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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

PART ONE SPECIAL FEATURES

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Agricultural prices for 1979/80: Commission proposes a price standstill | 7 |
| 2. Energy: The Community's external policy — Commission Communication to the Council | 11 |

PART TWO ACTIVITIES IN JANUARY 1979

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Building the Community | 18 |
| — Economic and monetary policy | 18 |
| — Internal market and industrial affairs | 21 |
| — Customs union | 24 |
| — Competition | 25 |
| — Financial institutions and taxation | 30 |
| — Employment and social policy | 32 |
| — Regional policy | 34 |
| — Environment and consumer protection | 35 |
| — Agriculture | 37 |
| — Fisheries | 38 |
| — Transport | 40 |
| — Energy | 41 |
| — Research and development, science and education | 43 |

2. Enlargement and external relations	47
— Accession negotiations	47
— Bilateral relations with applicant countries	47
— Commercial policy	48
— Development policy	51
— International organizations	55
— Relations with certain countries and regions	57
— Political cooperation	62
3. Institutional and political matters	62
— Institutions and organs of the Communities	62
• Parliament	62
• Council	79
• Commission	79
• Court of Justice	81
• Court of Auditors	86
• Economic and Social Committee	86
• ECSC Consultative Committee	89
• European Investment Bank	90
— Financing Community activities	92

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. Units of account	96
2. Additional references in the Official Journal	98
3. Infringement procedures	100
4. Eurobarometer	100

Publications of the European Communities

Supplements 1979

1/79 European Union — Annual reports for 1978



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. Agricultural prices for 1979/80

Commission proposes a price standstill

1.1.1. A price standstill in units of account is the centrepiece of the Commission's package of 1979/80 agricultural price proposals. The package—sent to the Council late in January—also includes proposals for a complete remodelling of the coresponsibility levy in the milk sector, reduced quota arrangements for sugar, new lines for the development of farm structures policy, adaptations in currency rates and a permanent system for the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs), after the introduction of the European Monetary System.

The economic background to the price package is one of continued gradual recovery from the recession of 1977, with a growth rate of real gross domestic product of between 2½ and 3% in 1978. The agricultural economy, however, was characterized by a considerable growth of output for many important products (the cereals harvest of 1978 was a record 116 million tonnes, 11% up on 1977; milk production was more than 4% up and sugar output was 1.7% higher than in 1977).

These high levels of output were achieved on the basis of nominally increased agricultural price support—the modest rise in unit of account prices in the 1978/79 price fixing coupled with green rate adaptations meant that real support prices were maintained or increased for over 60% of agricultural output.

Agriculture was also helped by a lower inflation rate in the general economy. The rate of increase of input prices slowed down in 1978 for the third year in succession, being 4% against 10% in 1977. Prices for some inputs (animal feed) even decreased, on account of

the falling value of the dollar and the ample supplies on world markets.

High levels of output, higher nominal agricultural support prices in all countries and the much slower rate of inflation combined to have a beneficial effect on real agricultural incomes. Real agricultural income measured in terms of gross value added at factor cost increased by more than 3% in 1978, excluding potatoes, or by 1.6%, including potatoes. On average over a number of years, real agricultural incomes have increased each year at a slightly faster rate than those in the rest of the economy.

But another element in the agricultural economy in 1978 was in contrast to this satisfactory evolution of farm incomes. The degree of imbalance in several major markets worsened during the year, despite an increased sales effort within the Community and on world markets.

The increase in milk output was not matched by increased demand for milk and milk products and imposed an extra budgetary strain. Spending on milk support doubled between 1973 and 1977. In the sugar sector, the Community will have an exportable surplus of more than 2½ million tonnes in 1978/79. The record cereals harvest means that for the present cereals year, the Community is more than 100% self-sufficient.

The imbalance on many agricultural markets is the reason for the Commission's proposal for a price standstill in units of account.¹ There are no significant exceptions and only certain small changes associated with changes in regime or quality, for example for colza, linseed and rye.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.69.

Special measures for milk and sugar

1.1.2. The price standstill in units of account will be buttressed for the milk and sugar markets by other measures. In the sugar sector, the Commission has repeated its proposal to reduce the size of the 'B' quota by about 500 000 tonnes. In the milk sector it is proposing a whole package of measures.

The main item in the milk package is a proposal for a completely remodelled coresponsibility levy, which would be variable in line with milk deliveries to dairies. The new-look levy would have a minimum rate of 2% of the target price. It will be reviewed three times a year and will be fixed at twice the percentage change in milk deliveries (for example, an increase of 1.5% in milk deliveries would give rise to a coresponsibility levy of 3%).

The Commission proposes to exempt small, full-time farmers from the levy. On the basis of the present proposals, almost 30% of the Community's dairy farmers producing about 12% of the milk will be excluded.

The funds derived from the coresponsibility levy would be pumped back in the form of lower prices or other benefits for consumers (including in the case of animal feed, livestock farmers). The funds would be used primarily to support sales to Community consumers of butter, skimmed-milk powder and other milk products and for the expansion of markets through promotional and research activities.

The milk package also includes:

- (i) a call to suspend investment aids for milk production;
- (ii) a proposal for the continuation of the non-marketing and beef conversion schemes;

(iii) plans to continue special disposal schemes for liquid skimmed milk and skimmed-milk powder and 'reduced price' sales of butter;

(iv) a proposal to increase the Community contribution to the cost of general butter subsidies to a ceiling of 75%, and a maximum Community contribution of 42 u.a./100 kg.

New guidelines for structural policy

1.1.3. The Commission's view, however, is that not all of the problems facing the common agricultural price policy can be solved by price policy alone and to attempt to do so would merely create fresh difficulties. For this reason, the Commission is proposing to push ahead with its reform of structural policy. The aim is to adapt the existing policy—which was conceived and enacted at a time of economic growth—to take account of changed economic conditions.

The Commission plans to pursue change along three lines. It wants to make a stronger link with market conditions and stop the investment of public money in pig production and in glasshouses, besides the milk sector. It wants to give priority to the areas and to farmers with the greatest needs. A start was made last year with the package of measures for Mediterranean regions and measures for the west of Ireland.

Later proposals will contain special programmes for less-favoured regions with large numbers of small farms, integrated programmes for the overall development of geographically distinct areas using other policies besides agriculture and adjustments to existing policies to enable them to concentrate on farms in real need.

Two agri-monetary proposals

1.1.4. A major item in the price package is the group of agri-monetary measures, something given a much greater importance than normal because of the creation of the European Monetary System.¹

The proposal is in two distinct parts.² The first is a continuation of the *ad hoc* monetary policy of recent years. The second proposes a permanent system for the elimination of MCAs after the start of the EMS. The *ad hoc* proposal is summed up in Table 1.

The timing of the green rate changes would vary for different countries but in the case of the United Kingdom, Italy and France at least a part of the devaluation could be immediate. For the strong currency countries with positive MCAs, the Commission is proposing no changes in green rates.

The second part of the Commission's agri-monetary proposals is for a permanent system for the dismantlement of MCAs—a system that will only become operational after the start of the EMS.

Given a working EMS as a foundation, the Commission has returned to the idea of an automatic phasing out of MCAs. Under the Commission's proposals, the introduction of MCAs would not be automatic when currencies changed their central rates within the

EMS. Instead, the Council would have to meet to decide three things:

- (i) whether MCAs should be introduced;
- (ii) how big MCAs should be;
- (iii) the timetable for phasing them out.

If the Council could not agree on these three issues, MCAs would be introduced and then phased out automatically in two or three years. Automatically would, therefore, only be a fall-back position—the main aim of the Commission's proposals is to have decisions taken in the Council. In this respect, the proposal is an attempt to turn the clock back 10 years and adopt the same procedures which were used for the French and German central-rate changes in 1969.

There is a separate proposal for the elimination of the MCAs which are already in force when the EMS is introduced. Here the Commission wants to eliminate them within the two marketing years after the start of the definitive phase of the EMS.

Both of these schemes—that for new MCAs and that for the MCA stock—would only

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.73 and 12-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

² OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

Table 1

	France	Italy	United Kingdom	Ireland
Devaluation of green rates by	5%	5%	5%	4.306%
Reduction of existing MCAs in points	5.6	6	6.5	3
Consequences for guaranteed prices in national currencies	+ 5.3%	+ 5.3%	+ 5.3%	+ 4.5%

apply to countries that were full members of the EMS. As things stand, therefore, the United Kingdom would be excluded from the proposal and its MCAs would continue to be eliminated on an *ad hoc* basis. It would only be subject to the proposed schemes when it entered the EMS.

Urgent need for decisions, says the Commission

1.1.5. The Commission's package of proposals stressed the serious and urgent need for decisions upon which not only the future developments of the Community, but even its very preservation, may well depend.

The Commission stated: 'These decisions concern:

- (i) the establishment of the European Monetary System, which is an indispensable instrument for bringing closer together the economic and monetary policies of the Member States. In a word it is the key to the progress of the Community;
- (ii) the rationalization of the common agricultural policy through the elimination within a reasonable period of MCAs;
- (iii) the safeguarding of the common agricultural policy by means of an objective price policy which is properly related to conditions on the markets, producers' requirements and consumer capacity.

If in order to arrive at definite and mutually consistent solutions to these three fundamental problems, it should prove desirable to make slight adjustments to certain Community policies, or to submit supplementary proposals, then the Commission would be prepared to do so. But it will do it only on condition that the essential meaning of the three major projects mentioned above is not impaired.'

Financial implications

1.1.6. The Commission's proposal will involve a budget saving of some 300 million EUA in a full year and some 100 million EUA in 1979. The saving is achieved because the spending cuts stemming from the proposals for raising the coresponsibility levy and reducing the 'B' quota for sugar are higher than the expected increase in expenditure from the proposals for continuing the calving premium and stepping up butter subsidies.

2. Energy: The Community's external policy

External energy policy

Commission Communication to the Council

1.2.1. In a Communication to the Council which it approved on 31 January the Commission outlined an external policy to stabilize and diversify Community energy supplies from non-member countries. The paper will also be sent for information to Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

Recent events have shown the need for the Community to determine various aspects of external policy in the energy sector. The Commission set out an initial set of objectives to be pursued in this sector in a communication sent to the Council on 22 November 1978 concerning the objectives for 1990 and the programmes of the Member States,¹ which the new document supplements.

