>3</sup>

*Case 106/77* — Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Spa, Simmenthal

2.3.50. Subsequent to *Case 35/76*<sup>4</sup> (compatibility with Community law of the health inspection carried out on imported animals and meat), the Pretore di Susa referred to the Court of Justice on 29 August 1977 a further request for a preliminary ruling.

This related to the manner in which national provisions adopted subsequently to a contrary Community rule having direct applicability should be treated. Could the national court immediately disregard such provisions, or did they remain in force until they had been repealed or declared unconstitutional by the appropriate tribunal? If the latter was the case, the question arose whether this process had to be fully retroactive.<sup>5</sup>

In its judgment of 9 March the Court held that the national court having the task of ap-

plying the provisions of Community law was under an obligation to ensure that full effect was given to such rules, where necessary by refraining (on its own authority), from applying any contrary provision of national law, even where adopted subsequently, without the necessity of requesting or waiting for such national law to be repealed by legislative process or any other constitutional procedure.<sup>6</sup>

*Case 109/77* — Ebenser Solvay — Werke Solvay & Cie KG, Vienna v Hauptzollamt München-West

2.3.51. The Munich Finance Court submitted a reference to the Court of Justice on 9 September 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the term 'stabilizer' in Note 1 (d) to Chapter 28 of the Common Customs Tariff.<sup>7</sup>

Since the applicant has discontinued proceedings before the Court which submitted the reference, the Court of Justice ordered the case to be removed from the register on 15 March.

*Case 111/77* — Bleiindustrie KG, vorm. Jung & Lindig, Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Waltershof

2.3.52. The Hamburg Finance Court submitted a reference to the Court of Justice on 19 September 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the tariff classifications of melted down lead scrap in the form of foundry bars.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.68.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.46.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2452.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.69.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 87 of 11.4.1978.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.32.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.34.

In its judgment of 9 March the Court classified this product under heading 78.01 A of the Common Customs Tariff.<sup>1</sup>

*Case 115/77* — (1) Mr G. Laumann, Eupen, and (2) Miss A. Laumann, Eupen v Landesversicherungsanstalt Rheinprovinz, Düsseldorf

2.3.53. In a case involving the suspension by the competent German institution of a pension granted to orphans whose father, a German national, is dead and whose mother has remarried a Belgian national who receives in respect of such children a family allowance paid by a Belgian institution, the Higher Social Court for North Rhine-Westphalia submitted a reference to the Court of Justice on 27 September 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 79(3) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71<sup>2</sup> concerning simultaneous entitlement to family allowances granted under the laws of two Member States.<sup>3</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court of Justice held that entitlement to the benefits referred to in the article concerned is to be suspended, with a view to avoiding duplication in the payment of benefits, only where that right accrues simultaneously with the right to receive benefits of the same kind payable in connection with the exercise of a professional activity.

*Case 117/77* — Bestuur van het Algemeen Ziekenfonds, Drenthe-Platteland Zwolle, Meppel v Miss G. Pierik, Wapenveld

2.3.54. In a case concerning the reimbursement of expenses incurred in respect of cures taken at a watering-place in another Member State, the Centrale Raad van Beroep submitted a reference to the Court of Justice on 20 September for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 22 of Regulation (EEC)

No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.<sup>4</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court analysed the article in question as a result of which it held that the obligation incumbent on the competent institution to authorize a worker to travel to the territory of another Member State to receive there appropriate treatment also extends to cases in which the treatment provided in that State is more effective than that which the person concerned can receive in the Member State where he resides.<sup>5</sup>

*Case No 123/77* — Union nazionale importatori e commercianti motoveicoli esteri (UNICME), Rome, *et al.* v Council

2.3.55. On 14 October 1977 an action was brought before the Court of Justice to annul Regulation (EEC) No 1692/77 concerning protective measures on imports of certain motor-cycles originating in Japan.<sup>6</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court of Justice refused to entertain these proceedings on the ground that they were inadmissible.

*Case 126/77* — Mrs M. Frangiamore, Liège v Office national de l'emploi, Brussels

2.3.56. In hearing an action concerning entitlement to unemployment benefits, the Belgian Cour de cassation asked the Court of Justice on 24 October 1977 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 67 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71,<sup>2</sup> i.e. whether

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 87 of 11.4.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.38.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971 and Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.3.40.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 96 of 21.4.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 188 of 28.7.1977 and Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.41.



a Member State is obliged to take account of periods of employment which are considered as insurance periods in another Member State, but not in the first mentioned State.<sup>1</sup>

In its judgment of 15 March the Court ruled on this question in the affirmative.<sup>2</sup>

*Case 133/77 — Commission v French Republic*

2.3.57. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 8 November 1977 to establish that by making certain table wines and wines suitable for yielding table wines subject to a system of price margins that discriminates against imported products in favour of domestic products, the French Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.<sup>3</sup>

Since France had ceased to infringe the article in question, the Commission has discontinued proceedings and the Court has removed the case from the register by Order of 15 March.

*Case 135/77 — Firma R. Rosch GmbH, Gerlinge-Schillerhohe v Hauptzollamt Hildesheim*

2.3.58. The Hamburg Finance Court asked the Court of Justice on 8 November 1977 for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 803/68 on the evaluation of goods for customs purposes<sup>4</sup> should be interpreted as meaning that the normal price of goods must include the value of a patent in respect of the manufacturing process where the process may also be used for other categories of goods. This request seeks to have an earlier judgment of the Court examined in greater detail.<sup>5</sup>

In its judgment of 16 March the Court held that this article must be interpreted as meaning that the normal price of goods includes

the value of a patent in respect of manufacturing process where the protected process is inseparably incorporated in it. The Court also explained that this was so where use of the process constituted the only economically viable use of the goods and where the process could be employed only in connection with the use of those goods.

*Case 155/77 — Commission v French Republic*

2.3.59. On 20 December 1977, the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty to have it established that by applying a system of minimum prices to imports of ware potatoes from other Member States, the French Republic had failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.

Since France has ceased to infringe the provisions in question, the Commission has discontinued proceedings and the Court ordered the case to be removed from the register on 16 March.

*Case 19/78R — M. X. Authié v Commission*

2.3.60. In a case concerning the annulment of the selection board's refusal to admit a candidate to Competition COM/A/154, the candidate in question also submitted an application for the adoption of interim measures to the Court of Justice, including an order to suspend the competition pending a decision on the substance of the case.<sup>6</sup>

By order of 10 March the Court rejected this application.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.44.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 96 of 21.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.26.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

<sup>5</sup> Case 1/77: Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.77 and 11-1977, point 2.3.28.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.38.

## Economic and Social Committee

### Visit of an ESC delegation to Africa

2.3.61. A delegation from the Economic and Social Committee recently made a fact-finding visit to West Africa.

The contacts which the Committee's delegation had with the authorities and representatives of socio-economic circles in the four countries visited (Mali, Togo, Ghana and Cameroon) gave it a useful insight into the impact which EEC/ACP cooperation has had on their economic and social development and into the changes and suggestions which they would like to see put into effect during the forthcoming negotiations for a new Convention of Lomé.

This series of visits, like the Chairman's visit to Kenya and Zambia in early February, were designed to help the Committee in preparing an Opinion on the implementation and renewal of the Convention of Lomé.

### 156th plenary session

2.3.62. The Economic and Social Committee held its 156th plenary session in Brussels on 1 and 2 March. The Committee's Chairman, Mr Basil de Ferranti, presided.

## Opinions

### *Farm prices*

2.3.63. In an opinion adopted by forty-eight votes to forty-two, with six abstentions, the Committee noted that the Commission was proposing an average increase in farm prices of only 2%, and came out in favour of an increase of 4.2%, which would be more closely in line with the 'objective method'.<sup>1</sup> The

Committee felt that the Commission was unjustified in departing to such an extent from this method.

In spite of its shortcomings, the method was a useful instrument for determining what price changes were needed.

The Committee went on to make some comments about a number of problems connected with farm prices—monetary measures, surpluses and production targets, employment and incomes in agriculture, and food and price variations within the Community.

### *Energy objectives 1985*

2.3.64. In an opinion adopted by forty-eight votes to six, with three abstentions, the Committee approved the broad lines of the Commission's Second Report on the Achievement of Community Energy Policy Objectives for 1985,<sup>2</sup> without commenting on the figures given. It recommended that in future periodical reports the Commission should concentrate less on fluctuating medium-term forecasts and more on an up-to-date analysis of energy policy, particularly showing the extent to which the Member States have followed the guidelines set by the Community.

The Committee went on to comment on several of the main points made by the Commission in the following areas:

*Rational energy use.* This is regarded as an essential part of any solution. The different initial aspects should be reviewed so as to obtain a policy with the maximum useful effect.

*Nuclear energy.* An expansion of the nuclear programme, designed to provide part of the energy needed to attain the economic and

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 1.4.2.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 2.1.102 to 2.1.104.

social objectives of the Member States, must lead to production at reasonable cost and must not endanger the health of workers or the public.

*Coal.* The Community needs both indigenous and imported coal. The exact mix will be determined by the price the Community is prepared to pay to reduce imports. The Community should clearly state this price.

*Domestic energy production.* The Committee feels that recent forecasts for coal, oil and gas reveal uncertainty. R & D on new energy sources should be stepped up.

