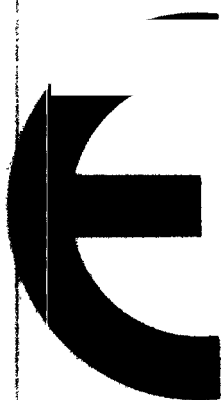


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



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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

contents

Jean Monnet	5
Effective entry into force of the European Monetary System	7

PART ONE SPECIAL FEATURES

1. The Commission programme for 1979: address by Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, to the European Parliament on 13 February	11
2. Spain: opening of accession negotiations	20
3. Reactivation of the EEC-Turkey Association	25
4. China: official visit by the President of the Commission	28
5. The state of the environment in the Community - Second Commission Report	30

PART TWO ACTIVITIES IN FEBRUARY 1979

1. Building the Community	36
— Economic and monetary policy	36
— Internal market and industrial affairs	38
— Customs union	41
— Competition	42
— Employment and social policy	44
— Regional policy	46
— Environment and consumer protection	48
— Agriculture	51
— Fisheries	54
— Transport	55
— Energy	57
— Research and development, science and education	60

2. Enlargement and external relations	65
— Accession negotiations	65
— Bilateral relations with applicant countries	66
— Commercial policy	66
— Development policy	70
— Conference on security and cooperation in Europe	74
— International organizations	74
— Relations with certain countries and regions	76
— Political cooperation	80
3. Institutional and political matters	81
— Institutional developments - European policy	81
— Institutions and organs of the Communities	81
• Parliament	81
• Council	92
• Commission	95
• Court of Justice	97
• Economic and Social Committee	105
• European Investment Bank	108
— Financing Community activities	111

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account	118
2. Additional references in the Official Journal	120
3. Infringement procedures	121
4. Grants for research into European integration 1979/80	122

Publications of the European Communities

Supplements 1979

1/79 European Union — Annual reports for 1978

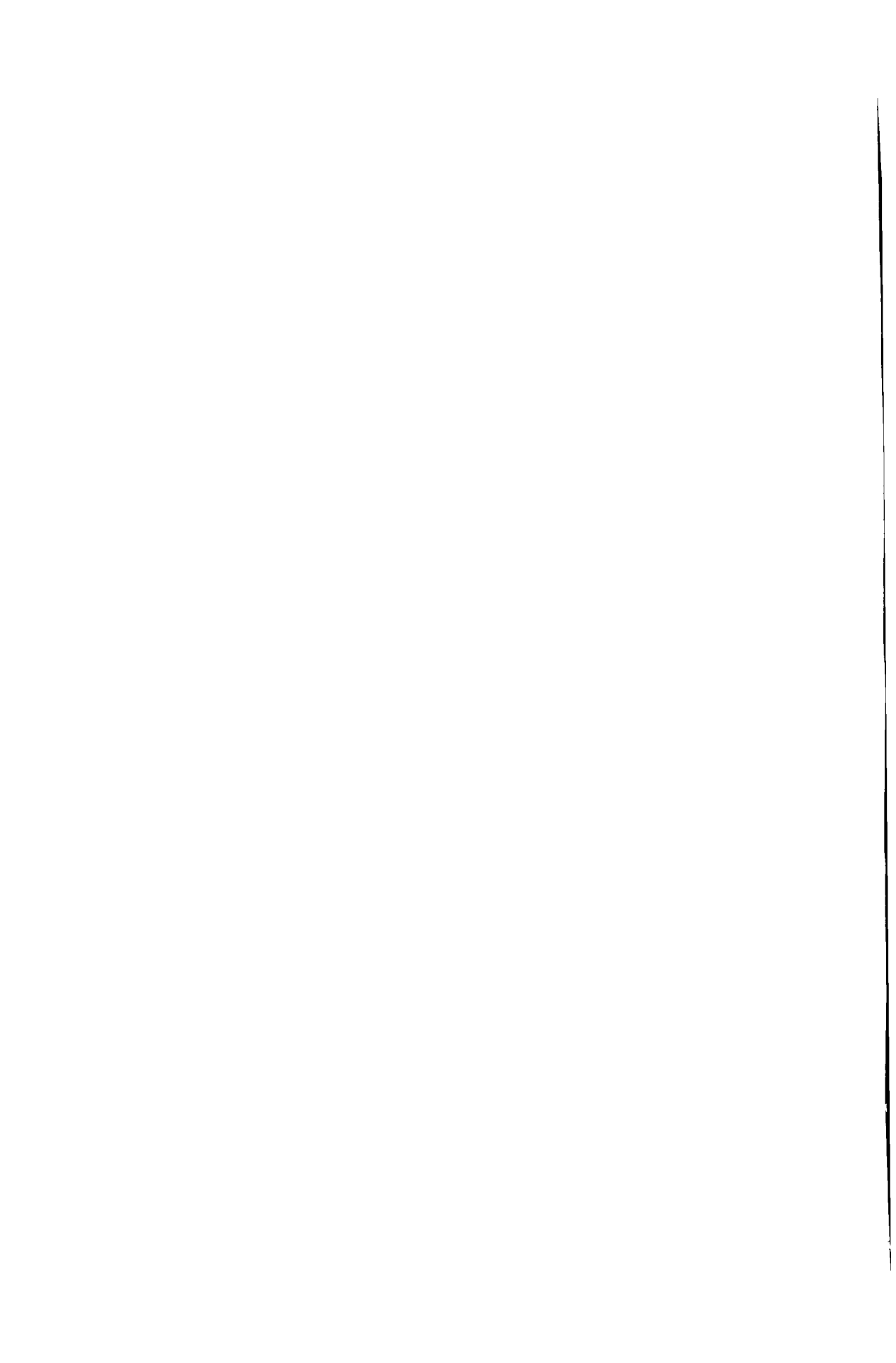
Jean Monnet

Jean Monnet died on Friday 16 March 1979 at his home in Bazoches-sur-Guyonne near Paris. He was 90.

On hearing the news, Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, made the following statement:

'It is difficult to imagine Europe without Jean Monnet. His death is a great sadness for the European Community and for all those who over a generation and more have sought to give effect to the European idea. No one contributed more than Jean Monnet to the founding and construction of the Community. No one shared his unique combination of imaginative thinking and practical creation. He had moments of frustration and disappointment, but he never lost his faith or hope in Europe, his resourcefulness in finding new routes forward.

In the last few months the Community has once more been on the move, and Jean Monnet himself was well aware of it. That we should have recovered a sense of momentum is the best tribute we could have paid to the inspiration and impetus which he gave our endeavours for more than thirty years. A great father of Europe is dead. But the Community is very much alive and will remain his greatest memorial.'



Effective entry into force of the European Monetary System

The European Monetary System (EMS)—which the European Council decided to establish when it met in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1978¹—began effectively operating on 13 March.

The decision was taken by the European Council in Paris on 12 and 13 March. The following communiqué was issued:

‘Noting that all the conditions had now been met for the implementation of the exchange mechanism of the European Monetary System, as defined at the previous meeting of the Council on 4 and 5 December 1978, the European Council, meeting in Paris on 12 March 1979, resolved to implement it as from Tuesday 13 March 1979 as soon as the exchange markets opened.’

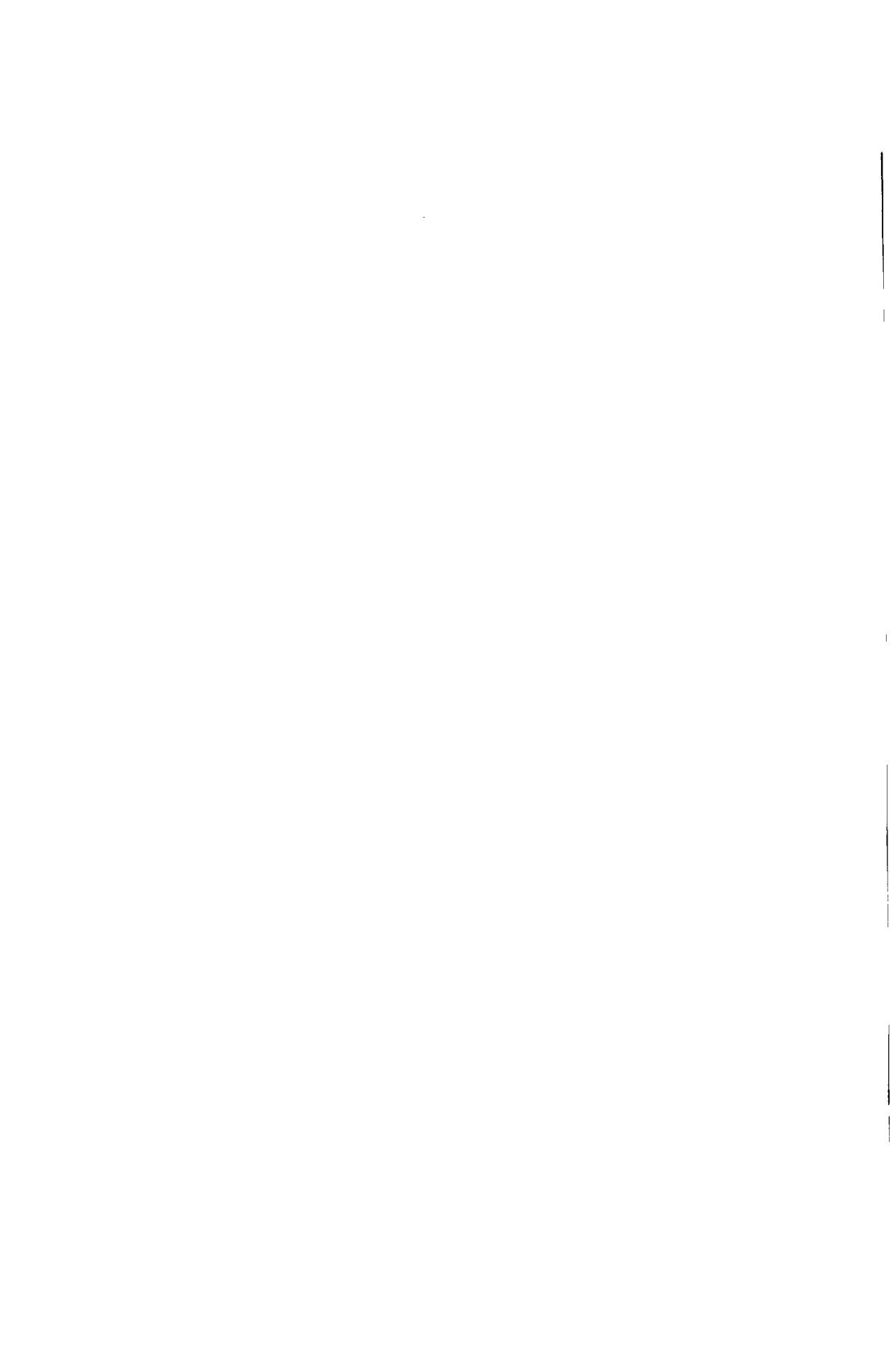
This was made possible by France’s decision to withdraw its reservation on the adoption of the regulations for implementing the new system,² following the Council meeting on agriculture on 5 and 6 March, in the course of which a broad consensus emerged on various aspects of a package of agri-monetary measures.³

The main points of the agreement related to the dismantling of existing monetary compensatory amounts and the procedure to be followed in respect of new MCAs.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, points 1.1.4 and 1.1.5.

³ Point 2.1.55.





PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

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

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

IRL = Irish pound

USD = United States dollar

1. The Commission programme for 1979

Commission programme for 1979

Address by Mr Roy Jenkins,
President of the Commission,
to the European Parliament
on 13 February

1.1.1. This is the third programme speech which I have the honour to deliver to the Parliament on behalf of the European Commission. I believe that this occasion marks the opening of a more momentous year of change for the Community than it has seen for some time. It may be a dangerous year; it will certainly be a challenging year; but out of the danger may come some opportunity.

The past twelve months have proved to be an intensive period of preparation, discussion, and negotiation both within and beyond the Community. The fruits of that work and endeavour are now within our grasp. If we have the will to maintain the momentum which we have built up over most of 1978—and I believe it is imperative that we should—this year should see the following development: the establishment of the European Monetary System; the first direct elections to the European Parliament; the completion of the first stage of a three-part process leading to the Community's enlargement, with the signature of the Treaty with Greece; and the successful conclusion of major international trade negotiations in which the Community has been intimately involved. These developments and their outcome correspond to three basic priorities of the Community as we seek to meet the challenges of an increasingly complex and interdependent world. These are:

— to strengthen the internal organization and cohesion of the Community, and ensure its continued development;

— to enlarge the Community to include those European democracies able and qualified and anxious to join;

— to ensure that the Community as such makes its contribution to the management of the world economy.

For its part the Commission will fully discharge its responsibilities and do all in its power to further progress in these three vital areas.

The theme which I should like to stress to Parliament in the programme speech this year is that of interdependence. This is one major lesson which has been borne on the Commission in the first two years of our mandate. We have seen that major economic upheavals outside the Community can profoundly affect our lives and plans. Equally, our own freedom of manoeuvre to influence events is circumscribed by our economic and social weaknesses. So while our own internal affairs are naturally at the forefront of our minds—and I shall speak of these soon—I believe that today, more than ever before, our internal preoccupations need to be seen against a background of developments outside the Community.

External relations

1.1.2. Recent months have shown us that the Community's international weight and presence is continuing to grow and to grow fast. With the President of the Council I represented the Community at the Economic Summit meeting in Bonn in July. We further

N.B. The Commission programme for 1979 was set out by Mr Jenkins when he presented the Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities to Parliament.

developed the close relationship between the Community and the United States; and we made some progress in establishing a more solid basis for our relations with Japan in the interest of world economic stability. Beyond this we established a new relationship with the countries of ASEAN; and we concluded a trade agreement with China.

From this picture of events, I would like to single out two which are, I believe, particularly significant for the Community. First our relationship with the United States: apart from a steady flow of high-level exchanges between Washington and Brussels, President Carter visited the Commission early last year, and I went to see him in December. These meetings have enabled us to review the main issues which condition the relationship between the two biggest trading powers in the world, and to explore the possibilities for new fields of cooperation, particularly in the field of science and technology, which represents, I believe, a significant and hopeful field for future work together. Second, I refer to the trade agreement which the Community concluded with China last April. China is the largest of the developing nations. She was not slow to recognize the reality of the Community and when she decided to open up and to increase her international exchanges, the Community was among the first to whom China turned. I am confident that in 1979 we can develop our trade and understanding with China still further, and I will have these prospects before me when I visit Peking next week.

Nevertheless as a Community we still face difficulties and dilemmas in our relations with both industrial and developing countries. These have been underlined in two vitally important international negotiations which are now coming to a conclusion. I refer to the Multilateral Trade Negotiations

at Geneva, and the negotiations in which the Community is engaged for a successor to the Lomé Convention. The Community depends more on world trade than any of our major trading partners. To that extent we wish to see the international trading system strengthened and extended in scope. We have therefore welcomed the emphasis which has been placed in these negotiations on attacking the multiplicity of non-tariff barriers which obstruct the flow of trade. But we have also been bound to recognize that it is not enough to pull down barriers wherever we find them. We have to ensure that the trading system which we are constructing contains its own checks and balances. We must ensure, for example, that it takes fair account of the new phenomenon of the highly competitive low cost producer who can now make a deep and rapid penetration into a particular market in a way that can almost wipe out our own domestic production.

This phenomenon is only an extreme manifestation of a wider problem of adjustment to which protection cannot ultimately be the answer. Over the past year the Community has found it necessary to make a number of measures to safeguard employment in certain industries such as textiles, steel and ship-building, which suffer acutely from overcapacity and excess labour, nearly always as a result of the growing ability of other producers outside the Community to produce these goods more cheaply. But these measures will only be acceptable or negotiable with our trading partners if they are accompanied by active and responsible policies to adapt our economies to new circumstances. The Commission, which has had to take the lead in working out measures to provide a temporary shield for those industries which are under severe pressure, is fully conscious of the need, in the coming years and at Com-

munity level, to shift the emphasis to the elaboration of that longer-term framework within which industrial change can take place as well as to the promotion of growth sectors.

This need for adjustment is one of the main elements underlying both the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and our own domestic industrial policies. It also concerns us in our negotiations for a new Convention with the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. It would make little sense to offer generous aid and trading benefits to these countries if we refused to prepare ourselves to accept an increasing volume of those products which newly industrializing countries inevitably begin to produce and sell. Although the Lomé Convention has only been in operation for some three years, I believe that the process of negotiating a new Convention is in itself valuable in acquainting us with the aspirations of the ACP countries and in acquainting the ACP countries with the Community's political and economic difficulties. For its part, the Commission will do all it can to see that the negotiations are concluded in good time for ratification by the 55 or more ACP countries well before the expiry of the present Convention in spring 1980.

Economic Summits

1.1.3. The Community is of course not alone in facing the problem of finding its place in a constantly shifting world economy. If there is interdependence between external and internal events, we have come increasingly to realize the degree to which all major trading partners are also interdependent. It is in this context that the Economic Summits can have a particular significance. I believe that they have now become a permanent feature of international life and that they are beginning to make a major and welcome con-

tribution to the management of the world economy. They do not, of course, solve all problems; they do not produce miracle solutions; but they mean that, from time to time, the leaders of the main nations have to concentrate, not only on domestic problems, but on the impact of these problems on other nations and on the world economy as a whole. Their value is that they make everybody think in international terms. It is important that the Community has been able, and will continue, to play a significant role at these Summits.

Last year, as we moved from the European Councils of Copenhagen and Bremen to the Economic Summit at Bonn, we saw a steadily developing economic and monetary policy which linked the Community's determination to create an area of monetary stability with its equally strong determination to see its major economic partners brought together in a balanced plan to stimulate economic growth. This year we shall see the same pattern of meetings with European Councils at Paris, Strasbourg and Dublin, and an Economic Summit at Tokyo. I hope that we can move from meeting to meeting with the same sense of purpose and the same determination to coordinate, control and to some extent manage the major economic developments which so concern us all. I also hope it will be possible for the Community, fortified by the creation of the European Monetary System, to play a more positive role in discussion of international monetary problems. I am in no sense suggesting a downgrading of the role of the International Monetary Fund. But within the Fund there is scope for a greater European contribution since economic and monetary policies are two sides of the same coin. A greater degree of understanding among the Summit participants about the management of their currencies could be beneficial.

European Monetary System

1.1.4. I now turn to the Community's own efforts to create a new monetary system: a zone of European monetary stability. Such a scheme can make a major contribution to securing the growth so essential if the Community is to overcome its continuing and deep-seated economic problems. The foremost of these problems is unemployment. Even if the total number of unemployed in the Community has not increased in the past year, the fact of six million unemployed is simply intolerable. The unemployed constitute a huge and urgent human reason for acting quickly to establish a system which favours stability and expansion, which strengthens our ability acting together to achieve a new price stability in Europe, and which can help to stimulate demand on a wide geographical basis. The sombre fact is that rationalization of our labour-intensive heavy industries is only now beginning and unless we can work to create the conditions for a lasting and balanced growth in new sectors, the prospects will be gloomy indeed.

It is a matter for profound regret to me, and I believe, to most members of this House, that the European Monetary System could not be launched at the beginning of this year, as the European Council in Brussels had decided. But I recognize the crucial importance for the Community to decide how it is to deal with the monetary problems associated with the common agricultural policy if that policy and the monetary system are to work smoothly together. The essential point to make now is that I believe there is a political will for a solution, that a solution is technically possible, and that we shall find it soon. But if the EMS—this new instrument worked for so hard over the summer and autumn and proclaimed in December—is to make that impact

on our deep-rooted economic problems that I believe it can, it is essential that continuing thought, new efforts and new policies should be available to underpin and sustain what we are creating. The European Monetary System can give a major thrust to our objectives, but it cannot become an isolated column too far in advance of the main army of economic advance. I have three main points in mind.

First, we must accelerate the processes of convergence within our Community. This has long been the purpose of this and previous Commissions, but I cannot say that progress has been sufficient. We were encouraged by the decisions of the European Council in Bremen last June that Member States should pursue policies of concerted action. But a lot more needs to be done and the Commission will soon bring forward proposals to improve the mechanisms and increase the momentum of coordination.

Second, the Community should make much more of the benefits of the existing Common Market so as to ensure a better balance of economic activity within it. Last year we put our thinking into a five-year outline programme. In 1979 we shall be bringing forward proposals in some areas, ideas for discussion in others. The aim of both will be to increase the flow of goods and services, and to make progress, for example, in lowering non-tariff barriers. We also want to make rapid use of our new borrowing instrument to improve the social and economic infrastructure in sectors and areas in difficulty. I have new transport links particularly in mind. We shall be outlining our ideas in a paper early in the year.

Third, we need to deal with the special difficulties of less prosperous Member States, not only to underpin the European Monetary System, but also in pursuit of our general aim of reducing economic disparities within the

Community. Here we already have a new instrument in the shape of the interest-subsidized loans which the European Council agreed in December should be made available to Italy and Ireland within the framework of the EMS. But this is only part of the renewed effort which we must make for the poorer areas of the Community. To this end the Commission is, as requested by the European Council, re-examining the role which the Community's instruments, jointly and separately, can play in promoting convergence. We shall present that paper to the European Council in March.

I now turn to two further policies on which the Commission will strive to make progress in 1979, both because of their intrinsic importance to the Community, and as part of the strategy by which we aim eventually to arrive at economic and monetary union. I refer to the internal market, and to energy policy.

Internal market

1.1.5. The common market is both the starting-point and the centrepiece of European integration. It is particularly important that it should function smoothly. It was once thought that with the creation of a common customs area, with unified rules for trade with third countries, all internal barriers to trade would wither away almost automatically but the reality has been different. Paperwork at intra-Community frontiers has not diminished. Formalities and procedures continue to vary from Member State to Member State. They remain a hindrance to export business, particularly for small and medium-sized firms most of which still find it difficult to operate beyond their own national frontiers. Intra-Community trade has of course greatly increased, but we have scarcely

started to exploit the full advantages of our vast internal market. The Commission will be bringing forward this year a new five-year programme designed to establish the customs union on a more solid basis through the progressive introduction of Community customs legislation, administered on behalf of the Community, and through measures to encourage a far freer flow of goods over our internal frontiers.

Energy

1.1.6. On energy, we have recently had a vivid reminder of the fragility of the technology on which our way of life is based. Large parts of Europe were paralysed by deep snow and ice; entire regions were cut off; electricity supplies were stretched to their limits and beyond; some communications broke down; many of our citizens were faced with a lack of means to keep themselves and their families warm. It is in just such a situation that our dependence on electricity, oil, and coal, and on other energy supplies is brought home not just to governments but to almost all the people of the Community. The vagaries of the weather underline yet again the view that I put to Parliament last year about the urgent need to recognize our limited energy resources, the need to exploit new and additional means of supply, and to reduce our own consumption of energy. External events—both the recent OPEC decision to increase oil prices on the world market and the grave developments in Iran—only serve to emphasize the continuing relevance and the urgency of the problem, yet not much has been done about it in the past year. In a few words, how are we to secure a drastic and permanent reduction in our oil imports? How are we to secure a sustained and significant cut-back in energy consumption? How are

we to develop new and unconventional alternative sources of supply? How are we to exploit and use to the best advantage our available energy resources? We have little time left. It would be very dangerous for people or governments to allow themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security by the fact that there has been no major oil or energy shortage over the past few years. If we do not take action soon, there can be no doubt that during the 1980s we shall enter a permanent and debilitating energy crisis and we will have wasted years during which we could have prepared for and avoided such circumstances.

Much work is already being done by Member States and at Community level. But the scale and nature of the issues suggest that more common and Community rather than disparate and national action is required. First, we aim to reduce the Community's dependence on imported energy to 50% by 1985. This is from its present level of 56%. The Commission is ready to help coordinate national energy policies to avoid duplication and promote major research and development projects on a Community scale. Second, we must prepare now for the post-oil era. Again we have already put ideas and proposals into our working programme, and will come forward with more. In the meantime we want to promote the widest possible debate on a theme which touches so many aspects of the future of our society.

Agriculture

1.1.7. I turn now to agriculture, the sector of European affairs where the Community has the most concentrated responsibilities, and incurs most of its expenditure. The reasons for the preponderance of agriculture

are a matter of history and indeed arise partly from the origins of the Community. But I sometimes wonder whether it is wise for us to be so occupied with one particular sector, a sector whose share of our workforce has fallen from 17% in 1960 to 8% today, and which now contributes only 4% to our total gross domestic product. Do not misunderstand me. I do not think that our responsibilities in agriculture should decrease, but rather that our responsibilities in other sectors should increase, thus bringing about a better balance within the Community which should by its nature concern all our workforce and our whole capacity to generate wealth. This is a fundamental question which merits increasing attention as we look to the future development of Europe.

With enlargement, the importance of agriculture will of course increase in relative terms. In a Europe of Twelve it will account for some 11% of the workforce as against 8% in our present Community of Nine. But the paradox of Mediterranean agriculture is this: that we cannot hope to improve the incomes of rural families solely, or even mainly, through agricultural support, but rather through developing other sectors of the economy in those regions so that, at last, there is a real alternative to work on the land.

It is in this longer perspective that I ask you to view our current policies. Last year I said we had not yet succeeded in mastering the problem of surpluses. In the intervening twelve months we have made progress in obtaining acceptance of our price policy, thanks in no small measure to the influence of this House. But I have to tell you that, despite that, the situation and prospects on the agricultural markets today are worse, not better, than a year ago. Milk production is accelerating, while consumption is static. Every third tonne of sugar that we produce is

exported with the aid of an all too substantial subsidy. That is why we now insist on the need for a rigorous price policy for as long as the market imbalances last. This means a general freeze in the common prices for the coming season. With the other measures we have proposed, particularly for milk, this policy can succeed in restoring a proper balance to our agricultural policies. Indeed, I say that it must succeed: for the alternatives that lie before us, if we fail in our efforts to solve this problem through the price and market mechanisms, will be even more unpopular with farmers than is the present situation with consumers.

If the surpluses have put the budget under intolerable strain, then the monetary distortions in agriculture have, like the invisible worm, been gnawing at the heart of the common market. In order to restore fair competition and bring back normal conditions of trade, we must return to the unity of the agricultural market. Here I am optimistic despite the failure to reach agreement at the Brussels agricultural summit yesterday. As regards existing monetary compensatory amounts, we cannot do everything at once: but we could make substantial progress this year, and move towards elimination over a period of a few years. As regards future MCAs, the introduction of the EMS should mean greater monetary stability, and thus less risk of the creation of new MCAs. It will also create an economic climate in which MCAs, whether old or new, can be eliminated in an orderly way. But I add a note of warning. In eliminating MCAs we must not compromise our price policy, or achieve the unity of the agricultural market at the price of abandoning our other objectives including, in particular, the elimination of predictable surpluses. A temporary success of that kind would spell long-term defeat.

Finally there is our policy for agricultural structures. I would prefer a more humane word than 'structures', which smacks too much of technocracy and economic jargon. I want a term which would encompass all facets of the improvement of the countryman's way of life, and the advancement of the farmer's professional skills. For agricultural policy must, at heart, be concerned not with the number of cows or of hectares, but with persons and human beings. Perhaps a better phrase is 'rural development', the promotion of all that can help people in predominantly agricultural regions to bring their living standards up to those shared by the Community in general. Here again the Commission is making further proposals which will advance the frontiers of our policy.

Fisheries

1.1.8. Next fisheries. Sometimes, as we discuss our policies in all their legal and political complexity, we tend to forget the realities that lie behind them in the world outside our conference rooms and assembly chambers. The fact impresses itself upon us when we look at the maps of fish stocks in the waters of Western Europe. The areas of spawning, of feeding, of migration, and of maturity, none of these fits in with the geometry of median lines or of 200-mile limits. Fish are not respecters of territorial waters. No plan for the management and conservation of these fish resources can be framed in merely national terms. That, fundamentally, is why the absence of a common policy is a gain for no Member State, and for none of our fishing industries. It is a loss for all, and a loss which multiplies as time passes and stocks are depleted yet more. We shall therefore continue to press in the Council for decisions on fisheries.

Consumer policy and environment policy

1.1.9. In the coming year we shall also present our new programme for consumer protection. It will naturally come up for discussion in this House. I will not anticipate our proposals, but by way of example I mention one of them: a system for the rapid exchange of information within the Community on the hazards of dangerous products. Today I want to reaffirm that the interests of consumers, and their protection by Community law, remain central to the Commission's policies. The tasks assigned to the Community by the Treaties mean that all our actions have repercussions on consumers; and the Commission, with its particular responsibilities, has the duty to provide a better balance for the interests of consumers than they can obtain individually through the interplay of economic forces. The Commission will not evade that duty.

I have heard it suggested that the Commission's intention to apply stricter criteria to proposals for harmonization means that in future we shall put less emphasis on consumer policy. Nothing could be further from the truth: what we have determined is to avoid interference in consumer choice by legislative proposals for harmonization that is unnecessary and unimportant. We cannot do a better service to the consumer, and to the Community's image, than to concentrate our efforts on what is really worth while rather than dissipating on matters that are not of vital importance.

In our environment policy we shall pursue a similar course, with proposals that concentrate on the priority areas of water quality, the effects of chemicals on health, and noise abatement. We hope also to open up a new dimension in public understanding of these

questions by promoting facilities in each Member State for assessment of the effects of environmental hazards throughout the Community.

Institutions

1.1.10. I would like to end by looking forward to two major developments which will shape the future of the Community. Both direct elections and the forthcoming enlargement of the Community raise questions about the operation and the evolution of the Community's institutions. I welcome the initiative which has led us to the request for three wise men to study these matters and report to the European Council in the course of this year. At the same time the Commission has decided quite separately to appoint its own independent review body to examine the structure and the working of the Commission. This independent review body started its work at the beginning of this month, and we expect its report before the autumn. I hope that these reviews will lead to practical ideas for improving the functioning of the Community. At the same time, we need to guard against the view that procedural or institutional innovations can of themselves produce instant solutions to problems in the Community. Our difficulties often stem from deep-seated economic and social disparities which are bound to engender their own pressures and conflicts.

We are at present witnessing two important institutional changes within the Community framework. First, there is the growing role of the European Council which has provided a vital impulse to the evolution of the Community, especially in the last twelve months. Second, we are on the eve of direct elections to this House which will constitute a significant strengthening of the democratic base of

the Community's institutional structure. But there appears to be a gap: at present there are no contacts between the European Council and Parliament, and I believe that serious thought should be given to ways in which a link could be established.

The enlargement of the Community is also bound to have a significant effect on the operation of the institutions. Last year the Commission produced a review of some of these implications. We shall do our best to ensure that the ideas which we put forward are seriously considered and implemented. At this stage I stress the importance of the Commission's management role in giving effect to the decisions of the Council. Without some extension of that role and better definition of the distinction between political and executive decisions, I fear that in an enlarged Community the risks of confusion and paralysis, which already exist, will become even more serious.

Direct elections to this House are now less than four months away. They represent the honouring of a commitment made more than twenty years ago and in a sense complete the foundations which were then laid down. The long delay in fixing these elections, and the aspirations and, indeed in some quarters, the apprehensions which surround them testify to their crucial importance in our development. I believe that the Commission has over the years established constructive working relations with this House. I certainly believe that we have derived great value from the dialogues with this House. There have occasionally been arguments and tensions; that is inherent in the parliamentary process. But I certainly pay tribute to the value which we attach to the relations which have long existed and which we have endeavoured to strengthen still further during the life of this Commission. At the same time I welcome the

prospect of the more intensive relationship which directly-elected deputies may wish to have with the other institutions of the Community, including the Commission, in the name of their electors.

All the issues with which we deal, remote or technical as they sometimes seem, are directly and crucially related to the welfare of the citizen. The European Monetary System is ultimately about the value of money in peoples' pockets. The common agricultural policy is about the balance between the money in the pockets of the farmer and of the housewife. There are many issues, some controversial, which will, I hope, become the themes for the electoral campaign which will shortly be opening. If the campaign can focus the attention of the Community's electorate on the essential purposes and problems of the Community, then it will have achieved something which we have found to be a major obstacle in our work whether it be in the Commission, the Parliament or the Council, namely to make a reality to the individual citizen of the sometimes complex and obscure processes of Community life.

Any observer of the Community today must be struck by the complex variety of its activity compared with only a few years ago. I believe that in 1978 we found a new sense of momentum. Also some of it was lost at the beginning of the year; we must get it back. To do this and to achieve a new sense of momentum will require unremitting effort, undeterred and undismayed by any temporary discouragements. The Community does not face an easy future. As we approach what I believe will be a difficult, certainly challenging, and possibly dangerous decade ahead for the Community in the world, internal unity will be of increasing importance. For its part the Commission will continue fully to play its part as a source of ideas and initiatives for

2. Spain: Opening of accession negotiations

Commission programme for 1979

the strengthening of the economic and institutional basis of the Community enterprise. It will endeavour to continue to serve Europe as a whole and not just any one part of it.

1.2.1. The negotiations for Spain's accession to the Community were formally opened in Brussels on 5 February.

This step towards further enlargement of the Community follows the membership application submitted by the Spanish Government on 28 July 1977,¹ the favourable opinion delivered by the Commission on 29 November 1978² and the Council Decision of 19 December 1978³ scheduling the opening of negotiations for February.

At this ministerial meeting in February the Community delegation was led by Mr Jean François-Poncet, French Foreign Minister and President of the Council. The Commission was represented by Mr Roy Jenkins, President, and Mr Lorenzo Natali, Vice-President. The Spanish delegation was led by Mr Marcelino Oreja, Foreign Minister, and also included Mr Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, Minister for Relations with the European Communities, and Mr Raimundo Bassols, Spanish Ambassador to the Communities.

The ceremonial opening of the negotiations took place in a particularly positive atmosphere, and it was agreed that the Ministers' deputies would hold a first meeting before the summer in order to work out the timetable and procedure for the negotiations proper, which are to begin after the summer.

Mr François-Poncet
President of the Council

1.2.2. As the spokesman for the European Communities, the President of the Council

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

² Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8 and Supplement 9/78 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.4.

expressed his pleasure at being able to welcome the representatives of Spain to the opening of the accession negotiations.

He pointed out that the first contractual relations between Spain and the Community dated back to 1970, for in that year Spain had concluded with the EEC—then still made up of six members—an agreement of which the ultimate objective to be attained in stages was the gradual, reciprocal liberalization of trade. Many things had changed since then: after its first enlargement with the accession of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, the Community had embarked on a second enlargement. Spain too—and here the President of the Council added that one could not speak truly of Europe without including Spain—had seen fundamental changes: the process of democratization had led to the restoration of a pluralist democracy and of fundamental rights and these had been embodied in the new Constitution approved by the Spanish people in the referendum of 6 December 1978.

After recalling the principles on which the Communities were founded and the developments that had taken place since their creation, Mr François-Poncet went on to describe the specific context of the accession negotiations.

First of all, Spain would have to accept the Treaties and their political objectives and also the decisions adopted since the entry into force of those Treaties, i.e. what is generally known as the *acquis communautaire*. Mr François-Poncet gave a rapid account of the stage reached in the construction of Europe: customs union had been completed; common agricultural and commercial policies had been defined; progress had been made on social policy and transport policy; a regional policy had been introduced; own resources

had been created; legislation had been harmonized; increased economic convergence had been achieved, and above all a European Monetary System, decided on at the European Council meeting in Brussels in December 1978,¹ was to be created to establish a zone of monetary stability. The President of the Council stated that these endeavours had 'led not only to the increased interdependence of the economies of the Member States but also to greater mutual understanding between Governments and peoples'.