Significance of the Commission's proposals

1.2.2. The Commission proposals draw particular attention to the energy gap which is likely in the late 1980s when supplies of both oil and uranium will probably become scarce and more expensive. Emphasis is laid on the need to limit the Community's dependence on imports, diversify supplies, increase stability and step up cooperation with the developing countries.

In oil and uranium, the two sectors in which external initiatives are of greatest significance (because it is here that the Community's dependence is greatest), governments and companies have taken effective measures which should not be called into question. However, in the wake of a crisis which has revealed the fragility of the system it may

now be considered necessary to go further in the direction of Community action.

As regards oil, some European companies claim that the costs incurred as a result of some of their activities (refining, transport) no longer assure them the funds needed for prospecting at the moment when this is most necessary.

As regards uranium, the negotiations under way with most of the producer countries show that, apart from commercial and financial aspects, the political considerations assume increasing importance and require the intervention of the public authorities as the only bodies capable of ensuring proper use of this product.

In both cases, Community action appears the best guarantee for safeguarding the interests of its Member States, either by helping the operators to intensify their supply efforts or by providing the framework within which their activities would attain maximum efficiency.

The Community's role in each of the main sectors—coal, oil and gas, uranium—has to be assessed on the basis of those interests. Also to be taken into consideration are the general energy developments in the field of international discussions and negotiations, development of alternative sources, research and development and cooperation with developing countries.

Sector-by-sector examination

1.2.3. The Commission has gone beyond general considerations, reviewing each energy sector and its problems and formulating specific proposals for it.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

Coal

1.2.4. Coal supply raises few problems as regards imports from non-member countries. In 1978 the Community consumed around 287 million tonnes of coal, of which 46 million tonnes, or 16%, was imported. Internal production is spread unequally among the Member States of the Community (88% concentrated in Germany and the United Kingdom) whereas imports are more diversified: Poland 33%; United States 16%; South Africa 23%; Australia 15%; USSR 9%; other countries 4%.

The Commission has already stressed the need to take account of the varying situations within the Community and to reconcile the diverging interests of the Member States. It has proposed support measures for intra-Community trade in coking coal and power-station coal, without restrictive measures on international trade.

Restrictions would not necessarily lead to greater consumption of Community coal but to increased dependence on oil, to the extent that Community coal is not competitive internationally.

Three types of measure should be systematically encouraged:

- (i) the participation of European coal companies in joint ventures in non-member countries, for example through more ECSC credits;
- (ii) the conclusion of long-term contracts between Community users and overseas producers;
- (iii) whenever commercially attractive, the organization of technical cooperation with non-member countries to develop processes for converting coal into hydrocarbons (liquefaction, gasification).

Oil

1.2.5. The Community's dependence on outside sources appears most evident as regards oil. In 1977 the Community's crude oil imports (485 million tonnes) represented more than 50% of the Community's gross energy consumption and more than 92% of its gross oil consumption. The 1978 figures are not yet available. Table 2 shows the main suppliers and the proportion of Community imports accounted for by each of these countries (based on 1977 statistics).

Table 2 — *The Community's crude-oil imports*

	Million tonnes	% of total imports
Saudi Arabia	148.9	30.7
Iran	77.9	16.0
Iraq	47.8	9.8
Libya	39.3	8.1
Kuwait	30.3	6.2
Nigeria	29.6	6.1
Abu Dhabi	25.3	5.2
Eastern Europe	21.2	4.6
Algeria	17.3	3.5
Qatar	8.5	1.7
Norway	7.0	1.4

Exports to the Community form a high proportion of the production of some of these suppliers (Norway 51%, Iraq 43%, Qatar 40%, Libya 39%).

The Community's position of dependence is not likely to change appreciably since net oil imports in 1990, as in 1985, could still account for around 40% of the Community's gross energy consumption and 80% of its gross oil consumption. Imports and exports of petroleum products, now practically in

balance at around 40 million tonnes, are of marginal importance, representing less than 8% of the Community's gross oil consumption.

The main feature of the period to come is the possibility of tension on the oil market between 1985 and 1990 because production will be somewhat out of step with consumption. This tension will mean that oil prices will increasingly be determined by the conditions prevailing in a seller's market. The Community must therefore put itself in a position to cope with these market conditions: the setting of objectives, such as net oil imports not exceeding 500 million tonnes in 1985, is a step in this direction.

The Community should endeavour to establish regular contacts with producers' organizations and include examination of energy problems in its bilateral talks with all the producer States and include a section on energy in agreements which it concludes. The Community will further attempt, by appropriate means (subsidies to be repaid in the event of success, and possibly a system of credit guarantees), to encourage the oil companies to increase prospecting throughout the world; it will encourage the exchange of technology and the training of experts from all the countries interested by means of the instruments at the disposal of the Member States.

Gas

1.2.6. In 1977 the Community's natural gas requirements amounted to almost 160 million toe (tonnes of oil equivalent), 17% of the Community's primary energy requirements. The Netherlands covered 52.5% of this amount and imports from non-member countries accounted for 11%, the remaining

36.5% coming from other production regions within the Community, the North Sea in particular.

This supply structure is changing rapidly with the gradual exhaustion of the Community fields which are currently being exploited. Dependence on imports from non-Community countries is increasing rapidly; it will probably reach 25% in 1980, 38% in 1985 and almost 50% in 1990. Import contracts have been concluded for a total of 93 million toe a year, of which around 30% will be transported in liquefied form by gas tankers (LNG carriers). These long-term contracts offer a better guarantee of supply than import contracts for other types of energy, without however being completely free of risk.

Table 3 breaks down the Community's natural gas imports by country of origin and shows their development.

Table 3 — *Community gas imports*

*(1 000 million m³ Groningen quality)
(1 toe = 1 300 m³)*

	1978	1985	1990
Algeria	4.7	48.7	61.2
Libya	2.9	3.3	3.3
USSR	17.1	23.8	25.6
Norway	17.0	35.2	46.2
Iran	—	8.1	10.0
Others	—	—	4.4
Total	41.7	119.1	150.7

Other types of gas, in particular LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) (9.8 million toe in 1976), account for a modest proportion of the Community's energy balance. However,

there is every indication of surpluses on the world market in the years to come, which could change the position of these types of gas on the Community market.

The Commission feels that the Community should express its interest in the development of the utilization of natural gas and study, as part of the Euro-Arab Dialogue, the means of solving the problems arising as regards exploitation, transport (construction of gas tankers) and storage (LNG terminals).

The Community should also study the possibility of using the means of finance at its disposal to promote the use of gas in the Community, and encourage the gas industry to study possible ways of using future surpluses of LPG.

Uranium

1.2.7. In 1978 the Community consumed about 10 000 tonnes of natural uranium while its own production, concentrated almost entirely in one Member State (France) amounted to less than 2 500 tonnes. In 1985 and 1990 Community requirements could amount to more than 20 000 and 30 000 tonnes respectively. Internal production at the time would be no more than 4 000 tonnes, the Community's total resources now being estimated at 120 000 tonnes.

Non-Community production of natural uranium is now mainly concentrated in the United States (20 000 tonnes of capacity in 1978), South Africa (9 000 tonnes), Canada (6 500 tonnes), Niger and Gabon (3 500 tonnes). Australia should join this list some time during the next decade (with 6 000 tonnes in 1985).

The Community's main suppliers at present are Canada and the African countries. These

countries and Australia will provide the bulk of our imports in the years to come. This list shows the diversification of our sources, an obvious condition for security of supply. The list does not appear to include other substantial suppliers for the next decade, with the possible exception of the United States which itself will be a net importer of natural uranium. Some South American and African countries could join the list of countries supplying us in the 1990s. China, with whom the EEC now has a cooperation agreement, could also become one of its uranium suppliers.

The Community should attempt to find a solution, under the Euratom Treaty, to the problems raised by the supply of natural uranium to users in the Member States. In this connection, the conclusion of agreements under which the operators would sign the necessary supply contracts appears to be the best means of reconciling commercial interests and political constraints. The Community should also do all in its power to defend the export interests of the Member States within existing international organizations or as part of discussions on various aspects of the nuclear cycle: uranium enrichment, reprocessing of fuel, export of nuclear techniques and equipment.

Other measures to be considered

1.2.8. This external policy to be conducted in the energy sector should take into account, *inter alia*, relations with the producer countries, research and development, the development of new energy sources and an active role in international organizations dealing with energy problems. This need, which is particularly acute in some sectors, forms part of an external policy in the energy sector.

Research and development

1.2.9. By concluding agreements with the highly industrialized non-member countries, the Community should attempt to extend its research and development activities in the energy sector; such bilateral cooperation—with Canada and the United States for instance—may allow greater progress than multilateral cooperation.

The Commission believes that the Community has a role to play *vis-à-vis* the moderately or little-developed countries in the R & D sector. This role would be that of an intermediary between (a) research institutes and European technology owners and (b) the developing countries. The developing countries could make known their specific requirements and thus permit the Europeans to direct their R & D activities more effectively. These contacts could even reveal the value of joint R & D projects. To this end, the Commission is organizing the Varese conference on solar energy in 1979.

Development of new energy sources

1.2.10. The Community, in line with what was decided in July 1978 at the European Council at Bremen and the Western Economic Summit at Bonn, must give an important place to the development of alternative energy sources and to cooperation in this sector. Not only must these problems be viewed from the angle of strictly Community objectives; attention must also be paid to the extent to which it is possible to consider the development of renewable energy sources as part of an overall strategy, taking into account the requirements and potential of the developing countries in the solar sector, in particular, and in the case of geothermal energy and biomass techniques.

In its Communication on cooperation with the developing countries in the field of energy, the Commission has stressed the value of cooperation of this type. In all the contacts which it has with countries or groups of countries with which it has special relations, the Community must systematically propose that these countries or groupings should engage in cooperation to develop the use of renewable sources and the rational utilization of energy at the same time as exploiting conventional sources more efficiently.

Dialogue within the international organizations

1.2.11. The Commission considers that, in all the international organizations in which it plays an active role, the Community should display its desire to continue discussion of energy problems in a spirit of solidarity and cooperation.