*Intra-Community trade.* The appropriate legal and economic conditions must first be established. The promotion and protection of investment are particularly important. The Committee would welcome the opportunity of commenting on the Commission's outline proposals in this field (loans, loan-guarantees, long-term contracts, minimum safeguard price).

#### *Home study courses*

2.3.65. The Committee approved by thirty-eight votes to one the Commission's proposal for a Directive on the protection of participants in home study courses.<sup>1</sup> It felt that the number of students following home study courses was likely to increase in many countries, and that there would be an important intra-Community trade in these courses.

The Committee acknowledged that, because of constitutional provisions on education in some Member States (notably the Netherlands), it was impossible to apply the principle that course organizers have to be accredited. It nevertheless considered that this omission could jeopardize the interests of students and reputable course organizers alike.

The Committee held the view that the accreditation body should have a more important role than that assigned to it in the proposal: it should also inspect course curricula and the teaching qualifications of the persons providing the tuition. The accreditation body could also be responsible for mediation in disputes between students and course organizers and for laying down the conditions under which students could terminate contracts.

#### *Credit insurance*

2.3.66. The Committee unanimously adopted a favourable opinion on the proposal for a Directive relating to common principles to be adopted in credit insurance systems for medium and long-term transactions with public and private buyers.<sup>2</sup> It welcomed the Commission's move towards harmonization of credit insurance, but felt that the present proposals should be regarded as just one step towards a harmonization which would offer Community exporters conditions which were at least as favourable as those which applied to the exporters of the principal non-member countries.

The Committee suggested that representatives of the professional areas involved, in particular the insured, should also sit on the proposed advisory committee for export credit insurance to which will be entrusted the task of the uniform application of the Directive. It drew attention to the apparent disequilibrium between the relative obligations of the insurers and the insured, and asked that this disequilibrium be corrected. The Committee finally suggested that before the Council adopted this draft Directive, it should note the developments in the practice

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 208 of 31.8.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.68.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.27.

of credit insurance which have occurred since the Directive was drafted. For instance, the 95% maximum mentioned in Annex II is now out of line with some methods used, as is the minimum four months for payment of the loss.

### *Fluorocarbons*

2.3.67. In an Opinion adopted by thirty-five votes to seventeen, with three abstentions, the Committee supported the steps to be taken by the Commission under the Proposal for a Council Recommendation on the fluorocarbons in the environment.<sup>1</sup> These steps were to be taken with the aim of continuing and intensifying Community-level cooperation on research planning and the dissemination of research findings, and the Committee suggested that work be pursued within the Commission under a programme of concerted action.

The Committee also thought it right that measures should be adopted now, i.e. before the current investigations have been completed, to induce producers of the chlorofluoromethanes F-11 and F-12 to step up research into alternative products and to endeavour to ensure, as a precautionary measure, that there is no further expansion of F-11 and F-12 production capacity in the Community.

### *157th plenary session*

2.3.68. The 157th plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities was held in Brussels on 29 and 30 March, under the chairmanship of Mr Basil de Ferranti, the Committee Chairman.

## **Opinions**

### *Alcohol*

2.3.69. By sixty-two votes to thirty-one, with nine abstentions, the Committee adopted its Opinion on the amended proposal on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.<sup>2</sup> It endorsed the principle of a market organization for ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin, but rejected the self-financing scheme proposed for the alcohol market by the Commission. It considered that the Community should collectively bear overall financial responsibility for any organization of the alcohol market, as it does in other agricultural sectors.

The Committee was pleased that the Commission had taken as the basis for its new proposal the situation as it stands at the moment with regard to the production of agricultural alcohol; the new proposal came closer than the previous one to satisfying the twofold requirement of providing producers with adequate guarantees while ensuring that the industrial users of agricultural alcohol had the freedom needed to pursue their activities.

The Committee made various suggestions for a clearer definition of ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin. It also suggested that precise definitions should be given of all the products covered by the proposal, i.e. all those products which have ethyl alcohol as their basic ingredient.

On molasses alcohol, the Committee recommended that:

(a) the target price for molasses alcohol should be based on the target price for other

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 217 of 10.9.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.62.

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

agricultural products and, in particular, cereals, and

(b) a guaranteed outlet for part of the molasses alcohol produced from Community molasses should be provided.

On alcohol distilled from wine, the Committee recognized that the proposal would not be able to operate unless the Community could get a tighter grip on the wine market. The proposal allowed some account to be taken of exceptional distillations but was certainly not capable of tackling structural over-production.

With regard to trade with non-member countries, the Committee expects the Community institutions to show the political will to renegotiate previous agreements where this is necessary, not with the aim of winning artificial advantages for the Community but simply to safeguard the ability to operate a Community market organization.

### *Fisheries*

2.3.70. By a large majority (four votes against and one abstention) the Committee adopted an Opinion on a package of proposals dealing with fisheries.<sup>1</sup>

*Measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources by the establishment of quotas.* The Committee considered that management of Community waters was indispensable, and therefore accepted the introduction of total annual catches and quotas for the major species. It believed that a Community reserve should be set up to give the Community sufficient latitude to negotiate effectively with non-member countries on reciprocal fishing rights.

*Technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.* The Committee approved the principles contained in the Commission's proposal.

*Control measures for fishing by Community vessels.* The Committee endorsed the proposal's objectives and welcomed the call for strict supervision of quotas and compliance with technical measures. But it feared that to make each Member State responsible for supervising its own fisheries may lead to the rules being applied differently in individual Member States.

*Community financial participation in inspection and surveillance operations in Danish and Irish maritime waters.* The Committee was pleased to note that the Commission had submitted new proposals under which the Community's contribution to the cost was increased to 75%.

*Herring fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea, and special aid measures.* The Committee regretted that no reference had been made to the impact of conservation measures on the herring processing industry. The temporary ban on herring fishing would hit the processing industry as well as the herring fisheries, and the industry should perhaps also receive assistance.

### *State of the customs union*

2.3.71. In a unanimous Opinion, the Committee considered the record of trade between Member States between 1958 and 1976 to be very positive. The figures were presented by the Commission in its Communication on the state of the customs union of the Community.<sup>2</sup>

Although trade increased more than tenfold in that time, the Committee pointed out that a close look at the real problems involved in the movement of goods and persons between Community countries showed that a great deal of progress still had to be made. For

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.53.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

both EEC-based companies and ordinary travellers, there was still practically no difference between crossing an intra-Community border and crossing a border with a non-member country. The formalities were just as complex, the rules just as restrictive.

The Committee put forward concrete and realistic proposals, to be put into effect in accordance with a specific timetable:

(a) The Community should establish uniform definitions of infringements and a uniform system of penalties—at least in the customs sphere—without waiting for a hypothetical alignment of national penal legislation. Practical and uniform procedures should also be introduced to enable users to appeal against the application of Community rules.

(b) A single Customs Administration Committee should replace the many committees currently in existence.

(c) A Community customs law should be drawn up which would consolidate current provisions and also fill in the numerous gaps in the customs union's rules and regulations, so that in the end there is a coherent and practical body of law.

The Committee hoped that there will be an annual progress report on the 1975 simplification programme and that all the import, transit and export documents necessary for transactions between Member States will be systematically scrutinized with a view to their simplification. The Committee would like to see the normal commercial documents drawn up by firms used more widely as the basis for the procedures in intra-Community trade. It also maintained that the rationalization of such documents and their alignment on a standard model would be of considerable help in this respect.

The Committee proposed the abolition of the internal transit guarantee. It also considered

that trade between the Member States would be greatly simplified if methods of collecting VAT were aligned. It therefore proposed the introduction of a uniform system for recording VAT liability in customs offices at borders within the Community, with sums due being entered in the monthly VAT accounts of the firms concerned. This system would be made available to firms that import on a regular basis and offer all the requisite guarantees.

#### *Education and vocational training for young workers*

2.3.72. In the own-initiative Opinion, adopted unanimously, the Committee considered education to be a basic human right and repeated the view that educational programmes must change in response to changing needs and circumstances. Educational opportunity in Europe must be open to all social groups, particularly the disadvantaged, and to all regions, particularly those which are underdeveloped.

The opinion was drawn up with particular reference to the report of the Education Committee which preceded the Council Resolution of 13 December 1976.<sup>1</sup> The Committee welcomed the comprehensive report of the Education Committee and its concern not only for the immediate problem of youth unemployment, but also for the longer-term effectiveness of the Community's educational systems. The Committee took the view, however, that measures taken to improve the preparation for working life must have regard for the education provided both before the age of 13 and after the age of 18.

The Committee stressed that continuing education and training opportunities must be available to all young people when they have

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976 and Bull. EC 11-1976, points 1201 and 1203.

completed the period of compulsory schooling. It wished also to draw attention to the question of motivation. Lack of motivation at school was often perpetuated after school. The Committee emphasized the responsibility of schools in encouraging motivation towards obtaining satisfactory employment.

The Committee also stressed the need for improved arrangements for the initial and in-service training of teachers and for improved arrangements for collecting and disseminating information on education. Those most at risk in gaining employment—girls, migrants and the physically and mentally handicapped—must be accorded special attention.