Mr François-Poncet also included in the *acquis communautaire* all the commitments entered into externally, emphasizing that 'further enlargement of the European Communities can only be seen as a fresh contribution to the strengthening of the process of continuous creation in which the Communities are engaged and not as a way of weakening or diluting their institutional structures or their powers of action.

The logical extension of the first principle, that is to say the full acceptance of the *acquis communautaire*, which is of prime importance to the Community, is that in the negotiations the adjustment problems which may arise for either side must be resolved by laying down transitional measures and not by changing Community rules.

These transitional measures, intended to facilitate such adjustments as may prove necessary as a result of enlargement, must be determined in such a way as to ensure an overall balance of reciprocal advantages; they must, as a general rule, have precise timetables; their duration could, if desirable, vary

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

according to the subject matter involved. Moreover, the Community considers that provision should be made for mutual safeguard mechanisms in accordance with Community procedures.'

He went on to say that 'at this initial stage in our proceedings, I have set forth for you some of our ideas. This statement could not be exhaustive nor could it cover all the problems which will arise in the course of the negotiations.

Precisely because of the economic importance of Spain, the complexity of the problems to be tackled and the way they interrelate, the discussions will of necessity range very wide.

As far as the Community is concerned, the preparatory discussions essential for establishing a common basis for negotiation have already begun... Furthermore, the Community would like to point out how important it is that the contractual relations established by the 1970 Agreement, which will continue up to the time of accession, should quickly return to normal. This will serve our joint purpose by enabling us to concentrate more fully on the accession negotiations. In this connection the Community noted with satisfaction the goodwill shown by the Spanish delegation at the recent Joint Committee meeting on 24 January.¹ It hopes that there will shortly be concrete evidence of this goodwill.'

The President of the Council ended his statement with the following words:

'Substantial as the task facing our negotiators is, I am convinced—and here I conclude—that the negotiations on which we are embarking today will be brought to a successful end thanks to the common political will to make every effort to ensure that they do so.'

Mr Jenkins President of the Commission

1.2.3. Mr Jenkins voiced the Commission's satisfaction at the opening of the negotiations for Spain's accession. He went on to say:

'Spain is part of Europe, and Europe is incomplete without Spain. The geography, history and civilization of your country are part of the very pith and marrow of Europe, and have been so from the beginning. If in the 1970s you have need of the Community, so the Community has need of Spain.

The Community represents a gathering in of the European peoples at a time when their position in the world has greatly changed, is in some respects diminished, but has a new cohesion and underlying strength which comes from our growing unity. Your membership will add to that cohesion and strength, and enrich the Community, in the same way that I believe the Community will strengthen and enrich Spain.

You come to this table with the immeasurable asset of full support from your people and all the political parties through which Spanish opinion is expressed. I pay tribute not only to your Government but also to your sovereign for the remarkable and peaceful way in which Spain has undergone profound constitutional change in such a short time.

The new institution of parliamentary democracy in Spain and your respect for human rights have together created the conditions for Spanish membership of the Community. I recall the declaration of our Heads of State and Government in April 1978 that 'respect for and maintenance of representative democ-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.5.

racy and human rights in each Member State are essential elements of membership of the European Community...¹

We are, I think, all agreed that enlargement of the Community should not cause either its dilution or the enfeeblement of its institutions. The Commission sees in enlargement the opportunity to concentrate our common political, economic and social interests and to strengthen our common institutions. Hence the particular importance of the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage, and the early establishment of a European Monetary System.

Just as you will have to look to your own economy and your own institutions, so we in the existing Community will have to look to ours. I will not go over the detailed points made in the excellent speech by the President of the Council. I would like simply to affirm and reaffirm that we in the Commission will do everything in our power to bring negotiations for the accession of Spain to a timely and successful conclusion. There will be difficulties. But we are convinced that it is possible to find arrangements satisfactory to both Spain and the Community as a whole.'

Mr Calvo Sotelo
Spanish Minister for Relations
with the European Communities

1.2.4. After thanking the other speakers for their statements, Mr Calvo Sotelo described Spain's membership application as a step along the path which had led his people 'to freedom'.

He gave the background to relations between the Community and Spain—emphasizing the Spanish people's political will to become part of the Community—and then went on to say the following:

'A precondition for the negotiations is that the applicant country accept the spirit and the letter of the Treaties of Paris and Rome, together with all the secondary legislation—the *acquis communautaire*, as it is expressively termed. My Government can declare today that it is prepared to accept the Treaties and the *acquis*—not passively or apathetically, but actively and resolutely, because we share the political ideals of peace and freedom on which the Treaties are based, because we have faith in their solidity and institutional balance, and because we regard the *acquis* as a vast contribution to the building of Europe, of which the Community has every right to feel proud, despite the fact that not all the parts of such a vast body of legislation can be equally felicitous, and although it contains imbalances or shortcomings which need to be adjusted or remedied...

Spain, as an applicant country is, from today, taking a great step forward in its relations with the Community... My Government, having been duly informed of the progress made on the *acquis*, would today like to offer to assist in developing it further, in any way that is possible within the Community's institutional framework, and thus contribute from the outside towards the formation of something that it is prepared to accept as from now. This contribution could prove especially useful in the context of the Community's re-examination of Mediterranean agricultural policy in connection with its second enlargement.

The President pointed out that the Community is not closed in on itself, but open to the rest of the world and linked with other coun-

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, preliminary chapter ('Declaration on democracy' issued at the European Council in Copenhagen).

tries by agreements of varying scope. Spain accepts the obligations deriving from these agreements, and offers its own universal role, consisting mainly in its special relations with the countries of Latin America—which it hopes to intensify.’

On the negotiations themselves, the Spanish Minister said:

‘It has been the custom in other negotiations—to which I refer as a guide rather than as a precedent—to start by examining the topics relating to customs union, the cornerstone of the Common Market. My Government would be prepared to start dealing with these matters now, so as to consider what measures might be taken in this context to ensure balanced and satisfactory development of our mutual trade in the pre-accession period. We might also suggest to our deputies that they examine the common commercial policy and secondary legislation in the coming months.’

Mr Calvo Sotelo then emphasized three points to which the Spanish Government attached particular importance.

‘Firstly, social policy. It will be necessary to deal at the appropriate time with the matter of freedom of movement for workers, one of the Community’s basic principles, which Spain supports and accepts as such. For my Government, however, the situation of Spanish workers already established in the Community has priority over this unquestionable principle for the present: these workers have been contributing to the Community’s wealth for years and their status should gradually be aligned on that of Community workers during the actual negotiating process.

My second point concerns agricultural matters, which receive so much attention from my Government and the Community. For if the *acquis communautaire* has an aspect that is ambitious—and thus vulnerable and con-

troversial—it is surely the common agricultural policy... Only the negotiations on which we are embarking today will enable us to measure the true extent of the problems posed by our progressive integration into the common agricultural policy, which affect Spain more than the Community. The comparative advantage that may be derived from certain Mediterranean lines of production in Spain, if they are properly regulated, will be a further asset for the Community of Twelve, but this must not be allowed to conceal the comparative disadvantage of other lines of agricultural production in Spain, which should be assisted, nor does it provide any justification for the Community’s maintaining unfavourable treatment *vis-à-vis* other countries which are not applicants for membership.

Thirdly, the transitional periods. My Government endorses the criterion laid down by the Commission in its Opinion,¹ namely that the transitional periods should be fixed and unalterable, and regards as sufficient the maximum period proposed in the Opinion. The Spanish Government considers that for the sake of harmony in the process of aligning Spain’s economy on the Community’s and also to simplify application, a single period should be taken as a starting-point, to be departed from in only a few cases, within a narrow margin and in a balanced manner.’

Mr Calvo Sotelo stated that, in view of the present gap between Spain’s economic performance and the Community average, the Spanish Government would be prepared ‘to adopt, jointly with the Community, reciprocal measures of convergence which would help to harmonize the two parties’ legislation and economic policies, in the spirit of the Commission’s Opinion.’

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8, and Supplement 9/78 — Bull. EC.

3. Reactivation of the EEC-Turkey Association

Spain: opening of accession negotiations

'My Government is embarking on the negotiations in the knowledge that a long and arduous task awaits us up to accession and beyond, but it also knows that, in this collective effort, it has the initial backing of all the political tendencies represented in the Parliament that emerged from the 1977 elections. This unanimity concerning the ultimate objective stems from our longstanding attachment to Europe and reflects a fundamental, clear-sighted choice by political, social and economic circles in my country.

This does not mean, however, that there may not be legitimate differences of opinion concerning the ways and means, and it should not be mistakenly interpreted as a desire to enter the Community at any price, but as further proof of the national solidarity which underlies Spain's new democracy. Spain's solidarity should be matched by Community solidarity, which goes beyond economic interests and aims at bringing the peoples of Europe closer and closer together.'¹

1.3.1. In a Communication transmitted to the Council on 14 February, the Commission proposed that the association between the Community and Turkey be reactivated in response to requests made by Turkey and with a view to helping the country over the serious economic difficulties it is facing.

The Commission stressed the political importance of taking action in the present context to develop EEC-Turkey relations, taking into account the links forged with the country over fifteen years ago. Similar efforts are being undertaken by the OECD, the International Monetary Fund and at bilateral level, with a similar objective in view.

From the Ankara Agreement to 1978

1.3.2. Since 1963 the Community has built up a special relationship with Turkey based on the Ankara Agreement and the resulting ties of association.

In recent years, however, the Association has been stagnating and relations between Turkey and the Community have often been difficult, notably because of the economic climate in both Turkey and the Community Member States.

Since 1974 Turkey has been experiencing a steep economic decline, and the country is currently suffering from a huge balance of payments deficit, with a serious shortage of foreign exchange, a great deal of idle capacity, a very high rate of unemployment and galloping inflation.

It was during his visit to the Commission on 25 May 1978¹ that the Turkish Prime Minister, Mr Ecevit, in talks with Mr Jenkins,

¹ Translation.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.2.52.

President of the Commission, and Mr Haferkamp, proposed reactivating the Association.

At the last meeting of the Association Council on 20 December 1962,¹ the Community made a statement which went some way towards relaxing the provisions of the Additional Protocol which were posing problems, particularly for hard-pressed Turkish industries, and contained an offer of an arrangement with Turkey on cooperation.

The reactivation advocated by Mr Ecevit is based on a similar approach, and would be designed both to help an associate country at a time of grave economic crisis, and to revitalize the Association itself.

In addition, since May 1978 the Turkish Government has made urgent representations to the Commission, which has on a number of occasions alerted the Member States to the need to help Turkey; exploratory talks on this topic were held in October 1978.²

The Turkish requests

1.3.3. The requests formulated on a number of occasions by the Turkish authorities, notably in a memorandum presented to the representatives of the Member States,³ have four main objects:

- (i) a five-year suspension of certain provisions of the Additional Protocol concerning the move towards customs union;
- (ii) improvements in Turkey's exports to the Community of industrial and agricultural products;
- (iii) improvements in the rules adopted in 1976 for achieving free movement of workers between Turkey and the Community Member States, and the promotion of educational and vocational training schemes for Turkish workers and their families living in the Community;

(iv) large-scale economic and financial cooperation designed to overcome the problems of external financing exacerbated by the economic crisis in Turkey.

The Commission Communication

1.3.4. The Communication on the development of relations with Turkey adopted by the Commission on 14 February and transmitted the same day to the Council constitutes a response to these requests. It is also an element of the movement of international solidarity currently getting under way to help Turkey overcome the very serious economic and financial difficulties it is facing.

In the Communication the Commission asked the Council for authorization to negotiate an agreement with Turkey on suspension of the application by Turkey of certain articles of the Additional Protocol to the Agreement establishing an Association between the European Economic Community and Turkey; the suspension would be for a period of five years. The Commission also puts forward a number of proposals on agriculture, social and economic affairs.

With regard to the tariff arrangements to be applied to agricultural products originating in Turkey, the Community should commit itself now to proceed after the suspension period with a stage-by-stage dismantling of tariffs, in the special spirit of the Ankara Agreement and the Association.

On social affairs, the Commission proposes that specific steps be taken to provide vocational training for workers living in the Com-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2341.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.2.46 and 12-1978, point 2.2.53.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.53.

munity, in order to facilitate their reintegration into the Turkish economy. Such measures should receive Community aid either from the Social Fund, whose field of application would have to be widened, or, in the immediate future, from a special cooperation fund.

Lastly, the Community should provide financial assistance to help Turkey with its problems. The Commission takes the view that such Community assistance should be a part of the international solidarity drive which is gathering momentum.

The Community as such should see that the funds of the Third Financial Protocol, which Turkey has recently ratified, are made available as soon as possible, and work should be started on a Fourth Financial Protocol now, so that no procedural hold-ups should break the flow of aid to Turkey between now and 1983, the period of reference for the Turkish authorities in their medium-term economic policies.

The Commission also proposes that a special cooperation fund be set up, consisting of grants spread over five years financed from the Community budget. The fund would be for supporting the cooperation element of the Association Agreement and could be used to finance projects not meeting the European Investment Bank's loan criteria.

In the light of the Community's decision on the creation of such a fund, the Commission will make further, more precise proposals on the cooperation which Turkey could be offered.

Preliminary exchange of views by the Council

1.3.5. The Council examined the Commission's proposals at its foreign affairs meeting

on 5 and 6 March. The following statement was issued after the meeting:

'The Council held an initial exchange of views on the recent Commission communication concerning the development of the EEC-Turkey Association, which, it will be remembered, covers four major aspects; customs union, social affairs, agriculture and financial aid to Turkey.

The Council defined the first preliminary guidelines on a number of questions arising in this context, which are of importance to the continuation of the discussions.

The Council asked the Permanent Representatives Committee to expedite its work on this matter and submit all of the questions concerning the development of the Association to it for decision at its next meeting at the beginning of April.

The Council also adopted the Decision concluding the Third EEC-Turkey Financial Protocol, signed on 12 May 1977, which provides for an amount of 310 million EUA to be made available to Turkey for the period until 31 October 1981.'

4. China: Official visit by the President of the Commission

China: visit by Commission President

1.4.1. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, made an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 21 February to 1 March at the invitation of the Chinese authorities.

Mr Jenkins had talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premiers Deng Xiaoping and Gu Mu, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang.

Results of the visit

1.4.2. The visit was given point and purpose by the signature of the framework trade agreement last April.¹ The extensive conversations clearly brought out how much the Chinese value their relationships with the European Community and its Member States. The talks showed that there are great opportunities for increasing European exports to China, while the Chinese hope and expect that there will be increasing opportunities to export to the Community.

It was agreed that the first meeting of the Joint Committee provided for under the Agreement will begin on 3 May in Peking. It was further agreed to hold a business week in Europe in 1980, bringing together Chinese representatives and European business executives and concentrating on the main areas of future trade. The Chinese were informed of the Commission's intentions to recommend to the Council that China should be included in the generalized preferences scheme for 1980.

The Chinese showed great interest in the developments in the Community and were impressed by the prospect of the European Monetary System, which they see as a positive element in the progress towards European unity and as a stabilizing factor in their trade with Member States. The world politi-

cal scene was discussed. These discussions were mainly taken up with the Chinese assessment of current developments and Chinese action in Vietnam.

Mr Jenkins also visited two Chinese provinces, Sichuan and Hubei, including the cities of Chengdu, Chongqing and Wuhan.

In his press conference after the visit, Mr Jenkins concluded that the present Chinese attitude to Europe is marked by the enormous interest shown in the Community and in developing closer relations with it, the detailed information which the Chinese authorities have on Community developments, and their great openness *vis-à-vis* Europe in all respects—political, educational, technological and commercial. The President further stressed that the Chinese programme of the four modernizations may provide a major contribution to restoring world economic growth during the remainder of this century.

The Community and China

1.4.3. During his visit Mr Jenkins addressed the Institute of Foreign Relations in Peking on 24 February. His speech focused on the European Community and its place in world affairs.

After analysing the role played by the Community, its objectives and the common policies, Mr Jenkins looked at the Community's relations with the rest of the world and notably with China. He said:

'As a major industrial power, the Community has particular links of interest and responsi-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.3 and 4-1978, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

bility with the other industrial powers. These have recently been recognized in the series of economic summit meetings which seem to have settled into a regular rhythm. As you know these summit meetings are not mere talking shops. At the last one I attended for the Community in Bonn in July 1978, the participants entered into specific economic commitments in recognition of their increasing interdependence. No country is an island. The operation of each major economy depends critically on the operation of the others. Thus at recent summit meetings we have jointly considered such matters as growth, inflation and unemployment, monetary matters, energy, international trade and the relationship between the industrial countries and the rest of the world. In all these areas the Community as such has had a major contribution to make and major responsibilities to carry.'

Dealing with relations between Europe and China, the Commission President said: 'I have left my remarks about our relationship with China to the end of my talk because it falls into a category of its own. I do not want to enter into semantic dispute, but I suggest that China is neither a member of the First World, nor of the Second World, nor of the Third World, but rather, at least in its potentialities, a member of all three. Your economy, like your history and civilization, is rich in diversity. Your development, both agricultural and industrial, is proceeding with great rapidity. The inventiveness, discipline and dedication of your people are legendary. I can think of no better partner for the Community and other industrial countries than China, which has so much to give the rest of the world as well as to receive from it. Indeed if the progress of industrial society is in some places and respects faltering, it may well be in China with a fifth of the world's population where we rediscover that historic impulse of

demand which could enable us to continue and extend the rise in living standards throughout the world which has fuelled the world economy since the end of the last world war.

China has indeed a great deal to give. I think that some have a tendency to forget the immense debt which the world already owes China. So much was invented here. The list is too long to enumerate. When Charlemagne was little more than a war lord, the Emperors of the T'ang dynasty were presiding over the most advanced civilization which the world had then known. Under their Sung successors China almost achieved the point of industrial take-off which was not attained in Europe for many centuries. If China later turned in on itself and burnt the ships which had carried your people to Africa, the Middle East and south-east Asia, the China of today is turned resolutely outwards again.

I am immensely impressed by the scientific and technical revolution which has already taken place. Now thirty years after the establishment of the People's Republic, in such fields as electronics, computers, high energy physics, machine tools, seismology, medicine, space technology and development of energy including nuclear resources, you can fully hold your own with other industrial powers. Moreover, I believe that you are achieving something which many others still find difficult, conveying the application of science and technology to the people of China so that all may feel personally and directly involved in the enterprise of industrial, agricultural and general economic development.

Such development is not of course an end or a virtue in itself. It serves the greater aim of creating a world in which it is more worth while to live, a world in which human beings can realize their full potentialities. We have to protect and cherish our natural environ-

5. The state of the environment in the Community

China: visit by Commission President

ment, recognize the finite character of many of our resources, and prevent the runaway increase in the numbers of the human species which would, if uncontrolled, lead to the frustration of our policies and the destruction of all we are seeking to achieve.

The peoples of China and Europe are the inheritors of the longest and most fruitful civilization which the world has known. We live in a world in which the applications of science have brought all men close together in one crowded planet, and the shape of a single human society is beginning to emerge. In that society we must cherish diversity but establish a greater sense of our common destiny. We will not necessarily agree with each other on everything; but there are no deep conflicts of interest which divide us. But it is a perilous world in which we live. We all work for progress but know that progress is not always assured. We want good and prosperous relations with all members of the international family, and we want peace and stability in all areas of the world.

Both China and Europe have great responsibilities: in understanding and accepting them, and in working closely together, we have the prospect of a future which will shine at least as brightly as the glories of our past.'

Second Commission Report

1.5.1. Many of the projects contained in the two European Community Action Programmes on the Environment—the first adopted by the Council in November 1973,¹ and the second in May 1977²—have been successfully completed or are still in progress, but much remains to be done.

This was the Commission's finding in its most recent report on the Community environment which it adopted on 22 February, pointing out that it was now possible to step back a little and gain a broader view of the way environmental policy was developing and how it ought to change in the years to come; this change in direction is outlined in the report.

One of the main conclusions reached by the Commission—a point which has been and still is highly controversial—is that there is no need for major conflict between economic growth and a clean environment, particularly when growth is seen as the raising of the quality of life, taking due account of the social and cultural values which are an inextricable component of it, and without jeopardizing the resource base on which the life of future generations will depend. The new challenge for environmental policy-making over the next few years—says the report—is to develop the tools to ensure that this goal of environmentally compatible growth is fully achieved.

This report differs from the first³ in outlook, structure and content; whereas the first report summarized the whole range of activity at Community level, as expressed in prop-

¹ OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973.

² OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977.

³ Bull. EC 4-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

osals to the Council and decisions it had taken, the second report does not attempt to be comprehensive in that it does not give a complete review of the Community's environmental activities since the publication of the first report. For example, it does not touch on questions raised by the production of nuclear energy, on which the Commission held a series of public hearings in December 1977 and January 1978, reports on which have been published separately. The new report is intended rather to illustrate various aspects of environmental policy and their progressive development by presenting a number of individual topics—selected for their particular interest—and describing them in a non-technical manner. It also defines a 'philosophy' borne of ten years' experience and points to the changing direction of environmental policy in the coming years along the lines already established.

The changing direction of environmental policy

1.5.2. Environmental policy, after the great efforts of the last decade to cope with the range of immediately pressing problems, is coming of age. A second generation of longer-term policies, aimed at promoting a qualitatively superior form of economic growth as the foundation for the future, is taking over from the first generation of often *ad hoc* legislation. Its motto is 'prevention is better than cure' and the next ten years are likely to see the introduction of a whole range of new policy instruments designed not simply to clean up pollution but more generally to plan for an overall improvement in environmental quality. This will mean not only searching for the most economical means to prevent pollution from arising, but also the rational management of natural

resources and of space in the interests of a long-term improvement in the quality of life.

As the Commission report is at pains to point out this change of direction does not mean that the problems of the past have all been solved nor that the basic framework of environmental legislation designed to deal with them has been fully completed. But it does mean that the future effort in this area will take on a new direction.

Work is still in progress to complete the basic structure of the legislation envisaged in the First Action Programme of the Communities but the continuation of this programme, approved by the Council on 17 May 1977 (and popularly known as the 'Second Action Programme' has already changed tack.

1.5.3. The report also investigates the effect on employment of environmental protection measures and rejects the argument put forward by a number of people, that such measures would undermine employment.

For a long time, it was assumed that a strong environmental policy would adversely affect the costs of industry, lead to the closing down of factories and thus to unemployment and act as a brake on economic expansion. There have certainly been examples of these effects, but they have not been widespread, and it is becoming increasingly clear that not only the 'pollution control industry' (a term used to describe the building and running of waste-water treatment plants and municipal refuse incinerators, etc.), but also the new emphasis on environmental improvement in the form of the renovation of old buildings, the recultivation of derelict land, reforestation, the creation of recreational facilities of many types in the countryside, are becoming a major source of economic stimulus, creating substantial new employment oppor-

tunities in all the regions of the Community. It even seems possible that a major new environmental protection programme could be launched specifically to combat the high unemployment existing in the Community today.

Past and future work

1.5.4. In its report, the Commission reviews work both past and present, i.e. measures of particular interest proposed by the Commission, a number of which have been translated into Council Decisions.

These measures relate in particular to the following problems as set out in the Action Programmes: the pollution of water by dangerous substances, measures designed to make water fit for bathing, pollution by sulphur dioxide and suspended particulate matter, asbestos pollution, the cost of environmental protection measures, the elimination of 'red mud' from the Community's seas, the treatment of toxic waste and the protection of birds in Europe.

In this context, the Commission notes that Community measures designed to reduce water pollution have been more successful than those designed to reduce air pollution. To a large extent this reflects the priority accorded to the former in view of its specific characteristics: water is a very homogeneous medium in respect of the effects of pollutants discharged into it; it is an essential requirement for almost all human activities—drinking, bathing, agriculture, fishing, industry—and it flows in one direction, namely towards the seas, a resource shared by all of us. The Community is also actively engaged in cooperating with non-Member States and international organizations to solve those

environmental problems whose dimensions exceed the frontiers of the Community. This is a time-consuming but essential task if progress comparable to that achieved within the Community is also to be made on a world-wide scale.

1.5.5. As to the future, the Commission—guided by the motto 'prevention is better than cure'—describes in its report a whole series of preventive instruments concerning the environment; a number of these exist already, others still have to be developed. A type of development must be encouraged in which environmental problems are anticipated and reduced to a minimum from the outset. The screening of new chemicals before they are launched on the market, the development of stringent safety procedures for potentially dangerous production processes, the systematic evaluation of the likely environmental impact of all major new activities and the development of a basic classification of the characteristics of all Community territory are examples of the type of 'preventive instrument' being developed.

Among other things, the Commission stresses the benefits of ecological mapping which provides an overview of a given environmental situation and allows the systematic integration of environmental priorities into all decisions affecting the spatial distribution of human activity.

It believes that all new chemical substances should be given an 'identity card' showing what potential dangers they may present for human health and the environment.

It stresses the need for a policy to prevent accidental pollution, the aim of which should be to reduce to a minimum the probability of accidents due to industrial activities.

Improving the quality of the environment

1.5.6. Last but not least, part of the report is devoted to improving the quality of the environment.

It is increasingly apparent that it is not enough for environmental policy simply to react to the problems posed by the growth of industrial society, which so often in the past has been seen as a goal in itself, irrespective of the economic and social problems and the damage to natural resources which have followed in its wake. On the contrary, it has become clear that it should be actively concerned to redirect that growth, to restructure it towards activities which enhance the quality of life without endangering future generations by destroying their environment. Hence the need for 'preventive instruments'¹ designed to incorporate respect for and conservation of natural resources and of the quality of life into economic development. As to the results obtained in improving the quality of the environment—a concept difficult to define moreover—any assessment is difficult in view of the lack of systematic information. The report describes the efforts made in the Community to improve the environment. A significant innovation is the inclusion in the report of the story behind three successfully-completed projects in the Community, details of which were provided by the Member States concerned. These three examples of successful environmental improvements are: the cleaning-up of the Thames (United Kingdom), the reduction of environmental pollution caused by dust in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the protection of national parks and other areas in Italy.

¹ Point 1.5.5.





PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN FEBRUARY 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

2.1.1. The introduction of the European Monetary System was one of the 'problems still outstanding' that were reviewed by the Council (Foreign Affairs) at its meeting on 5 and 6 February; this was the expression used in the statement put out after the meeting.

The Council noted that the agri-monetary problems which had to be resolved before the European Monetary System (EMS) could enter into force were still being discussed by the Ministers of Agriculture, who devoted part of the two meetings they held on 5-6 February¹ and on 12 February to discussion of these problems without, however, reaching any real conclusions.

At its meeting on 19 February the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) discussed the difficulties hampering introduction of the EMS and considered various possible ways of breaking the present deadlock.

At all events the question of the European Monetary System is bound to come up at the Paris meeting of the European Council on 12 and 13 March,² which is to review action taken on the decisions of the December 1978 meeting, when the Resolution on the establishment of the EMS was adopted.³

2.1.2. Without awaiting the Paris meeting, the Commission responded in February to some of the requests formulated by the European Council last December. It forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Regulation relat-

ing to interest-rate subsidies for certain loans for structural purposes and studied 'the relationship between greater convergence in economic performance of the Member States and the utilization of Community instruments, in particular the funds which aim at reducing structural imbalances', as required by point B.4 of the Resolution of 5 February. The European Council is to discuss this matter in Paris on the basis of a communication drawn up by the Commission.

Interest-rate subsidies for certain loans with a structural objective

2.1.3. On 12 February the Commission forwarded to the Council its proposal for a Regulation relating to interest-rate subsidies for certain loans with a structural objective⁴—one of the measures designed to strengthen the economies of the less prosperous Member States which the European Council called for on 4 and 5 December 1978 when it agreed to set up the European Monetary System.

While the necessary effort must come, first and foremost, from the Member States, the Community can provide support and make its own contribution, notably for the financing of investments, and in particular infrastructure investments.

On 19 February the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) heard Mr François-Xavier Ortoli, Vice-President of the Commission, briefly describe this proposal. Several members of the Council voiced their initial reactions to it. The technical examination of the

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.3.

² See preliminary chapter.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11.

⁴ OJ C 65 of 9.3.1979.

proposal began immediately so that the Council will be in a position to consider it once Parliament has delivered its Opinion, which it is expected to do in April.

Economic situation

2.1.4. At its meeting on 19 February the Council also discussed the economic situation in the Community¹ with the individual ministers giving accounts of the most recent economic developments in their countries.

Coordination of economic policies

Economic policy and regional policy

2.1.5. With the formal adoption on 6 February² of the guidelines for Community regional policy and of the amendments to the 1975 Regulation establishing the ERDF (which it had approved as to principle in June 1978), the Council took a decision that had bearing on economic policy.

Since it was anxious to establish a comprehensive system of analysis and policy formulation for Community regional policy which was to provide a common basis for assessing the development of all the regions of the Community,³ the Council decided to supplement its Decision of 18 February 1974⁴ on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States.

The Commission will in future prepare a regular report on the social and economic development of the regions of the Community and present it to the Council every two and a half years so as to coincide, every other

time, with the examination of the medium-term economic policy programme, which is drawn up every five years. On the basis of this report, which will be presented for the first time in 1980 on the occasion of the third annual examination of a medium-economic policy programme, the Council will discuss the priorities and guidelines proposed by the Commission for regional and economic policy.

Preparation for the meeting of the Interim Committee of the IMF

2.1.6. At its meeting on 19 February the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) endorsed the statement to be delivered by its President, on behalf of the Community, at the meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund set for 7 March in Washington.

Monetary Committee

2.1.7. The Monetary Committee held its 248th meeting in Brussels on 16 February, with Mr van Ypersele in the chair. It dealt first of all with international monetary problems in preparation for the forthcoming meeting of the IMF's Interim Committee and then, as part of its regular survey of developments, it discussed the economic and monetary policy being pursued in Italy. Lastly, it took note of the second report submitted to it by the Working Party on the Harmonization

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 2.1.4 to 2.1.10.

² Point 2.1.37.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.2.3.

⁴ OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979.

of Monetary Policy Instruments and decided to examine it in detail at a subsequent meeting.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.8. The 73rd meeting of the Economic Policy Committee, in its reduced 'budget' composition, was held on 14 February, with Miss Brown in the chair. It was devoted to a discussion of the budget outturns for 1978 and the outlook for 1979 and to an examination of the report by the Working Party on Public Finance on extending the budgetary guidelines to all the public authorities (i.e. general government).

Group of Experts on Economic Budgets

2.1.9. The Group of Experts on Economic Budgets met on 8 February to examine the full economic budgets drawn up in January. The experts were in agreement with the substance of the analysis carried out by the Commission's departments in that they too expect the rate of growth to pick up in most European countries, including the Member States, while growth in the rest of the industrialized world is expected to slow down. As regards external equilibria, there will probably be a better worldwide distribution of net balance of payments positions, and in particular a substantial reduction in the US deficit. As for the internal equilibrium of the Community as a whole, the rise in the GDP price deflator would probably be around 0.5% lower in 1979 than in 1978. Although the impact of the faster rate of growth on employment will probably remain limited, it is none the less, expected to permit a slight reduction in the number of persons out of work in the Community.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of barriers to trade

Technical barriers

Industrial products

2.1.10. On 6 February¹ the Council adopted a Directive on electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres employing certain types of protection. This Directive supplements the Directive of 18 December 1975;² it lists harmonized European standards, and specifies the obligations of the bodies authorized to issue certificates and the distinctive marks to be affixed to the equipment concerned. The Directive is intended to facilitate trade in electrical equipment within the Community and at the same time ensure that this equipment conforms to a high safety standard.

2.1.11. On 28 February the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurements and repealing the Council Directive of 18 October 1971³ as modified since then. The object is to impose sole use of the international system of units of measurement in respect of certain units throughout the Community; it provides

¹ OJ L 43 of 20.2.1979.

² OJ L 24 of 30.1.1976.

³ OJ L 243 of 29.10.1971.

for sufficiently long transitional periods to allow a smooth change over from the Imperial system to the international system.

Foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 21 February the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal for a Decision adopting a Community concerted action project on the effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food.¹

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.13. On 26 February the Commission transmitted to the Council its first report on the work of the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products and its effects on the development of intra-Community trade. The reports covers the two years following the entry into force of the second pharmaceuticals Directive of 20 May 1975,² which set it up. The Committee is required to give its opinion on the safety, efficacy and quality of proprietary medicinal products in the cases laid down in the directives on pharmaceuticals—those of 26 January 1965³ and 20 May 1975² and the amendment of 2 May 1978.⁴

The period covered by the report was largely taken up with the installation of the Committee and in sorting out its working procedures. From the outset the Committee was determined to operate efficiently so as to secure greater cooperation from the competent authorities. This objective, and also the desire to prevent Member States as far as possible from taking divergent decisions, prompted the Committee to begin by revising a number

of general standards and by drawing up more specific measures for particular experiments or categories of medicinal products. It set up three groups of experts to assist it, their terms of reference being the safety of medicinal products, the efficacy of medicinal products and plant-based medicinal products.

The Committee examined some twenty medicinal products raising issues of general Community concern and studied two applications for marketing authorization under the procedure of the second Directive of 20 May 1975.

During the introductory period covered by the report, the procedure of submitting applications for marketing authorization to the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products does not seem to have had any effect on the development of intra-Community trade.

Legal structures

Economic and commercial law

Private international law

2.1.14. The Working Party on Private International Law, made up of national experts and Commission representatives, met from 19 to 22 February to prepare a draft convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations. This draft supplements the 1968

¹ Point 2.1.52 and OJ C 77 of 23.3.1979.

² OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

³ OJ 22 of 9.2.1965.

⁴ OJ L 123 of 11.5.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.9.

and 1978 Conventions on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters.¹ It constitutes a first step in the process of harmonizing and codifying the rules of private international law, the aim being that throughout the Community the same law will be the proper law in litigation between the same parties concerning the same subject matter, regardless of which Member State's courts actually hear the case.

In view of its close affinity with the 1968 and 1978 Conventions, the draft makes provision for a joint declaration of the Governments of the contracting States to lay down that every State which joins the European Community must accede to the new Convention. Furthermore, the Court of Justice of the European Communities will also be assigned certain powers of jurisdiction to interpret the Convention.

The draft will be forwarded to the Member States, the Commission and the Council. The Working Party intends to supplement it with conflict rules on choice of forum agreements and on arbitration clauses. Furthermore, in accordance with its terms of reference, it will continue its work on harmonizing conflict rules in the field of non-contractual obligations.

Public contracts

Public works contracts

2.1.15. A notice was published in the Official Journal² giving the new national currency equivalents of the European unit of account to be used from 3 February for determining the value of public works contracts.

Industry: restructuring and conversion

Steel

Industrial loans

2.1.16. Acting under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has decided to grant a loan of DM 10 million (about 3.98 million EUA) to *Klöckner-Werke AG*, Duisburg. The loan will help to finance the extension and modernization of training centres. The Commission has also decided to grant a loan of LIT 14 000 million (about 12.5 million EUA) to *IRFID* (Istituto di Ricerca Finisider per la Riduzione diretta SpA) to finance a direct reduction plant.