This must be done, for example, within the United Nations General Assembly and its Committee of the Whole when the Committee starts to tackle these problems, at the planned conference on new or renewable energy sources, or when drawing up development strategy. The same might be done in the Development Committee of the IMF and the World Bank, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) or the OECD's International Energy Agency (in the research and development sector).



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY 1979**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

European Monetary System

2.1.1. Not enough progress was made on the points impeding the actual introduction of the European Monetary System (EMS) to allow it to get under way at the beginning of February.

On 15 January the Council (Foreign Affairs) discussed the procedural arrangements for dealing with the agri-monetary problems which have to be solved for the EMS to come into force. Since no agreement was reached, the President of the Council cancelled the Council (Agriculture) meetings scheduled for 15, 22 and 23 January and the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) meeting initially planned for 22 January.

Talks began at the beginning of the month between the Members of the Commission most directly involved (Mr Ortoli and Mr Gundelach), the French Ministers with responsibility in this field and the Presidency of the Council on the implications of the French Government's decision at the end of December not to withdraw the provisional reservation on the entry into force of the EMS lodged by its delegation at the meeting of the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 18 December.

The Commission noted that the French Government maintained its position that the EMS could enter into force only if measures were adopted to dismantle the monetary compensatory amounts (MCAs) applied under the common agricultural policy, and in particular any new MCAs that might be introduced after the launching of the European Monetary System.

2.1.2. On 31 January the Commission approved its agricultural price proposals for 1979/80 and proposals for a number of related measures, including the dismantling of MCAs.¹ The relevant document recalls the positions already taken in this respect by the Commission and the relevant passage of the Resolution adopted by the European Council in Brussels on 4 and 5 December 1978.

The Commission proposals are accompanied by a proposal for a Council Regulation on the progressive dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts and differential amounts applicable to certain agricultural products and processed products.

2.1.3. A preliminary discussion of the proposals was held at the meeting of the Council (Agriculture) in Brussels on 5 and 6 February. The following statement was issued at the end of the meeting:

'The Council held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the agri-monetary measures, taking as a basis the Resolution adopted by the European Council on 5 and 6 December last and Commission proposals on the subject. The Council's discussions enabled delegations to clarify their respective points of view. The Council concluded by agreeing to discuss the matter further at its next meeting on 12 February.'

Economic situation

Performance of the Community economy in 1978

2.1.4. The provisional figures for economic activity in the Community in 1978, drawn up by the Commission's departments,² are

¹ Points 1.1.4 and 1.1.5; OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

² Commission, *European Economy*, Supplement A: Recent economic trends—No 2, February 1979.

slightly better than expected. Judging by the latest estimates for 1978, economic growth in the Community compared with the preceding year was somewhat more buoyant than had been predicted a few months earlier: real gross domestic product probably rose by 2.8%, as against 2.4% in 1977. This can be put down to the more vigorous stimuli provided by all the components of internal demand (except stockbuilding), despite some slowdown in export growth. Internal demand is believed to have risen by 3.2% in real terms in 1978, compared with only 1.7% in 1977. Imports of goods and services thus appear to have expanded sharply, showing a growth rate twice that of real gross domestic product.

According to the Commission's departments, the growth in output (gross value added) was comparatively rapid in agriculture (4½%), in the energy sector (3½%) and in the services sector (3%) but slower in building and construction and in manufacturing (some 2% in both cases).

Modest growth in industrial production in 1978

2.1.5. The trend of the index up to November provides confirmation that industrial production in the Community, excluding building and construction, probably rose by around 1.8% in 1978, a rate broadly matching that for the previous year (2.2%).

After expanding appreciably in the early months and then faltering around the middle of the year, industrial activity began to pick up again during the second half of the year. As a result, aggregate industrial production in the Community in November was 4.1% up on a year earlier. The average growth rate slackened in the Federal Republic of Ger-

many, France and the United Kingdom in 1978. In the other Member States, the rate of expansion in industrial production was comparable with that recorded the previous year and, in some cases, was indeed more rapid.

Slower rise in unemployment

2.1.6. Taking the average for 1978, the unemployment rate in the Community as a whole—number of registered wholly unemployed expressed as a percentage of the civilian labour force—probably stood at 5.5%, as against 5.3% in 1977. While in the second half of 1977 the unemployment rate had fallen slightly in spite of the arrival on the labour market of a large number of young people, it stabilized in the second half of 1978. In France, Italy, Denmark and Belgium, the unemployment rate was much higher in 1978 than the previous year; it remained broadly unchanged in the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and eased in the Federal Republic of Germany and Ireland. The number of men out of work was moderately higher than in 1977, but the number of women on the unemployment register increased significantly. As a result, the unemployment rate among women rose from 6.0% in 1977 to 6.4% in 1978.

Distinct fall in inflation rate last year

2.1.7. The Community index of consumer prices rose by 7.5% in 1978, compared with 10.5% in 1977 and 10.9% in 1976. In all Member States, inflation eased between 1977 and 1978; this slowdown, which was slight in France, was sharpest in Italy, Ireland and the United Kingdom. In December, the monthly rate of change in consumer prices ranged from -0.1% in the Netherlands to

+0.8% in the United Kingdom. For the Community as a whole it was 0.5%, slightly down on the average for the preceding three months mainly because of the generally favourable impact of seasonal factors. Also in December, the six-month increase in the seasonally adjusted index of consumer prices was unchanged at a 7.7% annual rate. In fact, the annual rate of price changes virtually marked time throughout the second half of 1978.

Slower growth in wages and salaries

2.1.8. In three Community countries—Italy, in particular, the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium—the annual growth rate of wages and salaries moderated in 1978. In France, the Netherlands and Denmark, on the other hand, the annual rate showed little if any change from 1977, while in the United Kingdom it increased. In 1978, the rates of growth ranged from 5.9% (Federal Republic of Germany) to 15.8% (Italy), while in 1977 they had ranged from 6.7% (Netherlands) to 27.9% (Italy). Looking at the trend during the year, it would appear that in the Federal Republic of Germany, where most collective agreements are concluded during the first quarter, wage settlements during the rest of the year were within the guidelines set. As regards the other Member States, the information at present available suggests that in France, Italy and the United Kingdom, progress in curbing the growth of wages and salaries came to a halt or at least slowed down during 1978.

Appreciable improvement in the trade balance

2.1.9. In 1978, the overall deficit in the Community's trade balance (fob/cif) was

down to 1 100 million EUA, or some 4 500 million EUA less than in 1977. Measured on a fob/fob basis, this is equivalent to a surplus of some 13 500 million EUA. There was an increase in the trade surplus in the Federal Republic of Germany, a return to equilibrium in the Italian trade balance—which had still been in deficit in 1977—and a reduction in the deficits in Denmark and particularly in France. By contrast, 1978 saw a worsening of the trade deficit in the Benelux countries, Ireland and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom.

The favourable swing in the Community's terms of trade was the key factor in the improved trade balance; in real terms, growth was stronger in imports (up 6%) than in exports (up 4¹/₂%). In the fourth quarter, the Community's trade balance improved slightly, despite an increased deficit in December.

Less pronounced weakness of dollar

2.1.10. Between December and January, the European unit of account gained about 1¹/₂% against the dollar; since the beginning of the year, however, the dollar has shown a better performance. The monthly fluctuations of Community currencies against the EUA ranged from about -1% for the lira to +0.6% for the Danish krone, while the German mark and the French franc remained more or less stable. Within the 'snake', the Danish krone maintained a strong position throughout the month in relation to the other three participating currencies.

Monetary Committee

2.1.11. The Monetary Committee held its 247th meeting in Brussels on 17 January,

with Mr van Ypersele in the chair. The main item of business was a discussion on closer economic policy coordination with a view to ensuring the proper functioning of the European Monetary System once it actually enters into force.

The Working Party on the Harmonization of Monetary Policy Instruments met in Brussels on 16 and 17 January, with Mr Bastiaanse in the chair. It began new work on the implications and consequences of the European Monetary System for monetary policy.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.12. The Working Party on Public Finance met in Brussels on 12 January, with Mr Davies in the chair. It adopted a report on extending the annual budgetary guidelines to all the public authorities (i.e. general government) and decided to transmit the report to the Committee.

Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets

2.1.13. The Working Party on the Comparison of Budgets met in Brussels on 18 January. The experts held a broad exchange of views on the definition and delineation of the public sector; they asked the Commission's departments to pursue their study on the establishment of an operational definition which could be used for the purposes of budgetary policy coordination. They also approved the guidelines for the Working Party's next report on the structure of public finance in the Member States.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of barriers to trade

Technical barriers

Industrial products

2.1.14. On 24 January¹ the Commission sent the Council a proposal for amending the framework Directive of 26 July 1971² on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to common provisions for measuring instruments and methods of metrological control.

The need for this amendment has arisen as a result of the increasingly widespread use of electronic devices in certain measuring instruments (scales, petrol pumps, etc.) whereas the original Directive covered only mechanical or electromechanical instruments. The Commission's proposal, if adopted, would amend the 20 or so directives concerned, wherever, as a result of technological innovations, measuring instruments are now equipped with electronic devices.

2.1.15. On 30 January the Commission adapted to technical progress for the second time the Council Directive of 27 June 1967³ concerning the classification, packaging and

¹ OJ C 42 of 15.2.1979.

² OJ L 202 of 6.9.1971.

³ OJ 196 of 16.8.1967 and L 360 of 30.12.1976.

labelling of dangerous substances; the latest scientific and technical advances had made this adaptation necessary.

2.1.16. On the same day the Commission adopted a report to the Council on materials and articles containing vinyl chloride monomer and intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. In this first report, drawn up in accordance with the Directive adopted by the Council on 30 January 1978,¹ the Commission concluded that no amendment to the Directive was required at the present time.

2.1.17. On 19 January² Parliament delivered its Opinion on the Commission's proposal of 4 August 1978³ concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to headlamps, incandescent electric filament lamps, various other lamps, reflex reflectors and rear registration plate lamps for wheeled agricultural tractors. On the same day it also passed a Resolution² on the proposal sent to the Council on 5 April 1978 for a Directive on the limitation of the noise emitted by compressors.⁴

Foodstuffs

2.1.18. On 30 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to edible caseins and caseinates.⁵ A previous proposal on this subject had been sent to the Council in 1970 but was withdrawn by the Commission, following the enlargement of the Community, because it needed adapting to technical progress.