Member States should provide curricula and teaching methods which are an appropriate preparation for working life at all stages of general education and vocational training, and closer links should be promoted between these two types of education. From the very outset, there should be a link between basic skills and their application, and children should be involved in problems which are both abstract and concrete.

The Committee also recognized the special problems of transition from school to work in those regions of the Community which are less developed or which rely primarily either on a single economic activity or on small decentralized industries. Job creation schemes in these regions are urgently needed. But such training programmes will be abortive unless at the same time new jobs are attracted to these regions by a vigorous scheme of investment incentives. The interaction between education and training policies on the one hand and regional policies on the other is of crucial importance.

The Committee emphasized that young people should be provided with education and vocational guidance at all stages of school life and also throughout their working life.

### *Farm structures*

2.3.73. By a large majority, with five votes against and eight abstentions, the Committee delivered an Opinion on a package of proposals amending the Council Directives of April 1972 on agricultural structures.<sup>1</sup> It noted that although the proposals made a number of improvements, they were lacking in ambition and did not take sufficient account of the Community's economic and social development over the past five years. This was regrettable, especially as social and structural policy was a key factor in farm modernization and the improvement of farmers' living and working conditions.

The Committee thought it necessary to build up the Community structural policy's funds, which have been inadequate so far. If the Community was to have a proper farm structures policy, all farms which could become viable enterprises should receive structural aid. The Committee also thought that the Commission should submit proposals which take account of the income needs of farmers who have no way of expanding and who cannot find additional income or a full-time job outside agriculture, and who do not qualify for social and structural measures. It emphasized the link between structural and regional policy, and regretted that regional policy was still suffering from a lack of funds and the absence of an overall approach.

### *Navigability licences amendment*

2.3.74. The Committee unanimously approved the Commission's proposal that the final date for the adoption of the common provisions establishing technical requirements for inland waterway vessels should be put back two years to 1 January 1980.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 304 of 17.12.1977, and Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.79.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.67.

*Resolution No 212*

2.3.75. In a unanimous opinion the Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal that the Community should accept the revised Resolution No 212 of the Economic Commission for Europe concerning the facilitation of health and quality inspection in the international transport of goods.<sup>1</sup>

**ECSC Consultative Committee***190th meeting*

2.3.76. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 190th meeting in Luxembourg on 10 March with Mr Ackermann, the Committee Chairman, in the chair. The Commission was represented by Mr Davignon.

Three main items were on the agenda:

- (i) the situation of the European energy market;
- (ii) the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1978;
- (iii) environment policy in relation to the development of the coal and iron and steel industries.

*Energy policy*

2.3.77. The Committee reviewed the present energy situation in the light of a report by Mr Findlay and a resolution analysing the energy targets for 1985 and, in particular, the problems of coal.

The members who spoke in the debate stressed the need to maintain coal output on a level with the target of 250 million tce set by the Council. They emphasized the importance of power stations which represented the biggest potential market for Community

coal. They also voiced their concern at the outlook for the coal industry with imports from non-member countries steadily increasing.

In the resolution adopted at the end of the discussion<sup>2</sup> by all but nine members who abstained, the Committee urged that Community measures be taken for:

- (i) the promotion of sales of electricity coal in intra-Community trade;
- (ii) the promotion of concerted action regarding imports in order to ensure a better balance between Community production and demand;
- (iii) the encouragement of the construction of adequate coal-fired power station capacity;
- (iv) financial aid for cyclical stocks;
- (v) the prolongation to 1985 and improvement of the aid system for coking coal and coke;
- (vi) the promotion of research and development into new energy sources based on coal conversion.

*Forward programme for steel*

2.3.78. Mr Davignon presented the forward programme for the second quarter of 1978. The overall production figure of 31.85 million tonnes aimed at balancing supply and demand at a reasonable price level and at creating conditions to make restructuring as easy as possible. In the light of experience the Commission agreed that new methods of assessment needed to be developed so as not to penalize those States whose structures were adapting to market trends. For the second quarter of 1978, production figures for crude steel were, with the exception of Den-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.67.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 78 of 1.4.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.11.



mark and Ireland, very slightly down on the last quarter of 1977; 480 000 tonnes will be allocated subsequently.

During the discussion certain producers raised objections concerning the production figures adopted in the programme. At the end of the proceedings, the Committee endorsed the forward programme but drew the Commission's attention to certain points still causing concern particularly in relation to the method of allocating production figures.

#### *Protection of the environment*

2.3.79. The Committee welcomed the communication by the Commission representative on the application of Community Directives in respect of coal and steel where they relate to protecting the environment. The Committee will deliver its opinion after its Subcommittees have made a thorough appraisal.

## **European Investment Bank**

### **Loans raised**

2.3.80. The European Investment Bank has launched in Luxembourg a USD 200 million bond issue, divided into two tranches: USD 100 million of seven-year bonds and USD 100 million of twenty-year bonds.

The issue—entirely for the United States domestic market—has been underwritten by a syndicate of American banks headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated, The First Boston Corporation and Lazard Frères & Co.

Carrying a coupon of 8.625%, payable half-yearly on 1 March and 1 September, the se-

ven-year bonds are offered for subscription at 99.61%, giving a yield of 8.89%. The bonds are redeemable at par at term but the EIB has the option of redeeming in advance, at their nominal value, all or part of the bonds in circulation from 1 March 1984 onwards.

The twenty-year bonds carry a coupon of 9.25%, also payable half-yearly on 1 March and 1 September; the issue price is 99.55% and the yield, calculated on the average maturity, comes to 9.52%. The bonds are redeemable in six annual tranches of USD 5 million (1 March 1986-91 inclusive) and in seven annual tranches of USD 10 million (1 March 1992-98 inclusive). The Bank has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all bonds in circulation from 1 March 1990 onwards.

Application 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.

### **Loans granted**

#### *Denmark*

2.3.81. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of DKR 21.5 million (3.03 million EUC) in support of an industrial project at Bjerringbro, Central Jutland.

The loan, for ten years at an interest rate of 7.6%, has been made to Grundfos A/S, a company which specializes in the manufacture of pumps. The funds will go towards plant investment for production of different types of electric motors for pumps, notably for submersible pumps.

The loan accords with the major objective assigned to the Bank under the Treaty of

Rome, that of channelling finance into projects designed to spur on regional development: Jutland is an under-industrialized region of Denmark and the Grundfos project offers very real advantages for the local economy, including about a hundred job opportunities over the coming years.

2.3.82. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of DKR 4 million (600 000 EUC) to rationalize and expand production at a dairy at Esbjerg in South-West Jutland. The borrower is Mejeriselskabet Esbjerg A.m.b.a., a dairy cooperative with about 1 500 members. The loan has been made available for ten years at a rate of 6.9% and represents some 50% of the planned capital investment.

This project will help to improve the structure of the agricultural foodstuffs sector, which is of key importance to this region's economy. The new investment is intended to bring increased specialization to the Esbjerg dairy, with particular emphasis on fresh dairy products offering a higher value added.

### *Italy*

2.3.83. A loan for the equivalent of LIT 15 000 million (14.1 million EUC) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to Saipem SpA, a member of the ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) Group, to help to finance construction of a semi-submersible barge (the Castoro VI) which will be used for the laying of deep-sea oil and gas pipelines. The loan is for seven years at an interest rate of 9.1%. The barge employs advanced technology and is capable of operating in very rough weather conditions. It calls for a total capital investment of around LIT 110 000 million towards which the EIB has already provided two loans, granted in 1974, totalling the equivalent of LIT 22 650 million.

This third loan is for financing recent technical innovations designed to increase the vessel's operating capabilities (in depths of more than 550 metres) by giving it greater stability and manoeuvrability with a computerized control system.

The loan is further support from the EIB for efforts to reduce Community dependence on energy imports. The Bank provided 379.4 million u.a. for this purpose in 1977, of which 39.3 million u.a. went towards developing five gas fields off Italy's Adriatic coast.

### *Liberia*

2.3.84. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has provided finance totalling some 2.8 million EUC (some Lib \$ 3 430 000) to the Liberian Bank for Development and Investment (LBDI) to support the development of industry and tourism.

The finance has been made available in two forms. The first is a global loan for 2.5 million EUC, for a term of ten years at an interest rate of 6.35% after deduction of a 3% subsidy drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund, as provided in the Convention. This will be used to finance small and medium-scale ventures, to be selected by LBDI in agreement with the EIB. Secondly, on behalf of the European Economic Community, the EIB has acquired a Lib \$ 350 000 holding (worth about 286 000 EUC) in the LBDI share capital. This operation is funded out of the resources set aside under the Lomé Convention for various types of risk capital operation to be managed by the EIB.

The LBDI is the sole institutional source of long-term credit in Liberia for local industrial undertakings. It was established in 1965 and

by the end of 1977 had mounted some 300 financing operations for a total of Lib \$ 22 million, channelled mainly into industrial and agricultural projects. LBDI also receives funds from the Liberian Government, Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, the World Bank and the African Development Bank.