Technical research

2.1.17. On 28 February the Commission sent to the ECSC Consultative Committee, for an opinion, and to the Council, for its assent, a programme of 73 technical research projects in the steel industry costing a total of about 62 million EUA, 20 million EUA of which would be provided by the Commission. A list of the projects concerned was given in a notice to ECSC industries.³

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2.1.18. On 16 February⁴ Parliament passed a Resolution on the Commission's communication to the Council on the social aspects of steel policy.⁵

¹ OJ L 304 of 30.10.1978; Twelfth General Report, point 115; Supplement 2/69 — Bull. EC.

² OJ C 312 of 30.12.1978.

³ OJ C 52 of 27.2.1979.

⁴ Point 2.3.7 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.28.

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Preferential tariff arrangements

2.1.19. In February¹ the Commission published in the Official Journal a synopsis of the preferential tariff treatment applied by the Community (excluding the generalized system of preferences). These tables, which give the situation on 1 January, were an updating of earlier ones published in November 1978² on the basis of the texts in force on 1 July 1978.

Nomenclature

2.1.20. On 5 February³ the Council adopted a Regulation on the procedure for adjusting the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature used for agricultural products. The purpose of this regulation is to extend this procedure to certain common agricultural market organizations to which it did not yet apply.

It provides that the general rules for interpretation of the CCT and the special rules for its application will apply for the classification of products covered by the agricultural regulations concerned. The tariff nomenclature resulting from application of these regulations is incorporated in the CCT. In addition, the CCT nomenclature applicable to products covered by a common organization of the market may be adjusted, in accordance with the usual procedure, if such adjustments are due to amendments to the Customs Cooperation Council nomenclature (on which the CCT nomenclature is based) or are necessary to ensure conformity of the text in the various languages.

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.21. On 19 February⁴ the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and administering an autonomous Community tariff quota of 80 000 tonnes in respect of the duty-free importation of ferro-chromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon, falling within CCT subheading ex 73.02 EI.

A first instalment of 76 000 tonnes was allocated among the Member States and a second instalment of 4 000 tonnes kept in reserve to cover subsequent needs. The Member States were also authorized, within a 20% limit of the quota shares allocated to them, to charge against the above tariff quota imports of ferro-chromium containing a quantity of between 3 and 4% by weight of carbon. This quota is applicable until 31 December 1979.

Origin of goods

Derogations from the definition of the concept of 'originating products'

2.1.22. On 5 February⁵ the Council formally adopted two Regulations implementing within the Community Decisions 4/78 and 5/78 adopted by the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers on 21 December 1978. These Decisions renew up to the end of this year the

¹ OJ C 51 of 26.2.1979.

² OJ C 262 of 6.11.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.23.

³ OJ L 34 of 9.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 45 of 22.2.1979.

⁵ OJ L 31 of 7.2.1979.

derogations made in favour of Kenya and Malawi from the definition of the concept of 'originating products' to take into account the special situation of these two ACP States' with regard to certain items of fishing tackle.

Customs procedures with economic impact

Temporary importation

2.1.23. On 9 February the Commission decided to amend the proposal for a Regulation on temporary importation arrangements which it presented to the Council on 5 July 1978.² The main purpose of the amendment, which takes account of certain changes suggested by Parliament, is to provide the Commission with means to ensure uniform implementation of the temporary importation arrangements for goods imported into the customs territory of the European Community.

Competition

General rules applying to undertakings

Application of Article 85 to certain categories of patent licences

2.1.24. On 28 February the Commission decided to publish in the Official Journal a draft Commission Regulation on the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty to certain categories of patent licensing agreements.³ In so doing the Commission is invit-

ing all interested parties to submit their comments within four months.

The draft regulation is a response to calls made by the European Parliament on more than one occasion, notably in the Resolution on the Seventh Report on Competition Policy.⁴ By introducing provisions for block exemptions in the highly sensitive area of the application of the rules of competition to patent licences, the draft aims to establish a clear distinction between what clauses are permissible in agreements and what are not, thereby offering the firms involved a degree of certainty as to the law. The Commission hopes that opening this subject to public debate will help to clear up a number of controversial points. Following extensive consultations with the Member States' governments, the Commission has amended various aspects of its initial draft, but it has maintained its fundamental position that export bans within the Community are generally incompatible with the principle of a common market and may be authorized only in the case of small firms.

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Mergers

Merger between Italsider and Ita-Tubi

2.1.25. On 14 February the Commission adopted a Decision under Article 66 of the

¹ OJ L 139 of 7.6.1977.

² OJ C 172 of 19.7.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.34.

³ OJ C 58 of 3.3.1979.

⁴ OJ C 261 of 6.11.1978.

ECSC Treaty authorizing the Italian steel firm Italsider to acquire the entire share capital of Ita-Tubi, a manufacturer of tubes and cold-rolled products.

In 1977 Ita-Tubi produced 120 000 tonnes of round and square tubes mainly for the furniture and metal framework industries. Ita-Tubi supplies about 20% of the Italian market for this type of tube. In the same year it manufactured 180 000 tonnes of cold-rolled products, mostly for its own use. In manufacturing these products Ita-Tubi used approximately 300 000 tonnes of hot-rolled coils supplied by undertakings outside the IRI group.

Italsider is part of the IRI group, a major manufacturer of tubes, which produced 1 700 000 tonnes in 1977. However, IRI group tubes and those manufactured by Ita-Tubi are of different sizes. In addition, the IRI group produced 6 045 000 tonnes of coils and 340 000 tonnes of hot-rolled strip; over the same period it also manufactured 2 297 000 tonnes of cold-rolled products.

In its assessment the Commission considered that in the light of the volumes involved, the additional outlets created for the IRI group by the merger would not put it in a more advantageous position on the market than other similar Community undertakings.

At the same time the Commission concluded that, since the production of the IRI group and Ita-Tubi was complementary and in view of Ita-Tubi's share of the Italian market, the transaction did not constitute abuse of a dominant position within the meaning of Article 86 of the EEC Treaty.

State aids

General schemes

Netherlands

2.1.26. On 9 February the Commission decided to raise no objection to the introduction of a Netherlands Government scheme of assistance designed to improve the quality of industrial products. The scheme is an experimental one of limited duration (two years) and will involve five industries: graphics, furniture, precision engineering, packaging and footwear.

The objects are to supply firms with information on ways of improving their products and to create a 'quality label' for products or firms in these industries. A total of HFL 9.1 million (3.37 million EUA) has been allocated. The Commission has none the less asked the Netherlands Government to specify under what conditions the quality label will apply to products or firms in the other Member States.

Export subsidies

France

2.1.27. On 13 February the Commission decided to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of a special scheme to provide investment finance to French exporters.

Under this scheme, French 'specialized financial institutions' raise long-term loans denominated in strong currencies (such as the mark or the Swiss franc) on foreign capital markets. The proceeds are then on-lent at related rates of interest—but in French francs—to firms carrying out investments to increase their production capacity and boost their exports. The rate of interest is about two points below commercial rates in France. The financial institutions in question are able to grant these terms only because their exchange risks are covered by the French Government. Aid is granted on the condition that the recipient firms increase their export sales by at least five points.

This system constitutes a general aid scheme, since it is not aimed at resolving specific and clearly defined sectoral or regional problems, but may be applied to investment by any firm provided that such investment is linked to an increase in exports. As it has done in the case of all other general aid schemes¹ in the Community, the Commission has asked the French Government, under the Article 93(2) procedure, for an undertaking to give advance notice of significant individual cases of application of the scheme, that is to say where the amount of investment eligible for aid is 3 million EUA or more, so that the Commission may satisfy itself that these measures do not escape the constraints which it imposes on other categories of assistance.

The Commission further noted the French Government's decision to modify the scheme in such a way as to prevent it operating as a subsidy to exports within the Community: in future the undertaking to increase exports which firms must give as a condition of receiving aid will relate only to trade with non-member countries.

Industry aids

Footwear—Belgium

2.1.28. On 23 February the Commission decided to terminate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty which it had initiated in July 1978² in respect of a Belgian scheme of subsidies payable from 1976 to 1978 to assist the home footwear industry. These subsidies, of between 20 and 40%, were granted to assist cooperation between firms (mergers, joint ventures, use of common trademarks), or to promote restructuring and reorganization.

Following initiation of proceedings, the Belgian authorities agreed to refrain from granting aid for projects which might increase productive capacity without achieving any reorganization or rationalization, and to notify the Commission in advance of any plans to renew these measures.

Employment and social policy

Employment

2.1.29. Employment is still the most pressing problem facing the Community and is one of the main subjects likely to be discussed at the European Council on 12 and

¹ Bull. EC 12-1972, point 22; 4-1973, point 2108 and 3-1974, point 2116.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.43.

13 March. The Commission and the Council therefore devoted February to making preparations for the meeting.

Prior to the informal meeting of the Ministers of Labour on 9 and 10 March—in preparation for the European Council—the Commission looked in particular at the development of concertation with the two sides of industry, ways of making better use of Community funds to promote employment and the action being taken in the steel industry. The Commission is planning to present a communication on the economic and social situation as the measures that might be taken in respect of employment have to be seen in the more general context of the world economic situation, which itself is closely linked to the situation on the energy market.

In its second report on the state of the environment in the Community,¹ the Commission emphasized that a new environment protection programme, by developing a 'pollution control industry', would act as a stimulus on the economy since it would create new opportunities for employment throughout the Community.

2.1.30. On 19 February² the Council adopted a Regulation on the organization of a sample survey of manpower in spring 1979. The survey, which is to be conducted very shortly, should facilitate comparison of statistics on employment and unemployment in the Member States.

Free movement of workers

2.1.31. The Advisory Committee on Free Movement for Workers met in Brussels on 15 February to continue discussing plans for consultations on migration policies *vis-à-vis* non-member countries.³ In the light of the

points made by the Government representatives and the two sides of industry on the broad lines of the plans, the Commission can now go ahead and prepare its proposals.

Sectoral measures

2.1.32. On 16 February Parliament passed a Resolution⁴ on the Commission Communication to the Council on the social aspects of steel policy.⁵

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.33. Under the first and second instalments of the seventh and eighth schemes of financial aid to low-cost housing for workers in the ECSC industries, the Commission has approved the following building projects:

Federal Republic of Germany — coal industry: 64 dwellings in the Ruhr and in the Aachen region (DM 596 000);

Federal Republic of Germany — iron and steel industry: 174 dwellings in Duisburg and in the surrounding area (DM 1 291 000);

Luxembourg — iron and steel industry: 7 dwellings at Steinsel and in the surrounding area (LFR 2 100 000);

France — coal industry: 30 dwellings in Lorraine (FF 240 000);

¹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.6.

² OJ L 45 of 22.2.1979.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.44.

⁴ Point 2.3.7 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.52.

Denmark — iron and steel industry: 135 dwellings at Frederiksværk and Magleblæk (DKR 790 000);

France — iron and steel industry: 425 dwellings in the North, the East and the Centre-Midi regions (FF 5 207 500);

Belgium — iron and steel industry: 36 dwellings in Wallonia and in the Ghent area (BFR 7 740 000);

United Kingdom — iron and steel industry: 31 dwellings in Cardiff (UKL 57 000).

Health and safety

Safety, hygiene and health protection at work

2.1.34. On 19 February the Commission sent to the Council for its assent and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for its opinion a Memorandum on the establishment of a fourth ECSC research programme to deal with the technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steelworks. The programme for which a total of 15 million EUA is earmarked will be spread over five years. The main areas are:

- (i) further research on techniques to reduce dust and gas emissions in shops and the vicinity of works;
- (ii) the purification of effluent, with particular reference to effluent from coking plants;
- (iii) the treatment of iron and steel industry waste. This sector includes the upgrading, recycling and storage of waste products;
- (iv) the reduction of the noise level and vibrations of furnaces, other plant and machinery in use in the iron and steel industry;

(v) health at work: removal by appropriate means of poisonous gases or other substances.

2.1.35. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work held its eighth plenary meeting on 8 and 9 February in Luxembourg. The Committee issued an opinion on a draft Directive restricting the use of dangerous chemical, physical and biological substances at the place of work, and took note of a timetable to implement the Council Resolution of 29 June 1978 on an action programme of the European Communities on safety and health at work.¹

Health aspects of the environment

2.1.36. On 22 February the Economic and Social Committee adopted a study on health and environmental hazards arising from the use of asbestos.²

Regional policy

Regional policy guidelines adopted by the Council

2.1.37. Following the agreement in principle³ reached seven months before, at the end of June 1978, on the basis of proposals presented by the Commission on 3 June 1977,⁴ and after completion of the conciliation pro-

¹ OJ C 165 of 11.7.1978; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.81 and Bull. EC 6-1978, points 2.1.39 and 2.1.53.

² Point 2.3.67.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

⁴ OJ C 161 of 9.7.1977 and Supplement 2/77 — Bull. EC.

cedure with Parliament, the Council formally adopted four instruments on 6 February. This marks an important step forward in implementing a Community regional policy.

The instruments are a Resolution concerning the guidelines for regional policy,¹ a Regulation amending the European Regional Development Fund Regulation,² and two Decisions, one amending the Council Decision of 18 March 1975³ setting up a Regional Policy Committee, and the other amending the Council Decision of 18 February 1974⁴ on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States of the Community.

The Council Resolution refers to three points, already agreed upon in June 1978:

- (i) establishment of a comprehensive system of analysis and policy formulation;
- (ii) regional impact assessment of Community policies;
- (iii) coordination of national regional policies.

The main changes to the Regional Fund Regulation³ relate to:

- (i) the creation of a non-quota section;
- (ii) the alteration of national quotas within the quota section;
- (iii) greater flexibility in eligibility criteria and rates of assistance;
- (iv) measures to simplify and accelerate procedures.⁵

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

2.1.38. The Commission's Third Annual Report on the European Regional Develop-

ment Fund (ERDF), covering 1977 and adopted at the end of June 1978,⁶ was the subject of a Resolution passed by Parliament⁷ on 13 February and an Opinion delivered by the Economic and Social Committee⁸ on 22 February.

Conversion

Financing new activities

2.1.39. A loan contract between the Commission and the *Banque Populaire de Lorraine* was signed in Metz on 22 February 1979. The Council's assent to the granting of the FF 20 million loan was given in December 1978.⁹

The loan is a 'global' loan, i.e. one made to a financial institution (in this case the *Banque Populaire de Lorraine*), and will enable the *Banque Populaire* to on-lend amounts—some of them small—to small and medium-sized enterprises to help them overcome the specific investment problems with which they have to contend. The loan carries a Commission interest rate subsidy of 3% and, as a result, the *Banque Populaire* will be able to grant loans at rates lower than those obtaining on the capital market. The investment projects assisted must help to create new jobs

¹ OJ C 36 of 9.2.1979.

² OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979 and OJ C 36 of 9.2.1979 (updated version of ERDF Regulation).

³ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

⁴ OJ L 63 of 5.3.1974.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.58.

⁷ Point 2.3.5 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

⁸ Point 2.3.60.

⁹ OJ C 1 of 3.1.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.74.

for workers formerly employed in the steel industry. The loan is the second ECSC 'global' loan in Lorraine and the first to be made available to a deposit bank in France.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.40. The Regional Policy Committee met in Brussels on 15 and 16 February. It examined the Ems-Dollart transfrontier programme and a study analysing the problems of frontier workers. It also heard a statement on the guidelines proposed by the Commission concerning the use of the non-quota section of the European Regional Development Fund.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Report on the state of the environment in the Community

2.1.41. On 22 February the Commission approved its second report on the state of the environment in the Community.¹

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Marine pollution

2.1.42. From 5 to 10 February the Commission took part in the intergovernmental meeting in Geneva of the riparian States of the

Mediterranean to review the progress of the Mediterranean Action Plan; it also took part in the first meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution.² Discussions centred on the institutional and financial arrangements associated with the implementation of the Blue Plan for protecting the Mediterranean and with the operation of the Regional Oil-combating Centre in Malta. A budget of USD 6.4 million was adopted for 1979-80.

2.1.43. The Commission was also represented at a meeting of the Working Party on Oil Pollution which met in London between 14 and 16 February under the Convention for the prevention of pollution from land-based sources. The Working Party underlined the importance of the standard relating to discharges from oil extraction platforms and drew up a recommendation on discharges arising from exploration operations.

2.1.44. On 14 February Parliament passed a Resolution on the best means of preventing accidents to shipping and consequential marine and coastal pollution and shipping regulations.³

Freshwater pollution

2.1.45. In implementation of the Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution, the Commission took part in a meeting of heads of delegation on 19 and 20 February in The Hague to prepare the work programme for the current year.⁴

¹ Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.6.

² Twelfth General Report, point 267.

³ Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.87.

2.1.46. On 16 February Parliament gave its Opinion¹ on the proposal for a Directive on the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking-water in the Member States.²

Air pollution

2.1.47. In furtherance of the work carried out on a number of problems affecting the environment under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Commission took part in the eighth meeting of Government Advisers on Environmental Problems which was held in Geneva from 19 to 23 February. The meeting was devoted to the progress of preparatory work on the major recommendations and the decisions to be put before the ECE with a view to a high level pan-European meeting on the environment.

2.1.48. Under the Council Decision of 24 June 1975³ on the exchange of information on the measurement of atmospheric pollution caused by sulphur dioxide and suspending particulates, an inter-laboratory comparison programme began on 1 February. Scheduled to last fourteen months, this programme is to study the correlation between results obtained by different sampling and measurement methods.

Recycling of waste

2.1.49. The Waste Management Committee met in Brussels on 15 and 16 February. After discussing the progress of activities in the field of solid waste management in the Member States, the Committee gave particular attention to beverage containers and waste paper.

Great differences were found in the approaches adopted and means employed by the various Member States to cope with the problem of beverage containers and no firm conclusions were reached. This item will be placed on the agenda of a forthcoming meeting.

The outcome of the discussion on waste paper was more encouraging and there was a broad consensus on the need for Community measures in specific areas (contaminants, utilization of recycled paper by the public services, etc.). The meeting also discussed the following topics: energy from waste, the economic utilization of waste in agriculture, the state of research and development and the first European symposium on waste management (London, 1980).

2.1.50. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 22 February, approved an own-initiative study on the health and environmental hazards arising from the use of asbestos.⁴

Consumers

Consumer protection and information

Consumer credit

2.1.51. On 27 February the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a

¹ Point 2.3.9 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

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

³ OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975.

⁴ Point 2.3.67.

Directive on consumer credit. This proposal—based on Article 100 of the EEC Treaty and envisaged in the preliminary programme for a consumer protection and information policy¹—is intended to harmonize the general conditions relating to consumer credit and to standardize the protection given to the consumer against unfair credit terms. At present the diversity of legislation in the Member States is a barrier to the establishment of a common market in credit and creates disparities of competition. Its scope extends to all credit contracts between a consumer and a lender, including contracts between a consumer and an intermediary. However, the Directive does not cover credit on immovable property (because of its special nature) and short-term credit (three months maximum).

The proposed Directive establishes similar rules for competition between the various economic operators and harmonized rules for protecting those who enter into credit transactions. It lays down the minimum standards for consumer information and protection. It also contains provisions relating to the period prior to contract, lays down the form and content of the contract and sets out the procedure by which it is to be carried out.

Foodstuffs

2.1.52. On 21 February,² the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Decision adopting a concerted action on the effects of heat treatment and of distribution on the quality and nutritional value of foodstuffs. The programme is to last for three years and its total cost is estimated at 12 million EUA, some 290 000 EUA of which is to be met by the Community budget.

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.53. The President of the Commission, Mr Roy Jenkins, received a delegation from the Consumers Consultative Committee on 19 February. The delegation expressed its satisfaction with the references to consumer policy in the Commission programme for 1979.³ It called upon the Commission to continue to take the requisite steps to achieve the objectives of the preliminary consumer programme and to ensure that the measures to benefit low-income consumers are given priority.

2.1.54. The Committee—which met in Brussels on 15 and 16 February—elected its new Chairman for a period of one year; he is Mr Cornerotte, a representative of the European Trade Union Confederation. The following were elected Vice-Chairmen for the same period: Mr Dary (Coface), Mr Spallone (Euro-Coop) and Mr Dumont (Beuc).

The Committee held an exchange of views on the preliminary guidelines for the Community programme on consumer protection and information and set up a working party to study the guidelines in detail.

The Committee also set out its own action programme for 1979 and, in particular, adopted two opinions, one on the Commission's agricultural price proposals for the 1979/80 marketing year, the other on various aspects of advertising as they affect the consumer.

¹ OJ C 92 of 25.4.1975.

² OJ C 77 of 23.3.1977.

³ Point 1.1.9.

Agriculture

Common agricultural policy and European Monetary System

2.1.55. As insufficient progress had been made on the agri-monetary problems which had to be solved before the EMS could enter into force, the President of the Council had been obliged to postpone until February the Council meetings on agriculture planned for January.¹ At the meeting on 5 and 6 February, however, the discussions allowed the delegations to clarify their respective points of view concerning the Commission proposals on agricultural prices for 1979/80² and proposals for Regulations³ on the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture and on the progressive dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts and differential amounts applicable to certain agricultural products and processed products.

The meeting of 12 February was devoted entirely to the examination of these agri-monetary problems, but no great progress was made. At its meeting of 5 and 6 March, however, the Council obtained a broad consensus on the policy to be followed with regard to the dismantling of existing MCAs and the creation of new ones following changes in the central rates, thus opening the way for the entry into force of the European Monetary System.⁴

Common organization of markets

2.1.56. On 5 February, the Council adopted a number of measures concerning the wine market, and in particular the Regulation on the common organization of the market in

wine,⁵ as the number of legal instruments, their complexity and their dispersal had made consolidation necessary. The new Regulations therefore repeal the existing texts, particularly the basic Regulation of 20 April 1970 (Regulation (EEC) No 816/70) on the organization of the market in wine.

On 14 February⁶ the Commission put a proposal to the Council for the introduction of special arrangements for the monetary compensatory amounts on wine so that MCAs would no longer be applied in France for Italian and French wines, and in Italy only the difference between the MCAs normally calculated for France and Italy would be applied. This proposal should encourage wine exports as the MCAs at present levied on exports would be considerably reduced or even abolished.

2.1.57. In the fruit and vegetables sector, the Council adopted on 19 February an amendment to the basic Regulation in order to allow pre-emptive withdrawals of apples and pears by producers' organizations and thus to obtain better control of the market.⁷ On 7 February⁸ the Commission proposed that leeks be included in the list of quality standards in the same basic Regulation.

On 28 February it sent to Parliament and the Council the annual report on the estimated clearings and new plantations of certain types of fruit trees. The report gives an indication

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.1.

² Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

³ OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

⁴ Preliminary chapter.

⁵ OJ L 54 of 5.3.1979.

⁶ OJ C 55 of 1.3.1979.

⁷ OJ L 45 of 22.2.1979.

⁸ OJ C 52 of 27.2.1979.

of the scale and direction of the estimated trend in the total area of apple, pear, peach and orange-trees and lists significant changes in certain important varieties.

2.1.58. On 1 February the Commission adopted a Regulation permitting the continuation of promotional and publicity measures to increase consumption of milk and milk products.¹ It also extended the field of application for sales of butter at reduced prices and consolidated the Regulations concerning these sales.²

2.1.59. In the beef and veal sector, the Council extended the Regulation concerning the import levies applicable to adult cattle and beef originating in Yugoslavia, subject to the entry into force of a new agreement with that country.³

The Commission took steps to straighten out certain difficulties concerning intervention storage. The main problems were the loss in value of meat which is bought in fresh and sold frozen⁴ and the sale at a price fixed in advance of certain types of boned meat which had been stored for a long time.⁵ In the first two months of the year stocks were considerably reduced by the sale of more than 85 000 tonnes, expressed as unboned meat, of which about half was intended for non-member countries.

2.1.60. On the sheepmeat market, the Commission decided to authorize France to apply the protective measures provided for in Article 115 of the Treaty to imports of live sheep or sheepmeat from non-member countries in free circulation in other Member States; this Decision will apply only until 31 December or until the entry into force of a common organization of the market in sheepmeat.⁶

Structural policy

2.1.61. On 6 February the Council adopted the Directive on a programme to promote drainage in catchment areas including land on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland.⁷ This means that the Community will contribute up to 50% of the costs of the joint programme for the provision of arterial drainage in catchment areas including land on both sides of the border. This programme must be submitted jointly by the two Member States and is intended to improve the unsatisfactory drainage situation which constitutes a fundamental handicap to agriculture in the region.

On the same date, the Council formally adopted the following measures concerning Mediterranean agriculture:⁸

- (i) Regulation on the development of agricultural advisory services in Italy;
- (ii) Directive on the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in Corsica;
- (iii) Directive concerning the flood protection programme in the Hérault Valley;
- (iv) Regulation establishing a common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones of the Community: this programme concerns afforestation, the improvement of deteriorated forests and other necessary related measures such as the construction of

¹ OJ L 28 of 2.2.1979.

² OJ L 41 of 16.2.1979.

³ OJ L 34 of 9.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 32 of 8.2.1979.

⁵ OJ L 42 of 17.2.1979.

⁶ OJ L 44 of 21.2.1979.

⁷ OJ L 43 of 20.2.1979.

⁸ OJ L 38 of 14.2.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.108.

forest paths, earthworks and protection against fire, together with the necessary studies and experiments.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

2.1.62. On 19 February the Council took note of the seventh Financial Report on the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, 1977, Guarantee and Guidance Sections.

Guarantee Section

2.1.63. On 8 February¹ the Commission adopted an amendment to the Regulation on the method and the rate of interest to be used for calculating the costs for financing intervention measures comprising buying-in, storage and disposal. This amendment provides that, where an agricultural product stored by an intervention agency will necessarily suffer depreciation, this is to be borne by the EAGGF from the moment of buying-in. This procedure permits a reduction in the interest charges which the EAGGF finances in respect of the funds immobilized by the buying-in of products.

This provision was applied for the first time in the beef and veal sector.²

Conditions of competition

2.1.64. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided not to raise objections in respect of the following aid plans:

(i) France (Martinique and Guadeloupe), for implementing a plan for developing

sheep- and goat-rearing in order to overcome the shortage of sheepmeat and goatmeat in the French West Indies;

(ii) France (Martinique), for financing the study of a development plan for the production of anthuriums;

(iii) France, for an extension of the special loans granted for the breeding of heavy horses, and to assist certain undertakings which suffered from the damage caused to fruit plantations by the bad weather in 1977;

(iv) France, for the creation of pastoral land associations, either authorized or appointed, to permit the planned use of mountain land;

(v) Italy (Umbria), for certain associations of milk producers in order to discipline production;

(vi) Italy (Umbria) to cooperatives in less-favoured areas in order to encourage the processing and marketing of agricultural products;

(vii) Italy (Piedmont), for measures to assess agriculture following the bad weather in 1978;

(viii) United Kingdom (Scotland), to remedy the damage caused by flooding in October 1978.

Harmonization of legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.65. In connection with the health problems raised by the process for chilling poultry carcasses by immersion in water, the Commission sent to the Council on 14 February³ a

¹ OJ L 34 of 9.2.1979.

² OJ L 32 of 8.2.1979.

³ OJ C 65 of 9.3.1979.

report on the application of this process to poultrymeat for marketing chilled and a proposal for a Directive amending the Directive of 15 February 1971¹ on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat.

2.1.66. On 21 February the Economic and Social Committee adopted an Opinion² on the proposal for a Directive on enzootic bovine leucosis.³

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.67. Continuing the procedure of Article 169 of the EEC Treaty,⁴ on 27 February⁵ the Commission decided to refer to the Court of Justice the three measures for the conservation of resources taken by the United Kingdom in 1978; a reasoned opinion had been issued to the United Kingdom Government regarding these three measures on 22 January last.⁶ In its answer of 6 February the United Kingdom rejected the Commission's arguments and conclusions. The measures in question concern the rules governing herring fishing from the Mourne stocks, the restrictions on herring fishing around the Isle of Man and the extension of the area closed to fishing for Norway pout.

The Commission felt that the three measures raised a series of questions of principle involving Community rules and a Member State's obligation to cooperate with the Community institutions.

2.1.68. On 5 February the Commission approved two Irish measures, one prohibiting herring fishing for industrial purposes and the other extending until 31 December the ban on direct herring fishing off the coast of Ireland.

2.1.69. At its 19 February meeting on fisheries, the Council considered a Communication from the Commission on the development of the common fisheries policy highlighting the main outstanding questions (as regards internal arrangements, free access and fishing plans, exercise of historic rights and allocation of availabilities in 1979). The discussion confirmed that there was no consensus on the basic issues.

External aspects

2.1.70. At the same meeting the Council was forced to find that it was not yet in a position to sign the agreements negotiated with Norway and Spain,⁷ nor to conclude those already signed with the Faroe Islands and Sweden.⁸ The United Kingdom Minister once again invoked the 'Luxembourg compromise' to oppose the framework agreements with non-member countries as long as a satisfactory solution to the internal arrangements had not been found. After the meeting, however, the United Kingdom delegation withdrew its reservations on the EEC-Canada

¹ OJ L 55 of 8.3.1971.

² Point 2.3.65.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.83.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.100.

⁵ OJ C 74 of 20.3.1979.

⁶ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.73.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.77.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.55.

framework agreement; the Council was therefore able to take a decision on the signing of it on 27 February.

The Council also noted the Commission report on the progress of the negotiations with Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Tunisia. Senegal is willing to grant fishing rights to the Community in return for financial compensation.

Finally, on 28 February,¹ it adopted the interim arrangements applicable until 31 March 1979 to Faroese, Norwegian and Swedish vessels.

2.1.71. In February Community consultations with Sweden resulted in the determination of reciprocal fishing rights in the Baltic Sea and the Kattegat and rights for Sweden in the North Sea for the whole of 1979. Reciprocal fishing rights with the Faroe Islands for the same period were also determined after consultations.

2.1.72. On 23 February² the Commission sent a proposal to the Council for a Regulation concerning the conclusion of the fisheries agreement negotiated between the Community and Finland.³ It also transmitted a recommendation for a Decision concerning the directives required for the Community's participation in negotiations for a convention on the conservation of living marine resources in the Antarctic.

Markets and structures

Structural policy

2.1.73. The Council reached agreement in principle at its meeting on 19 February to

continue in 1979 the interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry in force in 1978. The amount proposed by the Commission for the Community's financial participation is 15 million EUA for 1979. The purpose of the measure is to promote the development of the inshore fishing industry in regions where there are adequate fishing possibilities and to promote investments in aquaculture.

*

2.1.74. Parliament passed a Resolution on the common fisheries policy on 14 February.⁴

Transport

Transport questions before the Council

2.1.75. There were only four items on the agenda when the Council met in Brussels on 20 February with Mr Le Theule, the French Minister of Transport and President of the Council, in the chair.

Sea transport

2.1.76. On the basis of a compromise proposed by the Chair, the Council examined the proposal for a Regulation concerning the Member State's accession to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct

¹ OJ L 51 of 1.3.1979.

² OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

³ Twelfth General Report, point 342.

⁴ Point 2.3.8 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

for Liner Conferences.¹ The objective is to arrive at a common position which would make it possible to meet the developing countries' wishes concerning access to liner conferences and cargo-sharing and to maintain commercial understandings as regards cargo-sharing among Member States' shipping lines and in traffic between OECD member countries. Considerable progress was made and the Council will return to this matter in the very near future.

2.1.77. In the context of safety at sea, the Council examined the Commission's proposal for a Decision rendering mandatory the procedures for ship inspection forming the subject of resolutions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).² Although unanimous agreement was reached on the substance of this proposal, the Council could not take a decision, as there was an institutional question to be settled.

The Council also took note of a statement by the French delegation suggesting that the Community should devote attention to other matters such as minimum standards on Member States' merchant ships (age, health and qualifications of crew members), minimum conditions for working as a sailor (equal treatment, maximum working hours) and the minimum level of protection for sailors in the event of dismissal.

The Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to examine the French delegation's proposals.

Air transport

2.1.78. The Council found that further thought should be given to the legal and industrial implications of the Commission's

proposal for a Directive on the limitation on noise emission from aircraft.³ It was therefore agreed to postpone examination of this proposal.

Driving licence

2.1.79. The Council examined the proposal for a Directive on the road vehicle driving licence.⁴ It was decided that more study of the road safety aspect and road safety statistics was needed to resolve the problems outstanding. The Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to carry out this examination and report back to the Council at a future meeting.

Inland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.80. In Brussels on 5, 6 and 7 February took place the fifth plenary session of the diplomatic conference for the conclusion of an Agreement on the liberalization of the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus services between the Community and third countries which are members of the European Conference of Ministers of Trans-

¹ OJ C 35 of 11.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.160.

² OJ C 284 of 28.11.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.105.

³ OJ C 126 of 9.6.1976.

⁴ OJ C 8 of 13.1.1976 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.144.

port—the ECMT—(Austria, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia). The Secretary-General of the ECMT attended as an observer.

Solutions were found, during these negotiations, to most of the problems still outstanding. However, there were some differences of opinion as regards the degree of liberalization of certain occasional services. The Commission expects to report to the Council shortly on the state of negotiations, with proposals for finding a way of solving the problem.

2.1.81. Parliament¹ and the Economic and Social Committee² gave their Opinions on 20 and 22 February on the proposal for a Regulation on the adjustment of capacity for the carriage of goods by roads for hire or reward between Member States.³

On 22 February the Economic and Social Committee² also adopted its Opinion on the proposal⁴ to amend the Regulation of 16 December 1976⁵ on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.

Approximation of structures

Technical aspects

2.1.82. For the purposes of the implementation of the Council Directive of 20 January 1976 on reciprocal recognition of navigability licences for inland waterway vessels,⁶ the working party of government experts which is assisting the Commission departments in the formulation of technical requirements for inland waterway vessels met from 30 January to 1 February. The tasks it took on have been accomplished: the classification of the Com-

munity inland waterway network into several classes, the formulation of technical requirements for inland waterway vessels and the drawing-up of model Community inland navigation certificates.

Sea and air transport

2.1.83. On 14 February Parliament passed a Resolution on the best means of preventing accidents to shipping and consequential marine and coastal pollution and on shipping regulations.⁷

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Cooperation between the Community and Latin American countries: Official visit by Mr Brunner to Venezuela and Ecuador

2.1.84. Mr Guido Brunner, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for energy matters, paid an official visit to

¹ Point 2.3.14 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

² Points 2.3.63 and 2.3.64.

³ OJ C 247 of 18.10.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.62.

⁴ OJ C 309 of 28.12.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.133.

⁵ OJ L 357 of 29.12.1976.

⁶ OJ L 21 of 29.1.1976.

⁷ Point 2.3.10 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

Venezuela and Ecuador from 16 to 24 February at the invitation of the Governments of these two countries. This visit reflects both the Community's concern to diversify its sources of supply and its desire to cooperate with non-member countries on energy, a desire which has been expressed repeatedly and was reiterated recently in the Communication from the Commission to the Council on aspects of external measures by the Community in the energy sector.¹

Venezuela

2.1.85. Mr Brunner went to Caracas, Venezuela, following an official invitation from the Venezuelan Government. The purpose of the trip was to establish closer contact with the Venezuelan authorities on energy. Among the people Mr Brunner met were Mr Freddy Arocha, the Deputy Minister for Energy and Mines, and General Alfonzo Ravard, the President of Petrovén (Petróleos de Venezuela). During these meetings, Mr Brunner gave an account of the broad lines of Community policy and emphasized the need for more comprehensive exchanges of information.