The new proposal is based largely on the work of the experts from the International Dairy Federation and of those on the FAO/WHO Joint Committee on the code of principles for milk and dairy products. Caseins

represent 80% of the protein content of cow's milk, and their amino-acid content gives them a high nutritional value.

Establishing a legal framework

Economic and commercial law

Commercial agents (self-employed)

2.1.19. On 29 January the Commission sent the Council an amendment to its proposal for a Directive to coordinate the laws of the Member States relating to (self-employed) commercial agents. The amendments made by the Commission to its original proposal, which was presented to the Council on 17 December 1976,⁶ take account of certain amendments suggested by Parliament⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee.⁸ The new proposal, like the 1976 proposal, is intended to supplement the Council Directive of 25 February 1964 on the freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of activities of intermediaries in commerce, industry and small craft industries⁹ by making it easier for them to operate throughout the internal market; moreover,

¹ OJ L 44 of 15.2.1978 and Bull. EC 1-1978, point 2.1.6.

² OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

³ OJ C 200 of 22.8.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.10.

⁴ OJ C 94 of 19.4.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.49.

⁵ OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

⁶ OJ C 13 of 18.1.1977 and Supplement 1/77 — Bull. EC.

⁷ OJ C 239 of 9.10.1978.

⁸ OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978.

⁹ OJ 56 of 4.4.1964.

by establishing uniform status for commercial agents, the proposal places principals on an equal footing as regards financial burden. It is intended at the same time to give commercial agents greater protection.

The amendments proposed by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee had two main objectives: firstly, to delete or amend certain provisions for the protection of commercial agents, where these would impose excessive burdens on the principal, who might then decide not to employ agents in view of the cost; and secondly, to give the parties concerned greater contractual flexibility, which would be more appropriate in business today.

The amendments which the Commission made to its proposal include the following: the Directive does not apply to part-time commercial agents; an agent is not to be treated as an employee in the case of bankruptcy or winding-up proceedings; shorter periods of notice apply for termination of a contract; the maximum goodwill indemnity is reduced from two years to one year of annual remuneration; exceptions are possible to certain rules for the protection of an agent if he has a high business turnover; the number of provisions from which the parties may not derogate is reduced.

Criminal law

2.1.20. On 17 January¹ Parliament delivered its Opinion on the draft amendments to the Treaties—presented by the Commission to the Council on 10 August 1976²—proposing the adoption, in the form of two Protocols, of common rules on the protection under criminal law of the financial interests of the Communities and the prosecution of infringements of Community law, and the

liability and protection under criminal law of Community officials.

Free movement of persons; freedom to provide services

Nurses

2.1.21. Pursuant to its Decision of 27 June 1977³ setting up an Advisory Committee on Training in Nursing, on 15 January⁴ the Council appointed the members and alternates of the Committee from 15 January 1979 to 14 January 1982.

On 27 June 1977,⁵ the Council adopted two Directives, one concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of nurses responsible for general care, and the other concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation and administrative action in respect of the activities of such nurses. These Directives and the Decision setting up the Advisory Committee—whose members have now been appointed—are intended to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services in the Community as a whole.

¹ Point 2.3.5 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

² OJ C 222 of 22.9.1976 and Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2121.

³ OJ L 176 of 15.7.1977.

⁴ OJ L 18 of 25.1.1979.

⁵ OJ L 176 of 15.7.1977 and Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.21.

Industrial restructuring and conversion

Steel

Application of the renewed crisis plan for 1979

2.1.22. The Decision taken formally by the Council on 17 and 18 December 1978¹ to extend or renew for a further year the measures for dealing with the crisis in the Community steel industry entered into force on 1 January, except for the provisions regarding rules on aids to the industry, as provided in the Resolution adopted by the Council.¹

The arrangements for the internal market¹ were adopted before the end of 1978. On the external front the Commission, in accordance with the brief received from the Council, opened negotiations with most of the principal countries exporting steel to the Community; various bilateral arrangements have already been concluded or extended.²

The problems associated with conversion and restructuring of the steel industry and the effects of these on employment were surveyed by Parliament on 16 January in a debate in which Mr Davignon took part. Following the debate Parliament passed a Resolution on the situation in the iron and steel industry in the Community.³

2.1.23. Again in the context of the crisis plan, the Commission found itself obliged in January—as it had been in July, August and October 1978⁴—to impose new penalties on steel firms found to be infringing the pricing rules of the ECSC Treaty.⁵

Fines were imposed on three Belgian firms (SA Forges de Clabecq; Laminoirs d'Anvers, Schoten; Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Mon-

ceau SA, Marcinelle), one French firm (Aciéries de Montereau, Montereau Fault, Yonne), and four Italian firms (Officine Laminatoi Sebino, Pisogne, Brescia; Industria Laminati Ferro-si Odolesi Srl, Odolo; Ferriera Valchiese SpA, Vestone, Brescia and Terni-Società per l'industria e Eletticità SpA, Rome.

2.1.24. At international level, the problems of the steel industry were discussed at the second meeting of the OECD Steel Committee on 30 January in Paris.⁶

Research

Community-Canada collaboration

2.1.25. Steel companies in six Member States (Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom) and two companies in Canada have reached agreement on a collaborative programme aimed at improving the efficiency of the blast furnace and thus achieving greater energy savings. This agreement is the result of initiatives taken by the Commission and the Canadian Government under the EEC-Canada Framework Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

² Point 2.2.12.

³ Point 2.3.6 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁴ OJ C 186 of 4.8.1978, C 206 of 30.8.1978 and C 277 of 21.11.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.18 and 10-1978, point 2.1.26.

⁵ OJ C 24 of 27.1.1979.

⁶ Point 2.2.40.

Shipbuilding

Discussions between the Commission, shipowners and shipbuilders

2.1.26. A delegation of representatives from the shipbuilding industry and shipping companies was received in Brussels on 25 January by Mr Davignon and Mr Burke, Members of the Commission. Discussions centred on the problems of the industry, the common interests of shipowners and shipbuilders and the overall adaptation and restructuring policy advocated by the Commission.

Community aid

2.1.27. On 16 January the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a decision on Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in two crisis sectors: shipbuilding and textiles (particularly the man-made fibres industry).

Advanced technology and growth industries

Data-processing and electronics

Community data-processing policy: first Commission report to the Council

2.1.28. On 23 January the Commission sent to the Council its first annual report on the Community data-processing policy, in accordance with the Council Decision of 22 July 1976¹ determining the first priority activities in this field. The report reviews the progress of the three activities initiated in

1976 and now under way. These relate to the setting up of a data bank for organ and blood matching, improvement of the legal documentation retrieval system in the Community and future developments in computer-aided design techniques for the benefit of two important industrial sectors: advanced electronics and construction.

Aircraft industry

2.1.29. All the preparations are now complete for the Commission proposal concerning a plan of action for aerospace research²—and in particular the part relating to a research programme on the helicopter construction industry—to be put before the Council in the near future for a decision.

The Commission stated this in a letter it sent to the Council on 22 January, in which it also referred to the interest shown by the industry, the agreement of the experts involved regarding the content of the programme and the existence of the necessary funds for its financing.

Customs union

Origin of goods

Application of generalized preferences

2.1.30. In connection with the implementation of the 1979 generalized tariff preferences

¹ OJ L 223 of 16.8.1976 and Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2263.

² Supplement 11/75 — Bull. EC, and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

scheme, on 26 January¹ the Commission adopted four implementing regulations on the definition of originating products.

As in previous years, the first lays down the rules of origin applicable to products from developing countries; the rules in force in 1978 were retained in their entirety, though certain amendments were made to simplify them.

The other three regulations derogate from this general definition by widening the concept of originating products (cumulative origin system) for the following regional groupings: the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Central-American Common Market countries (CACM) and the countries signatory to the Cartagena Agreement (Andean Group).

General legislation

Conditions for making customs declarations

2.1.31. On 19 January the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal defining the conditions under which a natural or legal person may be permitted to make a customs declaration.²

This proposal is designed to remove the differences between Member States' laws in this sphere and thereby eliminate the resulting distortion in the treatment of Community firms. It supplements the proposal already presented by the Commission to the Council on 21 December 1973 on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation.³

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Promotion of permissible forms of cooperation

Approval of a joint research and development agreement in the pharmaceutical field

2.1.32. On 17 January the Commission adopted a Decision approving, for a period of ten years, a joint research and development agreement between Beecham Ltd, UK, and Parke, Davis Inc, a subsidiary of the Warner Lambert Company, USA.

The two companies, both with some experience of research into circulatory disorders, agreed in 1973 to research jointly into the long-term prophylactic treatment of the impairment of blood circulation. The research was undertaken individually but with exchange of research results. These exchanges are to continue for the duration of the research and development, in relation to improvements to any product during the first ten years of its marketing.

In May 1978 the parties completed the research stage and began the pharmacological and clinical tests required to produce a marketable drug. This period of development is likely to last for at least five years, but only has a limited prospect of success.

¹ OJ L 25 of 31.1.1979.

² OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979.

³ OJ C 14 of 15.2.1974.

The agreement provides that either company will be entitled to receive from the other non-exclusive royalty-free licences, with power to grant sub-licences, in relation to any patents or know-how arising from the joint research.

The Decision distinguishes clearly the present agreement from those referred to in the Commission Notice of 29 July 1968.¹ In this case there is to be a close collaboration between the companies, both during the period of research and development and during marketing, thus preventing either party from gaining a competitive advantage over the other for a considerable period.

Authorization of two specialization agreements between steel producers

2.1.33. On 12 January² the Commission issued two Decisions under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty authorizing the Belgian company Cockerill-Ougrée-Providence et Espérance-Longdoz (Cockerill) to enter into two agreements with Klöckner-Werke AG and Estel NV respectively.

The agreement between Cockerill and Klöckner provides for Klöckner to acquire a 10% holding in Train à Fil du Val (TFV), which produces wire rod, and a 20% holding in ALZ, which produces stainless steel sheet and plate; both are Cockerill subsidiaries.

As regards wire rod, the agreement gives Klöckner the right to a share in the output of TFV's very modern mill in proportion to its shareholding. The combined production of the parties to this agreement, which is regarded as strictly analogous to a specialization agreement, represents 5.7% of the Community total (10 million tonnes in 1977), ranking fifth among Community producers.