## Financing Community activities

### Budgets

#### *General budget*

#### **Second supplementary and amending budget for 1978**

2.3.85. At its 15 March sitting Parliament approved the draft second supplementary and amending budget of the European Communities for the financial year 1978, which had been sent to it in accordance with the Treaties. This budget has, then, been finally adopted. It constitutes the second part of the preliminary draft presented by the Commission at the end of January.<sup>1</sup>

The first part, adopted by Parliament at its last part-session as a matter of urgency, was concerned with revision of the revenue section of the general budget for 1978 because VAT could not be tapped for own resources, the Member States having failed to adopt the appropriate legislation in time.<sup>2</sup>

This second part includes the following points:

- (i) increased staff for the steel and textile sectors,
- (ii) assumption by the Community of certain financial obligations relating to fishing in the Adriatic,

(iii) adaptation of budget presentation to ensure greater clarity about the utilization of funds derived from the levy in the milk sector,

(iv) extension of the EEC's overall guarantee to the European Investment Bank's loans to Lebanon.

This new budget constitutes an increase of 650 000 EUC on the original budget (12 362 004 592 EUC). However, since revenue increases by 204 000 EUC, appropriations required actually amount to only 446 000 EUC. In its Resolution, Parliament once again deplored the fact that the own resources system based on VAT is not in operation, as had been envisaged when the 1978 budget was adopted, and restated the principle that a supplementary budget should be presented only in exceptional, unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances. Parliament also pointed out that most of the posts created to implement the steel and textile policies should be temporary. It reserved the right to call for entry in the budget of the total financial contribution from milk producers when it discussed the 1979 budget.

2.3.86. At its 17 March sitting Parliament also recalled, in a Resolution, its policy ideas on the main budgetary and financial aspects of the financial year 1979<sup>3</sup> in the context of the meeting between a Parliamentary delegation and the Joint Council of Finance and Foreign Ministers on 3 April.

#### *ECSC operating budget*

2.3.87. On 15 March the Commission sent to the Council a draft decision of the Representatives of the Governments of the ECSC Member States meeting in the Council pro-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.60.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.3.61.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.9.

posing procedures for allocating in financial year 1978 a special contribution of 32 million ECU to the ECSC, which had been decided on by the Council on 21 December 1977 in order to increase the finance at the Commission's disposal in view of the difficult situation in the coal and steel industries.

Pending a Council decision in principle on the Commission's proposal regarding the transfer to the ECSC budget of revenue from customs duties on ECSC products, the Commission proposes that the scale for apportioning the special contribution among the Member States should be based on their respective shares of Community GNP in 1977.

## Financial operations

### ECSC

#### Loans raised

2.3.88. The Commission raised the following loans in March:

(i) a DM 150 million bond issue. This loan was underwritten by a syndicate of German banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 5.25%, payable annually and run for twelve years. The issue price was 99.75%. Application will be made for the bonds to be listed on the Frankfurt, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and Munich stock exchanges.

(ii) a USD 50 million bond issue underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. The loan is made up of USD 25 million of fifteen-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9%, payable annually, and USD 25 million of twenty-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9.25% payable annually. The fifteen-year bonds were offered to the public at par and the twenty-year bonds at 99.50%. The bonds

have been admitted to official quotation on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

(iii) private placings totalling USD 50 million issued at 8¾% payable annually for terms of nine to ten years.

#### Loans granted

##### *Loans paid*

2.3.89. Under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission paid out loans totalling 62.2 million ECU in March.

##### **Industrial loans**

Industrial loans amounting to 60.5 million ECU were made to four undertakings to finance the following programmes:

##### *Coal industry*

(i) Increasing coke-oven capacity:

Charbonnages de France (Houillères du Bassin de Lorraine, Carling II Coke Works).

(ii) Rationalization and modernization of collieries:

National Coal Board, London:

(a) Derbyshire (Shirebrook colliery);

(b) Midlands: Kingswood mine (Rawdon and Donisthorpe collieries);

(c) Yorkshire (Silverwood, Ackton Hall, Brodworth, Allerton Bywater and Treeton collieries);

(d) Barnsley (South Kirkby colliery);

(e) Nottinghamshire (Ollerton, Bentinck, Bevercotes and Silverhill collieries);

(f) Western: Maryport (Silverdale and Bold collieries);

(g) Wales (Treforgan colliery).

*Steel industry*

(i) Rationalization of pig-iron and steel production:

Société Lorraine de Laminage Continu SA (SOLLAC), Paris (Serremange works).

(ii) Training centre:

Hoesch Werke AG, Dortmund (Dortmund centre).

**Conversion**

Conversion loans totalling 1.3 million EUC were granted under Article 56 to facilitate the creation of new activities to provide employment for workers already redundant or about to be made redundant. The recipients were France-Lorraine, Luchoire SA, Paris (Boulay/Moselle Works) and Auvergne, Rockwool Isolation SA, Paris (Saint-Eloy-les-Mines/Puy-de-Dôme).

**Low-cost housing**

Loans for the construction and fitting-out of low-cost housing amounted to 0.4 million EUC.

*Loan decisions*

The Commission also took three decisions on the granting of loans under the first paragraph of Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty and has obtained Council assent for three loans under Article 56. These loans total 120.8 million EUC, of which 27 million EUC is in industrial loans and 93.8 million EUC in conversion loans. The loans are for the following undertakings:

**Industrial loans***Steel industry*

(i) Direct reduction (Norddeutsche Ferrowerke GmbH, Emden).

(ii) Modernization and rationalization of the production of steel sections (Acciaieria e Tubificio di Brescia SpA, Brescia).

(iii) Modernization of the production of wire rod (Société des Aciéries et Laminaires de Lorraine (SACILOR) SA, Hayange, Gandrange-Rombas Works).

**Conversion**

*Germany* — Saar: Saarländische Investitionskreditbank AG, Saarbrücken (global loan for small industrial firms).

*France* — Lorraine: PSA Peugeot-Citroën, Paris (Ennery/Hagondange and Metz plants).

*Italy* — Liguria: Italsider SpA, Genoa (Genova-Campi Works).

*Euratom financial operations***Loans granted***Loan decision*

2.3.90. The Commission has decided to grant the Société Luxembourgeoise de Centrale Nucléaires SA (Luxembourg) a loan of DM 190 million (74 million EUC) out of the proceeds of the loans it is empowered to raise for financing investment projects for electricity generation in nuclear power stations and for the industrial plants of the nuclear fuel cycle. The loan will help to finance the Mülheim-Kärlich nuclear power station. The loans granted by the Commission for this project now amount to DM 440 million.





# **PART THREE**

## **DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. Units of account

## Units of account

### European unit of account (EUC)

#### Changeover from the unit of account to the EUC

3.1.1. On account of the severe disturbances in international monetary relationships and the replacement of the system of fixed parities by floating exchange rates, the Community decided to introduce a new unit of account. Whereas the old unit of account (u.a.) was defined by reference to a given weight of fine gold, with fixed parities, the new 'basket' unit of account (EUC) reflects the day-to-day fluctuations between the various currencies on the foreign exchange markets.

A 'basket' unit of account is made up of different national currencies; the European unit of account is thus defined by reference to a sum of fixed amounts of Member States' currencies. When the EUC was introduced in 1975, these fixed amounts were obviously not chosen at random but took account, among other things, of the size of each Member State's economy.

The value of one EUC is the sum of the values of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, DM 0.828, HFL 0.286, UKL 0.0885, DKR 0.217, FF 1.15, LIT 109 and IRL 0.00759.

Depending on whether the rates of these different currencies are those recorded on the market in Brussels, Copenhagen or Paris, etc., the rate of the European unit of account is given in Belgian francs, Danish kroner or French francs, etc. The effect of this definition is that the value of the EUC in any national currency moves in line with changes in the weighted average of exchange rates in all the currencies in the basket; in other words, it reflects the aggregate movement in those currencies.

The value of the EUC in the Member States' currencies is determined each day by the Commission on the basis of the official exchange rates notified by Member States' central banks; the value of the EUC is also calculated in a number of other currencies. Rates for the value of

Table 1 — Values in national currencies of one European unit of account

	1 March 1978 <sup>1</sup>	15 March 1978 <sup>2</sup>	31 March 1978 <sup>3</sup>
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.5222	39.7355	39.6425
German mark	2.53307	2.55455	2.54498
Dutch guilder	2.72320	2.72945	2.72362
Pound sterling	0.652075	0.651910	0.678142
Danish krone	7.00483	7.02550	7.00528
French franc	5.97885	5.88890	5.76621
Italian lira	1078.50	1068.63	1073.10
Irish pound	0.652075	0.651910	0.678142
United States dollar	1.27040	1.24310	1.25929
Swiss franc	2.26514	2.41774	2.35086
Spanish peseta	101.190	99.6253	100.590
Swedish krona	5.79420	5.76295	5.76199
Norwegian krone	6.63459	6.66368	6.70883
Canadian dollar	1.41657	1.39766	1.42420
Portuguese escudo	50.1870	50.8452	51.2839
Austrian schilling	18.2762	18.3706	18.3149
Finnish mark	5.22781	5.21875	5.23817
Japanese yen	301.007	289.808	280.238

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 53 of 2.3.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 67 of 16.3.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 78 of 1.4.1978.



the EUC in the various national currencies are published daily.<sup>1</sup> In addition, anyone may contact the Commission to obtain this information.

### Scope of application of the EUC

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUC has been phased into use in various areas of Community activity:

1975: ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);<sup>2</sup> 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);<sup>3</sup>

1978: General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977).<sup>4</sup>

The European unit of account is now used in all areas of Community activity, apart from the common agricultural policy, operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF), and the customs field. It will be used for customs purposes from 1 January 1979 onwards.