The conversation also turned to areas in which closer cooperation between the Community and Venezuela might be possible. Some of the possibilities raised were: oil-exploration techniques, advanced coalmining techniques, scientific research into renewable resources (in particular solar and geothermal energy), nuclear energy from the point of view of safety and environmental protection, and the training and further training of technical and scientific staff. Mr Brunner proposed that these exchanges of views be continued in Brussels. The meetings demonstrated that Venezuela is definitely interested in stepping up its contacts with the Commu-

ity and that it is seeking new avenues of cooperation which would enable it to diversify its technical and trade links.

Ecuador

2.1.86. After his meetings with the Venezuelan authorities, Mr Brunner went to Quito, at the invitation of the Ecuadorian Government. The purpose of this visit was to explore the potential for cooperation on scientific research and energy between the European Community and Ecuador. These talks are part of the policy for cooperation with developing countries on energy matters.²

Ecuador has some interesting features in this respect: it produces a small amount of oil, has not insignificant potential as regards renewable resources (water power, solar and geothermal energy), and also has coal and uranium deposits.

In addition, the Ecuadorian Government recently set up a national energy institute with the task of formulating an overall energy plan for the country.

Lastly, the Secretariat-General of the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), a body with which the Commission is already cooperating on a geothermal energy project involving four countries in this area, has its headquarters in Quito.

Mr Brunner was received by Mr José Ayala Lasso, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who showed an interest in the Community's energy policy and Mr Brunner's proposal for closer contacts between the main world partners in the field of energy. Most of the visit

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

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.113 and 10-1978, point 2.1.112.

was taken up with meetings with General Eduardo Samblantes Polanco, the Minister for Natural Resources and Energy, and with those in charge of the institutions responsible for energy and planning.

An inventory of possible areas of cooperation was drawn up during these meetings. The Commission is to give its views on these possibilities before the end of April to enable the Ecuadorian authorities to draw up their international cooperation programme. Mention should also be made of the Ecuadorians' particular interest in the question of inventories and energy balance and in exploration for their resources and more particularly uranium.

Energy saving

2.1.87. On 5 February¹ the Council formally adopted the Recommendation to the Member States on the reduction of energy requirements through the improvement of the thermal efficiency of buildings, the substance of which had been approved at its meeting on 21 December 1978.²

Sectoral problems

Hydrocarbons

Trade in crude oil and petroleum products between certain Member States

2.1.88. Following its Decision of 29 January³ concerning three Member States, on 6 February⁴ the Commission decided to make trade in crude oil and petroleum products between Luxembourg and other Member States subject to an automatic licencing sys-

tem. The Commission based itself on the Council Decision of 14 February 1977⁵ on the exporting of crude oil and petroleum products from one Member State to another in the event of supply difficulties. The Commission Decision was adopted at the request of Luxembourg and will expire on 31 March.

Coal

Intra-Community trade in power-station coal

2.1.89. The proposal for a Regulation on Community financial measures for intra-Community trade in power-station coal, which the Commission addressed to the Council on 28 September 1978,⁶ was the subject of an Opinion delivered by Parliament on 16 February⁷ and an Opinion delivered by the Economic and Social Committee at its plenary session on 21 and 22 February.⁸

Nuclear energy

Community aid for uranium prospecting

2.1.90. The Commission has published a notice in the Official Journal of the European Communities⁹ concerning the granting of

¹ OJ L 37 of 13.2.1979.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.143.

³ OJ L 30 of 6.2.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.86.

⁴ OJ L 32 of 8.2.1979.

⁵ OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

⁶ OJ C 243 of 13.10.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.74.

⁷ Point 2.3.15 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

⁸ Point 2.3.62.

⁹ OJ C 44 of 17.2.1979.

Community aid for projects concerning uranium prospecting programmes within the territories of the Member States. The notice invites interested parties to submit applications for support for projects of this type. It is based on the Commission Regulation of 23 July 1976.¹ The financial support planned is in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty. The Commission has at its disposal 5 million EUA in 1979 for aid to uranium exploration programmes to be carried out between 1979 and 1981.

Research and development, science and education

Proposals for research programmes in nuclear energy

2.1.91. On 28 February the Commission decided to send the Council two proposals for multiannual indirect-action research programmes on the plutonium cycle and its safety aspects and radioactive waste management and storage. These proposals follow on from the communications which the Commission sent to the Council in July and August 1977² defining the basic constituents of a Community nuclear strategy and of Community action that was needed in this area. The Commission had highlighted on that occasion the fundamental importance of ensuring that the technologies in question developed in compliance with strict safety standards so that workers, the general public and the environment would be protected.

The plutonium cycle and its safety aspects

2.1.92. The main objective of the indirect-action programme proposed by the Commission for the four-year period 1980-84 is to help to ensure maximum safety in the use of plutonium as a nuclear fuel both in thermal-neutron reactors and fast-neutron reactors. Following on from the 1975-79 programme of indirect action in progress on plutonium recycling in light-water reactors, the proposed new programme requires a substantial increase in the appropriations charged to the Community budget, which would be stepped up from 4.75 million to 20 million EUA.

This programme proposal received favourable opinions from the Advisory Committee for Programme Management (ACPM) responsible for this activity³ and the Scientific and Technical Committee (STC).⁴ The programme includes the following topics:

- (i) expert assessments of the radiological effect of the plutonium cycle on man and his environment;
- (ii) work intended to improve safety in uranium-plutonium mixed oxide fuel fabrication by improving accident assessment methods, optimizing equipment (filters, screens and dosimetry) and studying less polluting variants;
- (iii) work to increase safety in transporting and handling plutonium compounds by improving containers;
- (iv) various exercises to demonstrate the possibility of recycling in complete safety, in thermal and fast-breeder reactors, fissile and

¹ OJ L 221 of 14.8.1976.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.158.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.93.

fertile materials recovered from uranium-plutonium mixed oxide fuel previously irradiated in light-water reactors;

(v) activities designed to supplement those undertaken during the first programme on the safety of plutonium-fuelled LWR power-stations.

Radioactive waste management and storage

2.1.93. The need for Community action on the treatment and elimination of radioactive waste has been voiced on various occasions by Parliament,¹ the Council² and the Economic and Social Committee.³

Radioactive waste treatment and storage was one of the main subjects covered by the five-year (1975-79) programme of indirect action which will be completed at the end of this year. In view of the progress achieved during the implementation of this programme, work under the next programme proposed for 1980-84 will be oriented more towards pilot projects and experiments under real service conditions. The Community appropriations requested reflect this orientation since they jump from 19.16 million to 53.47 million EUA. This programme, together with the activities of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), will constitute the greatest multilateral cooperation effort undertaken in the world in this field.

The research work is intended firstly to solve the main technological problems involved in the treatment, storage and disposal of radioactive waste and secondly to define the general arrangements in line with which storage and disposal of radioactive waste should be conducted. Work under the first section is proposed in the following areas:

(i) treatment and conditioning of radioactive waste (low-level wastes, fuel cladding wastes, plutonium-contaminated wastes, high-level solidified wastes and gaseous wastes);

(ii) storage and disposal of radioactive waste (shallow-depth burial of low-level wastes; disposal of long-lived wastes in continental and possibly marine geological formations; and development of the methods used to assess the potential for such disposal).

The following work is proposed under the second section:

(i) assessment of waste management processes, criteria and strategies, especially with a view to minimizing the radiological hazards;

(ii) studies on the legal, administrative and financial aspects of waste management.

The Commission's preliminary draft proposal received favourable opinions from the ACPM responsible for this activity⁴ and the STC.⁵

Science, research and development

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.94. At its meeting on 15 and 16 February the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) examined the Commission proposal⁶ for a four-year (July 1979-June 1983) programme of energy research (solar and geothermal energy, production and

¹ OJ C 85 of 10.4.1978.

² OJ C 112 of 20.10.1973; OJ L 178 of 9.9.1975; OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977.

³ OJ C 269 of 13.11.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.133.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.93.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.121.

use of hydrogen, energy saving and systems analysis). Approving the Commission's proposal by a majority, the Committee emphasized the importance of a joint R&D activity to promote energy saving and requested that the budget appropriations initially proposed by the Commission in this respect be increased. On the other hand it considered that the funds assigned to the activities on hydrogen and solar and geothermal energy should be accordingly reduced, since it felt that the overall amount of the appropriations proposed by the Commission was acceptable. The Committee therefore proposed an amendment to the draft decision which would shortly be submitted to the Council for approval.

The Committee also delivered a favourable opinion on the Commission's proposal for a multiannual research programme in climatology.¹ The Committee laid particular insistence on the value for the Community of an R&D programme on the long-term effects of human activity on the climate and the repercussions of climatic variations on the European Community's resources and its economy. The Committee concluded its proceedings by recommending that the Council approve the Commission's proposal and in particular the resources necessary for the implementation of this programme.

Lastly, the Committee continued its discussion of matters which were shortly to be covered by Commission proposals for R&D work on clays and ceramics, textiles and clothing and biomolecular engineering.

European Committee for Research and Development

2.1.95. At its meeting on 14 February the European Committee for Research and

Development (CERD) devoted most of its discussions to reviewing long-term energy research and development problems and the Community's Forecasting and Assessment in the field of Science and Technology (FAST) programme.²

On the basis of scenario studies conducted with the aids of models developed by the Commission,³ a number of possible strategies for energy supplies and R&D had been simulated. The CERD took note of these results with great interest. In general the members of the Committee considered that their conclusions could usefully serve as a basis for a Commission proposal to the Council in order to supplement and define more closely the studies already in progress.

With regard to the FAST research programme, the CERD recommended, in view of the limited resources available, that the Commission should confine itself to studying thoroughly a few subjects of interest to the Community while involving the maximum number of existing organizations in this research.

Joint Research Centre

Preparations for the forthcoming JRC multiannual programme

General Advisory Committee

2.1.96. At its meeting on 21 and 22 February the JRC's General Advisory Committee (GAC) gave its opinion on the preliminary

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, point 1.5.1.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.120.

³ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.93.

draft proposals for the forthcoming multi-annual (1980-83) JRC programme, which were drawn up after the exploratory discussion held on 17 January.¹ The GAC generally approved the preliminary draft proposals for each of the programmes. It found that the proposal taken as a whole was broadly in line with the opinions delivered by the ACPM's concerned. These ACPMs, together with the Advisory Committee on Fusion, met in January and February to examine the various preliminary draft proposals.²

The Director-General of the JRC will draw the necessary conclusions from the GAC's opinion when preparing the draft programme proposal which he intends to submit to the Commission for approval during March.

Multiannual programmes

JET Council

2.1.97. The JET Council met on 8 and 9 February and proceeded to appoint thirteen eminent figures as members of the JET Scientific Council in accordance with the Statutes of the Joint Undertaking. It appointed Mr C.M. Braams Chairman of the Scientific Council.

The JET Council also finalized the project's staff structure³ by appointing Mr R. Bikerton Associate Director and Head of the JET Team's Scientific Department.

The JET Council adopted the revised Project Programme which provides for the construction phase to be completed by the end of 1982, and agreed to the procedure proposed by the Head of Project for estimating the effects of economic fluctuations on expenditure. The JET Council concluded its meeting

by discussing the overall cost estimates up to 1983, calculated from January 1979 cost levels.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.98. Several Advisory Committees on Programme Management responsible for research areas belonging to the direct-action programme or dealt with under both direct and indirect action met during February to discuss preliminary draft proposals for the forthcoming multiannual (1980-83) JRC programme and to give their opinion on them to the GAC.⁴

The ACPMs responsible for the following topics met during the first half of February: hydrogen; radioactive waste management and storage; reference materials and methods and the non-nuclear part of the programme on measurements, standards and reference techniques (METRE); environment and resources; plutonium fuels and actinide research; high-temperature materials; operations of the HFR high-flux reactor; solar energy; and supervision of fissile materials.

On 20 February the Advisory Committee on Fusion (ACF), acting in its capacity as ACPM for thermonuclear fusion, also gave its opinion on the section of the preliminary draft proposals for the JRC programme⁴ within its competence. The ACPMs and the ACF generally approved the preliminary draft proposals. A number of ACPMs noted the vital

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.94.

² Point 2.1.98 and Bull. EC 1-1979, points 2.1.95 and 2.1.96.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.118.

⁴ Point 2.1.96.

importance of JRC activities for Community research and the promising outlook for current operations.

2.1.99. At its meeting on 1 and 2 February the ACPM for radioactive waste management and storage, apart from delivering its opinion on the activities coming within its competence in the forthcoming multiannual JRC programme, expressed a favourable opinion on the question of the preparation under contract of overall reviews on the work done under the 1975-79 indirect action programme; it also recommended the Commission to approve several contracts relating to research work to be conducted in 1979.

Lastly, the Committee expressed a favourable opinion on the question of whether the Commission should enter into a scientific cooperation agreement with the Canadian Atomic Energy Commission on certain aspects of radioactive waste disposal in crystalline formations.

2.1.100. At its meeting on 22 February the ACPM responsible for the energy-saving part of the July 1975-June 1979 indirect-action programme on energy research and development noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this area and the signing of the agreement between the Commission and the International Energy Agency on energy storage.¹

2.1.101. The ACPM responsible for the FAST (Forecasting and Assessment in the field of Science and Technology) indirect-action programme held its inaugural meeting on 23 February. The FAST programme was adopted by the Council on 25 July 1978² and its main purpose is to help to define long-term R&D aims and priorities by anticipating future needs and possible crises.

After electing as its Chairman Mr Zegveld, Director at TNO (Toegepast Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek), the Committee took note with interest of the guidelines prepared by the FAST team which the Commission had started to recruit in December 1978. The Committee expressed a favourable opinion on these guidelines and delivered opinions and suggestions on a number of research areas and priority problems to be studied. It also highlighted the importance of cooperation with the Member States' institutions and research centres specialized in the field of forecasting and assessment, and took note of a first list of subjects on which exploratory research should begin without delay.

Treatment and use of sewage sludge

2.1.102. The Commission, in cooperation with the French Ministry of the Environment and Quality of Life, organized at Cadarache from 13 to 15 February an international symposium on the characterization, treatment and use of sewage sludge generated by waste water purification. The symposium comes under the auspices of COST project 68a on the treatment and use of sewage sludge³ which forms part of the European Communities' research programme on environmental protection.

More than one hundred scientists from the Member States and five of the non-Community European countries taking part in COST attended this symposium, during which stock was taken of the work in progress and the programme of concerted action for the subsequent period was drawn up.

¹ Point 2.2.41.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.120 and OJ L 225 of 16.8.1978.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.75.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Research, development, science, education

Education

Education Committee

2.1.103. At its meeting on 12 February the Education Committee adopted the main guidelines for its work in 1979.

Education policy: further aids under the Community's action programme

2.1.104. On 8 February the Commission announced that it was granting further aids under the Community's action programme which the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council adopted in 1976.¹ These aids are intended to promote exchange and cooperation between teaching staff, researchers and administrators in higher education and secondary education and between higher education institutions in the Member States.

Accession negotiations

Greece

2.2.1. On 8 and 9 February Mr Natali, Vice-President of the Commission, visited Greece for talks with the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Karamanlis, and other members of the Greek Government on the final phase of the accession negotiations. Mr Natali expressed the hope that the ministerial session to be held late in March would prove conclusive and pave the way for signature of the accession treaty in the near future. The talks also covered Greek participation in the Community budget.

2.2.2. A further session of the accession negotiations at deputy level was held in Brussels on 20 February. The discussions covered a broad range of subjects, including customs union in the industrial sector, transport, capital movements, State aids and regional policy, and external relations. In addition, a procedure was adopted for drafting the instruments of accession.

2.2.3. In February the Commission adopted formal proposals concerning transitional arrangements for processed agricultural products not listed in Annex II to the Treaty, the establishment of a system modifying the financial impact of Greece's participation in the Community budget, fisheries and Greek participation in the Community system of financial assistance to non-member countries. The Commission has now submitted to the Council nineteen proposals for common positions.

The Commission and the Greek delegation continued their examination of Community

¹ Bull EC 2-1976, point 2252 and OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

secondary legislation in the fields of external relations, fisheries, right of establishment, customs and social affairs.

Portugal

2.2.4. The second session at deputy level of the negotiations for the accession of Portugal was held in Brussels on 27 February.¹

In accordance with the programme of work adopted at the opening session on 17 October 1978,² the first subjects of discussion were matters concerning the customs union and external relations.

Spain

Opening of accession negotiations

2.2.5. The ministerial meeting opening the negotiations with Spain was held on 5 February in Brussels.³

Bilateral relations with applicant countries

Greece

2.2.6. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held a further meeting in Brussels on 16 February. Discussion once again focused

on a number of points connected with operation of the customs union. It was also agreed in principle to extend until the end of this year the Association Council's decision of 28 February 1975⁴ concerning the provisions of paragraph 3 of Protocol 10 to the Association Agreement.

Commercial policy

Multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.7. The recent speeding-up of the GATT Multilateral negotiations can partly be attributed to the positions adopted by the Council of the Communities at its meetings on 5 and 6 February. The Council again discussed the results achieved to date at the beginning of March. Extensive exchanges of views on various issues had meanwhile been held in Geneva during February and an informal group was set up to examine the legal provisions of the agreements and arrangements already drafted.

Council position

2.2.8. The Council (Foreign Affairs) issued the following statement at the close of its meeting on 5 and 6 February:

'The Council heard an oral interim report from the Commission on progress in the negotiations to date and held an exchange of

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.3.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2319.

views during which the delegations stated their positions on the various aspects of those negotiations.

The Council requested the Commission to continue its efforts to ensure that rapid progress was made on the matters still outstanding and that a substantial and more evenly balanced overall outcome was obtained, with particular emphasis on quality.

On the basis of an overall report which the Commission intends to submit, the Council proposes to state a position at its meeting on 6 March regarding the substance of the multilateral trade negotiations as a whole.¹

At a meeting on foreign affairs early in March the Council was given a report by the Commission on the latest developments in the negotiations but, after lengthy discussions, was unable to take the overall favourable line requested by the Commission and decided to wait a further month before taking a definite position.

Geneva talks

2.2.9. Acting on the conclusions reached by the Council on 18 December 1978¹ and on 5 and 6 February this year,² the Commission actively continued negotiations in various sectors with the major non-Community States both in the groups and subgroups—generally meeting informally—and at a large number of bilateral meetings, notably those with the United States and Japan on tariff matters.

Work on the non-tariff areas of the negotiations was concerned mainly with preparing the final texts of various codes in conjunction with the major industrialized countries and exploring with certain developing countries

the possibility of adjusting these codes so as to allow as many developing countries as possible to accede to them once the multilateral trade negotiations have ended.

After all these preparations and meetings the Commission sent a Communication to the Council at the end of February on the results achieved in the main areas of the negotiations, asking it to endorse this overall package. However, as mentioned above, the Council considered at its meeting early in March that it was not yet able to take a decision.

Setting up of a new informal group

2.2.10. An informal 'technical-legal' group was set up within the MTN framework to examine the legal provisions contained in the various agreements and agricultural arrangements made so far between the negotiating partners.

This group met for the first time on 26 February and embarked on a comparative examination of the 'final provisions' (signature, acceptance, amendments, etc.) contained in the latest texts of the MTN agreements and agricultural arrangements. The Chairman of the group is to inform the chairman of the groups and subgroups concerned of any opinions expressed by the technical group on the various formulas possible, leaving them to decide whether, for the sake of harmonization, any amendments should be made to the relevant provisions in the texts with which they are concerned.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.5.

² Point 2.2.8.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

2.2.11. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975¹ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy-Albania: exceptional opening of on additional import quota for gasoil;²

Italy-USSR: exceptional opening of an import quota for aluminium scrap, alloyed, in bars;³

Italy-Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of import quotas for synthetic rubber³ and synthetic organic dyestuffs;⁴

Italy-Albania: exceptional opening of additional import quotas for medical essential oils, strips and friezes of oak and beech wood for parquet or wood block flooring, plastic materials and articles, including footwear, textile fabrics, embroidered and hand made, drawn or blown glass and PVC electric wires; exceptional opening of an import quota for common pottery articles.⁵

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.12. In addition to recommendations, regulations and decisions in respect of steel,⁶ a number of anti-dumping or safeguard measures were adopted in February.

Anti-dumping procedures

2.2.13. On 16 February⁷ the Commission introduced a provisional anti-dumping duty

on a certain herbicide originating in Romania. It also initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning imports of certain bovine cattle leather originating in Brazil.²

Safeguard measures

2.2.14. On 27 February⁸ the Council adopted a Regulation maintaining until 31 December the arrangements subjecting to authorization imports into Italy of electric filament lamps originating in certain European State-trading countries, thus confirming the decision taken by the Commission on 12 January.⁹ On 14 February¹⁰ it was also decided to make imports into the Community of tracksuits originating in Taiwan subject to quantitative limits.

Treaties and trade agreements: extension or tacit renewal

2.2.15. On 6 February¹¹ the Council authorized the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements between Member States and non-Community countries (first batch for 1979). The expiry dates of these agreements fall between 1 February and 30 April.

¹ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 49 of 23.2.1979.

³ OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979.

⁴ OJ C 75 of 21.3.1979.

⁵ OJ C 65 of 9.3.1979.

⁶ Points 2.2.19 and 2.2.20.

⁷ OJ L 44 of 21.2.1979.

⁸ OJ L 49 of 28.2.1979.

⁹ OJ L 10 of 16.1.1979 and Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.10.

¹⁰ OJ L 40 of 15.2.1979.

¹¹ OJ L 37 of 13.2.1979.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Steel

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.16. In connection with the extension to 1979 of the crisis plan implemented in 1978 to cope with the difficulties in the Community steel industry, the Commission continued and completed in February the talks that had been in progress with a number of non-member countries with a view to renewing the arrangements concluded with them for 1978.

Exchanges of letters were signed with Sweden (2 February), Portugal (7 February), Norway (12 February), South Korea (19 February) and Romania (16 February).

Talks continued in February with Spain and Brazil for the purpose of renewing the 1978 arrangements for the current year.

2.2.17. As a result of the agreement reached with a number of non-member countries to extend the arrangements included for 1978, the Commission decided, as it had already done in January¹ in other cases, to prohibit Community producers from aligning their prices on offers of iron and steel products originating in the non-member countries concerned. This new decision, adopted on 15 February, concerns offers from nine countries: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Finland, South Africa, Sweden, Portugal, Japan and Norway.²

2.2.18. On 5 February³ the Commission also amended its Recommendation of 15 April 1977⁴ to the Governments of the

Member States establishing Community surveillance in respect of imports into the Community of certain ECSC iron and steel products originating in non-member countries. The amendment is to extend the period of validity of the import document from one to two months and to modify certain of particulars to be included both in the information given in the application by the importer and in the information communicated to the Commission by the Member States.

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.19. In February the Commission introduced provisional anti-dumping duties on certain angles, shapes and sections of iron or steel, not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded, originating in Spain,⁵ certain haematite pig-iron originating in Brazil⁶ and certain sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Spain.⁷ Together with this last measure the Commission also repealed certain suspended anti-dumping duties.

2.2.20. The Commission also initiated an anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedure concerning alloy steel wire rod not further worked than hot-rolled or extruded originating in Spain⁸ and reopened the procedure concerning certain haematite pig iron originating in Canada.⁹

¹ OJ L 14 of 20.1.1979 and OJ L 28 of 2.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.12.

² OJ L 42 of 17.2.1979.

³ OJ L 31 of 7.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1979.

⁵ OJ L 37 of 13.2.1979.

⁶ OJ L 41 of 16.2.1979.

⁷ OJ L 53 of 3.3.1979.

⁸ OJ C 48 of 22.2.1979.

⁹ OJ C 46 of 20.2.1979.

It decided to terminate the procedures concerning imports of certain galvanized steel sheets and plates originating in Bulgaria¹ and winding wire from Spain.²

Textiles

Negotiations

2.2.21. Exploratory talks were held with Bulgaria in February.

2.2.21a. Similar talks with China, which opened on 22 and 23 January,³ continued in preparation for the opening of the negotiations proper early in April.

Arrangements with 'preferential' countries

2.2.22. Arrangements concerning trade in textile products were concluded between the Community and the three countries applying for accession: Greece, Spain and Portugal.

The arrangement with Greece, signed on 7 February, will be valid for one year from 1 January but could be extended until the date of Greece's accession to the Community. The arrangement with Spain, signed on 20 February, will be valid for two years from 1 January 1979 and could be extended. Lastly, the arrangement with Portugal, which will be for three years, was initialled on 22 February.

2.2.23. Following the conclusion of the arrangements between the Community and Spain,⁴ Greece⁵ and Portugal,⁶ on 1, 8 and 28 February respectively, the Commission adopted three regulations on Community surveillance of imports of certain textile products originating in the three countries concerned.

Development policy

Community aid to developing countries examined by DAC

2.2.24. The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which met on 13 February with Mr John P. Lewis in the chair, examined the Community's aid to developing countries.

In the press release put out at the end of this meeting, the Committee stated that the financial and technical assistance supplied by the Community was part of an overall approach to development problems and acted as a complement to a whole range of measures, notably in the trade field. It noted the innovatory aspect of EEC action in this sphere and showed great interest in the measures taken and the institutions set up under the Lomé Convention to arrive at a negotiated cooperation policy based on an ongoing dialogue between partners.

The Committee drew particular attention to the considerable increase in Community commitments (totalling USD 1 200 million in 1977), of which 86% was in the form of grants and loans on concessional terms. It also noted that the major share of Community aid—around 60% of commitments—went to the African, Caribbean and Pacific States (the ACP) under the Lomé Convention. The non-associated countries received the bulk of food aid, plus financial and technical assistance to USD 51 million. The developing

¹ OJ C 36 of 9.2.1979.

² OJ C 56 of 2.3.1979.

³ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.19.

⁴ OJ L 29 of 3.2.1979.

⁵ OJ L 36 of 10.2.1979.

⁶ OJ L 53 of 3.3.1979.

countries identified by the United Nations as being least developed received more than 35% of Community aid disbursement.

Commodities and world agreements

UNCTAD Integrated Programme

Hard fibres

Coir products

2.2.25. A meeting of the *ad hoc* Working Group on Coir International was held under the aegis of FAO from 14 to 16 February to discuss the possible establishment of an international body for promoting the consumption of coir products; the Working Group had come together for the first time when the Intergovernmental Group on Hard Fibres met in January-February 1978.¹

The discussions revealed that both producers and consumers were largely in favour of the setting up of Coir International, in view of the current discussions on hard fibres, the category of products in which coir is classified in the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities. The consumers stressed, however, that should the recent difficulties regarding supplies of certain coir products (notably nets) continue, they would constitute an obstacle to the efforts being made to increase consumption of those products.

2.2.26. The UNCTAD Working Group on Coir met some days later, from 19 to 21 February in Rome. It confined its attention almost entirely to the question of the projects which such a body—or any other to be set up for this fibre under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme—might implement.

Following a brief technical discussion on various proposals in this connection, it was decided to convene an informal panel of experts within FAO. By reference to criteria agreed by the Group the panel should attempt to draw up a list of projects for approval by the fourth UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting to be held in late 1979.

Abaca

2.2.27. The UNCTAD Working Group on Abaca, which met from 21 to 23 February, also discussed a number of project proposals submitted to it. Although the results of the technical discussion were rather more favourable to the proposed programme than in the case of coir, the Working Group decided that, after written comments had been received from the parties concerned, FAO might in this case too convene a panel of experts to draw up a list of acceptable projects, on the basis of terms of reference drawn up by the Group, for endorsement by the fourth UNCTAD Preparatory Meeting. It will be for this meeting to decide whether the separate project proposals submitted to it for sisal, coir and abaca warrant the negotiation of an international agreement on one or more of these fibres.

World agreements

Cereals

2.2.28. The UNCTAD negotiating conference on cereals met again in Geneva from 22 January to 14 February, but without reaching a successful conclusion.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.2.15.

While the conference was able to make considerable progress towards establishing the final texts, the positions of exporters and importers remained far apart on the key issues of the price range, the reserve stock quantity and the special provisions for developing countries, despite the efforts of the Community to find some middle ground on these issues.

The Conference was suspended *sine die* in the hope that it may be able to resume in due time on the basis of the progress achieved to date, once the necessary general political will exists to achieve a compromise. In the meantime, the existing 1971 Agreement could be extended for a period.

Cocoa

2.2.29. The Community and its Member States took part in the Negotiating Conference for the third International Cocoa Agreement, which was held in Geneva from 29 January to 23 February. The negotiations were conducted on behalf of the Community on the basis of directives approved by the Council, following the communication transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 18 January.¹

All the main exporting and importing countries—including the United States, which is not a member of the 1975 Agreement expiring on 30 September—were represented at the Conference. In 1978, cocoa was the developing countries third biggest agricultural export after coffee and sugar.

Despite progress on many economic and administrative provisions of the draft agreement, which is based essentially on an international buffer stock, the talks failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion because of problems regarding prices, the levels of which determine buffer stock operations.

The producer countries based their demand for a minimum price of 186 US cents per pound on production costs in the Ivory Coast, whereas the consumer countries had taken as their starting-point the foreseeable price levels for 1980-81, estimated at an average of 90-95 cents, in the light of the probable trend of production and consumption, for the shortages and very high prices of recent years meant that substitutes were increasingly being used and investment in cocoa production had picked up again.

Consultations will be taking place between exporting and importing countries, on the initiative of the Chairman of the Conference assisted by the Executive Director of the International Cocoa Organization, with a view to asking the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to set a date for the resumption of the Conference.

2.2.30. On 12 February² the Council of the European Communities adopted a decision concerning the conclusion, on behalf of the Community of the second International Cocoa Agreement, 1975, the nine Member States having completed the necessary ratification or approval procedures. The Community, as an importing member, had been applying the Agreement on a provisional basis since 1976.

Trade, industrial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.31. During February Commission departments, assisted by the Member States' foreign trade authorities, organized trade

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.26.

² OJ L 44 of 21.2.1979.

missions for businessmen from Peru, Bangladesh and Indonesia as part of efforts to promote exports of products from the developing countries on EEC markets. The Peruvian businessmen dealt with non-ferrous metals, chemical products and silverware; those from Bangladesh proposed tea and cattle-feed; and the Indonesians offered preserved food products, flowers and plants.

Food aid and emergency aid

Visit to the Commission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

2.2.32. Mr Poul Hartling, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, visited the Commission on 15 February. In the course of the talks he had on that occasion, he spoke to Mr Cheysson, Member responsible for development, about the problems which the High Commission (UNHCR) will be having to cope with in the coming months.

The UNHCR, which is already facing financial problems, is having to cope with a growing need for aid, owing in particular to the swelling numbers of refugees in south-east Asia and southern Africa.

In south-east Asia over 210 000 refugees have already been identified as such, chiefly in Thailand and Malaysia, and many more are likely to arrive in the next few months.

In southern Africa, there are over 220 000 refugees in Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, Angola and other countries in the region; the growing exodus of refugees from Zimbabwe is giving rise to particular concern.

The UNHCR will be obliged to step up its aid programme considerably in these two

areas. According to the press release published at the end of Mr Hartling's visit, the Commission is already examining the possibility of offering Community support. The special needs of these regions will be taken into consideration when the Community's 1979 food aid programmes are drawn up.

The Community and its Member States have been making a sizeable contribution to the work of the UNHCR for many years now, and in 1978 this amounted to almost 39% of UNHCR resources (as against 32% in 1974). The Community contribution proper rose to over USD 14 million in 1978, including USD 11 million to finance aid programmes for refugees in southern Africa and the Horn of Africa.

Emergency aid

2.2.33. On 28 February the Commission decided to grant the UNHCR Community emergency aid of 1 million EUA for refugees in south-east Asia; this decision was taken following the remarks made by Mr Hartling during his visit regarding the needs of those refugees. The Commission also decided to grant a second instalment of 4 million EUA to the same organization, subject to the budgetary authority's agreement to its inclusion in a supplementary budget.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

NGO-EEC cofinancing

2.2.34. With regard to the cofinancing of projects in the developing countries, by 28 February the Commission had received forty-five projects submitted by twenty-nine

NGOs for the financial year 1979 involving 3 850 000 EUA in all. Commitments totalled 1 217 200 EUA for fourteen projects.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

Meeting of experts on Mediterranean questions

2.2.35. The Community has sent representatives to the meeting of experts on Mediterranean questions, which opened at Valletta, Malta, on 13 February and is to continue for six weeks.

The decision to hold such a meeting was taken at the Belgrade meeting, which ended on 9 March 1978,¹ when the experts were set the task—covered by the section of the CSCE Final Act² dealing with Mediterranean questions—of considering what new forms of cooperation could be recommended.

The Commission representatives are playing an active part in the discussions on economic matters.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

Preparation of the new international development strategy

2.2.36. As the follow-up to a resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its last

session, the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy held an organizational meeting on 1 and 2 February. At that meeting it adopted the work programme for its next meeting (from 2 to 13 April), which will examine the strategy in general terms, establish an initial definition of its aims and objectives and prepare an initial outline and draft preamble.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

Inland Transport Committee

2.2.37. The Commission took part in the meeting of the (ECE) Inland Transport Committee of the Economic Commission for Europe held in Geneva from 29 January to 2 February.

Some of the questions examined by the Committee were of particular interest to the Community, for example, the ECE Secretariat's survey of East-West freight transport, combined transport operations and the harmonization and simplification of customs checks, transit road haulage and, lastly, the European Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR).

Meeting of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems

2.2.38. A meeting of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Prob-

¹ Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.2.5.

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

lems,¹ in which the Commission took part, was held in Geneva from 19 to 23 February to prepare for the ECE's discussions on this topic at its meeting to be held from 27 March to 4 April.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.39. Pending the resumption of the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund for the stabilization of commodities (provided for under the Integrated Programme adopted at the Nairobi Conference), several meetings were held in February within the framework of UNCTAD, in particular, the Negotiating Conference on Cereals² and meetings of working parties, for example, on certain hard fibres.²

International Atomic Energy Agency

Physical protection of nuclear materials

2.2.40. The Commission, along with the representatives of forty-eight States—including the seven Member States engaged in nuclear activities—attended an international conference in Vienna from 5 to 16 February organized by the IAEA to finalize the terms of an international convention on the physical protection of nuclear materials.

The Commission's participation alongside the Member States is clearly essential since the terms of this convention will cover matters for which the Community and the Member States both have responsibility, as was confirmed by the ruling of the Court of Justice³ in November 1978.

The IAEA's next conference on this international convention will be held in June.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

International Energy Agency

2.2.41. On 19 February, the Commission, represented by the Director-General for Research, Science and Education, signed an agreement on participation in an IEA research and development project under the outline cooperation agreement⁴ concluded with that organization. This brings the number of IEA projects of this kind in which the Community is participating to seven; of the earlier six, two were the subject of an agreement in 1976⁴ and four in 1977.⁵

The new agreement, concluded on 19 February—the first on energy conservation—involves the study of all the various thermal and power storage systems. The particular study in which the Community will be participating deals with the use of large-scale low temperature thermal storage systems, notably in aquifers. A comparative evaluation will be made of the experimental and theoretical results obtained by the countries participating in the project.

Committee for Agriculture

2.2.42. The OECD's Committee for Agriculture met in Paris from 19 to 21 February. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee continued its work on positive adjustment policies. At the conclusion of its

¹ Point 2.1.97.