As regards stainless steel sheet and plate, the agreement provides that ALZ will specialize in these products and that Klöckner will hot-roll a proportion of ALZ's output corresponding to its shareholding. Cockerill accounts for 6% of Community production (950 000 tonnes in 1977), ranking sixth among Community producers. Klöckner hot-rolls purely on a hire-rolling basis to its customers' account.

The wire rod agreement between Cockerill and Estel provides that Estel will take a 5% shareholding in TFV and have the right to use its mill in proportion. Estel wire rod production accounts for only 0.6% of the Community total. Cockerill further undertakes to buy from Estel a tonnage of intermediate products equal to the quantity of billets that Estel sends to TFV for rolling.

The wire rod agreements will help Cockerill to complete the investment in TFV which it had had to suspend for lack of capital. At the same time Klöckner and Estel will be able to use the new TFV works without having to incur the costly investments required to modernize their obsolete wire rod works. The transactions will thus help to keep down the substantial excess capacity which, according to the General Objectives for Steel, is likely to persist well into the 1980s.

The stainless steel agreement between Cockerill and Klöckner will improve the utilization made of ALZ's cold-rolling capacity and of Klöckner's hot-rolling capacity.

Scrutiny of the agreements, which took the cumulative effect as regards wire rod into

¹ OJ C 75 of 29.7.1968, corrected by OJ C 84 of 28.8.1968.

² OJ L 19 of 26.1.1979.

consideration, revealed that they satisfied the tests for authorization in Article 65(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

The Commission paid particular attention to the substantial excess capacity and very keen competition that characterize the steel market in the current crisis. In general however, it still believes that interlocking directorates and shareholdings and contractual links between large companies can be allowed only in exceptional circumstances, and then only for limited periods.

Licences, trademarks and business names

Prohibition of clauses in a patent licensing agreement

2.1.34. On 10 January¹ the Commission took a Decision prohibiting two clauses in a patent licensing agreement relating to a process for use in manufacturing meat sausages, following a complaint from a manufacturer of casings for sausages—the Dutch firm Vaezen BV—in competition with the licensor—Mr Alex Moris and the Belgian firm Almo in which he is the principal shareholder. The Commission objected to the clause requiring the licensee to obtain supplies of casings not covered by the patent exclusively from the licensor, as it constituted an unlawful contractual extension of the monopoly conferred by the patent, and was therefore incompatible with Article 85(1). Moreover, this requirement was not essential to the proper working of the patent since the complaint proved that equivalent competing products do exist, and consequently could not qualify for exemption.

State aids

Regional aids

Germany

2.1.35. The Commission has decided to initiate proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of certain aid measures adopted jointly by the Federal German and länder Governments for the purpose of improving regional economic structures.

The joint scheme of regional aid applied by the Federation and the Länder is based on the Act of 6 October 1969 on the common task of improving regional economic structures. Under this Act certain sectors of industry may receive aid for the establishment, expansion, conversion or extensive rationalization of industrial firms. Aid may also be granted for the development of infrastructure.

Assistance is granted mainly in the form of investment premiums, provided that the requirements of the Act as to creating or safeguarding jobs are met, and investment subsidies, of variable amount, which may be paid concurrently with the premium. Guarantees and low-interest loans are used to a lesser extent. The maximum level of aid granted in respect of any one scheme corresponds to the ceiling applicable to the area where the firm is located.

The Commission has initiated proceedings in respect of the sixth outline plan (covering the period 1977-80). This plan involves dividing the whole territory of Germany into 178 labour markets, and then assessing the

¹ OJ L 19 of 26.1.1979.

economic strength of each area by a series of indicators. All labour markets with an overall rating above a certain level are eligible for assistance. The assisted areas take in 34% of Germany's population.

After close scrutiny of Germany's regional problems the Commission concluded that in certain areas the grant of assistance was no longer justified, while in others it should be at a reduced rate. It further considered that the criteria used to assess rationalization investments should be altered so as to exclude operating aids, to which it objects on principle. The German Government has been given time to submit its comments and the other Member States have been asked for their opinion.

Industry aids

Crude oil and natural gas

Germany

2.1.36. On 24 January the Commission decided to raise no objection to the extension, for the period 1979-81, on the 'aid programme for the start-up of the German oil industry' mounted in 1969 for an initial period of six years,¹ subsequently renewed in 1975 for a further period of four years.²

A total of DM 600 million will be allocated to this third programme, similar in its objectives and conditions to its two predecessors. The twin aims of the programme will be to secure and diversify the Federal Republic's supply of crude oil and natural gas by enabling self-supply resources to be operated, and to strengthen the international competitiveness of national companies which are not sufficiently integrated at present. The aid will be

in the form of loans that will not be repayable if prospection projects fail, and cash grants to acquire crude oil deposits.

The Commission considered that this new scheme would be consonant with its energy objectives for 1990³ and with the guidelines set out in its resolution on a Community policy in the hydrocarbon sector,⁴ and therefore qualified for exemption under Article 92(3)(c) of the EEC Treaty.

The Commission nevertheless asked the German Government to confirm, as it had done in 1969, that it would also consider applications for assistance from firms in other Member States that satisfied the conditions for eligibility.

Clocks and watches industry

France

2.1.37. On 26 January the Commission decided to inform the French Government that it would not object to its proposed scheme to assist the restructuring of the clocks and watches industry. This decision was without prejudice to scrutiny of the growth centres under Article 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty.

The Commission requested the French Government to report annually on the application of the scheme.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1969, point 8.

² Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2109.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1974, point 2271.

Ship repairing

Netherlands

2.1.38. The Commission decided to raise no objection to the introduction of a scheme in favour of ship repairing in Amsterdam, account having been taken of its probable effects on production capacity.

The scheme notified by the Dutch Government is to assist the amalgamation of the two firms specializing in this field; their labour force is to be reduced by 35%, and three of their five floating docks will be sold. State aid to the new firm will take the form of an investment premium of 30% for modernization, acquisition of a 20% holding, and a loan of HFL 25 million to be repaid out of future profits.

State-trading monopolies

Manufactured tobacco

France

2.1.39. On 20 January the Commission decided to suspend the infringement proceedings initiated against France on 1 August 1977¹ for preserving its exclusive importing and marketing rights in respect of manufacturing tobacco coming from other Member States but originating outside the Community. The French authorities had informed the Commission on 26 October that they were prepared to fall into line with the reasoned opinion issued by the Commission on 19 May 1978.²

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field

Information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing

2.1.40. On 19 January³ the Commission laid before the Council a proposal for a Directive aimed at requiring companies from member and non-member countries whose shares or comparable securities are admitted to official stock exchange quotation in a Member State to publish each financial year a report relating to their operations during the first six months of that year and due within three months of the end of the six-month period.

This proposal follows logically the proposal for a Directive on the Community prospectus to be published on admission to quotation,⁴ which the Council will probably adopt during the present half-year, and the proposal on the conditions for admission to quotation,⁵ which received the Council's agreement in principle on 19 December last.⁶

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.37.

² Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.32.

³ OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979.

⁴ OJ C 131 of 13.12.1972 and Supplement 8/72—Bull. EC.

⁵ OJ C 56 of 10.3.1976.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1978, points 2.1.47 to 2.1.50.

The purpose of these three proposals is to ensure the protection of investors by requiring issuers to supply them with appropriate information of a high quality: the 'prospectus' Directive when securities are admitted to quotation, the 'conditions' Directive when exceptional circumstances occur which may lead to large movements in prices, and the one on periodic information in the course of each financial year. This last Directive therefore fills a gap which existed in the area of information to be made available to the public.

The proposal for a Directive submitted to the Council on 19 January also complements the two others. By coordinating, within the Community, the information to be supplied to the public, it is likely to make transferable securities more attractive to investors; it facilitates the quotation of these securities where they are to be listed on more than one stock exchange in the Community and in this way contributes towards the establishment of a genuine European capital market.

The new proposal is only a first stage of harmonization and consequently contains only minimum rules; it requires the publication of a single half-yearly report covering the first six months of the financial year, with the information supplied to be kept brief. The report will have two parts, the first to consist of financial figures presented in table form and the second of an explanatory statement enabling investors to understand the precise significance of these figures and to make an appraisal of the general development of the company's operations during the relevant period.

This proposal is concerned with companies whose shares or comparable securities are officially quoted and will not apply to companies whose debentures alone are quoted; it was felt that debenture-holders would be suf-

ficiently informed if they received the company's annual accounts, as laid down by the 'conditions of admission' Directive.

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

Sixth VAT Directive

2.1.41. The Commission has instituted proceedings under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty against four Member States which failed to implement the sixth VAT Directive by the deadline of 1 January 1979.

Letters asking for the observations of the Governments of the Member States concerned—the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg—were sent on 10 January. The decision to institute the proceedings had been taken by the Commission on 20 December 1978.

*

2.1.42. On 16 January¹ Parliament delivered its opinion on the proposal for an eighth Council Directive on VAT (submitted by the Commission to the Council at the beginning of January) concerning arrangements for the refund of value-added tax to taxable persons not established in the territory of the country.²

¹ Point 2.3.13 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

² OJ C 26 of 1.2.1978 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.66.

Tax-free allowances

Report to the Council on the derogation accorded to Denmark

2.1.43. On 23 January the Commission transmitted to the Council its first report on the derogation granted to Denmark concerning the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable in international travel.

When, on 19 December 1977,¹ the Directive according to Denmark a new derogation from the Community system of allowances until 31 December 1982 had been adopted, the Commission had undertaken to draw up each year, starting in 1978, a report on changes in the prices of alcoholic drinks and tobacco products in Denmark and in the Federal Republic of Germany, on changes in fares for travellers in Denmark and on the fiscal policy of the Danish Government. The report presented by the Commission concludes that no significant progress was made in 1978 towards the gaps between prices in Denmark and Germany.

Employment and social policy

2.1.44. During the first month of the year problems involving employment and social policy continued to form a major part of the work of Community institutions and bodies—the European Parliament, the Commission, the Council, the Economic and Social Committee and the ECSC Consultative Committee.

Attention was devoted mainly to the social aspects of restructuring measures and their repercussions in certain sectors, such as

reconversion policy in the ECSC industries. Work also continued on the implementation of the principle of equal pay for men and women and the difficulties encountered by frontier workers in regions affected by the iron and steel crisis.