The EUC has also been in use for some time in the fields of banking and commerce.

**Table 2 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUC**

	1 March 1978	15 March 1978	30 March 1978
1 month	6 - 6¼	6 - 6¼	5½/16 - 6¾
3 months	6¼ - 6½	6¼ - 6½	6½ - 6¾
6 months	6¾ - 6⅝	6¾ - 6⅝	6¾ - 6⅝
12 months	6⅝ - 6⅞	6⅝ - 6⅞	6½ - 6¾

(Rates obtaining in Brussels).

### 'Green' rates

3.1.3. The old unit of account (u.a.) is still used in connection with the common agricultural policy. However, the conversion procedures applied have been substantially modified; conversion into national currencies of common agricultural prices expressed in units of account (u.a.) has long ceased to be based on fixed parities determined by reference to a given weight of fine gold and is now determined by 'representative rates', which are used in the agricultural field only. Generally referred to as 'green' rates, representative rates are fixed by decision of the Council. The difference between these rates and the rates obtaining on the exchanges is offset by monetary compensatory amounts.

**Table 3 — Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy.**

National currency	March 1978
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.41258
French franc	5.92874
	<i>As of 8 March 1978:</i>
	6.00103
Irish pound	0.739700
Italian lira	1 096.00 <sup>1</sup>
	1 030.00 <sup>2</sup>
Dutch guilder	3.40270
Pound sterling	0.577991 <sup>3</sup>
	0.617513 <sup>4</sup>
	0.586638 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For milk and milk products, beef, pigmeat, sugar and tomato concentrates.

<sup>2</sup> For the other products.

<sup>3</sup> For milk and milk products.

<sup>4</sup> For beef and pigmeat

<sup>5</sup> For the other products

<sup>1</sup> In the Official Journal of the European Communities and in the press.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

## 2. Additional references in the Official Journal

### Units of account

The market rates for the snake currencies (Benelux, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany) are taken to be their central rates, with the result that the compensatory amounts for these countries are not changed unless the central rates and the representative rates are adjusted. The monetary compensatory amounts for the other Member States are normally fixed each week on the basis of the average exchange rate of the relevant national currency against the currencies in the snake.

*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 10-1977**

#### *Point 2.1.82*

Proposal for a Council Regulation on support for joint hydrocarbon-exploration projects (Amendment to the proposal from the Commission to the Council of 29 November 1974).

OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978.

### **Bull. EC 11-1977**

#### *Point 2.3.51*

##### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on transport problems in relations with Eastern Bloc countries.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

#### *Point 2.3.52*

##### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the amended proposal for a Council Regulation concerning producer groups and associations thereof.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

#### *Point 2.3.53*

##### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on small and medium-sized enterprises in the Community context.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.54*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council entitled 'action programme for aeronautical research'.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.55*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the common policy in the field of science and technology.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.56*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the first programme of research actions in the sector of medical and public health research.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.57*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a programme of research and development for the European Atomic Energy Community on uranium exploration and uranium extraction.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.58*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive to coordinate the laws of the Member States relating to (self-employed) commercial agents.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.59*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of standard exchange of goods exported for repair.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

Bull. EC 3-1978

*Point 2.3.60*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down conditions for the post-clearance collection of import or export duties which have been underpaid on goods entered for a customs procedure involving the obligation to pay such duties.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.61*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the first time Directive 74/329/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

**Bull. EC 12-1977**

*Point 2.1.8*

Council Directive of 21 December 1977 amending Directive 70/156/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the type-approval of motor vehicles and their trailers.

Council Directive of 21 December 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the interior fittings of motor vehicles (identification of controls, tell-tales and indicators).

Council Directive of 21 December 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the defrosting and demisting systems of glazed surfaces of motor vehicles.

Council Directive of 21 December 1977 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the wiper and washer systems of motor vehicles.

OJ L 81 of 28.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.49*

Commission Decision of 23 December 1977 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.176 — Vegetable parchment).

OJ L 70 of 13.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.53*

Commission Decision of 23 December 1977 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/26.437 — Jaz-Peter).

OJ L 61 of 3.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.54*

Commission Decision of 21 December 1977 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.236 — Sopelem/Vickers).

OJ L 70 of 13.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.55*

Commission Decision of 23 December 1977 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.246 — Penneys).

OJ L 60 of 2.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.56*

Commission Decision of 23 December 1977 relating to proceedings under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/171, IV/856, IV/172, IV/117, IV/28.173 — Cam-pari).

OJ L 70 of 13.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.65***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the amendment of the common organization of the market in beef and veal and the report by the Commission to the Council on the respective merits of the systems of premiums and intervention measures in the beef and veal sector.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.66***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation concerning the exchange rates to be used in agricultural structural policy.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.64***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the 13th time Directive 64/54/EEC on the ap-

proximation of the laws of the Member States concerning preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the sixth time the Directive of 23 October 1962 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the colouring matters authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending for the second time Directive 70/357/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the antioxidants authorized for use in foodstuffs intended for human consumption.

OJ 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.68***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a concerted-action project of the European Economic Community in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.69***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a multiannual programme of research and development in the European Communities on paper and board recycling.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.70***Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a concerted research action on the growth of large urban concentrations.

OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

**Bull. EC 1-1978***Point 2.1.64*

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a European Economic Community concerted action in the field of analysis of organic micropollutants in water.

OJ C 54 of 3.3.1978.

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a European Economic Community concerted action in the field of physico-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants. OJ C 55 of 4.3.1978.

*Point 2.2.36*

Commission Decision of 24 January 1978 derogating from High Authority recommendation 1/64 concerning an increase in the protective duty on iron and steel products at the external frontiers of the Community (93rd derogation).

OJ L 62 of 4.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.50*

Judgment of the Court of 31 January 1978 in Case 94/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunale di Genova): Fratelli Zerbone SNC v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato.

OJ C 69 of 18.3.1978.

**Bull. EC 2-1978**

*Point 2.1.36*

Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading and unfair advertising.

OJ C 70 of 21.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.39.*

Proposals for Council Regulations:

- I. establishing a European Joint-Trade Table Wine Organization
- II. amending Regulation (EEC) No 816/70 laying down additional provisions for the common organization of the market in wine.

OJ C 71 of 22.3.1978.

*Point 2.1.67*

Proposal for a Council Decision concerning the Community's acceptance of Resolution No 212 (revised) of the Economic Commission for Europe and relating to the facilitation of health and quality inspection in the international carriage of goods by rail as regards traffic be-

tween the Community and third countries signatories to the resolution.

OJ C 51 of 1.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.46*

Judgment of the Court of 14 February 1978 in Case 27/76: United Brands Company and United Brands Continentaal B.V. v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.49*

Judgment of the Court of 16 February 1978 in Case 61/77: Commission of the European Communities, supported by the Kingdom of the Netherlands v Ireland.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.50*

Judgment of the Court of 14 February 1978 in Case 68/77: IFG — Intercontinentale Fleischhandelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.53*

Judgment of the Court of 28 February 1978 in Case 85/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunale Civile di Roma): Società Santa Anna Azienda Avicola v Istituto Nazionale per la Previdenza Sociale.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.54*

Judgment of the Court of 16 February 1978 in Case 88/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the District Court of Cork, Ireland): The Minister for Fisheries v C.A. Schonenberg, Peter Stam, Nico De Niet, Arie Hofland. J.V. Rijn, J.M. Plug, Huiberius R. Plug, J.M. Bal, C. Zwan and Peter C. Haasnoot.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

*Point 2.3.55*

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 23 February 1978 in Case 92/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the High Court of Ireland): An Bord Bainne Cooperative Limited v The Minister for Agriculture.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

### 3. Infringement procedures

Additional references in Official Journal

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#### *Point 2.3.56*

Judgment of the Court of 15 February 1978 in Case 96/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Tribunal d'Instance, Valenciennes): S.A. Ancienne Maison Marcel Bauche, S.à.r.l. François Delquignies, supported by E.D. and F. Man Ltd v French Customs Administration.

OJ C 76 of 30.3.1978.

#### **Reasoned opinions**

3.3.1. In March the Commission delivered three reasoned opinions, two concerning the free movement of goods and the third concerning fisheries.

#### **Free movement of goods**

- (i) Infringement of Article 9 of the EEC Treaty by charging for health controls on imports of poultry, one-day chicks, eggs for hatching and parrots (*Netherlands*).
- (ii) Infringement of Article 9 of the EEC Treaty by charging for health controls on sheep and goats for breeding (*Italy*).

#### **Fisheries**

Infringement of Article 5 of the EEC Treaty as further defined in Annex VI to the Council Resolution of 3 November 1976 on the conservation of fish stocks by the implementation of national measures without the prior approval of the Commission (*United Kingdom*). This reasoned opinion was delivered as part of a procedure initiated by a Member State under Article 170 EEC and not Article 169 EEC.