² Points 2.2.26, 2.2.27 and 2.2.28.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.112.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2333.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.51.

discussions, it approved a report which contributes significantly to the line adopted by the Organization to deal with the present crisis by developing a policy of lasting economic growth. The Committee decided, among other things, to convene a new meeting of the Ministers of Agriculture in early 1980.

Development Assistance Committee

2.2.43. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) held a meeting in Paris on 13 February—with the participation of a Commission delegation, led by the Director-General for Development—to examine Community aid to the developing countries.¹

Council of Europe

2.2.44. The Commission was represented at the third part of the thirtieth session of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (from 29 January to 2 February), which was addressed by the head of the Spanish Government. Mr Suarez, after relating the background to the democratization process in Spain, outlined his country's European policy.

One of the recommendations adopted by the Assembly concerns European cultural cooperation, a subject which was prepared in great detail by the appropriate Parliamentary Committee. The Assembly considers that European cultural cooperation should be carried out on as wide a basis as possible and hopes that the Community's activities in the cultural sector will not damage the interests of those Council of Europe Member States which do not belong to the Community.

The Assembly debate on the situation in the Mediterranean region resulted in a recommendation advocating that the 'Mediterranean dimension' of the Council of Europe's activities be intensified.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.45. An interparliamentary meeting—the fourteenth in the series—took place in Washington from 29 January to 6 February between members of the United States Congress and members of the European Parliament. The Chairman was Mr Zagari, leader of the European Parliament delegation.

The participants discussed developments in the United States and the Community and reviewed a number of problems of common interest. These twice-yearly meetings are held alternately in the Community and in the United States.

Australia

2.2.46. On 16 February Parliament passed a Resolution on trade relations between the Community and Australia.²

¹ Point 2.2.24.

² Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

'Reactivation' of the EEC-Turkey Association proposed by the Commission

2.2.47. On 14 February the Commission sent a Communication to the Council on the development of relations between the Community and Turkey. This Communication suggests a number of measures that could be taken in response to the requests submitted by the Turkish authorities, in the light of the economic difficulties with which Turkey is having to contend.¹

EEC-Turkey Association Committee

2.2.48. The Association Committee met on 19 February to prepare for the consultations to be held in the Association Council early in March, in accordance with Article 56 of the Additional Protocol, concerning the negotiations for Greece's accession to the Communities. During the meeting the Turkish delegation made a number of preliminary comments on the danger that the competitive situation of certain industrial and agricultural products might deteriorate after the accession of Greece. The Community informed the Turkish delegation concerning the progress made so far in these negotiations and the transitional measures and adjustments proposed in order to facilitate Greece's integration into the Community.

Yugoslavia

2.2.49. At the Council meeting on foreign affairs held on 6 February, negotiating direc-

tives were adopted for the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia.

However, the Council has not yet stated its position on matters relating to financial cooperation; it will do so once the Board of Governors of the European Investment Bank has replied to its requests concerning future commitments by the Bank both within and outside the Community. The date for the opening of negotiations with Yugoslavia will be decided shortly.

Maghreb and Mashreq countries

2.2.50. Under the comprehensive Cooperation Agreements linking the Community to the Maghreb and Mashreq countries, the Commission, after receiving the opinions of the Member States, took an initial batch of financing decisions on 1 February in respect of projects representing a total amount of 6.2 million EUA. These initial decisions concerned the countries and projects listed below:

Syria — grant of 2.1 million EUA for a study and an overall evaluation of the industrial sector;

Tunisia — grant of 2 million EUA for studies and technical assistance for a sanitation project involving a number of Tunisian towns;

All the Maghreb and Mashreq countries — grant of 2.1 million EUA, representing a provisional amount for each State for the financing of scholarships and vocational training grants for 1979.

The Board of Directors of the European Investment Bank will also be adopting various financing projects concerning Tunisia, Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

¹ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

Israel

2.2.51. At its meeting on 5 and 6 February the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations with Israel with a view to the conclusion of an agreement amending certain provisions of the EEC-Israel Agreement of 1975. The Commission had submitted a recommendation to this effect to the Council on 28 November 1978,¹ together with a communication on the exploratory talks held in September 1978 with the Israeli authorities.²

Developing countries

Lomé Convention

Accessions

2.2.52. After Tuvalu's accession in January,³ Dominica acceded to the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention on 16 February and formally became an ACP State as from that date.⁴ Like Tuvalu and the Solomon Islands, Dominica is a former British overseas territory which has recently acquired independence.

2.2.53. The Island of St Lucia, a British overseas territory which became independent on 22 February, has applied for accession to the Lomé Convention.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.54. On 19 February the Council formally adopted a decision applying to the

1975 export earnings of the Gilbert Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu the export earnings stabilization system provided for in the Council Decision of 29 June 1976¹ on the association of the OCT with the Community.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.55. In February the Commission adopted the financing decisions set out below (fourth EDF):

(EUA)

<i>Malawi</i> — National Rural Development Programme — Phase I; Mzuzu management unit, Henga-Kasitu and Ntchisi development projects:	7 900 000
<i>Botswana</i> — Services to livestock owners in communal areas:	1 835 000
<i>Malawi</i> — Road construction unit:	2 300 000
<i>Swaziland</i> — Teacher training college at Nhlngano:	2 500 000
<i>Niger</i> — Building and equipping three colleges of general education at Kolo, Loga and Madaroumfa:	2 100 000
<i>Cameroon</i> — Equipping six technical colleges, 57 rural craft sections and 35 domestic science departments:	2 500 000
<i>Tanzania</i> — Fixing of an amount for the financing of a multiannual training programme (1976-80):	500 000

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.44.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.53.

³ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.52.

⁴ OJ L 55 of 6.3.1979.

⁵ OJ L 176 of 1.7.1976.

Zaire — Training Centre for the Zaire Accountancy Board in Kinshasa: 500 000

Caricom — Technical assistance for the Secretariat of Caricom (regional project: Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Grenada, Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Montserrat, St Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St Lucia and St Vincent): 200 000

Zambia — Multiannual training programme (1976-80): 4 550 000

All ACP States — Budget of the Centre for Industrial Development: 2 581 000

Jibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda — Exceptional aid for locust control in East African countries: 300 000

Asia

Association of South-East Asian Nations

Conference on industrial cooperation

2.2.56. The second EEC-ASEAN Conference on industrial cooperation organized by ASEAN, the Commission and four financial groupings comprising twenty-seven European banks, was held in Djakarta during the last week of February. The purpose of this conference, which was attended by 750 businessmen from the Community and the ASEAN countries, was to intensify industrial and trade cooperation between firms from the two sides, with particular emphasis on investment and the transfer of technological and management know-how.

In view of the number of business relationships established at this conference, the Commission and the ASEAN authorities are anxious to press on with examining means of implementing the decision adopted at the Ministerial Conference in November 1978¹ to set up a forum for continued contacts and initiatives on an institutionalized basis.

Trade promotion

2.2.57. As part of the programme of trade promotion schemes for products from the ASEAN countries, the Commission's departments organized a seminar in Bangkok from 4 to 9 February and a 'workshop'—on preserved foods and furniture—in Manila from 12 to 16 February. European experts and some 200 producers from the five ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) studied possible means of stepping up exports to European markets. Business contacts have already been established with representatives of many export firms in the five countries concerned.

Latin America

Interparliamentary Conference between the Community and the Latin American countries

2.2.58. The fourth Interparliamentary Conference² of members of the European Parliament and the Latin American Parliament was held in Rome from 19 to 21 February under

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

² The previous conferences were held in Bogota in 1974, Luxembourg in 1975 and Mexico City in 1977.

the chairmanship of Mr E. Colombo, President of the European Parliament, and Mr V. Manzanilla Schaffer, President of the Latin American Parliament. Mr Natali represented the Commission.

The nine items on the agenda were dealt with by three committees. The subjects discussed by the political committee were: parliaments and democracy, anti-terrorist measures and human rights and fundamental freedoms. The Economic Committee studied economic and trade cooperation between the European Community and Latin America and financial and technical cooperation between the two groups of countries, the new international economic order and the North-South Dialogue while the legal committee concentrated its attention on drug control measures and drug addiction, the law of the sea and traffic in conventional arms.

The conference approved a joint declaration embodying the committees' recommendations. Two particularly important steps taken by the two parliaments were strengthening of the joint working party on human rights set up at the Mexico City conference and the legal committee's proposal that a joint working party on narcotic problems should be set up. Lastly, representatives of countries whose parliaments had been dissolved took the floor and condemned the lack of democracy in their countries and the detention of people in violation of human rights.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.59. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, paid an official visit to the Peo-

ple's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese authorities from 21 February to 1 March.¹

Diplomatic relations

2.2.60. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received His Excellency Mr Nicos Agathocleous (Republic of Cyprus), who presented his letters of credence in his capacity as Permanent Delegate and head of mission to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), with effect from 6 February. He succeeds Mr Titos Phanos, who has been appointed to other duties.

Political cooperation

2.2.61. On 19 February the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued the following statement by the nine Member States on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict:

'The nine Community Member States view with concern current developments in south-east Asia, which they consider to be a potential threat to international relations. They deplore the growing unrest in this part of the world and call for a solution safeguarding the independence, territorial integrity and freedom of action of all States concerned, in particular Kampuchea and Vietnam.'

¹ Point 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

3. Institutional and political matters

Institutional developments — European policy

Termination of the conciliation procedure with Parliament in respect of regional policy

2.3.1. As required by the conciliation procedure, the Council transmitted to Parliament on 29 June 1978 the results of the general compromise worked out at its meeting on 26 and 27 June on new regional policy guidelines and the accompanying alterations to be made to the mechanisms of the European Regional Development Fund.¹ Following the agreement between the two institutions on the conclusions of the conciliation procedure, the Council was able, on 6 February, to adopt the acts involved.²

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.3.2. During its meeting on 5 and 6 February the Council examined the questions still outstanding in connection with the conciliation procedure with Parliament on the granting of financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries. It established the main points of a joint position, to be finalized by the Permanent Representatives Committee. The Council accordingly agreed to propose to Parliament that the next meeting of the Conciliation Committee be held on 6 March.

Parliament

Part-session in Luxembourg from 12 to 16 February

2.3.3. The highlight of the February sittings³ of Parliament was the address on the

Commission's programme for 1979 delivered by Mr Jenkins and the subsequent debate. Two other major debates dealt with the social aspects of the steel policy and regional policy with the examination of the Third Annual Report on the Regional Fund. The House also resumed the debate on fisheries policy carried over from its previous part-session.⁴ Several other reports were discussed under the various sectoral policies: the prevention of accidents at sea and the fight against marine pollution; measuring the quality of surface water; the Community quota for road transport and the introduction of a European driving licence; trade in power-station coal and uranium supplies; and lastly the Adams/Hoffman-La Roche case. Parliament also welcomed the proposal for introducing Community aid to cover musts used in the production of grape-juice and British and Irish wines.⁵ On the trade and external relations fronts the House devoted several debates to Community relations with ASEAN and the People's Republic of China, and to the textile arrangements. A number of issues with deeper political overtones were also raised: several MPs fired a barrage of questions at the President of the Council regarding the seat of the European Parliament, to be

¹ Bull. EC 6-1978, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

² Point 2.1.37.

³ This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat and from other material. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 67 of 12.3.1979 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 239.

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.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.10.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.100.

given the answer—no further developments; a resolution was adopted on statutory limitation in respect of war crimes; the opening of a French chamber of commerce in Pretoria sparked off an oral question to the Council by the Communist Group, in connection with the condemnation by the Nine of apartheid in South Africa; finally the House unanimously adopted a resolution tabled by the Socialist Group appealing for clemency for Mr Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Commission programme for 1979 (13 to 15 February)

2.3.4. Following the presentation of the General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1978 Mr Jenkins outlined the Commission's programme for the current year.¹ The debate which followed opened with comments from representatives of the different political groups.

The reaction generally was one of interest tempered with criticism. Mr Fellermaier (D) who took the floor on behalf of the Socialist Group, conceded that the President's speech raised many questions but what he felt was needed was fewer ideas and more concrete action in the form of proposals for directives and regulations. He accused the Commission of lacking 'political courage' and deplored the absence of a section on social policy in the current climate of rampant unemployment and the ever-increasing gap between rich and poor countries. On the social and economic fronts solutions proposed by the Socialists included the introduction of the 35-hour week, an agreement between industrial countries in cooperation with the trade unions and the more effective monitoring of multinationals. On the institutional front the Socialist spokesman expressed surprise that

the Commission seemed to welcome the idea of receiving counsel from the 'three wise men' and feared that the 'mountain would labour and bring forth a mouse'.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Notenboom (NL) stressed the need for economic growth, accompanied by the distribution of available employment; this was essential not only for the Community but also for the developing countries. He was sceptical about the Franco-German initiative on the European Monetary System; had it not merely been a prestige exercise successfully hoodwinking the other parties involved?

Turning to agriculture he could not see how the combination of a price freeze, the co-responsibility levy and the rapid phasing-out of monetary compensatory amounts could allow farmers to enjoy a reasonable income.

Finally, one of his main regrets was that the Commission tended to set greater store by its role of executive than by its role of guardian of the Treaties and 'initiator of action'; the Commission must not be allowed to degenerate into the 'secretariat' of the European Council.

In the view of Miss Flesch (L), speaking on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group, unemployment is a powerful stimulus to nationalism, as has been seen recently in the steel industry; we must therefore avoid giving in to the 'deceptive arguments of protectionism'. While admitting that the President's address had not fully met the hopes of the House, she congratulated the Commission on adopting a tough approach on the 1979 budget and remaining faithful to its role as guardian of the Treaties, and on taking a responsible attitude towards agricultural

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.10.

prices. On the energy front, however, a note of criticism at the Community's 'lack of care bordering on the irresponsible' and, on a different issue, a plea that, once directly elected, Parliament be given some say in the appointment of the Commission.

For the Conservatives, Mr Rippon (UK) dealt specifically with Community legislation and the *modus operandi* of the Commission. He warned against harmonization purely for harmonization's sake, claiming that it was much more sensible to concentrate on a small number of genuine priorities. On the subject of the bureaucrats in Brussels 'it is not their quantity but their quality that ought to be questioned'. Mr Rippon went on to stress the need to instil amongst the citizens of Europe a greater sense of European identity.

On behalf of the Communist and Allies Group Mr Spinelli (I) turned to monetary and budgetary matters. As he saw it, monetary compensatory amounts were not the only thorn in the flesh of the European Monetary System; a further critical issue was that of the transfer of resources, without which monetary union was not viable. Mr Spinelli went on to refer to the fact that three Member States were still paying 'provisional twelfths' and asked what the Commission intended to do about it. Speaking for the French Communists in the latter part of the debate Mr Porcu launched a blistering attack on the Community's European policy in general, and the damage inflicted on national sovereignty in particular.

The last group representative to take the floor, Mr Nyborg (DK) for the European Progressive Democrats, urged that solutions be found to the problem of technical barriers to trade and that the common fisheries policy be allowed at long last to see the light of day. He would also like to see Europeans acquiring a genuine European identity possibly

through the introduction of a Community passport and driving licence.

In reply to these initial comments Mr Jenkins stressed that while social policy undoubtedly had a significant role to play in the fight against unemployment, it did not constitute alone a cure in itself. What was needed above all was a framework to create new demand, a framework which could be found in the setting-up of the European Monetary System.

Turning to the triangular relationship between the European Council, the Commission and Parliament Mr Jenkins made it quite clear that the Commission in no way saw itself as a 'secretariat' of the European Council, although he did admit that the presence of the European Council did pose a problem in terms of institutional balance. The President went on to stress that, often informally, the Commission did succeed in getting its ideas over to the European Council and in this way exercising its power of initiative. The Community organ to suffer most from the activities of the European Council was not the Commission but the Council. Something should also be done in the near future to strengthen the link between the European Council and Parliament.

Turning to the budget the Commission President conceded that the situation did pose a legal problem but he was none the less hopeful that a political solution could be found. The Commission had in fact written to the Member States paying the 'provisional twelfths'.

Regional policy

ERDF Annual Report
(12 and 13 February)

2.3.5. The Commission's Third Annual Report (1977) on the European Regional

Development Fund was the subject of a report to Parliament by Mr Delmotte (S), which recalls that attention has already been drawn more than once to certain shortcomings in the Regulation establishing the Fund. Embodied in the report is a plea for the widest possible interpretation of the concept of Community aid and the full implementation of development programmes, which did not become compulsory until 1 January 1978. The report warns that the Regional Fund must not be confused with the Community's regional policy, of which it is merely one of the instruments. It emphasizes that the Fund's endowment for 1977 proved totally inadequate for the purpose of reducing regional economic disparities and goes on to deplore the fact that all the Member States have used aid allocated by the Fund to industrial projects as partial repayment of national aid; in the view of the rapporteur justification for this ceased at the end of the initial period of the Fund's operation, and now only entirely new projects should be submitted to the Commission.

In presenting his report Mr Delmotte pointed to the inconsistency between the objectives defined by the European Council, namely reduction in regional disparities and transfer of resources to the less prosperous Member States, and the part played by the Council during the recent budgetary proceedings, when it refused to increase the Fund's endowment beyond the figure fixed by the European Council before the plan for the creation of a European Monetary System.

The report also deplores the absence of publicity not only in respect of industrial projects but also in respect of aid to infrastructure projects (how many people know that in Corsica, for example, such aid amounts to some FF 165 per inhabitant?).

The situation is further aggravated by the absence of additionality; clearly 'those who are supposed to benefit from the Fund cannot be informed about something they never get'.

The criticism of lack of additionality between national aid and Community aid was taken up in the subsequent debate by a number of members, including Mr McDonald (C-D/IRL) and Mr Fuchs (C-D/D). The question of the Fund's endowment also gave cause for concern. Mrs Ewing (*non-attached/UK*) deplored the current restriction on funds and the method of allocation; she was also unhappy with the present situation whereby applications have to be submitted via national governments and therefore have to comply with governmental criteria. Lord Bruce of Donington (S/UK) pointed out that the 1977 value of the Fund had actually declined in real terms. In his view the widening of the gap between rich countries and poor countries was the inevitable result of the free movement of capital and the free movement of labour; the only way to combat this was to pursue a more committed regional policy as recommended in the MacDougall report on the role of public finance in European integration.¹ This would involve increasing the Community budget from the current 0.7% to between 2% and 2.5% of Member States' aggregate GNP.

In reply to members' criticisms and in defence of the Commission Mr Giolitti pointed out the resistance offered by the Member States and explained that the modest size of the Fund's endowment was a reflection of the imbalance characterizing Community policies in general. On the subject of additionality and publicity he pointed out that the Commission had raised these questions with

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.7.

the Regional Policy Committee and that the Committee had recommended that Member States introduce special budget headings identifying sums received from the Regional Fund.

Economic development of Calabria and the Mezzogiorno

(13 February)

2.3.6. Mr Klepsch (D) and Mr Pucci (I) for the Christian Democrats, Mr Vitale (COM/I) and a number of other members questioned the Commission on what had been done to promote economic development in Calabria.

In reply Mr Giolitti gave a run-down of aid received by Calabria from Community Funds in recent years. Of Regional Fund aid earmarked for the Mezzogiorno over the four-year period 6.8% had gone to Calabria for the improvement of roads, soil irrigation and the building of an airport. Between 1974 and 1977 Calabria had also received aid from the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, the allocation from which is expected to increase threefold between 1977 and 1980 and the percentage of the allocation going to the least-favoured regions, including Calabria, by 1980 should be around 75%. In addition, Community contributions to projects in these regions, involving the processing and marketing of agricultural produce, irrigation, improvements in rural infrastructure, re-forestation and technical assistance, are to be increased from 25% to 50%. Finally, Calabria has already received and/or will receive assistance from the Social Fund (notably under the youth unemployment programme), the EIB (eight projects were granted loans between 1975 and 1978) and from the newly increased Regional Fund.

Steel

(15 and 16 February)

2.3.7. Parliament resumed the debate carried over from its January part-session¹ on the situation in the steel industry, with particular reference to the social aspects of the Commission's crisis plan.

The report drawn up by Mr Laurain (S/F) and adopted by Parliament points out that although the Commission does indeed have a remarkable battery of aid facilities at its disposal (aid for investment and research, for readaptation lasting up to three years, for tideover allowances, for vocational training, for worker resettlement allowances and for the payment of allowances to firms to enable them to continue paying workers who have been temporarily laid off), such aid does not in itself generate new jobs. The 'Davignon plan' is condemned as 'unacceptable inasmuch as it is not backed up by a policy of industrial diversification to create more jobs in the iron and steel areas, or by a social policy to maintain employment and alleviate the material and human tragedy caused by unemployment'.

Parliament's resolution therefore urges the Commission to give special attention to the areas of the Community where iron and steel is the predominant industry and to 'make full use of the aid provided for under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty and, as a matter of priority, aid from the European Social Fund and the European Regional Development Fund to meet the cost of the necessary social measures in the iron and steel industry, and in particular in the industry's small and medium-sized undertakings'.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.6.

Parliament also advocates the following measures:

- (i) introduction of a flexible retirement age, beginning at 55;
- (ii) reorganization of shift work through the introduction of an additional shift, especially in the steel industry;
- (iii) gradual reduction of the working week to 35 hours, combined with adequate measures to eliminate overtime;

and urges all the parties involved, namely Member States, employers and unions, to call an immediate halt to all redundancies and to initiate without delay negotiations for the retention of an acceptable number of jobs and for the improvement not only of productivity but also of working conditions and the quality of life; it further considers that the measures on work-sharing should be applied on a Community basis.

Speaking in the debate Mr Ansart reaffirmed the opposition of the French Communists to the Davignon plan, dismissing it as the 'brainchild of big business'; his criticism was shared to a lesser extent by Mr Cot (*S/F*), who warned against the 'dangerous rise in nationalism, encouraged by certain political parties'. He went on to deplore the inconsistency of the French President of the Council claiming that the social measures associated with the steel crisis were of fundamental importance while the Council was in the process of reducing the exceptional appropriation requested to implement these same social measures from 60 million EUA to 28 million EUA.

In the view of Mr Pistello (*COM/I*), what had been lacking hitherto was an overall planning policy aimed at eradicating the

causes rather than the symptoms of the crisis. He disagreed with the rapporteur on the question of reducing the working week on the grounds that this move would not of itself create new jobs. An attempt must be made to view the problem as a whole and to avoid becoming tied up with piecemeal solutions.

Replying for the Commission Mr Vredeling stressed that the social measures were not just a mere appendage to the plan for the structural reorganization of the steel industry but an integral part of it. He objected to the term 'Davignon plan'; there was no 'Davignon plan' but a Commission plan, a plan drawn up not by an individual but by a collective organ. The need to restructure the steel industry was not 'something dreamed up by Mr Davignon'; it was a problem facing all steel-producing countries and one which must be tackled at Community level. Nor was Lorraine the only area in the Community affected by the crisis; the unemployment rate in some countries was just as high if not higher than in France.

Fisheries policy

(13 and 14 February)

2.3.8. The House resumed the debate commenced at its January part-session¹ on the motion for a Resolution by Mr Hughes (*S/UK*), tabled in his absence by Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*) on the common fisheries policy.

In the Resolution, adopted by Parliament with a few minor amendments, the aims of the policy are described as being, in the short term, to safeguard particularly endangered

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.3.10.

species and so protect the future of the fishing industry, and to promote the development of the fishing industry in under-developed regions or areas particularly dependent on fishing, and, in the longer term, to ensure the correct balance between species, and between fishing for human consumption and industrial fishing. Such objectives cannot be achieved by quotas alone (incidentally such quotas should not be based exclusively on past performance but should make allowances for other criteria such as compensation for losses in non-Community waters). A whole range of further measures is required, such as fishing plans (drawn up by the Commission and the Member States involved), reserved zones, seasonally closed zones for particular species, and so on.

The Resolution goes on to advocate the protection of inshore fishermen by the creation of regional zones in which the fishing of certain species would be restricted to inshore vessels and a special inshore belt where preferences would be granted to certain vessels (coastal vessels, small vessels and so on). It also calls for the introduction of a licence system and stresses that sanctions must be clearly defined. Turning to structural policy it recommends the replacement of deep-sea vessels by 'middle-water boats'. On the finance front use should be made of the Regional and Social Funds to help provide alternative employment for land-based workers dependent on the fishing industry and affected by the changing structures. At national level aids to the fishing industry should be governed by common rules.

Concluding for the Commission Mr Haferkamp reaffirmed that the fisheries policy was and would remain a Commission priority; it was, however, difficult to talk in terms of timing as dates were a matter for the Council.

Environment

Quality of surface water intended for drinking-water

(16 February)

2.3.9. On a proposal from Lord Kennet (SUK), Parliament approved the proposal for a Directive on the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking-water.¹ This is a follow-up to the basic directive adopted by the Council on 16 June 1975.²

Prevention of marine pollution

(13 February)

2.3.10. The best means of preventing accidents to shipping and consequential marine and coastal pollution were the subject of a report presented by Lord Bruce (SUK). This report, based on evidence gathered at a public hearing held by the Committee on Regional Policy, Regional Planning and Transport, endorsed the Commission's action programme of 27 April 1978 concerning marine pollution arising from the carriage of oil.³ It regretted that, contrary to the recommendations of the European Council in Copenhagen in April 1978, the Council had either rejected or weakened Commission proposals designed to make it possible for the Member States to take common measures. The report further called on the Member States to enforce the provisions of International Conventions relat-

¹ OJ C 208 of 1.9.1978.

² OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975; Bull. EC 11-1974, point 1202.

³ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.13.

ing to maritime safety and oil pollution (Barcelona and Bonn Agreements). Parliament adopted the resolution contained in the report without reservation.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Giolitti, stressed that the Community must work in close contact with the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). The Commission called on the Member States to ratify IMCO agreements. Mr Giolitti recognized that the Council had made a considerable effort in adopting a number of Commission proposals relating to maritime security.

Furthermore, by the end of June the Commission would present proposals for harmonizing methods applied by the Member States to control port activities, since there were considerable variations in the degree to which compliance with the agreements by foreign vessels was supervised.

Transport

European driving licence (14 February)

2.3.11. Following the ruling of the Court of Justice in Case 16/78,¹ Mr Seefeld (*S/D*) questioned the Council and the Commission as to their conclusions on the urgent need for the introduction of a European driving licence, which he felt would be viewed by the public as a symbol.

Mr Bernard-Reymond, President of the Council, replied that, while the Council agreed in principle to the introduction of a Community driving licence, it felt that it should proceed towards that goal in stages, in view of the wide variations in existing

national regulations: priority would first be given to the mutual recognition of national licences, before moving on to standardize the criteria for issuing them.²

Community quota for the carriage of goods by road (14 and 16 February)

2.3.12. In a resolution adopted at its October part-session,³ Parliament had recommended a 100% increase in the 1979 Community quota of authorizations for the carriage of goods by road. In an oral question, Mr Seefeld (*S/D*) asked the Council why it had departed from Parliament's Opinion in deciding to raise the quota by only 10%.

In his reply Mr Bernard-Reymond pointed out, firstly, that the Council's decision was based on a Commission proposal for an increase of only 20%, and secondly, that the Council had taken note of Parliament's views. Certain delegations, however, either in consideration of the economic situation and the conditions of competition prevailing in the sector, or because they felt that a large increase would overload the road network, were not able to accept Parliament's suggestion, nor even the lower figure proposed by the Commission, and a 10% increase proved to be the only compromise possible.

2.3.13. Mr Albers (*S/NL*) presented a report on the proposal amending the Regulation on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States so as to allow short-term authoriza-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.50.

² Point 2.1.79.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.3.15.

tions.¹ The Resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, approved the proposal which, in view of the small number of transport authorizations issued annually, would offer the advantage of opening up transport operations within the Community to more firms.

Capacity for the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward

2.3.14. Parliament approved the Commission's proposal, which aims to give a Community character to bilateral authorizations for the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward for a transitional period,² while ensuring that such a scheme does not replace the system of Community authorizations.

The Resolution contained in Mr Alber's report, which Parliament approved, notes with regret that the Council has systematically resisted a common policy on transport capacity on the basis of a Community system of authorizations and the abolition of bilateral authorizations, with the effect that ten years after the introduction of the Community quota, only a very small percentage of road transport operations crossing internal Community frontiers were covered by Community authorizations.

Energy

Intra-Community trade in power-station coal
(15 and 16 February)

2.3.15. The Commission's proposal on Community financial measures for intra-Community trade in power-station coal³ was the subject of a report presented by Mr Müller (C-D/D).

The Resolution adopted by the House endorses the objectives underlying the Commission's proposal, but doubts whether they could be attained solely by means of the proposed subsidy system, while at the same time recognizing that the coal-producing Member States cannot alone be expected to bear the costs involved in the maintenance of their production capacity.

Aware of the relationship between increasing intra-Community trade and limiting cheap coal imports from non-member countries, Parliament called for strict observance of the Community energy policy objective whereby hard-coal production should be maintained at a level of 250 million tonnes.

Uranium supplies
(15 February)

2.3.16. On the basis of contracts which have been concluded for 1977 to 1980 inclusive, the Federal Republic of Germany is due to import from South Africa almost 50% of its total uranium imports—9 000 tonnes—over the period; this represents a 100% increase in its dependence on that country in relation to the years 1965 to 1976.

In an oral question, Mr Dankert (NL) asked the Commission on behalf of the Socialist Group whether the figures for Germany were comparable with uranium imports from South Africa by the Community as a whole and, in a more general way, if the Commission was prepared to seek alternative sources of uranium supplies in the longer term.

¹ OJ C 309 of 28.12.1978; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.133.

² OJ C 247 of 18.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.62.

³ OJ C 294 of 13.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.74.

Mr Brunner replied that the problem of dependence on uranium imports bore no relation to that of the Community's dependence on oil imports, since the former accounted for only about 6% of the Community's energy requirements. On average, imports from South Africa accounted for about one-third of the Member States' total consumption of uranium; it was difficult to say what proportion of this came from Namibia but it was probably quite high. Nevertheless this dependence represented no more than one-third of 6% which was on a completely different scale from the Community's situation with regard to oil.

Nevertheless, the Commission would endeavour to reduce this dependence on South Africa, notably by opening negotiations with Australia, and also by encouraging uranium prospecting within the Community. The resumption of uranium deliveries from America and Canada should bring about a further improvement in the situation.

Case of Mr Adams and Hoffmann-La Roche
(13 and 14 February)

2.3.17. Following the decision of the Court of Justice on 13 February 1979,¹ upholding the right of the Commission to fine the Swiss company Hoffmann-La Roche for activities in breach of the Treaty, Parliament adopted a Resolution instructing its Legal Affairs Committee to investigate the implications for the 1972 EEC-Swiss Trade Agreement.

Parliament was prompted to consider this case by Mr Prescott (SUK) who had tabled an oral question to the Commission. He deplored the fact that the disclosure to Commission investigators by one of the company's employees of information about his employers' illegal trade practices in the Com-

munity had been held by the Swiss courts to be an act of espionage prejudicial to the security of the Swiss Confederation. Mr Prescott felt that this judgment constituted an infringement of the EEC-Swiss Trade Agreement which requires each party to allow such information to be available.

External relations

Relations with ASEAN
(14 February)

2.3.18. Mr Jahn (C-D/D) and others moved an oral question relating to the meeting which had taken place at Minister level in November 1978 between the Community and the ASEAN States (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand), enquiring how the Community could help to preserve political and economic stability in these countries.

Replying for the Council, its President, Mr Bernard-Reymond, explained that the main avenue for Community aid to these countries was the generalized system of tariff preferences. Preliminary talks had been held concerning a possible cooperation agreement. Furthermore, investment was to be encouraged by investment protection arrangements relating both to the nine Community Member States and to the ASEAN States. An industrial cooperation conference between the two groups of nations would be held in Djakarta later in the year.

Vice-President Haferkamp, representing the Commission, added that a cooperation agreement could well be signed before the end of

¹ Point 2.3.47.

1979. He had recommended that the European Trade Union Confederation establish contact with similar organizations from the ASEAN area in order to discuss the economic and social implications.

The lengthy debate which followed revealed a wide divergence of opinion within the House, illustrated by speeches from Mrs Dunwoody (S/UK) and Mr Kaspereit (EPD/F).

Mr Kaspereit felt that there was a risk that the Community might suffer from local processing of an ever-increasing number of products, promoted by Community aid. At present, Japanese subsidiaries in the ASEAN countries were re-exporting their products to Japan, threatening domestic Japanese production.

Would it not be illogical, the speaker wondered, to apply a preferential arrangement to Singapore when it had been asked to adopt voluntary restraint arrangements for some of its exports. It would be preferable to regulate the question of commodities on a world scale.

Mrs Dunwoody, for her part, felt that the Community could no longer continue to talk with two voices, seeking on the one hand to import raw materials while at the same time wishing to evade competition in manufactured or semi-manufactured products; to restrict imports from other countries but demand protection for investment in these countries.

Vice-President Haferkamp replied that agreements such as those which had been reached in the textiles industry were in the interests of both parties: they restricted access to the Community market while at the same time guaranteeing a minimum level.

Agreements on textiles (14 February)

2.3.19. Mr Cunningham (S/UK) tabled an oral question on the implementation of bilateral agreements on imports of textile products from low-cost producers.

In his reply, the President of the Council, Mr Bernard-Reymond, informed the House that in December 1977 agreements on textiles had been concluded with 25 supplier countries. These agreements, scheduled to last five years, had been in force since 1 January 1978. The same year the Commission had negotiated arrangements with six Mediterranean countries (Spain, Greece, Portugal, Tunisia, Morocco and Turkey). In December 1978 the Council had decided in favour of multiannual arrangements with all the Mediterranean countries. Such arrangements had now been concluded with the three applicant countries and with Morocco.

Generally speaking, the objectives of these arrangements—to ensure the orderly development of textiles imports from non-member countries while at the same time guaranteeing them security of access to the Community market—could be considered to have been achieved.

The ensuing debate, when speakers included Mr Van de Wiele (CD/B), Mr Soury (COM/F) and Mr Inchauspé (EPD/F), reflected the difficulty in finding a balanced solution which would, in the words of the President of the Council, at one and the same time protect the growth of the young nations and safeguard the welfare of the older industrialized nations: in sum, to organize policies of *laissez-faire* and *laissez-passer*.

Relations between China and the Community

2.3.20. In reply to an oral question by Lord Bessborough (C/UK), Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, outlined the developments which had taken place in relations between the Community and the People's Republic of China.

During his talks in China the Chinese leaders had indicated their willingness in future to conduct their international trade not on the sole basis of barter agreements but to use the usual methods of settlement. China had approved in principle the idea of organizing a Community exhibition, which the Commission was at present discussing with the Member States. The question of diversifying Community imports (oil, uranium, etc.) had been raised. This point would be pursued in the Joint Committee set up under the Trade Agreement. Finally, negotiations were taking place with a view to concluding a textiles agreement.

Relations with Australia (16 February)

2.3.21. Parliament adopted, with slight amendments, a Resolution contained in the report presented by Mr Martinelli (CDI), on behalf of the Committee on External Economic Relations, on economic and trade relations between the EEC and Austria.