Employment

Vocational training

2.1.45. On 15 January² the Council appointed, for a period of three years, members of the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training. The Centre was set up in 1975³ to encourage the exchange of information and organize research and experimental work in the field of vocational training.

Free movement of workers

2.1.46. On 24 January the Economic and Social Committee adopted an own initiative opinion on problems concerning frontier workers⁴.

Sectoral measures

2.1.47. There have been references in various contexts to the problems arising from unemployment and the measures taken to counteract them. For example, in the European Parliament, on 16 January, Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, stressed

¹ OJ L 336 of 27.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.68.

² OJ L 18 of 25.1.1979.

³ OJ L 39 of 13.2.1975: Bull. EC 1-1975, point 2215.

⁴ Point 2.3.56.

the effects on unemployment of the restructuring measures taken in certain branches of industry, and in particular iron and steel. The Commission also dealt with this subject at its meeting on 24 January following expressions of concern by some Members of Parliament in the face of what they considered as a lack of European initiative in this area.

2.1.48. Furthermore, the ECSC reconversion policy, which was the subject of a Commission Communication in December 1978,¹ was discussed by the ECSC Consultative Committee, which held a special meeting on 23 January 1979² at which it approved the Commission Communication and passed a Resolution stressing the need to create new jobs in areas hit by the recession in the iron and steel industry.

Living and working conditions

Wages and salaries

2.1.49. The Commission forwarded to the Council on 18 January its report on the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The main objective of this report is to examine progress made in incorporating into national law the provisions of the Council Directive of 10 February 1975.³ The report also describes the situation in the Member States as regards collective agreements and monitoring and control. Statistical information available on the differences between male and female earnings are also summarized and commented on.

The conclusions of this report, which has also been forwarded to the European Parliament

and the Economic and Social Committee, show that the Commission is intending to begin infringement proceedings against those Member States which have so far only partially implemented the Directive and ask both sides of industry to examine, within an *ad hoc* working party, the best means of using job evaluation to eliminate indirect pay discrimination.

Industrial relations

2.1.50. On 15 January⁴ the Commission amended its proposal for a Council Directive to coordinate the laws of the Member States relating to (self-employed) commercial agents⁵ to take into account opinions expressed by Parliament on 12 September 1978⁶ and by the Economic and Social Committee on 24 November 1977.⁷

2.1.51. On 17 January Parliament gave its opinion⁸ on the proposal for a Directive⁹ on the protection of workers in the event of the insolvency of their employer.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.73.

² Point 2.3.63.

³ OJ L 45 of 19.2.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1303.

⁴ Point 2.1.19.

⁵ OJ C 13 of 18.1.1977; Supplement 1/77—Bull. EC.

⁶ OJ C 239 of 9.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.18.

⁷ OJ C 59 of 8.3.1978; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.3.58.

⁸ Point 2.3.17 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁹ OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.48.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.52. On 19 January the Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined more than five hundred applications and granted financial aid (totalling BFR 3 912 000) to 390 young persons whose fathers had died as a result of an industrial accident or an occupational disease, after being employed in an ECSC coal mine, iron mine or an ECSC iron and steel industry.

Regional policy

Financing operations

European Regional Development Fund

First allocation for 1979:
60.12 million EUA

2.1.53. On 25 January the Commission approved the first allocation of grants for 1979 from the European Regional Develop-

ment Fund, totalling 60.12 million EUA. The aid has been allocated to 139 investment projects costing a total of 711.10 million EUA.

In accordance with the Regulation of 18 March 1975¹ establishing the ERDF, the Fund Committee approved these projects on 28 and 29 November 1978; the Regional Policy Committee had been consulted on the draft decisions for aid to infrastructure projects costing more than 10 million EUA. The Commission had had to postpone its decisions to 1979 because the ERDF did not have sufficient funds available for 1978.

A breakdown of the aid granted under this allocation is given in Table 4.

The 60.12 million EUA breaks down as follows:

(a) 37.57 million EUA to finance 77 infrastructure projects required to develop industrial and tourist activities, comprising:

- (i) 17.98 million EUA to help finance 6 projects costing more than 10 million EUA each;
- (ii) 19.59 million EUA to help finance 71 projects costing less than 10 million EUA each.

¹ OJ L 73 of 21.3.1975.

Table 4 — *Grants from the ERDF (first 1979 allocation)*

Member State	Number of grant decisions	Number of investment projects	Investments assisted (million EUA)	Assistance granted (million EUA)
FR of Germany	19	62	462.80	20.03
Ireland	2	20	23.31	6.11
Italy	3	11	43.30	10.96
Netherlands	1	1	18.87	3.30
United Kingdom	14	45	162.82	19.72
Total	39	139	711.10	60.12

The infrastructure investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 216.36 million EUA. They mainly concern general equipment for industrial areas, road infrastructure and port improvements.

(b) 22.55 million EUA to help finance 62 projects relating to industrial, artisan and service activities, comprising:

- (i) 14.68 million EUA for 6 projects costing more than 10 million EUA each;
- (ii) 7.87 million EUA for 56 projects costing less than 10 million EUA each.

The industrial and services investments assisted from the Fund involve a total of 494.74 million EUA, the main industries concerned being steel, motor vehicles and motor-vehicle components.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Marine pollution

2.1.54. In January Parliament¹ and the Economic and Social Committee² once again stated their attitudes on the problems raised by marine pollution due to oil spills, which have aroused much concern in the Community, particularly following the Amoco Cadiz tanker disaster.

On 19 and 24 January respectively Parliament and the Economic and Social Commit-

tee gave their Opinions on one of the proposals on this matter which the Commission presented to the Council in November 1978³ with a view to increasing safety at sea and preventing marine or coastal pollution. The Opinions support the proposal seeking to render mandatory the procedures for ship inspection recommended by the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

Pollution of fresh water

2.1.55. The Economic and Social Committee⁴ also gave an Opinion on the proposal which the Commission presented to the Council on 3 August 1978⁵ on the methods of measurement and frequencies of sampling and analysis of the parameters of the quality required of surface waters intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States.

Noise nuisance

2.1.56. On 19 January⁶ Parliament gave its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive which the Commission sent to the Council in April 1978 on the limitation of the noise emitted by compressors.⁷

¹ Point 2.3.24 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

² Point 2.3.59.

³ OJ C 284 of 28.11.1978 and Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.105.

⁴ Point 2.3.62.

⁵ OJ C 208 of 1.9.1978 and Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.68.

⁶ OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁷ OJ C 94 of 19.4.1978 and Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.49.

Dangerous substances

2.1.57. On 30 January the Commission approved a Report to the Council on materials and articles containing vinyl chloride monomer and intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.¹ It reaches the conclusion that in the light of experience it is at present unnecessary to amend the Council Directive concerning these materials and articles.

Consumers

2.1.58. This year the Commission again sponsored the international consumer film competition held every two years in Berlin during the 'Green Week'. The festival took place from 23 to 27 January and the Commission prize was awarded to Sender Freies Berlin for a film selected from entries on European topics closely connected with consumer policy.

Consumer protection

Marking and display of the prices of foodstuffs and other prepackaged products

2.1.59. On 22 January the Commission sent to the Council a draft Resolution on the application of unit pricing to foodstuffs and non-food household products prepackaged in predetermined quantities. This draft sets out the guidelines which should be followed for the standardization of prepackaging at national and Community level, pending adoption by the Council of implementing procedures for the unit pricing of such foodstuffs and products. In the normal course of events, the Council should act on this draft in

1979, and on the proposal for a Directive relating to the marking and display of food prices which the Commission presented in May 1977 with a view to improving consumer information.

Edible caseins and caseinates

2.1.60. On 30 January the Commission submitted a proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to edible caseins and caseinates.²

Consumer information

2.1.61. On 19 January Parliament³ adopted a Resolution on the relationship between producer prices, middlemen's profit margins and the final selling price to consumers of agricultural products.

Legal protection of the consumer

2.1.62. On 24 January the Economic and Social Committee gave an own initiative Opinion on judicial and quasi-judicial means of consumer protection;⁴ the Committee also stated its attitude⁵ on the proposal which the Commission presented to the Council on 5 October 1978⁵ concerning accidents in which products are involved outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic.

¹ Point 2.1.16.

² Point 2.1.18.

³ Point 2.3.9. and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁴ Point 2.3.61.

⁵ OJ C 252 of 24.10.1978 and Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.42.

Agriculture

Agricultural price proposals for 1979/80

2.1.63. On 31 January the Commission adopted its proposals for the prices of certain agricultural products for 1979/80 and various related measures,¹ including measures for dismantling monetary compensatory amounts in connection with the European Monetary System. On the same date the Commission adopted its annual report on the agricultural markets in the Community.

Common organization of markets

2.1.64. On of the many market management measures adopted in January concerned oilseeds: on 29 January, the Commission fixed, as it does each year, the average world market price and the indicative yield for linseed.² This measure is similar to that adopted in December³ for soya beans. For the purpose of determining the average world price, the coefficients of equivalence for linseed had to be altered to take account of the quality of seeds supplied by the main non-member countries.

2.1.65. In the wine sector, conditions at the beginning of the 1978/79 wine year necessitated granting, with effect from 15 September 1978, aid for concentrated grape must produced in the Community and used to increase the alcoholic strength of wine.⁴

2.1.66. In the seed sector, the Commission was forced on 16 January⁵ to fix for the first time countervailing charges for certain types of hybrid maize imported into the Commu-

ity at very low prices from Hungary and Romania.

2.1.67. In the milk sector, two measures were taken in January to dispose of surplus products. On 18 January⁶ the Commission amended the Regulation of 30 January 1975 on the sale of butter at reduced prices for use in the manufacture of pastry products and ice-cream to permit, in addition to sale by tender, direct sale at a fixed price until 4 March. Given the large stocks of butter held, this measure will allow the processing industry to obtain supplies other than by tender in certain special circumstances now prevailing, particularly in the United Kingdom.

On 25 January,⁷ a Commission Regulation extended the Regulation of 31 March 1978 on the sale at reduced prices of intervention butter for direct consumption as concentrated butter to cream from private storage. This provision is justified by the close relationship between butter and cream in private storage, which are subject to the same rules and conditions as regards storage aid.