**De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer  
Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften  
Publications of the European Communities  
Publications des Communautés européennes  
Pubblicazioni delle Comunità europee  
Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen**

Fortegnelse - Liste - List - Liste - Elenco - Lijst

**3-1978**

**Henvisning - Hinweis - Note - Avertissement - Avvertenza - Voorbericht**

Cette liste comprend les publications, officielles ou non (monographies, séries, périodiques, notes d'information), parues durant la période de référence et publiées par le Parlement européen, le Conseil, la Commission, la Cour de justice, le Comité économique et social et la Banque européenne d'investissement. Ces publications peuvent être obtenues aux adresses énumérées ci-dessous.

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	DM Deutsche Mark	
	FF Franc français	
	LIT Lira italiana	
	HFL Nederlandse gulden	
	UKL Pound Sterling	
	USD US dollar	
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CD-22-77-847-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0010-1  
**25 jaar gemeenschappelijke kolenmarkt. 1953-1978.**  
 November 1977.  
 1978. 204 p.  
 (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)  
 BFR 270 DKR 46 DM 17 FF 36  
 LIT 6 500 HFL 18 UKL 4 USD 8

CI-22-77-815-2A-C  
**University studies on European integration. 9-1977.**  
 Catholic University of Louvain. Centre for European  
 Studies. Brussels-Luxembourg 1977.

**Études universitaires sur l'intégration européenne.**  
 9-1977. Université catholique du Louvain. Centre  
 d'études européennes. Bruxelles-Luxembourg 1977.  
 1978. 296 p. (EN/FR)  
 BFR 500 DKR 85 DM 32 FF 68  
 LIT 11 900 HFL 34 UKL 8 USD 14

### 3

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\*) CB-AK-77-010-6A-C  
**Bibliographie sur la promotion des intérêts des  
 consommateurs**  
 Tome II: Législation et publications communautaires.  
 Articles sélectionnés.  
 Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/10. Janvier  
 1978.  
 1978. 128 p. (FR)  
 BFR 40 DKR 6,30 DM 2,70 FF 4,90  
 LIT 700 HFL 2,80 UKL 0,48 USD 1.15

CB-AK-78-011-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428  
**Bibliographie sur la protection de l'environnement**  
 Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/11. Janvier  
 1978.  
 1978. 150 p. (FR)  
 BFR 40 DKR 6,30 DM 2,70 FF 4,90  
 LIT 700 HFL 2,80 UKL 0,48 USD 1.15

CB-AK-78-012-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428  
**Bibliographie sur la politique de concurrence**  
 Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/12. Janvier  
 1978.  
 1978. 76 p. (FR)  
 BFR 40 DKR 6,30 DM 2,70 FF 4,90  
 LIT 700 HFL 2,80 UKL 0,48 USD 1.15

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**Aftale mellem medlemsstaterne i Det europæiske**

**Kul- og Stålfællesskab og Den demokratiske folke-  
 republik Algeriet. Slutakt. Bruxelles.**  
 1978. pag. diff. begrænset oplag

Kooperationsabkommen zwischen der Europäischen  
 Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Demokratischen  
 Volksrepublik Algerien.

**Abkommen zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten der Euro-  
 päischen Gemeinschaft für Kohle und Stahl und der  
 Demokratischen Volksrepublik Algerien. Schlußakte.**  
 Brüssel.  
 1978. pag. diff. beschränkt verfügbar

Co-operation Agreement between the European Econo-  
 mic Community and the People's Democratic Republic  
 of Algeria.

**Agreement between the Member States of the  
 European Coal and Steel Community and the People's  
 Democratic Republic of Algeria. Final Act. Brussels.**  
 1978. pag. diff. limited distribution

Accord de coopération entre la Communauté écono-  
 mique européenne et la République algérienne démoc-  
 ratique et populaire.

**Accord entre les États membres de la Communauté  
 européenne du Charbon et de l'Acier et la République  
 algérienne démocratique et populaire. Acte final.**  
 Bruxelles.  
 1978. pag. diff. diffusion restreinte

Accordo di cooperazione tra la Comunità economica  
 europea e la Repubblica democratica popolare di Algeria.  
**Accordo tra gli Stati membri della Comunità europea  
 del carbone e dell'acciaio e la Repubblica democratica  
 popolare di Algeria. Atto finale. Bruxelles.**  
 1978. pag. diff. diffusione limitata

Samenwerkingsovereenkomst tussen de Europese  
 Economische Gemeenschap en de Democratische  
 Volksrepubliek Algerije.

**Overeenkomst tussen de Lid-Staten van de Euro-  
 pese Gemeenschap voor Kolen en Staal en de  
 Democratische Volksrepubliek Algerije. Slotakte.**  
 Brussel.  
 1978. pag. diff. beperkte verspreiding  
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL.Arabe)

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 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

\*) CA-AR-78-002-6A-C ISSN 0378 3723  
**EF-handelen efter varegrupper og vigtigste lande:  
 Januar-september 1977. Tillæg til Månedlige Bulletin  
 over Udenrigshandelen, 2-1978.**

**Der Handel der EG nach Warenklassen und mit  
 wichtigen Partnern: Januar-September 1977. Beilage  
 zum Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik, 2-1978.**

**EC Trade by commodity classes and main countries: January-September 1977.** Supplement to the Monthly External Trade Bulletin, 2-1978.

**Le Commerce de la CE par classes de produits et par principaux partenaires: Janvier-septembre 1977.** Supplément au Bulletin mensuel du Commerce extérieur, 2-1978.

**Commercio della CE per classi di prodotti per principali paesi: Gennaio-settembre 1977.** Supplemento al Bollettino mensile del Commercio estero, 2-1978.

**De EG-handel volgens goederenklassen en volgens voornaamste landen: Januari-september 1977.** Bijlage bij het Maandbulletin van de Buitenlandse Handel, 2-1978.  
1978. 30 p.  
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Gratis

**\*) X/44/78 (DE)**  
**Stand der multilateralen Handelsverhandlungen im GATT am 1. Februar 1978.**  
Information: Auswärtige Beziehungen 170/78.  
1978. 24 p. Gratis

**\*) X/44/78 (EN)**  
**Review of the GATT multilateral trade negotiations. The situation up to 1 February 1978.**  
Information: External Relations 170/78.  
1978. 22 p. Gratis

**\*) X/44/78 (FR)**  
**État d'avancement des négociations commerciales multilatérales du GATT au 1<sup>er</sup> février 1978.**  
Information: Relations extérieures 170/78.  
1978. 24 p. (DE.EN.FR) Gratuit

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COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

**CB-NL-77-008-EN-C**  
**A study of the evolution of concentration in the manufacture and supply of tyres, sparking plugs, and motor-vehicle accumulators for the United Kingdom.** By Francis Fishwick, Cranfield School of Management. September 1977.  
1978. 120 p. (EN)  
BFR 180   DKR 30,50   DM 11,60   FF 24,40  
LIT 4 300   HFL 12,30   UKL 3       USD 5

**CB-NL-77-010-DE-C**  
**Die Distribution von alkoholischen und nichtalkoholischen Getränken in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland — unter besonderer Berücksichtigung konzentrativer Entwicklungstendenzen.** Von Erich Greipl

und Dieter Würfl, Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung, München. November 1977.  
1978. 127 p. (DE).  
BFR 180   DKR 30,50   DM 11,60   FF 24,50  
LIT 4 300   HFL 12,30   UKL 2.85   USD 5

**CB-22-77-112-FR-C**  
**I — Élimination des entraves techniques aux échanges « Métrologie — Mécanique — Métallurgie »**  
**II — Nomenclature des produits sidérurgiques « Euronorm ».** Octobre 1977.  
1978. 140 p. (FR)  
BFR 180   DKR 30,50   DM 11,60   FF 24,40  
LIT 4 300   HFL 12,30   UKL 3       USD 5

**\*) CB-AK-78-012-FR-C** ISSN 0378-4428  
**Bibliographie sur la politique de concurrence.**  
Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/12. Janvier 1978.  
1978. 76 p. (FR)  
BFR 180   DKR 30,50   DM 11,60   FF 24,40  
LIT 4 300   HFL 12,30   UKL 3       USD 5

## 6

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen**

## 7

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

**\*) CA-NB-76-005-2A-C**  
**Lønstrukturen inden for handel, banker og forsikringsvæsen i 1974. 5 — Irland.**  
Specialserie. Januar 1978.

**Gehalts- und Lohnstruktur im Groß- und Einzelhandel, im Bank- und Versicherungsgewerbe in 1974. 5 — Irland.**  
Sonderreihe. Januar 1978.

**Structure of earnings in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance in 1974. 5 — Ireland.**  
Special series. January 1978.

**Structure des salaires dans le commerce, les banques et les assurances en 1974. 5 — Irlande.**  
Série spéciale. Janvier 1978.

**Struttura delle retribuzioni nel commercio, nelle banche e nelle assicurazioni nel 1974. 5 — Irlanda.**  
Serie speciale. Gennaio 1978.

**Loonstructuur in de sectoren handel, banken en verzekeringen in 1974.** 5 — Ierland.  
Speciale serie. Januari 1978.  
1978. 332 p. (EN/FR)  
BFR 600 DKR 94,50 DM 40,50 FF 72  
LIT 10 900 HFL 41,50 UKL 7.30 USD 17.20

**Samlet specialserie - Gesamte Sonderreihe - Complete special series - Ensemble de la série spéciale - Insieme dei volumi - Gehele speciale serie**  
BFR 4 500 DKR 708 DM 303 FF 540  
LIT 81 500 HFL 311 UKL 55 USD 130

\*) CB-NF-77-004-DE-C

**Beschäftigung Jugendlicher.**

Bull. der EG, Beilage 4/77.