The Resolution draws attention to the fact that, even more than in the past, the Community will have to return to Australia for supplies of raw materials. Parliament was of the opinion that the Community and Australia, in view of the nature of the trade problems which had arisen between the two sides, should seek appropriate solutions in the framework of the multilateral trade talks in Geneva, but that this should not rule out

Community efforts to improve its trade relations with Australia on a bilateral basis. The Community should also, in bilateral contacts, point out the opportunities there were for Australian exports of non-agricultural products; an increase in such exports could help Australia to reduce its trade deficit with the EEC. The Resolution urged that the Community should give careful consideration to Australian requests for access to Community markets for competing agricultural products. Finally, the House invited Australia to review its industrial policies towards the Community, particularly in the light of the latter's efforts in respect of steel and coal imports.

Non-applicability of statutory limitation to genocide and murder

2.3.22. Following an oral question which Mr Porcu (COM/F) and others in his group had put on the resurgence of anti-Semitism and neo-Nazism to the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, Parliament adopted a resolution presented by Sir Geoffrey de Freitas (S/UK) and others in the same group, opposing a statutory limitation on 'war crimes and such crimes as were committed during the Nazi reign of terror'.

After a debate in which speakers were united in rejecting statutory limitation, the President of the Council declared his belief that 'the construction of Europe is the surest way of preventing the recurrence of those dangers which we all want to see banished once and for all'.

Council

2.3.23. The Council held six meetings in February. Two were devoted to agriculture

and the other four on foreign affairs, economic and financial affairs, fisheries and transport.

561st and 563rd meetings — Agriculture (Brussels, 5, 6 and 12 February)

2.3.24. President: Mr Méhaignerie, French Minister of Agriculture.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Agricultural prices 1979/80: After hearing a statement by Mr Gundelach, the Council held an initial exchange of views on the Commission's farm price proposals for 1979/80 and related measures.¹ The proposals have been sent to Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee for opinions. The Special Committee on Agriculture was instructed to make a technical analysis of the proposals so that the necessary decisions can be taken within the allotted time.

Drainage in Ireland and Northern Ireland: The Council approved the Directive on the programme for promotion of drainage in catchment areas on both sides of the border between Ireland and Northern Ireland.²

Ethyl alcohol: The Council took note of the report from the Special Committee on Agriculture on the amended proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin and noted that the Commission intended to make proposals for amendments in this connection by 1 April 1979.

Apples and pears: The Council agreed to the Regulation amending Regulation 1035/72 on the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables.³

Calculation of sluice-gate price for pig carcasses: Confirming its agreement in principle

to the proposal for a Regulation amending the standard amount representing overhead costs for the purpose of calculating the sluice-gate price for pig carcasses, the Council mentioned the political aspect of a change in the coefficients used in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts applicable to pigmeat. The Commission announced that it would be sending a report on this question to the Council as soon as possible.

Agri-monetary questions: The Council continued its review of agri-monetary questions, in particular those relating to the compensatory amounts to be established within the common agricultural policy following adjustments of the central rates within the European Monetary System, and those relating to the dismantling of existing compensatory amounts. It was agreed to resume discussions at the meeting on 5 March.

562nd meeting — Foreign Affairs (Brussels, 5 and 6 February)

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

Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson, Mr Brunner, Mr Davignon and Mr Tugendhat, Members.

GATT multilateral trade negotiations: The Council discussed the progress of the negotiations.⁴

Budgetary proceedings: The Council considered the future organization of budgetary work and the problems relating to the 1979

¹ Bull. EC 1-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.2.11.

² Point 2.1.61.

³ Point 2.1.57.

⁴ Point 2.2.7.

budget. The Permanent Representatives Committee was instructed to continue its discussions on both aspects and report back as soon as possible.

Relations with Yugoslavia: The Council adopted additional directives for the Commission to continue the negotiations started in 1978 for the conclusion of a new agreement with Yugoslavia.¹

Relations with Romania: The Council reached agreement on the main aspects of a brief for the opening of negotiations with Romania.

Physical protection of nuclear installations: The Council issued the following statement to the press setting out its conclusions:

'The Council examined the questions posed by the Commission communication on Community participation in the negotiation in Vienna of the International Convention on Physical Protection. Pending the early definition of a negotiation brief, the Council accepted a provisional procedure for Commission participation in the discussions at present going on in Vienna. *Inter alia*, it stated that the Commission might negotiate the inclusion in the Convention of a clause permitting Community accession.'

564th meeting — Economic and Financial Affairs (Brussels, 19 February)

2.3.26. *President:* Mr Monory, French Minister of Economic Affairs.

Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President.

Economic situation: The Council discussed the economic situation in the Community, reviewing the latest economic developments in the Member States.²

International Monetary Fund Interim Committee: The Council agreed on the statement which the President will make on behalf of the Community at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund Interim Committee to be held in Washington on 7 March.

Interest relief on certain loans to strengthen structures: Mr Ortoli briefly introduced the proposal relating to interest rate subsidies for certain loans to help strengthen structures, which the Commission has presented in response to the request made by the European Council on 5 December 1978.³

565th meeting — Fisheries (Brussels, 19 February)

2.3.27. *President:* Mr Le Theule, French Minister of Transport.

Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Internal aspects: The Council resumed its discussion of the measures proposed by the Commission regarding the internal aspects of the common fisheries policy.⁴

External aspects: The Council's discussions on the external aspects of the fisheries progress did not make any headway.⁵

The Council agreed in principle to the arrangements applicable until 31 March 1979 to vessels registered in the Faroe Islands or flying the flag of Norway or Sweden.

¹ Point 2.2.49.

² Bull. EC 1-1979, points 2.1.4 to 2.1.10.

³ Point 2.1.3.

⁴ Point 2.1.69.

⁵ Point 2.1.70.

Food aid: The Council approved the inclusion of new countries (Uganda for butteroil and Cyprus for cereals) in the lists of recipients of aid granted through the World Food Programme under the 1978 programme.

566th meeting — Transport
(Brussels, 20 February)

2.3.28. *President:* Mr Le Theule, French Minister of Transport.

Commission: Mr Burke, Member.

Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences: The Council examined in detail the proposal for a Regulation concerning the Member States' accession to the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences.¹

Procedures for ship inspection: The Council examined the proposal for a Decision rendering mandatory certain ship inspection procedures forming the subject of Resolutions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).²

Noise emission from subsonic aircraft: The Council examined the proposal for a Directive on the limitation of noise emission from subsonic aircraft.³

Motor vehicle driving licences: The Council made a thorough review of the amended proposal for a Directive on the harmonization of the laws relating to motor vehicle driving licences.⁴

Safety at sea: The Council noted proposals by the French delegation on safety at sea aimed at encouraging Community involvement in that area.⁵

Commission

Activities

2.3.29. The Commission held four meetings in February, when the main items to be given attention were the reactivation of the association with Turkey, the elaboration of the final proposals for the negotiating brief for Greece's accession, the budgetary arrangements to cover certain Community plans, the completion of the machinery for introducing the European Monetary System and preparations for Mr Jenkins's visit to the People's Republic of China⁶ and for the European Council in Paris on 12 and 13 March. The Commission also adopted a number of other communications dealing principally with the arrangements for mineral products in the new ACP-EEC Convention, consumer credit, rules for isoglucose, and the plutonium cycle.

EEC-Turkey Association: The Commission approved its Communication to the Council on the reactivation of the association with Turkey.⁶

Negotiations with Greece: The Commission adopted the last two proposals for the negotiating brief, dealing with fisheries and Greece's share in financial assistance to non-member countries. It also approved a communication concerning the drafting of the instruments of accession, including Greek versions of the treaties.⁷

Budgetary matters: The Commission agreed to introduce a first preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget for 1979.⁸

¹ Point 2.1.76.

² Point 2.1.77.

³ Point 2.1.78.

⁴ Point 2.1.79.

⁵ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

⁶ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

⁷ Point 2.2.3.

⁸ Point 2.3.81.

It also decided on the principle of rapidly introducing a second preliminary draft supplementary budget for 1979. Lastly, it examined the question of Council action on the application of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, stressing that it was entirely up to the Council to decide whether to adopt a resolution; since, however, certain points were of obvious importance to the Commission as well, the Commission agreed to put forward its point of view in the Council.

Interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective: The Commission adopted a proposal concerning interest rebates for certain loans with a structural objective.¹

Consumer credit: The Commission adopted a proposal for a Directive concerning the approximation of legislation in the Member States relating to consumer credit. The main purpose of the Directive is to protect the consumer² from being offered unfair credit terms.

Rules for isoglucose: The Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation amending the common rules for isoglucose.

Plutonium cycle: The Commission adopted a proposal for a five-year research programme on the management and storage of radioactive waste.³

Information policy: The Commission adopted a number of guidelines and directives on the way its information policy should be run. In future the Commission will aim to reach a wider public than before, taking advantage of the momentum generated by its information campaign leading up to the elections to Parliament and extending the campaign's effects. A special effort will be directed towards radio and television. The move towards decentralization (as in the United Kingdom, with the opening of offices

in Edinburgh, Cardiff, and shortly Belfast) will progressively be taken up in other countries.

Workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.30. Several preliminary consultation meetings were held during February, at which experts from the European Trade Union Confederation were able to look into a number of problems in the following areas: flexible retirement age, coordination of migration policies, takeover bids, the four-year programme of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, the economic and social situation in 1979, agricultural prices and the milk surplus.

Two themes were discussed at information meetings: firstly—with the trade union organizations concerned—the forward steel programme which the Commission means to implement for the second quarter of 1979, and secondly—with the European Metalworkers Federation—the current situation in the shipbuilding industry.

There was also a hearing for the European Trade-Union Committee: Textiles, Clothing and Leather, concerning the Commission's Communication to the Council on general guidelines for a textiles and clothing industry policy.⁴

¹ Point 2.1.3.

² Point 2.1.51.

³ Point 2.1.92.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.22.

Court of Justice

Composition of the Court¹

2.3.31. Mr T. Koopmans was appointed judge in place of Mr A. Donner, whose resignation takes effect on 1 April.

New cases

Case 15/79 — P.B. Groenveld B.V., Haarlem v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, Rijswijk

2.3.32. The College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) requested the Court of Justice on 2 February to give a preliminary ruling on the question whether a national rule prohibiting delicatessen manufacturers from using horsemeat for their preparations and even from having it in stock constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on exports in infringement of Article 34 of the EEC Treaty.²

Joined Cases 16 to 20/79 — Openbaar Ministerie v J. Danis, Koolkamp, and Others

2.3.33. In a number of criminal cases, the Belgian Cour de Cassation (Court of Cassation) asked the Court of Justice on 2 February for a preliminary ruling on the question whether the Ministerial Decree of 22 December 1971 which imposes on all producers and importers of goods the obligation to give two months' notice of any price increases constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports in infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in so far as it does not dif-

ferentiate between domestic and imported products and attributes to the Minister the power to delay the passing on by the producer or importer of the immediate effects of increases in the prices of imported products.²

Case 21/79 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.34. The Commission instituted proceedings before the Court of Justice on 2 February to establish that, by imposing a differentiated charge in favour of petroleum products recycled in Italy. Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under the first paragraph of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.²

Case 22/79 — Société Greenwich Films, Paris v (1) Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs et Editeurs de Musique (SACEM), Paris, (2) Société des Editions Labrador, Paris

2.3.35. In the course of proceedings between French companies concerning the payment of royalties for the use of film soundtracks recorded solely outside the territory of the Community, the French Cour de Cassation (Court of Cassation) asked the Court of Justice on 5 February for a preliminary ruling on the question whether Article 86 of the EEC Treaty applies to contracts entered into in the territory of a Member State by parties within the jurisdiction of that State, but performed in non-member countries.²

Case 23/79 — Firma Geflügelschlachtereie Freystadt GmbH & Co. KG, Freystadt v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

¹ For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and the European Court Reports.

² OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979.

2.3.36. In a case concerning the reimbursement of export refunds and monetary compensatory amounts paid by the German customs on chickens exported to Austria, where they were not put into free circulation but transported via Czechoslovakia to the German Democratic Republic, the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 5 February for a preliminary ruling on the question whether the criterion for deciding whether the goods qualify for such refunds is that they have left the geographical territory of the Community or that they have been put into free circulation in a non-member country and, in the latter case, whether goods put into free circulation in the German Democratic Republic in 1973 qualify for such refunds.¹

Case 24/79 — Miss D. Oberthur v Commission

2.3.37. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 9 February to have the procedure for promotion to Grade B2 for 1978 declared void.

Case 25/79 — Société Sanicentral, Saarbrücken v René Collin, Still

2.3.38. A French resident had been engaged by a German company before 1 February 1973, the date of entry into force in France of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters,² under a contract of employment which provided that German courts had jurisdiction in the event of a dispute. When such a dispute occurred, the worker instituted proceedings against his employer after that date before a French court pursuant to the rule of French law according to which clauses conferring jurisdiction are void, whereas the

German company alleged that the contract of employment was not subject to national rules concerning jurisdiction and fell under the Convention.

When the case was brought before it, the French Cour de Cassation (Court of Cassation) asked the Court of Justice on 12 February to interpret the Convention in order to determine whether, in application of Article 54 thereof, Article 17 renders valid clauses conferring jurisdiction inserted into a contract of employment concluded before the Convention entered into force in a Member State which would have been regarded as void by the internal legislation in force at that time.

Case 26/79 — Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau v Commission

2.3.39. By decision of 10 January,³ the Commission fined the abovementioned firm for infringing Decision No 962/77/ECSC⁴ fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars, taken pursuant to Article 61 of the ECSC Treaty.

The firm in question instituted proceedings before the Court of Justice on 15 February for the annulment of the decision.

Case 27/79 — Société Costinex, Strasbourg v Council

¹ OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979.

² OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972.

³ OJ C 24 of 27.1.1979.

⁴ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

Case 28/79 — Société 'La Providence Agricole de la Champagne' v Council

2.3.40. The applicant companies, producers of 'maize gritz', brought actions before the Court of Justice on 19 February for damages in respect of the detriment they claim to have suffered by reason of the fact that the Council had failed to provide for payment of the production refund in respect of the sale of maize gritz for the brewing industry retrospectively to the date on which it was abolished (1 August 1975), but had provided for its payment only from the date on which the Court, by its judgment in Joined Cases 124/76 and 24/77,¹ had held that the measures abolishing the refund were incompatible with the principle of equality (19 October 1977).

Case 29/79 — Mrs M.T. Verbaeys-Biondi v Commission

2.3.41. The Applicant brought an action before the Court of Justice on 23 February to annul the decision not to transfer her to one of the posts of administrative assistant declared vacant in a competition notice.²

Case 30/79 — Land Berlin v Firma Wigee Wild-Geflügel-Eier-Import GmbH & Co. KG, Munich

2.3.42. The Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 23 February for a preliminary ruling on the compatibility with Article 15 of Directive 71/118/EEC³ on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat of the duties levied by the German authorities for health checks on imports of such meat coming from a non-

member country which has already subjected them to such a check and levied duties in respect thereof.²

Case 31/79 — Société des aciéries de Montereau, Montereau-Fault v Commission

2.3.43. The applicant company brought an action on 24 February to annul the Commission Decision of 10 January⁴ fining it for infringing Decision No 962/77/ECSC⁵ fixing minimum prices for certain concrete reinforcement bars, taken pursuant to Article 61 of the ECSC Treaty.²

Case 32/79 — Commission v United Kingdom

2.3.44. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 27 February to establish that, by introducing unilateral national measures in the fisheries sector, the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty.²

Case 33/79 — Dr R. Kuhner v Commission

2.3.45. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 28 February to annul the Commission's decisions removing him from his post of head of specialized department and transferring him to another division.²

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.60.

² OJ C 74 of 20.5.79.

³ OJ L 55 of 8.3.1971.

⁴ OJ C 24 of 27.1.1979.

⁵ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

Judgments

Case 11/76 — Kingdom of the Netherlands v Commission

Cases 15 and 16/76 — French Republic v Commission

Case 18/76 — Federal Republic of Germany v Commission

2.3.46. On 2 December 1975, the Commission adopted a series of decisions concerning the discharge of the accounts presented by Member States in respect of the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guarantee Section, expenditure for 1971 and 1972.¹

Three Member States have instituted proceedings against the Commission for the decisions referred to above to be annulled on the grounds of the refusal by the Commission to take certain expenditure into account.²

In its judgments of 7 February, the Court dismissed the actions brought by the Netherlands and France as being unfounded and annulled the Commission's decisions regarding Germany in so far as an amount of about DM 30 million (relating to the sale of intervention butter at a reduced price to recipients of social welfare) has not been borne by the EAGGF.³

Case 85/76 — Firma F. Hoffman-La Roche & Co. AG, Basel v the Commission

2.3.47. In its Decision of 9 June 1976 the Commission found that, by concluding with purchasers of vitamins contracts stipulating purchase obligations or the granting of fidelity rebates, a Swiss manufacturer of phar-

maceutical products had infringed Article 86 of the EEC Treaty and imposed a fine of 300 000 u.a.⁴

On 27 August 1976 the firm brought an action before the Court of Justice to annul the decision.⁵

In its judgment of 13 February, the Court confirmed the Commission's decision but reduced the amount of the fine to 200 000 u.a.

Case 17/78 — Mrs F. La Valle, wife of Mr Deshormes v Commission

2.3.48. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 17 February 1978 to secure the recognition of contracts of employment between the said official and the Commission as temporary staff contracts and, consequently, of those periods of activity for the purpose of calculating the years of pensionable service of the applicant for a retirement pension.⁶

In its judgment of 1 February, the Court held that all contracts entered into since 1 March 1964 must be regarded as having been entered into with a member of the temporary staff.⁷

Case 24/78 — Mrs H. Martin v Commission

2.3.49. A Commission official brought an action against the Commission on 27 February 1978 to annul the decision of the selec-

¹ OJ L 27 of 2.2.1976.

² Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2429.

³ OJ C 74 of 20.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 223 of 16.8.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2471.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.36.

⁷ OJ C 62 of 7.3.1979.

tion board for an internal competition refusing her admission to the oral tests for that competition.¹

In its judgment of 13 February the Court annulled the decision, the subsequent competition and the appointment made following it.²

Case 101/78 — Granaria BV, Rotterdam v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten

2.3.50. Following the judgment in Case 116/76³ in which the Court ruled that Regulation (EEC) No 563/76 of 15 March 1976 on the compulsory purchase of skimmed-milk powder,⁴ was invalid, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) asked the Court of Justice on 27 April to interpret certain articles of that regulation and Article 215 of the EEC Treaty to determine who is responsible for compensating the injured party.⁵

In its judgment of 13 February the Court held that, as long as the regulation had not been declared invalid, the national authorities were obliged to refuse to issue a 'protein certificate' pursuant to the regulation to all those who did not satisfy the prescribed conditions and that, in the absence of an express derogating provision, they could not grant any exemptions. The Court also held that the question of making good the damage did not fall within the scope of Article 215 and had to be determined by national courts in accordance with national law.

Case 113/78 — N.G.J. Schouten B.V., Gliessen, v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten, The Hague

2.3.51. In connection with a case concerning the payment of the levy on imports of maize, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) asked the Court of Justice on 10 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the concept of 'day of importation' in Article 15 of Regulation (EEC) No 120/67 on the common organization of the market in cereals.⁶

In its judgment of 21 February, the Court held that the 'day of importation' cannot precede that on which the goods are brought to the place designated by the national authorities for carrying out a customs check and that incidents for which the importer is not responsible cannot affect that interpretation.

Case 115/78 — J. Knoors, Dilsen (Belgium), v Staatssecretaris van Economische Zaken (Secretary of State for Economic Affairs), The Hague

2.3.52. In hearing a case concerning the setting up in Netherlands territory of an undertaking specializing in heating and plumbing installations by a Dutch national who had resided for more than 15 years in Belgium, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (Administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry) asked the Court of Justice on 12 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the term 'beneficiaries' in

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.43.

² OJ C 74 of 20.3.1978.

³ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2437.

⁴ OJ L 67 of 15.3.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.42.

⁶ OJ L 117 of 19.6.1967; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.46.

Article 1(1) of Directive 64/427/EEC laying down detailed provisions concerning transitional measures in respect of activities of self-employed persons in manufacturing and processing industries falling within ISIC Major Groups 23-40 (industry and small-craft industries)¹ must be interpreted as also covering persons who possess solely the nationality of the host Member State and have always possessed it.²

In its judgment of 7 February, the Court held that the term 'beneficiaries' within the meaning of that article also covers persons who are nationals of the host Member State.³

Case 120/78 — Rewe-Zentral AG, Cologne v Bundesmonopolverwaltung für Branntwein

2.3.53. In hearing a case concerning the refusal by the German alcohol monopoly authorities to authorize imports of Cassis de Dijon with an alcohol content of 15 to 20%, the Hessisches Finanzgericht (Finance Court, Hesse) asked the Court of Justice on 22 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the fixing of a minimum alcohol content—with the result that products from other Member States lacking that content cannot be put into free circulation in Germany—constitutes a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction on imports in infringement of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty and whether such fixing of alcohol content constitutes discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed between nationals of Member States, which is prohibited under Article 37 of the EEC Treaty.⁴

In its judgment of 20 February, the Court held that the prohibition provided for in Article 30 of the Treaty extends to such fixing of alcohol content in the case of imports of

alcoholic beverages which are lawfully produced and marketed in another Member State.

Case 121/78 — G. Bardi v Azienda Agricola Paradiso SAS

2.3.54. After an agricultural undertaking had cancelled an order for maize intended for livestock because the Italian authorities had refused an import licence requested pursuant to Regulation (EEC) No 2902/77 fixing the quantity of young male bovine animals which may be imported on special terms in the first quarter of 1978,⁵ the maize supplier brought an action before the Pretura di Cecina against the agricultural undertaking for breach of contract. The court in question asked the Court of Justice on 25 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether national authorities have the power to introduce conditions which are more restrictive than those laid down in Community provisions and if so what criteria should be applied.⁶

In its judgment of 1 February, the Court held that a Member State was entitled to specify the categories of agricultural producers eligible to import bovine animals on advantageous terms and that to allow only 'farmers practising farming as their main occupation' so to benefit is in accordance with the obligations arising from Directive 72/159 on the modernization of farms.⁷

¹ OJ 117 of 23.7.1964.

² Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.48.

³ OJ C 74 of 20.3.1978.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.53.

⁵ OJ L 338 of 28.12.1977.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.54.

⁷ OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

Case 122/78 — SA Buitoni, Saint-Maur v Fonds d'orientation et de régularisation des marchés agricoles (Fund for the guidance and stabilization of agricultural markets)

2.3.55. In hearing a case concerning the discharge of the security lodged as a guarantee for import licences for tomato concentrates, the Tribunal Administratif de Paris (Administrative Court, Paris) asked the Court of Justice on 25 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the validity and interpretation of Article 3 of Regulation No 499/76 amending Regulation (EEC) No 193/75 laying down common detailed rules for the application of the system of import and export licences and advance fixing certificates for agricultural products.¹

In its judgment of 20 February, the Court held that Article 3 of the regulation is invalid.

Case 128/78 — Commission of the European Communities v United Kingdom

2.3.56. On 8 June 1978 the Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice for a declaration that by failing to adopt in good time the implementing measures provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1463/70 on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport,² the United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 21(1) of that regulation.³

In its judgment of 7 February the Court ruled that this action was well founded.

Case 133/78 — H. Gourdain, Paris v F. Nadler, Wetzlar

2.3.57. In connection with bankruptcy proceedings, the Paris Cour d'appel (Court of

Appeal) ordered the *de facto* manager of the insolvent company, who is resident in Germany, to pay the company's debts. Since an application by the liquidator of the company to a German court for an order enforcing this decision was rejected, the matter was brought before the Bundesgerichtshof (Federal Court of Justice) which requested the Court of Justice on 12 June 1978 to give a preliminary ruling on whether the judgment against the *de facto* manager given on the basis of Article 99 of the French Law No 67/563 is to be regarded as having been given in bankruptcy proceedings, proceedings relating to the winding up of insolvent companies or other legal persons and analogous proceedings, or as a decision given in a civil and commercial matter under the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters.⁴

In its judgment of 22 February, the Court held that the former interpretation is the one that should be adopted.

Case 136/78 — Ministère public (Public Prosecutor) v V. Auer, Mulhouse

2.3.58. The Colmar cour d'appel (Court of Appeal), hearing a case concerning a prohibition imposed by France on an Austrian national from practising the profession of veterinary surgeon in France after he had qualified as a veterinary surgeon in Italy, had acquired the right to practise the profession

¹ OJ L 59 of 6.3.1976; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.55.

² OJ L 164 of 27.7.1970.

³ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.35.

⁴ OJ L 299 of 31.12.1972; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.40.

there and had thereafter become a French national, stayed the proceedings pending a preliminary ruling by the Court of Justice, to which the matter was referred on 14 June 1978, on whether this measure was compatible with Articles 52 and 57 of the EEC Treaty.¹

In its judgment of 7 February, the Court interpreted Article 52 as meaning that, as regards the period prior to the time-limits laid down in Directives 78/1026 and 78/1027 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas in veterinary medicine,² nationals of a Member State cannot invoke them in order to practise the profession of veterinary surgeon in that Member State on conditions other than those provided for by national law.³

Case 138/78 — H.M. Stölting, Tankenrader Berg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas

2.3.59. In a case in which a German milk producer challenged the collection of a co-responsibility levy on milk deliveries on the grounds that Regulations (EEC) Nos 1079/77⁴ and 1822/77⁵ imposing this levy had no legal basis, the Finanzgericht (Finance Court), Hamburg asked the Court of Justice on 14 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether these regulations were valid, and secondly, on whether the determination of the levy rate in units of account was consistent with Article 40(3) of the EEC Treaty.⁶

In its judgment of 21 February, the Court held that an examination of the questions put had failed to disclose any factor likely to affect the validity of the regulations.

Case 144/78 — R. Tinelli, Stuttgart v Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie, Heidelberg

2.3.60. In a dispute concerning the failure to pay an accident pension to an Italian national who had been injured in 1944 in an accident at work in Stassfurt (now in the German Democratic Republic) for the period in which the person concerned was resident outside the Federal Republic of Germany, the Landessozialgericht (Higher Social Court) Baden-Württemberg asked the Court of Justice on 19 June 1978 to rule on whether Article 50 and Annex G IA 2 of Regulation No 3 on the social security of migrant workers,⁷ and Article 59 and Annex V B 1 (b) of Regulation (EEC) 1408/71,⁸ laying down the exceptions to the principle of the waiver of residence clauses, are compatible with Article 51 of the EEC Treaty.⁹

In its judgment of 22 February, the Court held that an examination of the provisions in question had failed to disclose any factor likely to affect their validity.

Case 163/78 — Commission v Italian Republic

2.3.61. On 28 July 1978, the Commission brought an action, pursuant to Article 169 of the EEC Treaty, asking the Court of Justice to find that Italy had failed to apply within the prescribed period Directive 75/324/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers.¹⁰

In its judgment of 22 February the Court ruled that this action was well founded.

¹ OJ L 362 of 23.12.1978.

² Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.43.

³ OJ C 74 of 20.3.1979.

⁴ OJ L 131 of 25.5.1977.

⁵ OJ L 203 of 9.8.1977.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.45.

⁷ OJ 30 of 16.12.1958.

⁸ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁹ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.51.

¹⁰ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.46.

Economic and Social Committee

166th plenary session

2.3.62. The Economic and Social Committee held its 166th plenary session in Brussels on 21 and 22 February with Mrs Baduel Glorioso, the Committee Chairman, in the chair. The Committee discussed at length the proposal to amend the voting procedure so that when a vote is taken by name the economic and social group and the country of each member voting would be recorded. The proposal was rejected.

Opinions

European Regional Development Fund

2.3.63. By a large majority (three votes against and five abstentions) the Committee adopted an Opinion on the third annual report on the European Regional Development Fund subject to a number of observations.

In the Opinion the Committee joins the European Parliament in considering the size of the Fund inadequate and out of proportion with the regional problems facing the Community. The Committee also deplors the continuing depreciation of fund resources due to inflationary factors. It advocates an optimum balance between the various types of investment aided by the Fund, in particular between industrial and infrastructure investments.

The Committee endorses the Commission's insistence that Fund resources must be treated as additional to, and not as part replacement of, the overall national regional development budget. It notes with some con-

cern that the number of control checks has fallen below the 10% level which the Commission considers the minimum acceptable. The Commission is urged to ensure that the Member States operate these checks at a much higher level of activity. It reiterates its view that expenditure from the Fund should be concentrated geographically in the weakest regions in order to maximize its efficiency.

Energy research

2.3.64. In a unanimously adopted Opinion the Committee welcomed the preparation of the new expanded energy research programme.¹

It generally agrees with the increased appropriations and with the shift of emphasis within the five areas of research: energy conservation; production and use of hydrogen; solar energy; geothermal energy; systems and modelling.

The Committee supports the increased emphasis on energy conservation, given its short-term impact, but points out that what is most needed is the practical application of techniques which are already available. However, it questions the wisdom of cutting back on hydrogen research. It believes that the Community should be making a special commitment precisely in the case of such long-term objectives with a major application potential.

The Committee regrets that the proposed programme does not refer to cooperation on energy R & D with the developing countries. It calls for R & D on consumer behaviour in the belief that this could be a fruitful area of research and a very effective one as regards

¹ OJ C 228 of 26.9.1978 and OJ L 17 of 19.1.1977; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.21.

energy conservation, particularly if an interdisciplinary approach embracing the social sciences were adopted.

Coal trade aid system

2.3.65. The Committee unanimously adopted a favourable Opinion on the Commission proposal relating to a Community aid system for intra-Community trade in power-station coal.¹

In the Opinion the Committee states its belief that the plan will make a small but useful contribution towards the achievement of the Community's coal production targets, thereby helping to secure Community energy supplies in the long term. It would also help to avoid irreversible mine closures involving the loss of jobs not offset by the creation of new ones.

The scheme, together with the other coal and energy measures put forward by the Commission must, in the Committee's view, pave the way for an overall Community energy policy. The Committee regrets that the Council has not yet adopted the different energy and coal measures already before it, and calls for their immediate implementation. In the longer term, the Committee draws attention to the need to provide the infrastructures required for the development of the coal trade, including the modernization of coal-utilizing industrial and power plant and a programme for the building of coal-fired power stations and the conversion of oil-fired power stations to dual-firing (i.e. oil and coal).

Road haulage

2.3.66. By a large majority (six votes against and nine abstentions), the Committee

adopted an Opinion approving 'on a trial basis' the Commission's proposal to amend the Council Regulation of 16 December 1976 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States.² However, in view of the widely differing geographical situations, the Committee would like to see how the proposed system could be brought into line with actual road haulage requirements, possibly by varying the duration of the short-term authorizations.

Because the quota is small and is fully taken up in annual authorizations by the major firms engaged in Community transport operations, the Committee urges that the 10% short-term authorizations be granted in addition to, and not be deducted from, the annual quota.

Adjustment of road haulage capacity

2.3.67. By a large majority (eight votes against and four abstentions) the Committee endorsed the proposal for a Regulation on the adjustment of capacity for the carriage of goods by road for hire or reward between Member States.³ In its Opinion the Committee considers that road haulage requirements must be evaluated on the basis of the objective criteria listed in the Commission's proposal (the market monitoring system currently in the experimental stage). The Community authorities will be able to intervene effectively in the fixing of bilateral quotas until this market monitoring system comes into operation. Consequently, the Committee

¹ OJ C 243 of 13.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.74.

² OJ C 309 of 28.12.1978; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.133.

³ OJ C 247 of 18.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.62.

thinks that it is too early at the moment to lay down rigid procedures for the negotiation of bilateral road haulage quotas and suggests that the Commission's proposal should be for a directive rather than a regulation.

Leucosis among cattle

2.3.68. The Committee also unanimously adopted its Opinion on the proposal to amend the Council Directive of 26 June 1964 on enzootic leucosis among cattle.¹

The Committee approves the Commission's aim of eradicating leucosis among cattle throughout the Community, but it considers that the proposed deadlines for the application of the Directive are too short and could raise barriers to trade. It thinks that there should first be a Community programme to stamp out leucosis throughout the Community.

Temporary importation arrangements

2.3.69. The last Opinion, again adopted unanimously, bore on the proposal for a Regulation on temporary importation arrangements.² The Committee approves the aim of the Commission's proposal, but deplores the fact that it applies only to goods imported from non-member countries; goods temporarily imported from other Member States are still subject to very complex import procedures. It also finds the text difficult to read and considers that it needs revising to make it more understandable and clearer. This would help to avoid disputes and difficulties over provisions which apply in many cases to occasional users. The Committee also regrets that the proposal introduces very new innovations. The Committee also makes a number

of specific points, regretting in particular that the proposal does not cover means of transport.

Study on asbestos

2.3.70. In an own-initiative study adopted by forty-five votes for, twenty against and seven abstentions, the Committee sought to provide all interested parties with sufficient basic data in anticipation of it being requested to deliver an Opinion on concrete Commission proposals.

Since workers in many occupations are exposed to the dangers of this material, the Committee feels that it is beyond all doubt that exposure to asbestos fibres, with their specific properties, can cause a serious lung disease—*asbestosis*—and increase the risk of cancer. These risks can be contained by adopting limit values for the concentration of fibres in the atmosphere.

The Committee held, however, that in the light of present knowledge an outright ban on all applications of asbestos was not a realistic approach. Instead, every effort must be made to reduce dangerous exposure for workers producing asbestos and ensure that there was no risk to the general public.

The Committee therefore suggested a number of steps to be taken to limit the hazards to health.

These would be to adopt more effective measures to eliminate dust, by fixing the lowest possible ceilings for concentration of dangerous fibres, to ban the use of asbestos in specific processes and technology, such as the

¹ OJ L 29 of 3.2.1979; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.83.

² OJ C 172 of 19.7.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.34.

treatment and processing of liquids intended for human consumption, and to forbid its use in packaging and certain building applications. Lastly, preventive, periodic medical check-ups should be arranged for all workers handling asbestos even after they have left their jobs.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.71. In February the European Investment Bank launched a USD 250 million bond issue, divided into two tranches: USD 150 million of seven-year bonds and USD 100 million of twenty-year bonds. The issue—entirely for the United States domestic market—was underwritten by a syndicate of American banks headed by the First Boston Corporation, Merrill Lynch, White Weld Capital Markets Group, Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated and Lazard Frères & Co.

Carrying a coupon of 9.625%, payable half-yearly on 15 February and 15 August the seven-year bonds are offered for subscription at 99.5%, giving a yield of 9.96%. The bonds are redeemable at par at term but the EIB has the option of redeeming in advance, at their nominal value, all or some of the bonds in circulation from 15 February 1985 onwards.

The twenty-year bonds carry a coupon of 9.875%, also payable half-yearly on 15 February and 15 August; the issue price is 100% and the yield 10.12%. The bonds are redeemable in six annual tranches of USD 5 million (15 February 1987-92 inclusive) and in seven annual tranches of USD 10 million (15 February 1993-99 inclusive). The bank

has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all bonds in circulation from 15 February 1991 onwards.

Application will be 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

Italy

2.3.72. The European Investment Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of LIT 50 000 million (43.8 million EUA) to ENEL—Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica—to help finance investment in a new system for controlling electricity generation and transmission throughout Italy. The total investment involved is currently estimated at around LIT 170 000 million, and work will take until 1983. The Bank's loan is for fifteen years at 9.05%.

One of the first tasks of the Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica was to set up an extensive, unified centre for controlling and distributing electricity throughout the country. The result was a marked improvement in the continuity of electricity supplies, together with savings in production and transmission.