2.1.68. Special conditions for granting private storage aid in the pigmeat sector were fixed on 25 January,⁸ to relieve the market during a period which will probably be long in 1979, a year in which the pig production cycle will be in its upward phase in the Community.

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

² OJ L 21 of 30.1.1979.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.100.

⁴ OJ L 19 of 26.1.1979.

⁵ OJ L 11 of 17.1.1979.

⁶ OJ L 13 of 19.1.1979.

⁷ OJ L 19 of 26.1.1979.

⁸ OJ L 20 of 27.1.1979 and Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.94.

Conditions of competition

2.1.69. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided:

(i) not to raise objections to the adjustment in Denmark of aid financed by 'parafiscal' taxes which are not imposed on imported products and which are entered in the 1978/79 budget of the Potato Levy Board;

(ii) that a grant to dairies and livestock farmers in the Isle of Man (United Kingdom) using the skimmed milk they produce on their own farms, is not compatible with the Common Market, as the amount of aid depends on the cost of purchasing production facilities and has no permanent effect on the development of the sector;

(iii) that a grant made in 1978 to producers of seed potato plants in the Federal Republic of Germany (Baden-Württemberg) is also incompatible with the Common Market: this aid, which is intended to cover the costs of sorting and preparation before sale in order to temper the effects of the fall in production of these seeds, is unlikely to have any lasting impact on the development of the sector.

Approximation of legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.70. In the field of veterinary legislation, the Council adopted in January a number of provisions adapting, mainly in view of technical progress, the conditions laid down for intra-Community trade in live animals in the Directive of 26 June 1964.¹ It also renewed until 30 June 1979 certain derogations granted to the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark by the Act of Accession and already renewed by Council Directive of 13 December 1977.²

2.1.71. As part of the initiatives taken to protect the Community against exotic viruses, the Commission presented to the Council two proposals for decisions. One concerned a Community contribution to help Spain eradicate African swine fever and the other granted the FAO a subsidy in the region of 700 000 EUA to maintain buffer zones in south-east Europe to protect the Community against exotic foot-and-mouth viruses.

On 23 January a proposal³ concerning certain measures on the protection of animals during international transport, basically applying a Council Directive of 18 July 1977,⁴ was presented to the Council.

Agricultural research

2.1.72. In January 1979 the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for the adoption of a programme of research and development in agriculture.⁵

Fisheries

Conservation and management of resources

Internal resources

2.1.73. On 22 January the Commission addressed a reasoned opinion under Article

¹ OJ 121 of 29.7.1964.

² OJ L 15 of 19.1.1978 and L 29 of 3.2.1979.

³ OJ C 41 of 14.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977.

⁵ Point 2.1.91.

169 of the Treaty to the United Kingdom Government on the subject of three measures which that Government had notified during the summer of 1978. In a letter dated 27 October 1978 the Commission had already invited the United Kingdom Government to submit its observations.

The measures taken by the British Government which were the subject of the Commission's reasoned opinion were the following:

- (i) the extension of the 'Norway pout box', a zone to the north-east of Scotland in which fishing for this species is prohibited; in the Commission's opinion this measure went beyond what was necessary to ensure conservation of stocks;
- (ii) the derogation given to fishermen in Northern Ireland from the ban on fishing for herring from the Mourne stocks; this was considered by the Commission to be a departure from the principles and requirements of conservation and as such discrimination against Irish fishermen;
- (iii) the restriction on herring fishing around the Isle of Man and in the Northern Irish Sea, with a system of licences and quotas which discriminated against certain Member States.

The Commission took the view that these measures were contrary to the obligations entered into by the United Kingdom by virtue of the Treaty and it fixed 5 February as the date by which the United Kingdom must comply with its reasoned opinion.

As regards a fourth United Kingdom measure in respect of which the infringement procedure was also initiated on 27 October 1978 (the increase to 70 mm of the mesh of nets used for fishing for nephrops), the Commission decided not to issue a reasoned opinion, the United Kingdom having postponed *sine die* the entry into force of this measure, origi-

nally planned for 1 November 1978. The Commission forwarded a letter to the United Kingdom Government explaining why the measures would conflict with the United Kingdom's obligations under Community law and warning that if the measure was implemented a reasoned opinion would be sent at once.

External aspects

2.1.74. On 30 January the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, extended until 31 March¹ the interim measures applicable to Spanish vessels. This enables Spanish vessels to fish in Community waters although consultations between the EEC and Spain under the framework agreement initialled by the two parties on 23 September last have still not yielded an agreement on the system applicable for 1979.

2.1.75. Arrangements for fishing in the Skagerrak and Kattegat have been fixed for the full year 1979 under the tripartite agreement between the Community, Norway and Sweden, on the basis of a proposal from the Commission made after consultation with the two Scandinavian countries.

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2.1.76. On 19 January Parliament passed two resolutions,² one of which concerns certain inspection procedures in connection with fishing and surveillance procedures governing other activities affecting the common policy for the conservation and management of fishing resources; the other concerns the equipment manufactured in the Community which can be used for these controls.

¹ OJ L 26 of 1.2.1979.

² Points 2.3.10 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

Transport

Overland transport

Operation of the market

Access to the market

2.1.77. On 30 January¹ the Commission adopted for submission to the Council a proposal for a Directive on the own-account carriage of goods by road between Member States.

This Directive aims to exempt from any system of quotas and transport authorizations the own-account carriage of goods by road between Member States which an undertaking conducts in vehicles belonging to him or which have been hired for a certain period and thus ensure that users are free to choose the means and form of transport which best meet their interests and the special nature of their requirements.

In order to meet these objectives, own-account transport must be liberalized in the transport links where quota systems still apply. Furthermore, in order to ensure uniform treatment for all undertakings engaged in own-account transport operations in the Community, it is proposed to establish a common definition of this form of transport. Appropriate control measures are provided for in order to prevent possible abuses.

Alignment of structures

Social conditions

2.1.78. On 24 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a decision on

the amendment of the European Agreement Concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR) and the accession of the European Communities to the Agreement.

This should encourage the Member States jointly to initiate the amendment procedure provided for in Article 23 of the Agreement in order to adapt the latter to the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport² and the amendments made to it in 1972³ and 1977.⁴

The proposal also provides that the Commission shall be authorized to institute whatever negotiations are necessary with the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) in order to prepare for the accession of the Community as such to the AETR. At the same time the Member States will amend some of the rules of procedure in the Agreement in order to create the preconditions for later accession.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure costs

2.1.79. On 16 January⁵ the Commission sent the Council an amendment to a proposal submitted in 1978 amending the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970⁶ introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infra-

¹ OJ C 41 of 14.2.1979.

² OJ L 77 of 29.3.1969.

³ OJ L 67 of 20.3.1972.

⁴ OJ L 334 of 24.12.1977 and Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.152.

⁵ OJ C 22 of 25.1.1979.

⁶ OJ L 130 of 15.6.1970.

structure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway. This amendment concerns the list of railway networks other than the principal networks to which the 1970 Regulation applies. Some of the information on this list was not available when the original proposal was submitted.¹

Sea and air transport

2.1.80. On 19 January² Parliament issued its opinion on the Commission's proposal to the Council rendering mandatory the procedures for ship inspection forming the subject of resolutions of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization;³ the Economic and Social Committee issued its opinion on 24 January.⁴

2.1.81. On 16 January Parliament adopted a resolution on progress in the common transport policy.⁵

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Energy Committee

2.1.82. At its meeting of 22 January the Energy Committee examined a study on energy prices. It instructed a group of experts to continue the analysis in greater detail, with particular reference to the methodology of price statistics and production costs; it also took note of the Commission's intention to present a report on this subject to the Council, if possible next June.

The Committee also examined a document on the Community's natural gas supplies and agreed to convene a group of experts to continue study of this matter; they are to report by the end of 1979 so that the Commission can draw conclusions at Community level and, if necessary, put proposals to the Council.

The Committee heard a statement by the Commission on the minimum level of fossil fuel stocks at thermal power stations required under a Council Directive of 20 May 1975;⁶ it took note of the fact that the Commission did not plan to propose any amendments to the existing provisions.

External policy in the energy sector

2.1.83. On 31 January the Commission adopted a communication to the Council on 'aspects of external measures by the Community in the energy sector'.⁶ Supplementing the Commission's communication of November 1978 on the energy objectives for 1990,⁷ the new document explains how these objectives can be achieved for each sector and identifies the main guidelines for Community measures in this sector.

¹ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978 and Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.119.

² OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.117.

³ OJ C 284 of 28.11.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.105.

⁴ Point 2.3.59.

⁵ OJ L 153 of 13.6.1975.

⁶ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.107.

Alternative energy sources: solar energy

2.1.84. The Commission's proposal to the Council of 18 October 1978¹ on the application to the solar energy sector of the Regulation of 12 June 1978² on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources is the subject of opinions delivered by the European Parliament³ and by the Economic and Social Committee⁴ on 17 and 24 January respectively.

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2.1.85. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the Community's energy situation.⁵

Sectoral matters

Oil and gas

Trade in crude oil and petroleum products between certain Member States

2.1.86. On 29 January⁵ the Commission decided that trade in crude oil and petroleum products within the Community and involving either Belgium, France or the Netherlands would, until 31 March, be subject to a system of authorization to be granted automatically by the exporting Member State.

The Commission was acting under the Council Decision of 14 February 1977⁶ on the exporting of crude oil and petroleum products from one Member State to another in the event of supply difficulties. The three countries concerned had requested the measure because exports of crude oil to the Community are feeling the effects of the present

cuts in production. Under the system set up exports will be constantly monitored and appropriate action will then be taken to prevent any disruptions in traditional trade flows in crude oil and petroleum products between Member States.

Coal

Conversion problems in the coalfields

2.1.87. On 23 January⁷ the ECSC Consultative Committee adopted a resolution on the problems of conversion, in particular in the Community's coalmining areas; the Committee also approved the report which the Commission had sent to it on 18 December concerning ECSC conversion policy.⁸

Industrial loans

2.1.88. The Commission has granted a loan of UKL 49 million to the National Coal Board under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty. This loan will help to finance nine investment projects (increased output; development of new areas of coal reserves; establishment of a new drift mine; coal preparation and rail loading facilities).

¹ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978 and Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.119.

² OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978 and Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.117.

³ Points 2.3.14 and 2.3.16, and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁴ Point 2.3.57.