1978. 40 p. (DA,DE,EN,FR,IT,NL)

BFR 50 DKR 8 DM 3,40 FF 7  
LIT 1 200 HFL 3,50 UKL 0.80 USD 1.40

## 8

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-091-3A-C ISBN 92-825-0135-3  
**Årlige investeringer 1973-1975 i industrisektoren i De europæiske Fællesskabers medlemsstater.** Januar 1978.

**Jährliche Anlageinvestitionen 1973-1975 in den Industrieunternehmen der Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.** Januar 1978.

**Annual Investments in fixed assets 1973-1975 in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities.** January 1978.

**Investissements annuels en actifs fixes 1973-1975 dans les entreprises industrielles des États membres des Communautés européennes.** Janvier 1978.

**Investimenti annuali in capitali fissi 1973-1975 nelle imprese industriali degli Stati membri delle Comunità europee.** Gennaio 1978.

**Jaarlijkse investeringen in vaste activa 1973-1975 in de industriële ondernemingen van de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschappen.** Januari 1978.  
1978. 224 p. (DE/EN/FR)  
BFR 450 DKR 79,20 DM 29 FF 64,80  
LIT 12 300 HFL 31,30 UKL 7.20 USD 14

EUR 5767 (FR)

**Métallurgie physique. Application des mesures de microplasticité à l'étude fondamentale des mécanismes de la déformation.** Par J. Gouzou, R. D'Haeyer, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-61/2/420. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5767.  
1978. 53 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

EUR 5769 (FR)

**Étude du comportement d'assemblages types soudés soumis à des charges cycliques d'amplitude variable.** Par A. Plumier, Institut du Génie civil de l'université de Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-45. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5769.  
1978. 82 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

EUR 5771 (DE)

**Gebrauchseigenschaften. Schweißbarkeit von Stahl. Untersuchung zur Frage der Schweißeigenspannungen.** Von H.A. Rappe, W. Jankowski, Technische Universität Hannover, Deutschland. Vertragsnr. 6210-93/1/103. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte „Stahl“ 1977. EUR 5771.  
1978. 82 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

EUR 5773 (FR)

**Propriétés d'emploi. Soudabilité des aciers. Risque de fissuration à froid.** Par F. Marquet, J. Defourmy, A. Bragard, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6210-93/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5773.  
1978. 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

EUR 5776 (DE)

**Mess- und Analysenverfahren. Ermittlung des Gefüges von Stählen mittels Ultraschall.** Von K. Goebels, St.E. Greter, P. Höller, Institut für zerstörungsfreie Prüfverfahren, Deutschland. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-60/0/70. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte „Stahl“ 1977. EUR 5776.  
1978. 64 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

EUR 5778 (FR)

**Propriétés d'emploi. Soudabilité des aciers. Étude structurale de la HAZ et propriétés du métal dans cette zone.** Par F. Marquet, J. Defourmy, M. Lamberigts, A. Bragard, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-93/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5778.  
1978. 73 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



EUR 5779 (DE)

**Gebrauchseigenschaften. Schweißbarkeit von Stahl. Untersuchung zur Kaltrißbildung von hochfesten Feinkornbaustählen.** Von J. Ruge, V. Jürgens, G. Schröder. Technische Universität Braunschweig, Deutschland. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-93/1/102. Abschlußbericht Forschungshefte „Stahl“ 1977. EUR 5779.

1978. 29 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

EUR 5788 (FR)

**Mesures. Prélèvement de fonte et d'acier liquide et sa mécanisation.** Par Ph. Catoul, J. Hancart. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-78/2/201, rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5788.

1978. 80 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

## 9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-556-2A-C

**Gasstatistik 1976.** Oktober 1977.**Gasstatistik 1976.** Oktober 1977.**Gas Statistics 1976.** October 1977.**Statistiques du gaz.** 1976. Octobre 1977.**Statistiche del gas.** 1976. Ottobre 1977.**Gasstatistiek.** 1976. October 1977.

1978. 54 p. (EN/FR)

BFR 100	DKR 17	DM 6,50	FF 13,50
LIT 2 400	HFL 6,80	UKL 1.60	USD 2.80

CA-23-77-631-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0123-X

**Totalenergioppgørelserne 1963-1976.****Zusammengefaßte Energiebilanzen 1963-1976.****Overall Energy Balance-sheets 1963-1976.****Bilans globaux de l'énergie 1963-1976.****Bilanci globali dell'energia 1963-1976.****Globale energiebalansen 1963-1976.**

Décembre 1977.

1978. 70 p. (FR)

BFR 200	DKR 34	DM 13	FF 27
LIT 4 800	HFL 13,60	UKL 3.20	USD 5.60

CD-22-77-847-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0006-3

**25 Jahre gemeinsamer Markt für Kohle. 1953-1978.**

November 1977.

1978. 200 p.

CD-22-77-847-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-0007-1

**Twenty-five years of the common market in coal. 1953-1978.** November 1977.

1978. 188 p.

CD-22-77-847-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0008-X

**25 ans de marché commun du charbon. 1953-1978.** Novembre 1977.

1978. 196 p.

CD-22-77-847-IT-C

ISBN 92-825-0009-8

**25 anni di mercato comune del carbone. 1953-1978.** Novembre 1977.

1978. 196 p.

CD-22-77-847-NL-C

ISBN 92-825-0010-1

**25 jaar gemeenschappelijke kolenmarkt. 1953-1978.** November 1977.

1978. 204 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 270	DKR 46	DM 17	FF 36
LIT 6 500	HFL 18	UKL 4	USD 8

CD-ND-77-010-EN-C

**Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy using optical concentration systems.** By K. Krebs. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Energy 1977, EUR 5894.

1978. 31 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

## 10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
No publications / Pas de parution /  
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen

## 11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

\*) 8883 (DE)

**Die voraussichtliche Entwicklung der internationalen Versorgung mit landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugnissen und ihre Folgen für die Gemeinschaft. II. Rind- und Schaffleisch, Milcherzeugnisse.**

Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 19. September 1976.

1978. 252 p. (DE.FR)

BFR 250	DKR 39,50	DM 17	FF 30
LIT 4 550	HFL 17,50	UKL 3.10	USD 7.20

\*) 8877 (EN)

**Pesticide residues in tobacco and tobacco products. II. Plant health substances employed - Legislation - Methods of analysis.**

Information on Agriculture No 23. October 1976.

1978. 160 p. (EN.FR)

BFR 250	DKR 39,50	DM 17	FF 30
LIT 4 550	HFL 17,50	UKL 3.10	USD 7/20

CB-24-77-285-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0129-9  
**Landbrugets stilling i Fællesskabet.** Uddrag af rap-  
 porten for 1977.  
 EF landbrugsinformation. Sæmnummer. Bruxelles –  
 Luxembourg – Februar 1978.  
 1978. 162 p.

CB-24-77-285-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0130-2  
**Die Lage der Landwirtschaft in der Gemeinschaft.**  
 Auszug aus dem Bericht 1977.  
 Mitteilungen zur Gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik. Sonder-  
 ausgabe. Brüssel – Luxemburg – Februar 1978.  
 1978. 174 p.

CB-24-77-285-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0131-0  
**The Agricultural Situation in the Community.** Extract  
 from the 1977 report.  
 Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy. Special  
 issue. Brussels – Luxembourg – February 1978.  
 1978. 152 p.

CB-24-77-285-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0132-9  
**La situation de l'agriculture dans la Communauté.**  
 Extrait du Rapport 1977.  
 Nouvelles de la Politique agricole commune. Numéro  
 hors série. Bruxelles – Luxembourg – Février 1978.  
 1978. 172 p.

CB-24-77-285-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0133-7  
**La situazione dell'agricoltura nella Comunità.** Estratto  
 della relazione 1977. Notizie sulla politica agricola  
 comune. Numero speciale.  
 Bruxelles – Lussemburgo – Febbraio 1978.  
 1978. 168 p.

CB-24-77-285-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0134-5  
**De situatie van de landbouw in de Gemeenschap.**  
 Uittreksel van het verslag i 977. Landbouwbuletin.  
 Extra nummer. Brussel – Luxemburg – Februari 1978.  
 1978. 166 p.  
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)  
 BFR 110 DKR 19,40 DM 7 FF 16  
 LIT 3 000 HFL 7,70 UKL 1.80 USD 3.40

CD-22-77-790-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0040-3  
**EUGFL – Europæisk Udviklings- og Garantifond  
 for Landbruget.** Betydning og funktion. Juni 1977.  
 1978. 88 p.

CD-22-77-790-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0041-1  
**EAGFL – Europæischer Ausrichtungs- und Garantie-  
 fonds für die Landwirtschaft.** Bedeutung und Arbeits-  
 weise. Juni 1977.  
 1978. 90 p.

CD-22-77-790-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0042-X  
**EAGGF – European Agricultural Guidance and  
 Guarantee Fund.** Importance and Functioning. June  
 1977.  
 1978. 86 p.

CD-22-77-790-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0043-8  
**FEOGA – Fonds européen d'orientation et de garantie  
 agricole.** Importance et fonctionnement. Juin 1977.  
 1978. 88 p.