The decision to set up a new national system for controlling generation and transmission was based on a thorough analysis of technical progress and actual achievements. The system itself is already in an advanced state and, once it is completed, will ensure perfect overall control of ENEL's generating and transmission system, enabling minute-by-minute regulation of supplies so as to ensure optimum utilization of its primary energy resources.

United Kingdom

2.3.73. Loans worth UKL 101 million (149.6 million EUA) have been made by the European Investment Bank for power supply schemes in England and Wales.

The bulk of this sum—UKL 70 million, made available to the Electricity Council for fifteen years at 9.45%—will go towards construction of the Dinorwic hydroelectric power station near Snowdon.

Pumped storage

2.3.74. The Dinorwic scheme uses the 'pumped storage' principle. Off-peak power produced during the night by base-load power stations will be used to pump water from one lake to another at a higher level. From there it will be released to flow down again to drive turbines and generate electricity to meet peaks or surges in demand or, in an emergency, to replace sudden loss of output from other stations and to regulate the frequency of the national grid.

This will help the CEGB to maximize production from its most efficient plant, the large base-load power stations (mainly coal-fired or nuclear), which is one way of limiting dependence upon oil for generating electricity.

The station—the largest of its kind in Europe—will be equipped with six reversible pump-turbine sets (together capable of generating 1 680 MW for five hours when acting as turbines). It should come on stream in stages beginning autumn 1981, at a cost estimated at close on UKL 400 million. The EIB has provided earlier loans for the project, in 1976 and last year, totalling UKL 48.9 million.

Distribution systems

2.3.75. The remaining UKL 31 million, also provided to the Electricity Council for fifteen years at 9.45%, will go towards modernization and extension of regional electricity distribution systems. The Council will pass the funds on to the Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board, the North Western Electricity Board and to the South Wales Electricity Board to help finance about 280 local schemes which will be carried out over the next two years at an estimated cost of some UKL 78 million.

Most of the works concern improved electricity supplies to industry (notably to many industrial estates) and for agriculture, helping to support economic activity in areas suffering from high unemployment.

2.3.76. A loan equivalent to UKL 6 million (8.9 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank for the acquisition had equipping of a furniture factory at Runcorn, Merseyside, by Schreiber Industries Limited. The loan is for seven years at an interest rate of 8.2%. The factory will produce bedroom and kitchen furniture. It should be fully operational by 1981 at a fixed investment cost of around UKL 13.2 million.

The main interest for the EIB is the project's impact in terms of regional development—an estimated 1 000 jobs in an area where the unemployment rate is among the highest in the UK (roughly twice the national average).

2.3.77. A loan equivalent to UKL 20 million (29.6 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to help to finance a major sewerage and sewage disposal scheme on Tyneside. The funds have been made available to the National Water

Council for fifteen years at 9.45%; they will be passed on to the Northumbrian Water Authority which is carrying out the work (estimated cost close to UKL 120 million), involving 50 km of new sewers along the north and south banks of the Tyne plus treatment plants.

The scheme is necessary to permit new industrial development in an area where the decline of certain traditional activities—mainly shipbuilding and heavy engineering—has caused high unemployment. It will also bring about a considerable improvement to the condition of the River Tyne, one of the country's most polluted rivers.

An earlier loan, UKL 10 million, was provided for the project in 1978. In total, the EIB has lent some UKL 275 million in the last four years for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal schemes in assisted areas of the United Kingdom, mainly to support industrial and agricultural development.

2.3.78. Two loans totalling the equivalent of UKL 48.3 million (72 million EUA) have been granted by the European Investment Bank for power supply and road construction schemes in Northern Ireland.

These represent a major increase in EIB activities in the Province; the Bank has previously provided UKL 18.5 million to the Post Office for modernization and extension of the telecommunications network and UKL 2.5 million to Short Brothers & Harland Ltd for aircraft construction.

Improving conditions for economic growth

2.3.79. The new loans are for projects which are given a high priority in terms of improving conditions for economic growth in Northern Ireland, where the unemployment rate currently averages 11.8% (roughly twice

the UK level) and touches almost 20% in some areas.

The larger of the two—UKL 33.3 million, provided for twenty years to the Northern Ireland Electricity Service—concerns a thermal power station at Kilroot in Co. Antrim. The loan will help to meet the cost (estimated at UKL 150 million) of the first phase of construction, consisting of two 300 MW oil-fired generating units. The choice of oil-fired plant was dictated by Northern Ireland's lack of indigenous coal supplies and the size of the market, which was considered too small to justify nuclear plant.

Improved electricity supplies are essential to meet projected increases in demand and, in particular, to attract new industries to the province. Between 800 and 1 200 people are being employed for up to ten years in building the whole power station.

A grant of UKL 2.7 million has already been provided from the Community's European Regional Development Fund towards the cost of transmission lines linking the station with the existing electricity grid.

Road improvements

2.3.80. The second loan—UKL 15 million granted to the Department of Finance for Northern Ireland for twenty years—will cover about half the estimated cost of carrying out seventeen important improvements to the Northern Ireland road network.

These are designed to remove a number of bottlenecks on main trunk routes, ease congestion in Belfast and Londonderry, which affects traffic to and from the ports, and improve communications with several industrial zones. Certain schemes are of more than local importance and will play a part in strengthening cross-border communications.

Carrying out the various improvements should give rise to an average of about 600 jobs per year over the period 1978-81.

Financing Community activities

Budget

General budget

Preliminary draft of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1979

2.3.81. The Commission adopted the preliminary draft of the first supplementary and amending budget for 1979 on 16 February and sent it to the Budgetary Authority on 21 February.

The immediate aim is to set up the budgetary framework and to enter the appropriations made necessary by the decision of the European Council of 4 and 5 December 1978 to create a European Monetary System (EMS) and to grant financial assistance to the less prosperous Member States taking part in the system. The proposed transactions will be limited to 5 000 million EUA for loans qualifying for interest relief and 1 000 million EUA for interest relief grants divided into annual tranches of 200 million EUA. The proposed interest relief grants would represent an annual rate of 3%.

In view of the similarity between the intentions of the European Council and those of Parliament with regard to the special efforts which should be made to reduce economic disparities within the Community, the Com-

mission feels that it is desirable to bring together the resources envisaged by the European Council and the appropriations for regional policy, and to take account of both when evaluating the total financial outlay in this area. The Commission therefore proposes to enter appropriations of 200 million EUA annually in the new Chapter 57, within Title 5 (Social and Regional Funds), and to balance this partially by reducing the quota section appropriations for commitment of the Regional Fund by 100 million EUA (the present allocation of 1 000 million EUA has therefore been reduced to 900 million EUA and at the same time the appropriations for payment have been reduced from 518 to 483 million EUA). Similarly, the appropriations for commitment allocated to the non-quota section of the Regional Fund have been reduced by 55 million EUA as the amendments to the Regulation governing the Fund, adopted by the Council on 6 February 1979, provide for a ceiling on the non-quota section of 5% of the Fund's resources. Hence, the present allocation of 100 million EUA has been reduced to 45 million and the appropriations for payment have at the same time been reduced from 35 to 16 million EUA.

Pursuant to the Council's decisions in principle, it is proposed that the United Kingdom—which is not participating effectively and fully in the EMS but nevertheless contributes to the financing of overall budget expenditure for 1979—will receive financial compensation amounting to 45.4 million EUA (entered in the budget as expenditure) to cancel out its contribution to interest relief grants.

Secondly, the Commission feels it necessary to reinstate a limited number of requests for appropriations which were not granted in the 1979 budget but have special priority. The Commission has therefore incorporated the

amendments made by Parliament's Committee on Budgets but not adopted at the plenary session of 14 December 1978,¹ in so far as they restore appropriations which were in the Commission's preliminary draft. They relate chiefly to measures in the field of energy policy, research and social policy and, in particular, the following measures:

(i) employment of young people (Social Fund): 38 million EUA in appropriations for commitment plus 5 million EUA in appropriations for payment, i.e. reinstatement of the Commission proposals (110 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 30 million EUA in appropriations for payment), to take account of the Council's decisions on 27 November 1978);²

(ii) prospecting for uranium resources: 5 million EUA in appropriations for commitment plus 1 million EUA in appropriations for payment; studies in the energy sector (400 000 EUA);

(iii) secondary raw materials (150 200 EUA); climatology (87 100 EUA); assessment and utilization of research findings (270 000 EUA); transport infrastructure studies (1 million EUA).

Lastly, the Commission has once again presented its proposal to create an 'overall operational reserve' which it regards as even more essential as the areas the reserve was intended to cover have expanded vastly. It is proposed to allocate 100 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 30 million EUA in appropriations for payment, particularly for the following areas: energy policy, industrial policy—in particular reorganization and development (appropriations for these two sectors were particularly drastically cut in the course of the budgetary procedure); the Community's expenditure in connection with certain financial obligations arising out of agreements on fishing rights in the waters of cer-

tain African countries; new expenditure in connection with enlargement.

Taken together, these amendments increase the 1979 budget by 238 149 800 EUA in appropriations for commitment and 233 649 800 EUA in appropriations for payment, which affects the VAT rate, raising it from 0.7196 in the 1979 budget to 0.7458 in the preliminary draft of the amending budget. GNP-based financial contributions (still paid by Germany, Ireland and Luxembourg) are also changed. The increase in revenue breaks down as follows:

(i) Own resources accruing from VAT	156 974 841 EUA
(ii) Financial contributions	76 166 959 EUA
(iii) Deductions from staff remunerations arising out of proposals for new posts and accruing to the Commission	508 000 EUA
Total	233 649 800 EUA

Payment of own resources by the Member States

2.3.82. In accordance with Article 10(3) of the Council Regulation of 19 December 1977 on own resources,³ the Member States were required to make over to the Community on 1 January 1979 an amount corresponding to one-twelfth of the sums provided for in the

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.3.76.
² Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.42.
³ OJ L 336 of 27.12.1977.

Table 1 — *First supplementary and amending budget for 1979*
Summary by sector

(EUA)

	1979 budget				First supplementary and amending budget for 1979		New amount			
	Total approps for commitments	%	Total approps for payments	%	Total approps for commitments	Total approps for payments	Total approps for commitments	%	Total approps for payments	%
	1		2		3	4	5 (1 + 3)		6 (2 + 4)	
COMMISSION										
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>										
Agriculture	10 225 139 000	70.15	10 063 129 000	74.57	—	—	10 225 139 000	69.02	10 063 129 000	73.30
Social	804 062 000	5.52	556 877 000	4.13	+ 38 000 000	+ 5 000 000	842 062 000	5.68	561 877 000	4.09
Regional	1 100 000 000	7.55	553 000 000	4.10	+ 45 000 000	+ 146 000 000	1 145 000 000	7.73	699 000 000	5.09
Research, energy, industry and transport	269 273 375	1.85	293 048 330	2.17	+ 6 907 300	+ 2 907 300	276 180 675	1.86	295 955 630	2.16
Development cooperation	647 435 900	4.44	497 535 900	3.69	—	+ 1 500 000	647 435 900	4.37	499 035 900	3.64
Miscellaneous	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—
	13 045 910 275	89.50	11 963 590 230	88.66	+ 89 907 300	+ 155 407 300	13 135 817 575	88.67	12 118 997 530	88.28
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>										
Staff	409 563 400	2.81	409 563 400	3.04	+ 2 869 500	+ 2 869 500	412 432 900	2.78	412 432 900	3.00
Administration	118 955 540	0.82	118 955 540	0.88	—	—	118 955 540	0.80	118 955 540	0.87
Information	9 960 500	0.07	9 960 500	0.07	—	—	9 960 500	0.07	9 960 500	0.07
Aids and subsidies	46 128 000	0.32	46 128 000	0.34	—	—	46 128 000	0.31	46 128 000	0.34
	584 607 440	4.01	584 607 440	4.33	+ 2 869 500	+ 2 869 500	587 476 940	3.97	587 476 940	4.28
<i>Reserve</i>										
Chapter 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chapter 101	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	5 000 000	0.03	5 000 000	0.04
Chapter 102	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—
Chapter 103					+ 100 000 000	+ 30 000 000	100 000 000	0.67	30 000 000	0.22
<i>Repayments to Member States</i>	691 850 000	4.75	691 850 000	5.13	+ 45 373 000	+ 45 373 000	737 223 000	4.98	737 223 000	5.37
Total, Commission	14 327 367 715	98.29	13 245 047 670	98.15	+ 238 149 800	+ 233 649 800	14 565 517 515	98.32	13 478 697 470	98.18
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	249 306 205	1.71	249 306 205	1.85	—	—	249 306 205	1.68	249 306 205	1.82
Grand total	14 576 673 920	100.00	13 494 353 875	100.00	+ 238 149 800	+ 233 649 800	14 814 823 720	100.00	13 728 003 675	100.00

draft budget as VAT resources or as GNP-based financial contributions. An equivalent amount, calculated this time from the budget approved by Parliament on 14 December 1978, plus an additional amount to adjust the January payment to the basis of the budget adopted by Parliament was to be made available to the Commission on 1 February. By then two-twelfths of VAT own resources or GNP-based contributions calculated on the 1979 budget should therefore have been paid by the nine Member States.

Because of the difference between the Council and Parliament on the interpretation of the budgetary procedure applied by Parliament, three Member States—Denmark, France and the United Kingdom—have paid two-twelfths calculated on the basis of the sums entered in the draft budget and not of the budget adopted by Parliament). The other Member States have paid the full amount, some pointing out that their payments are purely provisional.

The Commission accordingly sent letters to the three above countries on 12 February reminding them that they were required to pay by 1 February two-twelfths based on the 1979 budget and that if the necessary adjustments were not made it would have to take legal steps to remedy the situation.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.83. The Commission raised the following loans in February:

- (i) USD 15 million at 11.25% for the first two years and at 9.25% for the following six years;
- (ii) UKL 5 million at 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ % for the first year and 11.50% for the following nine years;
- (iii) SFR 123.5 million at 3% for eight years;
- (iv) SFR 18 million at 1% for two years;
- (v) DM 50 million at 6.75% for six years.

Loans granted

Loans paid

Conversion loan

2.3.84. A conversion loan under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty was granted to the following firm:

Germany — Arnsberg
Ruhrkohle AG, Essen (Monopol colliery)

Low-cost housing

Loans for the construction or fitting out of low-cost housing amounted to 3.8 million EUA.

Loan decisions

2.3.85. The Commission also took two decisions to grant loans under Article 54(1) of the ECSC Treaty and obtained the Council's assent for other loans under Article 56(2).

The loans, totalling 24 million EUA, are for the following undertakings:

Industrial loans*Steel industry***Direct reduction plant**

- Istituto di Ricerca Finsider per la riduzione diretta SpA, Rome (Piombino works)

Training centres

- Klöckner Werke AG, Duisburg (centres in Bremen, Goergsmarienhütte, Haspe, Troisdorf and Osnabrück).

Conversion**France — Lorraine**

- Banque Populaire de Lorraine, Metz (for various undertakings)
- Compagnie Française d'Entreprises Métalliques CFEM, Paris (Maizières works)
- Société Mécanique Lorraine SML, Paris (Hagondange works)

United Kingdom**West Glamorgan**

- West Glamorgan County Council, Briton Ferry Industrial Estate, Gwent
- Torfaen Borough Council (industrial estates at Pontypool/Blaenavon)

Euratom**Loans raised**

2.3.86. The Commission has raised a loan of SFR 20 million at 3% for a term of six years.

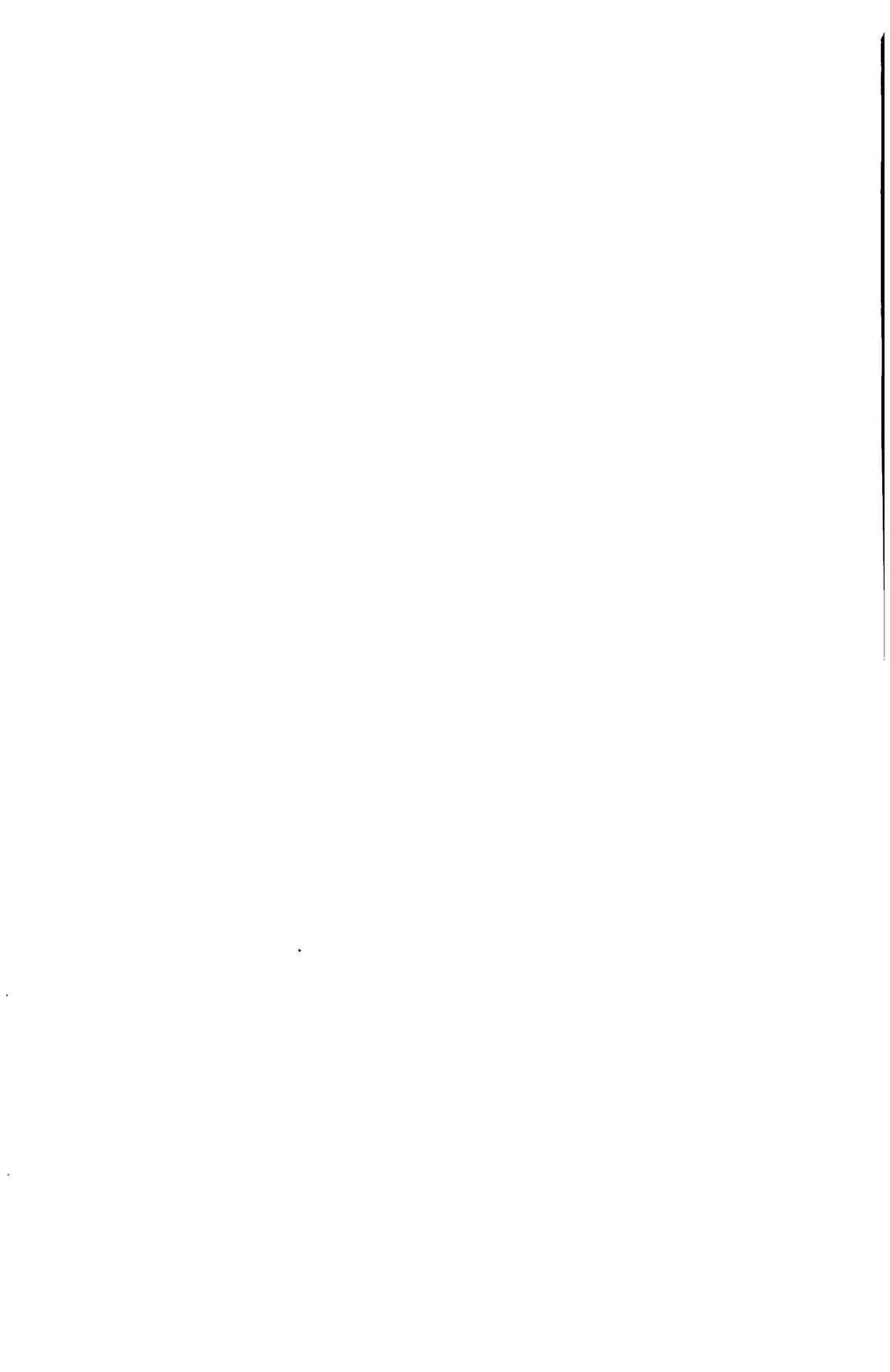
First report on EAEC (Euratom) borrowing and lending operations

2.3.87. The Commission has adopted the first report on operations carried out pursuant to the Council Decision of 29 March 1977 empowering it to contract loans up to a total of 500 million EUA on behalf of Euratom to help finance nuclear power stations.¹

Using the funds it has raised, the Community has helped to finance three projects for power stations in France, Italy and Germany. The Commission has also taken decisions on loans for four other projects (in Belgium, France and Germany) to be granted during the first quarter of 1979, and five further projects are currently under consideration. The loans requested and granted do not exceed 20% of the total investments involved. Up to 31 December 1978 the Commission had granted loans totalling 170 million EUA.

To cover the loans earmarked for current projects, the total funds raised by Euratom will, in 1979, reach the 300 million EUA mark, at which point the Council must take a new decision concerning a second tranche. So far the European Investment Bank has participated in all the loans (with either partial financing or guarantees). At a time when nuclear programmes are being cut back in most of the Member States first tranche has enabled Euratom to help finance the remaining projects.

¹ OJ L 88 of 6.4.1977; Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.1.101.





PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account

European unit of account

Changeover from the unit of account to the EUA

3.1.1. On account of the severe disturbances in international monetary relationships and the replacement of the systems 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 (EUA) 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

EUA 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 EUA 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 EUA 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 (Table 1).

Table 1 — *Values in national currencies of one European unit of account*

National currency	1 February 1979 ⁽¹⁾	15 February 1979 ⁽²⁾	28 February 1979 ⁽³⁾
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.5592	39.4901	39.6531
German mark	2.51379	2.50834	2.50926
Dutch guilder	2.71296	2.71214	2.71000
Pound sterling	0.675084	0.676076	0.670369
Danish krone	6.94948	6.94997	7.02254
French franc	5.76947	5.78229	5.78622
Italian lira	1 132.46	1 135.58	1 139.34
Irish pound	0.675101	0.676008	0.670369
United States dollar	1.33940	1.35148	1.35636
Swiss franc	2.27843	2.26237	2.25834
Spanish peseta	93.8479	93.3127	93.6565
Swedish krona	5.88898	5.89919	5.90585
Norwegian krone	6.89005	6.88847	6.88487
Canadian dollar	1.60744	1.61326	1.61963
Portuguese escudo	63.6512	64.1275	64.4270
Austrian schilling	18.3996	18.3193	18.3990
Finnish mark	5.35126	5.35522	5.38474
Japanese yen	271.288	270.728	274.364

(1) OJ C 30 of 2.2.1979.

(2) OJ C 43 of 16.2.1979.

(3) OJ C 55 of 1.3.1979.

The value of the EUA 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 EUA is also calculated in a number of other currencies. Rates for the value of the EUA in the various national currencies are published daily.¹ In addition, anyone may contact the Commission to obtain this information.

Scope of application of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in various areas of Community activity:

1975: ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);² balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976: ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);³

1978: General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);⁴ customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978).⁵

The European unit of account is now used in all areas of Community activity apart from the common agricultural policy and operations of the European Monetary Cooperation Fund (EMCF).

The EUA has also been in use for some time in the fields of banking and commerce (Table 2).

¹ In the Official Journal of the European Communities and in the press.

² OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

³ OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

⁴ OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.

Table 2 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	1 February 1979	15 February 1979	28 February 1979
1 month	7 - 8	$6\frac{7}{8} - 7\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{11}{16} - 7\frac{11}{16}$
3 months	$7\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{1}{4}$
6 months	$7\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2}$
12 months	$7\frac{7}{8} - 8\frac{7}{8}$	$7\frac{7}{8} - 8\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8} - 8\frac{7}{8}$

¹ (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 refer-

red to as 'green' rates, representative rates are fixed by decision of the Council (Table 3). The difference between these rates and the rates obtaining on the exchanges is offset by monetary compensatory amounts.

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

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

Units of account

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.

Table 3 — *Conversion rates into national currencies for the unit of account used in connection with the common agricultural policy*

National currency	February 1979
Belgian franc/ Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.40238
French franc	{ 6.45761 ¹ 6.22514 ²
Irish pound	0.786912
Italian lira	1.154.00
Dutch guilder	3.40270
Pound sterling	0.634204

¹ For pigmeat.

² For the other products.

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 12-1978

Point 1.1.11

Council Decision of 21 December 1978 amending Decision 71/143/EEC setting up machinery for medium-term financial assistance.

OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

Points 2.1.1 and 1.1.4

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3180/78 of 18 December 1978 changing the value of the unit of account used by the European Monetary Cooperation Fund.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3181/78 of 18 December 1978 relating to the European monetary system.

OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

Point 2.1.7

Commission Directive of 14 December 1978 amending Directive 77/535/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of sampling and analysis for fertilizers. OJ L 39 of 14.2.1979.

3. Infringement procedures

Additional references to the Official Journal

Point 2.1.137

Draft Council recommendation on the ratification of the International Convention for safe containers (CSC).

OJ C 44 of 17.2.1979.

Bull. EC 1-1979

Point 2.1.19

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive to coordinate the laws of the Member States relating to (self-employed) commercial agents.

OJ C 56 of 2.3.1979.

Point 2.1.48

Resolution of the European Coal and Steel Community Committee on ECSC conversion policy.

OJ C 40 of 13.2.1979.

Point 2.1.71

Proposal for a Council Decision on financial contribution from the Community to Spain for the eradication of African swine fever.

OJ C 44 of 17.2.1979.

Point 2.1.91

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a European Economic Community research and development programme in the agricultural sector consisting of four multiannual concerted projects.

OJ C 66 of 10.3.1979.

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In February the Commission issued reasoned opinions in the following two cases:

Infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty consisting of the application of a system of differential taxation to potable spirits (Italy).

Infringement of Community regulations concerning citrus fruits by the introduction of special measures in favour of citrus fruit producers in Sicily in addition to the scheme of aids already provided by those regulations.

Proceedings before the Court of Justice

3.3.2. In February the Commission brought before the Court in accordance with Article 169 of the EEC Treaty a case against Italy (Case 21/79)¹ and against the United Kingdom (Case 32/79).²

Judgments in favour of the Commission were delivered in Cases 128/78 (United Kingdom)³ and 163/78 (Italy).⁴

¹ Point 2.3.34.

² Point 2.3.44.

³ Point 2.3.56.

⁴ Point 2.3.61.

Grants for research into European integration 1979/80

In order to encourage university research in the field of European integration, the Commission of the European Communities will award in July 1979 15 research grants of a maximum of BFR 180 000.

CONDITIONS

1. The awards will be given to young university teachers at the start of their career who, individually or as a team, are doing research work on European integration.
2. Applications should be submitted in duplicate and contain:
 - a 5 to 10-page typed description of the research project,
 - an estimate of costs,
 - a completed application form,¹
 - a *curriculum vitae*,
 - a certificate from the institution, confirming the position currently held by the applicant.These papers are not returned to applicants.
3. Applicants should be under 40 years of age.
4. Awards are not renewable.
5. The maximum award is BFR 180 000, paid as follows:
 - 1st half—at the commencement of the research;
 - 2nd half—on receipt of the typed text referred to in paragraph 8.
6. Award holders who do not complete their research must reimburse the amount they have received.
7. Employees of the institutions of the European Communities as well as their spouses and children are not eligible to apply.
8. The work must be drawn up in one of the official languages of the European Communities. The final text must be typed in duplicate and submitted within 12 months of the making of the award.
9. The Commission of the European Communities may assist with the costs of publishing the work up to a maximum of BFR 30 000.
10. The awards will be made by 15 July 1979 at the latest.
11. Applications must be submitted by 31 March 1979 to:
Commission of the European Communities,
University Information,
200 rue de la Loi,
1049 Brussels (Belgium).
Tel. 735 00 40 or 735 80 40.

¹ Application forms can be obtained from the above address or from the Press and Information Offices of the European Communities listed below:

Bonn: Zitelmannstraße, 22, D-5300 Bonn
Brussels: 73, rue Archimède, B-1049 Bruxelles
Copenhagen: Gammel Torv, 6, Postbox 144, DK-1004 København-K
Dublin: 29, Merrion Square, IRL-Dublin 2
The Hague: Lange Voorhout, 29, NL-Den Haag
London: 20, Kensington Palace Gardens, GB-London W 8 4QQ
Luxembourg: Bâtiment Jean Monnet, rue Alcide de Gasperi, Luxembourg-Kirchberg
Paris: rue des Belles Feuilles, 61, F-75782 Paris Cedex 16

Rome: Via Poli, 29, I-00187 Roma
Ankara: 13, Bogaz Sokak, Kavaklidere, TR-Ankara
Athens: 2, Vassilissis Sofias, GR-Athens 134
Caracas: Quinta Bienvenida Valle Arriba, Calle Colibri, Distrito Sucre, Caracas
Geneva: rue de Vermont, 37-39, CH-1211 Genève 20
Ottawa: Inn of the Provinces—Office Tower (Suite 1110), Sparks Street, Ottawa Ont. K1R 7S8
Tokyo: Kowa 25, 8-7 Sanban-Cho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 102
Washington: 2100 M Street N.W. (Suite No 707) USA
Washington D.C. 20037

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Dieses Verzeichnis enthält die im Berichtszeitraum erschienenen amtlichen und nichtamtlichen Veröffentlichungen (Monographien, Reihen, Zeitschriften und Informationsdienste) des Europäischen Parlaments, des Rates, der Kommission, des Gerichtshofes, des Wirtschafts- und Sozialausschusses, der Europäischen Investitionsbank und des Rechnungshofes der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. Diese Veröffentlichungen sind bei den nachstehend aufgeführten Stellen erhältlich.

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It is imperative that orders give the complete reference which precedes each title.

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Tél.: 512 3920

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General remark:

Publications not bearing a sales price whose circulation is given as 'limited' are generally only for the attention of administrations of the Member States, Community departments and, where relevant, the authorities concerned.

For general documentation on the European Communities please refer to the periodicals hereinafter mentioned under item 18.

Remarque générale:

Les publications ne comportant pas de prix de vente et dont la diffusion est indiquée comme étant «restreinte» sont en principe réservées aux administrations des États membres, aux services communautaires et, le cas échéant, aux administrations concernées.

Pour une information plus générale sur les Communautés européennes, prière de se référer aux périodiques mentionnés au point 18 ci-après.

Osservazione generale:

Le pubblicazioni prive dell'indicazione del prezzo di vendita e la cui diffusione è definita «limitata» sono riservate in linea di massima alle amministrazioni degli Stati membri, ai servizi comunitari e, eventualmente, alle amministrazioni interessate.

Per informazioni d'indole generale sulle Comunità europee vogliate consultare l'elenco dei periodici al punto 18.

Algemene opmerking:

Publikaties waarop geen verkoopprijs staat vermeld en die voorzien zijn van de vermelding „bepaalde verspreiding“, zijn in beginsel alleen bestemd voor de overheidsdiensten van de Lid-Staten, de communautaire diensten, en, in voorkomend geval, de betrokken instanties.

Voor informatie van algemene aard betreffende de Europese Gemeenschappen gelieve men het hierna vermelde punt 18 van de lijst van tijdschriften te raadplegen.

Anvendte forkortelser – Abkürzungen – Conventional symbols Signes conventionnels – Segni convenzionali – Gebruikte afkortingen

DA
Dansk

DE
Deutsch

EN
English

FR
Français

IT
Italiano

NL
Nederlands

ES
Espagnol

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
Et bind for hvert sprog
Ein Band je Sprache
One volume for each language
Un volume par langue
Un volume per lingua
Een deel per taal

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
Et enkelt bind med den samme tekst
på to eller flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit dem gleichen
Text in zwei oder mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with the same text
in two or more languages
Un seul volume comportant le
même texte en deux ou plusieurs
langues
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in due o più lingue
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tekst in twee of meer talen

Mult.
Et enkelt bind med forskellige tek-
ster på flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen
Texten in mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with different texts
in several languages
Un seul volume comportant des tex-
tes différents en plusieurs langues
Un solo volume con testi diversi in
più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met verschil-
lende teksten in meerdere talen

BFR
Belgische frank/franc belge

DKR
Dansk krone

DM
Deutsche Mark

FF
Franc français

LIT
Lira italiana

HFL
Nederlandse gulden

UKL
Pound Sterling

USD
US dollar

p.

Side
Seite
Page
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UNITED STATES

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For yderligere oplysninger se afsnittene Presse og Information - Für ausführlichere Auskunft verweisen wir auf die Rubriken „Presse und Information“ - For more general information see the Press and Information section - Pour une information plus générale consulter les rubriques: Presse et information - Per informazioni d'indole generale, vogliate consultare le rubriche «stampa e informazione» - Voor verdere informatie raadpleeg de rubrieken „Voorlichting“.

Indhold – Inhalt – Contents

Sommaire – Sommario – Inhoud

Tidsskrifter / Zeitschriften / Periodicals / Périodiques / Periodici / Tijdschriften

Enkeltudgivelser / Einzelveröffentlichungen / Non-periodical / Isolés / Non periodici / Eenmalig

1	Generelt / Allgemeines / General / Généralités / Generalità / Algemeen	7	20
2	Politiske og institutionelle aspekter / Politische und institutionelle Aspekte / Political and institutional aspects / Aspects politiques et institutionnels / Aspetti politici e istituzionali / Politieke en institutionele aspecten.....	8	21
3	Fællesskabsret / Gemeinschaftsrecht / Community law / Droit communautaire / Diritto comunitario / Communautair recht.....	9	21
4	Forbindelser med tredjelande – Udenrigshandel / Auswärtige Beziehungen – Außenhandel / External relations – Foreign trade / Relations extérieures – Commerce extérieur / Relazioni esterne – Commercio estero / Buitenlandse betrekkingen / Buitenlandse handel.....	9	22
5	Konkurrence og det interne marked / Wettbewerb und Binnenmarkt / Competition and internal market / Concurrence et marché intérieur / Concorrenza e mercato interno / Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt	10	22
6	Økonomiske, monetære og finansielle spørgsmål / Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen / Economic, monetary and financial affairs / Économie, monnaie et finances / Economia, moneta e finanza / Economie, geldwezen en financiën	11	22
7	Sociale spørgsmål / Soziale Angelegenheiten / Social affairs / Affaires sociales / Affari sociali / Sociale zaken.....	11	24
8	Industri / Industrie / Industry / Industrie / Industria / Industrie	12	24
9	Energi / Energie / Energy / Énergie / Energia / Energie.....	13	25
10	Transport / Verkehr / Transport / Transports / Trasporti / Vervoer	13	26
11	Landbrugspolitik / Landwirtschaft / Agriculture / Politique agricole / Agricoltura / Landbouw.....	13	26
12	Regionalpolitik / Regionalpolitik / Regional policy / Politique régionale / Politica regionale / Regionale politik.....	14	29
13	Udvikling og samarbejde / Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit / Development and cooperation / Développement et coopération / Sviluppo e cooperazione / Ontwikkeling en samenwerking	15	29
14	Videnskab og teknologi / Wissenschaft und Technologie / Science and technology / Science et technologie / Scienza e tecnologia / Wetenschap en technologie	15	30
15	Miljø og livskvalitet / Umwelt und Lebensqualität / Environment and quality of life / Environnement et qualité de la vie / Ambiente e qualità della vita / Milieu en kwaliteit van het leven	17	30
16	Undervisning / Bildungswesen / Education / Éducation / Educazione / Opvoeding.....	17	30
17	Statistik / Statistiken / Statistics / Statistiques / Statistiche / Statistiek.....	18	30
18	Presse og information / Presse und Information / Press and information / Presse et information / Stampa e informazione / Pers en voorlichting	19	35
19	Diverse / Verschiedenes / Miscellaneous / Divers / Vari / Diversen	19	37

Enkeltudgivelser – Einzelveröffentlichungen Non-periodicals – Isolés – Non periodici – Eenmalig

1

ALLE INSTITUTIONER - ALLE INSTITUTIONEN
ALL INSTITUTIONS - TOUTES INSTITUTIONS
TUTTI LE ISTITUZIONI - ALLE INSTELLINGEN

FX-23-77-962-DA-C ISBN 92-823-000-5
92-824-0006-9
92-825-0374-7
92-829-0006-1
92-830-0006-4

Traktater om oprettelse af De Europæiske Fællesskaber. Traktater om ændring af disse traktater. Dokumenter vedrørende tiltrædelsen. 1978.

FX-23-77-962-DE-C ISBN 92-823-0001-3
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FX-23-77-962-EN-C ISBN 92-823-0002-1
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1979. 1316 p.
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BFR 700 DKR 122 DM 44 FF 99
LIT 19 000 HFL 48 UKL 12 USD 23

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COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-25-78-526-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0785-8
Europe 1979.

CB-25-78-526-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0787-4
Europa 1979.
1979. 240 p., 131 ill. (FR.NL)
BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28,20
LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3,30 USD 5,50

CB-25-78-574-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0798-X
Tolvte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed. 1978. Februar 1979.
1979. 382 p.

CB-25-78-574-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0799-8
Zwölfter Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. 1978. Februar 1979.
1979. 404 p.

CB-25-78-574-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0800-5
Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities. 1978. February 1979.
1979. 376 pp.

CB-25-78-574-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0801-3
Douzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes. 1978. Février 1979.
1979. 384 p.

CB-25-78-574-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0802-1
Dodicesima Relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee. 1978. Febbraio 1979.
1979. 392 p.

CB-25-78-574-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0803-X
Twaalfde Algemeen Verslag over de werkzaamheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen. 1978. Februari 1979.
1979. 386 p.
(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 13 FF 29
LIT 5 700 HFL 14 UKL 3 USD 7

CB-25-78-663-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0872-2
Kommissionens program for 1979. Februar 1979.
1979. 48 p.

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Programm der Kommission für 1979. Februar 1979.
 1979. 54 p.

CB-25-78-663-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0874-9
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 1979. 1979. 50 pp.

CB-25-78-663-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0875-7
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 voor 1979.** Februari 1979.
 1979. 52 p.
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 BFR 35 DKR 6,20 DM 2,20 FF 5,10
 LIT 1 000 HFL 2,40 UKL 0.60 USD 1.20

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 COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
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MX-25-78-534-DA-C
De europæiske Fællesskabers Revisionsret.
 Luxembourg 1978. Gratis

MX-25-78-534-DE-C
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 Luxemburg 1978.
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2

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN
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PE 54.524
**Nationale valglove om direkte valg. Lovtekster
 vedtaget af Danmarks, Frankrigs og Irlands Parla-
 menter.** August 1978.
 1979. 70 p. Gratis

**Nationale Wahlgesetze für die Direktwahlen. Von den
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 verabschiedete Gesetzestexte.** August 1978.
 1979. 122 p. Gratis

**National Electoral Laws on Direct Elections. Texts of
 Laws adopted by the Parliaments of Denmark, France
 and Ireland.** August 1978.
 1979. 77 pp. Gratis

**Lois électorales nationales relatives aux élections
 directes. Textes des lois adoptées par les Parlements
 du Danemark, de la France et de l'Irlande.** Août 1978.
 1979. 127 p. Gratuit

**Leggi elettorali nazionali per le elezioni dirette. Testi
 delle leggi approvate dai Parlamenti della Danimarca,
 della Francia e dell'Irlanda.** Agosto 1978.
 1979. 100 p. Gratuito

**Nationale kieswetten voor de rechtstreekse verkiezingen.
 Wetsteksten aangenomen voor de Parlementen
 van Denemarken, Frankrijk en Ierland.**
 Augustus 1978.
 1979. 108 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

**Medlemsfortegnelse. 12. februar 1979.
 Mitgliederliste. 12. Februar 1979.
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 Liste des membres. 12 février 1979.
 Elenco dei membri. 12 febbraio 1979.
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 Bulletin 1978-1979.
 1979. 37 p.
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 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NF-78-009-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0817-X
Udtalelse vedrørende Spaniens ansøgning om tiltrædelse.
 Supplement 9/78 — Bulletin for EF.
 1979. 118 p., 17 ill.

*) CB-NF-78-009-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0818-8
Stellungnahme zum Beitrittsantrag Spaniens.
 Beilage 9/78 — Bull. EG.
 1979. 118 p., 17 ill.

*) CB-NF-78-009-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0819-6
Opinion on Spain's application for membership.
 Suppl. 9/78. — Bull. EC.
 1979. 116 pp., 17 ill.

*) CB-NF-78-009-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0820-X
Avis sur la demande d'adhésion de l'Espagne.
 Bull. CE, suppl. 9/78.
 1979. 118 p., 17 ill.

*) CB-NF-78-009-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0821-8
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 Supplemento 9/78 — Bull. CE.
 1979. 118 p., 17 ill.

*) CB-NF-78-009-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0822-6
Advies inzake het verzoek om toetreding van Spanje.
 Suppl. 9/78 — Bull. van de EG.
 1979. 118 p., 17 ill.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 100 DKR 16 DM 6,80 FF 14
 LIT 2 400 HFL 7 UKL 1.60 USD 2.80

*) CB-NF679-001-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0823-4
Den europæiske Union. Årsrapporter for 1978.
 Supplement 1/79 — Bull. for EF.

*) CB-NF-79-001-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0824-2
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*) CB-NF-79-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0825-0
European Union. Annual reports for 1978.
 Suppl. 1/79 — Bull. EC.

*) CB-NF-79-001FR-C ISBN 92-825-0826-9
Union européenne. Rapports annuels 1978.
 Bull. des CE, suppl. 1/79.

*) CB-NF-79-001-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0827-7
Unione europea. Relazioni annuali 1978.
 Supplemento 1/79 — Bull. CE.

*) CB-NF-79-001-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0828-5
Europese unie. Jaarverslagen over 1978.
 Suppl. 1/79 — Bull. van de EG.
 1979. 14 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 30 DKR 5,30 DM 1,90 FF 4,40
 LIT 850 HFL 2,05 UKL 0.50 USD 1

3

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-AK-78-015-EN-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliography on Company Law.
 Documentation bulletin No B/15.
 January 1979.

*) CB-AK-78-015-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliographie sur le Droit des sociétés.
 Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/15. Jan-

vier 1979.
 1979. 14 p. (EN.FR)
 BFR 40 DKR 6,50 DM 2,50 FF 5,50
 LIT 950 HFL 2,75 UKL 0.65 USD 1.15

*) CB-NV-78-002-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0327-5
Le droit d'auteur dans la Communauté européenne.
 Études: Série secteur culturel n° 2. Juillet 1976.
 1979. 242 p. (FR)
 BFR 700 DKR 122 DM 44 FF 99
 LIT 19 000 HFL 48 UKL 12 USD 23

4

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Associeringen mellem Det europæiske økonomiske Fællesskab og Tyrkiet.

13. Årsberetning om Associeringsrådets virksomhed til Det parlamentariske Associeringsudvalg.
 (1. januar — 31. december 1977). Bruxelles
 1979. 151 p. begrænset oplag

Assoziation zwischen der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft und der Türkei.

13. Jährlicher Tätigkeitsbericht des Assoziationsrates an den parlamentarischen Assoziationsausschuß.
 (1. Januar — 31. Dezember 1977). Brüssel
 1979. 151 p. beschränkt verfügbar

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13th Annual Report of the Association Council to the Parliamentary Committee of the Association.
 (1 January — 31 December 1977). Brussels
 1979. 151 pp. limited distribution

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13^e Rapport annuel d'activité du Conseil d'association à la Commission parlementaire d'association.
 (1^{er} janvier — 31 décembre 1977). Bruxelles
 1979. 151 p. diffusion restreinte

Associazione tra la Comunità economica europea e la Turchia.

13^o Relazione annuale d'attività del Consiglio di associazione alla Commissione parlamentare di associazione.
 (1^o gennaio — 31 dicembre 1977). Bruxelles
 1979. 151 p. diffusione limitata

Associatie tussen de Europese Economische Gemeenschap en Turkije.

13de Jaarverslag over de werkzaamheden van de Associatieraad aan de parlementaire Commissie van de Associatie.
 (1 januari — 31 december 1977). Brussel
 1979. 151 p. beperkte verspreiding
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Forretningsorden. Bruxelles
 1979. 8 p. begrænset oplag

Kooperationsrat EWG-Tunesien.

Geschäftsordnung. Brüssel.

1979. 8 p.

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EEC-Tunisia Cooperation Council.

Rules of procedure. Brussels.

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Conseil de coopération CEE-Tunisie.

Règlement intérieur. Bruxelles.

1979. 8 p.

diffusion restreinte

Consiglio di cooperazione CEE-Tunisia.

Regolamento interno. Bruxelles.

1979. 8 p.

diffusione limitata

Samenwerkingsraad EEG-Tunesië.

Reglement van orde. Brussel

1979. 8 p.

beperkte verspreiding

(DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

5KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NK-78-003-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0406-9

Synoptische Übersichten über die besonderen Maßnahmen der Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften im Bereich des Handels.

Studien: Reihe Handel und Vertrieb Nr. 3. September 1977.

1979. 156 p.

*) CB-NK-78-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0475-1

Synoptic tables of the specific measures taken by the Member States of the European Communities in the field of commerce.

Studies: Commerce and distribution series. No 3. September 1977.

1979. 160 pp.

*) CB-NK-78-003-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0481-6

Tableaux synoptiques des mesures spécifiques prises par les États membres des Communautés européennes qui concernent le commerce.

Études: Série commerce et distribution n° 3. Septembre 1977.

1979. 164 p.

*) CB-NK-78-001-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0407-7

Tavole sinottiche dei provvedimenti specifici adottati dagli Stati membri delle Comunità europee nel settore del commercio.

Studi: Serie commercio e distribuzione n. 3. Settembre 1977.

1979. 162 p.

*) CB-NK-78-003-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0408-5

Overzichtstabellen van de specifieke maatregelen van de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschappen inzake handel.

Studies: Serie handel en distributie nr. 3. September 1977.

1979. 164 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 200 DKR 34,50 DM 12,80 FF 28

LIT 5 250 HFL 13,80 UKL 3,40 USD 6

*) CB-NK-78-006-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0539-1

Vorstudie über den Wettbewerb im Handel (Entwicklung, Probleme, Maßnahmen).

Studien: Reihe Handel und Vertrieb Nr. 6. Mai 1978.

1979. 22 p.

*) CB-NK-78-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0540-5

Preliminary study on competition in the retail trade (developments, problems, measures).

Studies: Commerce and Distribution Series. No 6. May 1978.

1979. 16 pp.

*) CB-NK-78-006-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0541-3

Étude préliminaire sur la concurrence dans le commerce (développement, problèmes, mesures).

Études: Série commerce et distribution n° 6. Mai 1978.

1979. 18 p.

*) CB-NK-78-006-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0619-3

Studio preliminare sulla concorrenza nel commercio (Evoluzione, problemi, provvedimenti).

Studi: Serie commercio e distribuzione n. 6. Maggio 1978.

1979. 22 p.

*) CB-NK-78-006-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0620-7

Voorafgaande studie over de mededinging in de handel (Ontwikkeling, problematiek, maatregelen).

Studies: Serie handel en distributie nr. 6. Mei 1978.

1979. 26 p.

(DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)

BFR 105 DKR 18 DM 6,70 FF 15

LIT 2 800 HFL 7 UKL 2 USD 3.50

*) CB-NU-78-017-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0568-5

A study of the evolution of concentration in the Danish cement industry. By the Institute for Futures Studies.

Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition series No 17. July 1978.

1979. 100 pp. (EN)

BFR 180 DKR 31,50 DM 11,50 FF 25,50

LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 2.95 USD 5.80

*) CB-NU-78-018-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0632-0

A study of the evolution of concentration and prices in the food distribution industry for the Republic of Ireland. By Prof. G. Quinn and Prof. Louis P.F. Smith.

Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition Series No 18. October 1978.

1979. 96 pp. (EN)

BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14,10

LIT 2 700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.65 USD 3.25

*) CB-NU-78-021-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0708-4
A study of evolution of concentration in the beverage industry for the United Kingdom. Part two: the distribution of alcoholic and soft drinks. By development Analysts Ltd.

Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition series No 21. November 1978.
 1979. 246 pp. (EN)

BFR 275 DKR 36,60 DM 17,50 FF 39
 LIT 7 400 HFL 19 UKL 4.50 USD 8.90

6

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-742-2E-C ISBN 92-825-0380-1
La méthodologie de la balance des paiements de l'Union économique belgo-luxembourgeoise. Mai 1978.

Methodologie van de betalingsbalans van de Belgisch-Luxemburgse Economische Unie. Mei 1978.
 1979. 84 p. (FR/NL)

BFR 300 DKR 53 DM 19,40 FF 43,50
 LIT 8 100 HFL 21 UKL 5 USD 9.50

CA-25-78-130-3D-C ISBN 92-825-0661-4
Nationalregnskaber ENS 1960-1977. Totaler. November 1978.

Volkswirtschaftliche Gesamtrechnungen ESVG 1960-1977. Aggregate. November 1978.
Conti nazionali SEC 1960-1977. Aggregati. Novembre 1978.

CA-25-78-130-3E-C ISBN 92-825-0660-6
National Accounts ESA 1960-1977. Aggregates. November 1978.

Comptes nationaux SEC 1960-1977. Agrégats. Novembre 1978.
Nationale rekeningen ESER 1960-1977. Totalen. November 1978.

1979. 178 p.
 (DA/DE/IT/EN/FR/NL)
 BFR 300 DKR 52,50 DM 19 FF 42,50
 LIT 8 000 HFL 21,70 UKL 4.90 USD 9.70

*) CA-NA-77-008-2A-C
Input-Output Tables 1970. The Nine and the Community. Special series. No 8. Oktober 1978.

Tableaux Entrées-Sorties 1970. Les Neuf et la Communauté. Série spéciale 8. Octobre 1978.

1979. 203 p. (EN/FR)
 Pris pr. hæfte - Einzelpreis - Single copy - Prix par numéro - Prezzo unitario - Prijs per nummer
 BFR 350 DKR 55 DM 23,50 FF 42
 LIT 6 350 HFL 24,20 UKL 4.25 USD 10.10

Samlet specialserie - Gesamte Sonderreihe - Complete special series - Ensemble de la série spéciale - Insieme dei volumi - Gehele speciale serie

BFR 2 500 DKR 393,50 DM 169 FF 300
 LIT 45 300 HFL 172,70 UKL 30.50 USD 71.60

*) CB-AK-78-015-EN-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliography on Company Law. Documentation bulletin No B/15. January 1979.

*) CB-AK-78-015-FR-C ISSN 0378-4428
Bibliographie sur le Droit des sociétés. Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/15. Janvier 1979.

1979. 14 p. (EN.FR)
 BFR 40 DKR 6,50 DM 2,50 FF 5,50
 LIT 950 HFL 2,75 UKL 0.65 USD 1.15

*) CB-NF-78-008-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0722-X
Finansiering af Fællesskabets budget - fremtidsudsigter. Supplement 8/78 - Bulletin for EF. 1979. 26 p.

*) CB-NF-78-008-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0727-0
Financiering van de Gemeenschapsbegroting in de toekomst.

Suppl. 8/78 - Bull. van de EG. 1979. 22 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

7

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-083-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0622-3
Stikprøveundersøgelse af arbejdsstyrken.

Metoder og definitioner. Oktober 1978.

Stichprobenerhebung über Arbeitskräfte.

Methodik und Definitionen. Oktober 1978.

Labour force sample Survey.

Methods and definitions. October 1978.

Enquête par sondage sur les forces de travail.

Méthodes et définitions. Octobre 1978.

Indagine per campione sulle forze di lavoro.

Metodi e definizioni. Ottobre 1978.

Steekproefenquête naar de arbeidskrachten.

Methodiek en definities. Oktober 1978.

1979. 100 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

BFR 350 DKR 61,20 DM 22,20 FF 49,50
 LIT 9 400 HFL 24 UKL 5.75 USD 11.30

CA-25-78-203-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0728-9
Labour force sample survey 1977. December 1978.

Enquête par sondage sur les forces de travail 1977. Décembre 1978.

1979. 72 p. (EN/FR)

BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28,50
 LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.50

CD-NJ-78-001-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0623-1
Wirksamkeit von Kopfstützen in Kraftfahrzeugen. Von D. Adomeit, H. Appel, Viet Vuhan. Institut für Landverkehrsmittel, Technische Universität Berlin. Medizin. 1978. EUR 6049.

1979. 70 p. (DE)

BFR 500 DKR 87,40 DM 31,70 FF 70,50
 LIT 13 400 HFL 34,50 UKL 8.20 USD 16

CD-NQ-77-014-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0096-9
Vollständige Erfassung der Unfälle zwecks Vermeidung von Verletzungsunfällen. Von H. Francis Jankowsky, AFACT, Paris, unter der Leitung von H. J.-M. Cavé, directeur du service sécurité et conditions de travail de l'UIMM, Paris.
 Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1977. EUR 5926.
 1979. 64 p.

CD-NQ-77-014-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0097-7
Comprehensive accident control for preventing accidents causing injury. By H. Francis Jankowsky, AFACT, Paris under the supervision of Mr J.-M. Cavé, Directeur du service sécurité et conditions de travail de l'UIMM, Paris.
 Industrial health and safety. 1977. EUR 5926
 1979. 74 pp.

CD-NQ-77-014-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0098-5
Enregistrement exhaustif des accidents en vue d'éviter ceux qui provoquent des blessures. Par M. Francis Jankowsky, AFACT, Paris sous la direction de M. J.-M. Cavé, directeur du service sécurité et conditions de travail de l'UIMM, Paris.
 Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1977. EUR 5926.
 1979. 78 p.

CD-NQ-77-014-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0099-3
Registrazione completa degli incidenti al fine di evitare quelli che causano infortuni. Del signor Francis Jankowsky, AFACT, Paris, sotto la direzione del signor J.-M. Cavé, direttore del servizio di sicurezza e di condizioni di lavoro dell'UIMM, Paris.
 Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1977. EUR 5926.
 1979. 78 p.

CD-NQ-77-014-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0100-0
Volledige registratie van ongevallen om ongevallen met letsel te voorkomen. Van Francis Jankowsky, AFACT, Paris, onder leiding van J.-M. Cavé, directeur du service sécurité et conditions de travail de l'UIMM, Paris.
 Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1977. EUR 5926.
 1979. 74 p.
 (DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
 BFR 300 DKR 51 DM 19,40 FF 40,50
 LIT 7 150 HFL 20,40 UKL 4.80 USD 8.30

CD-NQ-78-013-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0624-X
Wartungs- und Reparaturarbeiten an Gasleitungen und Geräten. Wasserverschlüsse und Kondensstöpfe. Allgemeiner Ausschluß für die Arbeitssicherheit und den Gesundheitsschutz in der Eisen- und Stahlindustrie.
 Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0625-8
Maintenance and repair work on gas lines and apparatus. Water seals and drain seal pots. Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission.
 Industrial health and safety. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0626-6
Travaux d'entretien et de réparation sur les conduites et appareils à gaz. Joints hydrauliques et pots de purge. Commission générale de la sécurité et de la salubrité dans la sidérurgie.
 Hygiène et sécurité du travail. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0627-4
Lavori di manutenzione e di riparazione sulle condotte e apparecchi a gas. Valvole idrauliche e barilotti di scarichi. Commissione generale per la sicurezza e la salubrità nell'industria siderurgica.
 Igiene e sicurezza del lavoro. 1978. EUR 6048.

CD-NQ-78-013-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0628-2
Onderhouds- en reparatiewerkzaamheden aan gasleidingen en gasapparatuur. Watersloten en syphons. Algemene Commissie voor de veiligheid en de gezondheidsvoorwaarden in de ijzer- en staalindustrie.
 Arbeidsveiligheid en arbeidshygiëne. 1978. EUR 6048.
 1979. 22 p.
 (DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
 BFR 150 DKR 26,20 DM 9,50 FF 21
 LIT 4 000 HFL 10,40 UKL 2.50 USD 5

8

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NU-78-017-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0568-5
A study of the evolution of concentration in the Danish cement industry. By the Institute for Futures Studies.
 Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition series No 17. July 1978.
 1979. 100 pp. (EN)
 BFR 180 DKR 31,50 DM 11,50 FF 25,50
 LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 2.95 USD 5.80

*) CB-NU-78-018-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0632-0
A study of the evolution of concentration and prices in the food distribution industry for the Republic of Ireland. By Prof. G. Quinn and Prof. Louis P.F. Smith.
 Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition series No 18. October 1978.
 1979. 96 pp. (EN)
 BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14,10
 LIT 2 700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.65 USD 3.25

*) CB-NU-78-021-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0708-4
A study of evolution of concentration in the beverages industry for the United Kingdom. Part two: the distribution of alcoholic and soft drinks. By Development Analysts Ltd.
 Studies: Evolution of concentration and competition series No 21. November 1978.
 1979. 246 pp. (EN)
 BFR 275 DKR 36,60 DM 17,50 FF 39
 LIT 7 400 HFL 19 UKL 4.50 USD 8.90

CB-24-77-067-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0197-3
Les règles de prix CECA pour les produits sidérurgiques. Situation au 1^{er} mai 1977. Mai 1977.
 1979. 134 p.
 (DA. DE. EN. FR. IT. NL)
 BFR 750 DKR 131 DM 47,60 FF 106
 LIT 20 000 HFL 51,70 UKL 12.30 USD 24

9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CA-25-78-081-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0755-6
Petroleum Statistics 1977. December 1978.
Statistiques du pétrole 1977. Décembre 1978.
1979. 64 p. (EN/FR)
BFR 150 DKR 26,50 DM 9,50 FF 21
LIT 4 000 HFL 10,50 UKL 2.50 USD 4.90

10

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*) CB-NG-78-005-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0531-6
Überblick über die Struktur der westeuropäischen Binnenschifffahrt.
Studien: Reihe Verkehr Nr. 5. August 1977.
1979. 82 p.

*) CB-NG-78-005-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0532-4
Étude de la structure de la navigation intérieure en Europe occidentale.
Études: Série transports n° 5. Août 1977.
1979. 82 p.

*) CB-NG-78-005-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0533-2
Een structuurschets van de Westeuropese binnenvaart.
Studies: Serie vervoer nr. 5. Augustus 1977.
1979. 78 p. (DE, FR, NL)
BFR 270 DKR 47,20 DM 17 FF 38
LIT 7 200 HFL 18,60 UKL 4.50 USD 8.80

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CA-22-77-095-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0621-5
Landbruksstrukturen 1950-1976. Oktober 1978.
Agrarstruktur 1950-1976. Oktober 1978.
Agricultural Structure 1950-1976. October 1978.
Structure agricole 1950-1976. Octobre 1978.
Strutture agrarie 1950-1976. Ottobre 1978.
Landbouwstructuur 1950-1976. Oktober 1978.
1979. 142 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
BFR 350 DKR 61 DM 22 FF 49,50
LIT 9 400 HFL 24 UKL 5.80 USD 11.50

CA-24-78-374-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0477-8
Agrarpreisstatistik 1969-1977. Juli 1978.
Agricultural Price Statistics 1969-1977. July 1978.
Statistique de prix agricoles 1969-1977. Juillet 1978.
Statistica di prezzi agricoli 1969-1977. Luglio 1978.
1979. 259 p., 77 ill. (DE/EN/FR/IT)
BFR 500 DKR 86 DM 32 FF 70
LIT 13 200 HFL 34 UKL 8.50 USD 15.50

CA-24-78-912-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0545-6
Landbruksstatistisk årbog 1974-1977. September 1978.
Agrarstatistisches Jahrbuch 1974-1977. September 1978.
Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics 1974-1977. September 1978.
Annuaire de statistique agricole 1974-1977. Septembre 1978.
Annuario di statistica agraria 1974-1977. Settembre 1978.
Landbouwstatistisch jaarboek 1974-1977. September 1978.
1979. 324 p., 43 ill.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
BFR 400 DKR 70 DM 25,40 FF 56,40
LIT 10 700 HFL 27,60 UKL 6.60 USD 13

CB-25-78-510-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0686-X
Landbrugets stilling i Fællesskabet. Rapport 1978.
(Rapport udgivet i tilslutning til »Tolvte Almindelige Beretning om De europæiske Fællesskabers Virksomhed«).
Bruxelles - Luxembourg - januar 1979.
1979. 424 p.

CB-25-78-510-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0687-8
Die Lage der Landwirtschaft in der Gemeinschaft. Bericht 1978. (Im Zusammenhang mit dem „Zwölften Gesamtbericht über die Tätigkeit der Europäischen Gemeinschaften“ veröffentlichter Bericht).
Brüssel - Luxemburg - Januar 1979.
1979. 432 p.

CB-25-78-510-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0688-6
The Agricultural Situation in the Community. 1978 Report. (Report published in conjunction with the 'Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities').
Brussels - Luxembourg - January 1979.
1979. 422 pp.

CB-25-78-510-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0689-4
La situation de l'agriculture dans la Communauté. Rapport 1978. (Rapport publié en relation avec le «Douzième Rapport général sur l'activité des Communautés européennes».)
Bruxelles - Luxembourg - janvier 1979.
1979. 430 p.

CB-25-78-510-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0690-8
La situazione dell'agricoltura nella Comunità. Relazione 1978. (Relazione pubblicata in connessione con la «Dodicesima Relazione generale sull'attività delle Comunità europee».)
Bruxelles - Lussemburgo - gennaio 1979.
1979. 426 p.

CB-25-78-510-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0691-6
De toestand van de landbouw in de Gemeenschap. Verslag 1978. (Verslag gepubliceerd in samenhang met het „Twaalfde Algemeen Verslag over de werkzaamheden van de Europese Gemeenschappen“).
Brussel - Luxemburg - januari 1979.
1979. 422 p.
(DA, DE, EN, FR, IT, NL)
BFR 800 DKR 139,80 DM 50,80 FF 112,80
LIT 21 400 HFL 55 UKL 13 USD 25.80

*) CB-NA-78-045-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0383-6
Cereals and meat in Eastern Europe – Production, consumption and trade. Section I: Text.
 Information on Agriculture No 45. April 1978.
 1979. 210 pp. (DE. EN)
 BFR 175 DKR 31 DM 11,30 FF 25,50
 LIT 4 700 HFL 12 UKL 3 USD 5.50

*) CB-NA-78-048-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0520-0
Die Ausbringung tierischer Exkremente auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Flächen in der Gemeinschaft. II. Charakterisierung der Regionen mit intensiver Tierhaltung. A – Bericht + Karten.
 Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 48. Juli 1978.
 1979. 268 p. (DE)
 BFR 250 DKR 43 DM 16 FF 35
 LIT 6 600 HFL 17 UKL 4 USD 8

*) CB-NA-78-049-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0521-9
Die Ausbringung tierischer Exkremente auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Flächen in der Gemeinschaft. II. Charakterisierung der Regionen mit intensiver Tierhaltung. B – Statistische Daten: Regionale Grunddaten und Kennwerte.
 Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 49. Juli 1978.
 1979. 462 p. (DE)
 BFR 350 DKR 60,50 DM 22,30 FF 49
 LIT 9 200 HFL 24 UKL 5.80 USD 10.70

*) CB-NA-78-050-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0522-7
Die Ausbringung tierischer Exkremente auf landwirtschaftlich genutzten Flächen in der Gemeinschaft. II. Charakterisierung der Regionen mit intensiver Tierhaltung. C – Statistische Daten: Räumliche Konzentration der Viehhaltung.
 Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 50. Juli 1978.
 1979. 452 p. (DE)
 BFR 350 DKR 60,50 DM 22,30 FF 49
 LIT 9 200 HFL 24 UKL 5.80 USD 10.70

CD-NK-78-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0469-7
Animal and human health hazards associated with the utilization of animal effluents. By W.R. Kelly. A Workshop in the EEC Programme of Coordination of Research on Effluents held at The Agricultural Institute Headquarters, Dublin, Ireland. 21 to 23 November 1977. Coordination of Agricultural Research. 1978. EUR 6009.
 1979. 340 pp. (EN).
 BFR 500 DKR 88 DM 32 FF 72,50
 LIT 13 500 HFL 34,50 UKL 8.80 USD 16

CD-NK-78-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0518-9
The serological diagnosis of enzootic bovine leukosis. By A.A. Ressang DVM, MD. A Workshop in the EEC Programme of Coordination of Research on Bovine Leukosis, organized by the Central Veterinary Institute, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. 29 and 30 August 1977. Coordination of Agricultural Research, 1978. EUR 6013.
 1979. 226 pp. (EN)
 BFR 400 DKR 70 DM 25,40 FF 55
 LIT 10 500 HFL 27,50 UKL 6.60 USD 12.40

OS/22/78-EN
Manual B1, Supplement ZPA1. Contents and Classification plan of the domain 'Animal products' (ZPA1). CRONOS system for the management of time series.
 February 1979. Gratis

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Manuel B1, supplément ZPA1. Contenu et plan de classement du domaine «Produits animaux» (ZPA1). Système CRONOS pour la gestion des séries chronologiques. Février 1979.
 1979. 17 p. (EN. FR) Gratuit

*) X/458/78
Transformation et commercialisation des produits agricoles.
 Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune n° 4. Avril 1978.
 1979. 14 p. (FR) Gratuit

*) X/475/78
Prix agricoles et dossier méditerranéen.
 Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune n° 5. Mai 1978.
 1979. 14 p. (FR) Gratuit

12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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*) CB-NS-78-006-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0266-X
Programme de développement régional Mezzogiorno 1977-1980.
 Programmes: Série politique régionale n° 6. Avril 1978.
 1979. 270 p. (DE. EN. FR. IT)
 BFR 380 DKR 66,40 DM 24 FF 53,60
 LIT 10 000 HFL 26,20 UKL 6.20 USD 12.40

*) CB-NS-78-007-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0658-4
Regional development programme Ireland 1977-1980.
 Programmes: Regional policy series No 7. August 1978.
 1979. 130 pp. (DE. EN. FR)
 BFR 180 DKR 31,50 DM 11,40 FF 25,40
 LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

*) CB-NS-78-012-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0615-0
Regionale udviklingsprogrammer Danmark.
 Programmer: Serie regionalpolitik nr. 12. September 1978.
 1979. 76 p.

*) CB-NS-78-012-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0616-9
Regionale Entwicklungsprogramme Dänemark.
 Programme: Reihe Regionalpolitik Nr. 12. September 1978.
 1979. 76 p.

*) CB-NS-78-012-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0617-7
Regional development programmes Denmark.
 Programmes: Regional policy series No 12. September 1978.
 1979. 68 pp.

*) CB-NS-78-012-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0618-5
Programmes de développement régional Danemark.
 Programmes: Série politique régionale n° 12. Septembre 1978.
 1979. 78 p. (DA. DE. EN. FR)
 BFR 90 DKR 15,75 DM 5,70 FF 12,70
 LIT 2 400 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

13

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
No publications / Pas de parution /
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NA-78-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0543-X
XPALS Cross-assembler. Manual. Version 1. By H.J. Metzendorf. JRC Ispra Establishment, Italy. Physical sciences. 1978. EUR 5950. 1979. 100 pp. (EN)
BFR 430 DKR 74 DM 27,40 FF 60,50
LIT 11 300 HFL 29,40 UKL 7.20 USD 13.20

CD-NA-78-018-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0634-7
Analyse et prospectives de la consommation du cuivre dans la Communauté économique européenne. Par P. Montellanico, centre commun de recherches, Établissement d'Ispra, Italie. Sciences physiques. 1978. EUR 5899. 1979. 362 p. (FR)
BFR 1 900 DKR 332 DM 121 FF 268
LIT 50 800 HFL 131 UKL 31.20 USD 62

CD-NA-78-019-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0587-1
19° Annuario meteorologico 1977 di Ispra. G. Bollini, A. Galva, C. Gandino, E. Porrati-Maranzana. Centro comune di ricerca, Stabilimento di Ispra, Italia. Scienze fisiche. 1978. EUR 6042. 1979. 68 p. (IT)
BFR 460 DKR 80,40 DM 29 FF 65
LIT 12 300 HFL 32 UKL 7.60 USD 15

CD-NE-78-016-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0453-0
First technical meeting on the nuclear transmutation of Actinides. Meeting sponsored by the OECD Nuclear Agency and organized by the Commission of the European Community, Ispra 16 to 18.4.1977. Nuclear science and technology. EUR 5897.

Première réunion technique sur la transmutation nucléaire des actinides. Réunion tenue sous l'égide de l'agence de l'énergie nucléaire de l'OCDE et organisée par la Commission des Communautés européennes. Ispra 16-18.4.1977. Science et techniques nucléaires. EUR 5897. 1978. 452 p. (EN/FR).
BFR 1 160 DKR 205 DM 74,50 FF 168
LIT 31 250 HFL 80 UKL 19.30 USD 36.50

CD-NE-78-017-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0544-8
Monitoring of plutonium contaminated solid waste streams. Chapter IV: Passive neutron assay. By G. Birkhoff and L. Rondar. JRC, Ispra Establishment, Italy. Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6027. 1979. 76 pp. (EN)
BFR 500 DKR 86 DM 32 FF 70
LIT 13 200 HFL 34 UKL 8.50 USD 15.50

CD-NE-78-027-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0696-7
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15

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17

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18

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19

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3

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Einzelstaatliche Entscheidungen über Gemeinschaftsrecht. Unvollständiges Fundstellenverzeichnis veröffentlichter Entscheidungen

National Decisions concerning Community Law. Selective list of references to published cases

Décisions nationales relatives au Droit communautaire. Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées

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4

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6

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7

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8

Råjern og stål – Basispriser og jern- og stålproducenter
Roheisen und Stahlerzeugnisse – Grundpreise und Stahlunternehmen
Pig Iron and Steel – Basic Prices and Iron and Steel Undertakings
Fontes et aciers – Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques
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9

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Bollettino mensile – Energia elettrica
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10

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Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs
Monthly tables of transport
Tableaux mensuels des transports
Tabelle mensili dei trasporti
Maandgegevens van het vervoer

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11

Vegetabilisk produktion
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie

A

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Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch
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Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
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Monatliche Statistik von Milch
Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

C

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Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

D

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Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte
Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali
Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten

I

E

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Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
Selling prices of vegetable products
Prix de vente de produits végétaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali
Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten

II

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Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel
Purchase prices of the means of production
Prix d'achat des moyens de production
Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione
Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

F

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Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise: Tierische Produkte
Agricultural Markets - Series Prices: Livestock Products
Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits animaux
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Landbouwmarkten - Serie Prijzen: Dierlijke produkten

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Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise: Pflanzliche Produkte
Agricultural Markets - Series Prices: Vegetable Products
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 Mercati agricoli - Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali
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EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products
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Note rapide – Production végétale
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Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli
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12

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13

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15

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16

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**Vegetabilsk produktion
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

A

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Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees**

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Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk**

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Selling prices of animal products
Prix de vente de produits animaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali
Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten**

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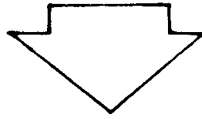
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1. Januar – 31. Dezember 1977

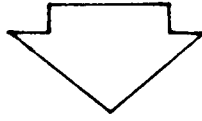
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Das Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften veröffentlicht die meisten dieser Texte in vollem Wortlaut. Aber abgesehen von dieser amtlichen Bekanntmachung gibt das Generalsekretariat des Rates jedes Jahr, zusammengefaßt in einem Band, eine möglichst vollständige Übersicht heraus über alle Tätigkeiten des Rates auf den verschiedenen Gebieten, die Gegenstand der gemeinschaftlichen Arbeit sind: Es handelt sich hierbei um den „Überblick über die Tätigkeit des Rates“, dessen 25. Band, der sich über den Zeitraum vom 1. Januar bis zum 31. Dezember 1977 erstreckt, soeben erschienen ist.

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1^{er} janvier – 31 décembre 1977

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