CD-22-77-790-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0044-6  
**FEOAG – Fondo europeo agricolo di orientamento  
 e di garanzia.** Importanza e funzionamento. Giugno  
 1977.  
 1978. 88 p.

CD-22-77-790-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0045-4  
**EOGFL – Europees Oriëntatie- en Garantiefonds  
 voor de Landbouw.** Betekenis en werking. Juni 1977.  
 1978. 92 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)  
 BFR 60 DKR 10 DM 4 FF 8  
 LIT 1 450 HFL 4 UKL 1 USD 2

CD-NK-77-012-EN-C  
**Hog cholera/Classical Swine Fever and African  
 Swine Fever.** Seminar held at the Tierärztliche  
 Hochschule Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany.  
 Chairman: Prof. B. Liess. 6-11 September 1976. Agri-  
 cultural Research. 1977. EUR 5904.  
 1978. 802 p. (EN)  
 BFR 1 500 DKR 254,50 DM 97 FF 203  
 LIT 35 700 HFL 102 UKL 24 USD 41.50

\*) CH-SA-77-027-FR-C  
**La commercialisation des fruits et légumes importés  
 dans la CE**  
 Informations sur l'Agriculture n° 27. Novembre 1976.  
 1978. 252 p. (FR)  
 BFR 250 DKR 42,50 DM 16 FF 34  
 LIT 6 000 HFL 17 UKL 4 USD 7

EUR 5720  
**Anatomical jointing, tissue separation & weight  
 recording proposed as the E.E.C. standard method  
 for beef.** By D.R. Williams and P.L. Bergstrom. Coord-  
 ination of Agricultural Research. August 1976. 1977.  
 EUR 5720.  
 1978. 28 p. (EN)  
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

## 12

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
 No publications / Pas de parution /  
 Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen

## 13

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
 No publications / Pas de parution /  
 Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-ND-77-010-EN-C

**Photovoltaic conversion of solar energy using optical concentration systems.** By K. Krebs. Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Energy 1977, EUR 5894.

1978. 31 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

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BFR 1 500	DKR 254,50	DM 97	FF 203
LIT 35 700	HFL 102	UKL 24	USD 41.50

EUR 5720

**Anatomical jointing, tissue separation & weight recording proposed as the EEC standard method for beef.** By D.R. Williams and P.L. Bergstrom. Coordination of Agricultural Research. August 1976. 1977. EUR 5720.

1978. 28 p. (EN)

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

EUR 5767 (FR)

**Métallurgie physique. Application des mesures de microplasticité à l'étude fondamentale des mécanismes de la déformation.** Par J. Gouzou, R. D'Haeyer, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-61/2/420. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5767.

1978. 53 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

EUR 5769 (FR)

**Étude du comportement d'assemblages types soudés soumis à des charges cycliques d'amplitude variable.** Par A. Plumier, Institut du Génie civil de l'université de Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-45. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5769.

1978. 82 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

EUR 5771 (DE)

**Gebrauchseigenschaften. Schweißbarkeit von Stahl. Untersuchung zur Frage der Schweißspannungen.** Von H.A. Rappe, W. Jankowski, Technische Universität Hannover, Deutschland. Vertragsnr. 6210-93/1/103. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte „Stahl“

1977. EUR 5771.

1978. 82 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

EUR 5773 (FR)

**Propriétés d'emploi. Soudabilité des aciers. Risque de fissuration à froid.** Par F. Marquet, J. Defourmy, A. Bragard. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Convention n° 6210-93/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5773.

1978. 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

EUR 5776 (DE)

**Mess- und Analyseverfahren. Ermittlung des Gefüges von Stählen mittels Ultraschall.** Von K. Goebbels, St.E. Greter, P. Höller. Institut für zerstörungsfreie Prüfverfahren, Deutschland. Forschungsvertrag Nr. 6210-60/0/70. Abschlußbericht. Forschungshefte „Stahl“ 1977. EUR 5776.

1978. 64 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

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Seulement disponible en microfiche:

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1978. 29 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
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EUR 5788 (FR)

**Mesures. Prélèvement de fonte et d'acier liquide et sa mécanisation.** Par Ph. Catoul, J. Hancart. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège, Belgique. Convention n° 6210-78/2/201. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « Acier » 1977. EUR 5788.

1978. 80 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

\*) X/49/78 (DE)

**Forschungen zur nuklearen Sicherheit in der Gemeinsamen Forschungsstelle der Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.** Information: Forschung und Entwicklung 13/78.

1978. 6 p.

Gratis

\*) X/49/78 (EN)

**Nuclear safety research at the Joint Research Centre of the Commission of the European Communities.** Information: Research and development 13/78.

1978. 6 p.

Gratis

\*) X/49/78 (FR)

**Travaux de recherche sur la sécurité nucléaire au Centre commun de recherche de la Commission des Communautés.** Information: Recherche et développement 13/78.

1978. 6 p.

Gratuit

\*) X/49/78 (IT)

**La ricerca sulla sicurezza nucleare presso il Centro comune di ricerca della Commissione delle Comunità europee.** Informazioni: Ricerca e sviluppo 13/78.

1978. 6 p.

Gratuito

\*) X/49/78 (NL)

**Nucleair veiligheidsonderzoek in het Gemeenschappelijk Centrum voor onderzoek van de Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen.** Informatie: Onderzoek en ontwikkeling 13/78.

1978. 7 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

Gratis

## 15

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CG-22-76-140-FR-C

**Les organisations de consommateurs et les pouvoirs publics.** Février 1977.

1978. 74 p.

CG-22-76-140-IT-C

**Le organizzazioni di consumatori e i pubblici poteri.** Febbraio 1977.

1978. 80 p.

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 85	DKR 14	DM 5,50	FF 11,50
LIT 2 000	HFL 5,80	UKL 1.35	USD 2.35

\*) CB-AK-77-010-6A-C

**Bibliographie sur la promotion des intérêts des consommateurs.**

Tome II: Législation et publications communautaires. Articles sélectionnés. Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/10. Janvier 1978.

1978. 128 p. (FR)

BFR 40	DKR 6,30	DM 2,70	FF 4,90
LIT 700	HFL 2,80	UKL 0.48	USD 1.15

\*) CB-AK-78-011-FR-C

ISSN 0378-4428

**Bibliographie sur la protection de l'environnement.** Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/11. Janvier 1978.

1978. 150 p. (FR)

BFR 40	DKR 6,30	DM 2,70	FF 4,90
LIT 700	HFL 2,80	UKL 0.48	USD 1.15

## 16

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
No publications / Pas de parution /  
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niet verschenen**

## 17

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
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CA-AR-78-002-6A-C

ISSN 0378-3723

**EF-handelen efter varegrupper og vigtigste lande: Januar-september 1977.** Tillæg til Månedlige Bulletin over Udenrigshandelen, 2-1978.

**Der Handel der EG nach Warenklassen und mit wichtigen Partnern: Januar-September 1977.** Beilage zum Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik, 2-1978.

**EC Trade by commodity classes and main countries: January-September 1977.** Supplement to the Monthly External Trade Bulletin, 2-1978.

**Le Commerce de la CE par classes de produits et par principaux partenaires: Janvier-septembre 1977.** Supplément au Bulletin mensuel du Commerce extérieur, 2-1978.

**Commercio della CE per classi di prodotti per principali paesi: Gennaio-settembre 1977.** Supplemento al Bollettino mensile del Commercio estero, 2-1978.

**De EG-handel volgens goederenklassen en volgens voornaamste landen: Januari-september 1977.** Bijlage bij het Maandbulletin van de Buitenlandse Handel, 2-1978.

1978. 30 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Gratis

CA-NB-76-005-2A-C

**Lønstrukturen inden for handel, banker og forsikringsvæsen i 1974.** 5 — Irland. Specialserie. Januar 1978.

**Gehalts- und Lohnstruktur im Groß- und Einzelhandel, im Bank- und Versicherungsgewerbe in 1974.** 5 — Irland. Sonderreihe. Januar 1978.

**Structure of earnings in wholesale and retail distribution, banking and insurance in 1974.** 5 – Ireland. Special series. January 1978.

**Structure des salaires dans le commerce, les banques et les assurances en 1974.** 5 – Irlande. Série spéciale. Janvier 1978.

**Struttura delle retribuzioni nel commercio, nelle banche e nelle assicurazioni nel 1974.** 5 – Irlanda. Serie speciale. Gennaio 1978.

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CA-22-77-556-2A-C

**Gasstatistik 1976.** Oktober 1977.

**Gasstatistik 1976.** Oktober 1977.

**Gas Statistics 1976.** October 1977.

**Statistiques du gaz.** 1976. Octobre 1977.

**Statistiche del gas.** 1976. Ottobre 1977.

**Gasstatistiek.** 1976 Oktober 1977.

1978. 54 p. (EN/FR)

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**Globale energiebalansen 1963-1976.**

Décembre 1977.

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**Årlige investeringer 1973-1975 i industrisektoren i De europæiske Fælleskabers medlemsstater.** Januar 1978.

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1978. 224 p. (DE/EN/FR)

BFR 450	DKR 79,20	DM 29	FF 64,80
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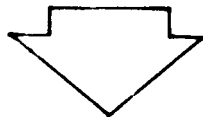
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