⁵ OJ L 30 of 6.2.1979.

⁶ OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977.

⁷ Point 2.3.63 and OJ C 40 of 13.2.1979.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.73.

Electricity**Industrial loans**

2.1.89. In January the Community (Euratom) granted a further loan of LIT 38 000 million to the Italian national electricity agency (ENEL) at an annual rate of interest of 7.15% for 12 years. This is the second and final instalment of a loan totalling LIT 80 000 million granted by the Community for the initial financing of the Montalto di Castro nuclear power station (Latium) which has a rating of around 2 000 MW. The first loan was made in December 1978.¹

Research and development, science and education**Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development**

2.1.90. The Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development (CORDI)—which the Commission set up at the end of June 1978²—held its inaugural meeting on 19 January. Its 25 members and 8 observers, who represent European-level organizations concerned with industrial research, were appointed on 21 December.³

The Director-General for Research, Science and Education told the Committee members that the Commission was relying on CORDI's opinions to improve relations with Community industry. The Committee will accordingly be consulted on horizontal aspects of research and industrial development, such as the planning of the Community's policy or the improvement of exchanges

of information between industry and the Commission. The Committee will also help liaise with Community federations of industry on any new industrial R & D programmes proposed by the Commission. Another task for the Committee will be to comment on industrial R & D projects which the Commission is planning to assist financially.

After a discussion on this and other statements made by Commission representatives—on Community industrial policy activities and on its research programmes—the Committee elected its officers. On a proposal from the Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE) and from the European Centre for Public Enterprise (ECPE), Mr Henri Durand, President of the French Commissariat à l'énergie solaire, and Mr Steven Dollond, member of the Board of the National Research and Development Corporation, were appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee proceeded to examine its work programme for 1979, in which the question of industrial innovation should be given high priority.

Science, research and development**Agricultural research: proposal for concerted-action projects**

2.1.91. On 25 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for Community concerted-action projects in agricultural research for the period 1979-84. The prog-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.152.

² OJ L 203 of 27.7.1978.

³ OJ L 17 of 24.1.1979.

ramme originated in a proposal made in 1974¹ by Yugoslavia in COST (European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research).² The aim is to develop the following Community concerted-action projects:

- (i) maize as a basic feed for beef production;
- (ii) the production and feeding of single cell protein;
- (iii) early weaning of piglets;
- (iv) the mineral nutrition of field crops (soil-humus-nitrogen).

The estimated cost of research to be carried out by Member States is about 13 million EUA; the estimated cost of coordination by the Commission is 1.76 million EUA. Once the programme has been approved by the Council, it will be aligned with the corresponding programmes in non-member countries participating in COST.

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.92. At its meeting on 16 January the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) concerned itself mainly with the examination and approval of a report from its Subcommittee on Statistics analysing by objective public expenditure on R & D projects in the Member States in 1978.

The report finds that public expenditure on R & D projects in the Member States rose by 2% annually in constant terms between 1970 and 1977, and that the proportion of research projects relating to the improvement of living and working conditions and to the general promotion of training increased appreciably while the proportion devoted to essentially technological objectives and to defence fell.

The Committee also examined the Commission proposal concerning the future (July 1979 to June 1983) indirect-action research programme on energy³ and the proposal for a research programme on climatology.³

Scientific and Technical Committee

2.1.93. At its meeting on 19 January the Scientific and Technical Committee (CST) examined three draft proposals for multi-annual (1980-84) indirect-action research programmes which the Commission intends to present to the Council in the near future and on which the Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs) concerned had already delivered favourable opinions.

The programmes concern radiological protection,⁴ plutonium utilization⁵ and the management and storage of radioactive waste.⁶ The CST endorsed the three proposals in their present form.

Joint Research Centre

Preparing the JRC's next multiannual programme

General Advisory Committee (GAC)

2.1.94. On 17 January the General Advisory Committee of the JRC devoted its meeting to a general discussion of four options

¹ Eighth General Report, point 316.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.100.

³ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.126.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.122.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.158.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.133.

proposed by the JRC Directorate-General for the future multiannual (1980-83) programme. In the light of the views expressed at the meeting and of the opinions which various ACPMs will be giving in the very near future on the particular points falling within their competence, the JRC Directorate-General is to prepare a preliminary draft programme for the GAC's meeting on 21 and 22 February.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.95. At its meeting on 16 January the ACPM responsible for the direct-action programme on data-processing discussed the draft proposal for the future four-year (1980-83) programme concerning this sector and then prepared its opinion for the General Advisory Committee (GAC) of the Joint Research Centre.

2.1.96. At its meeting on 30 and 31 January the ACPM responsible for the direct-action programme on reactor safety discussed in detail the draft proposal for the four-year (1980-83) programme, which the JRC will put forward at the next GAC meeting.

Multiannual programmes

Management and storage of radioactive waste: international seminar

2.1.97. In the context of the direct-action (1977-80) and indirect-action (1975-79) Community research programmes on the management and storage of radioactive waste, the Commission organized an international seminar in Brussels from 29 to 31

January in conjunction with the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA).

It was concerned with the problems of migration in the geosphere of long-lived radionuclides. A hundred or so experts from Member States, Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Canada and the United States were able to appraise the status of the work being carried out in various laboratories in this field, which is of particular importance as regards the assessment of the long-term effects on the environment of the storage of radioactive waste in geological formations.

The seminar dealt with the following subjects: the fundamental physicochemical mechanisms of radionuclide migration; experimental techniques for obtaining physicochemical data; the waste/geological formation interaction; and the mathematical modelling of migration.

The seminar afforded the opportunity to compare the methodologies used and to confirm in particular the validity of the draft proposals which the Commission intends to submit shortly to the Council for the next direct-action (1980-83) and indirect-action (1980-84) multiannual research programmes concerning radioactive waste management and storage.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.98. The ACPM responsible for the indirect-action programme on reference methods and materials—Community Bureau of References (CBR) and for the non-nuclear METRE activities in the direct-action programme met on 16 January. The main business was to examine the relation between these two action programmes with reference to the indirect-action (1979-82) programme and the

direct-action (1980-83) programme undertaken by the JRC. The Committee urged that a decision be taken by the Council without delay on the new indirect-action (1979-82) programme on reference methods and materials (CBR) and applied metrology.

2.1.99. At the meeting on 23 January of the ACPM responsible for the systems analysis and development of models sector of the indirect-action programme on energy research,¹ the French Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (CEA) submitted the results of an application study, relating to France, of the European models for optimum utilization of energy which are being developed under this programme. This study concerns the assessment of the effects of various energy-conservation policies on medium- and long-term (1985-2000) supply and demand. The Committee was particularly impressed by the efficiency of the European models on which practical work is in progress in other Member States.

Education

Cooperation in the field of higher education

2.1.100. In compliance with the action programme on education adopted by the Council Resolution of 9 February 1976,² the Commission held a meeting on 10 and 11 January of organizations representing the higher-education establishments in the Member States and covering every aspect of higher education. This meeting, in which there were some 60 participants, provided an opportunity to discuss methods which might be introduced to further the development of links with and between organizations representing higher-education establishments.

Seminar on the information network

2.1.101. From 24 to 26 January the Commission organized a seminar attended by officials of the national organizations which provide information on education. This seminar resulted in the preparation of a common format for use by these organizations for the processing and exchange of information in the Community education network due to become operational this year.

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2.1.102. On 18 January Parliament delivered its Opinion³ on the Commission Communication on Community action in the cultural sector.⁴

¹ OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975 and OJ L 10 of 13.1.1977.

² OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

³ Point 2.3.21 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1977, point 1.4.1; Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EC.

2. Enlargement and external relations

EC and applicant countries

Accession negotiations

Greece

2.2.1. On 23 January Mr Contogeorgis, Greek Minister responsible for relations with the Community, had talks with several members of the Commission. This meeting served to establish what work remained to be done to enable the accession treaty to be signed before the end of the first half of 1979.

Portugal

2.2.2. Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, paid a visit to Lisbon on 12 and 13 January at the invitation of the Congress for Economic Activities. The visit was part of the regular contacts between the Portuguese Government and the Commission which started when Portugal presented its membership application in March 1977.¹

In his speech to the Congress, Mr Davignon stressed the need to restructure Portuguese industry so that it could play its part in the economic development of the country and cope with the consequences of Portugal's integration into the Community.

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2.2.3. Following a debate on enlargement, Parliament adopted on 18 January a Resolution on the political and institutional aspects of the Community's enlargement.²

Bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

2.2.4. The ninth meeting of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee took place in Brussels on 23 January.

On the basis of the EEC-Portugal Agreement and the Additional Protocol to the Agreement, the Portuguese Delegation announced that certain tariff measures would be taken for infant industries and that use would be made of the possibility of raising customs duties on certain products offered by the Additional Protocol. The delegation also tabled requests for the revision of certain provisions of the Agreement, and in connection with economic cooperation it submitted projects and pressed for speedier implementation of the Financial Protocol.

The Community took note of the Portuguese requests. They will be discussed in exploratory talks with the Commission prior to the negotiations to be held this year under the Additional Protocol.

Spain

2.2.5. A meeting of the EEC-Spain Joint Committee took place on 24 January on the initiative of the Community to discuss a number of matters which had been raised previously in connection with administrative obstacles to Community industrial exports to Spain. The Spanish Delegation took the

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

² Point 2.3.3 and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

opportunity of raising certain matters affecting Spain's industrial exports (textiles in particular) and various aspects of the common agricultural policy, which the delegation considered should be resolved within the framework of the accession negotiations.

The Joint Committee set up working groups to examine the problems in the industrial sector on a case-by-case basis, with the possibility of a further meeting of the Committee being held in April or May if necessary.

Commercial policy

GATT multilateral trade negotiations

2.2.6. In accordance with the conclusions reached by the Council on 18 December¹ the Commission resumed negotiations with its principal partners on outstanding issues as soon as delegations returned to Geneva after the end-of-year break. The negotiations covered a number of specific areas but were chiefly focused on the tariff sector, in particular with the USA and Japan.

In the case of the negotiations with Japan, Mr Ushiba, Minister of State for External Economic Affairs, visited Brussels at the head of a large delegation on 22 and 23 January to discuss the bilateral aspects of the negotiations, but these talks did not result in agreement.²

As for the USA, intensive negotiations on industrial tariffs were held from 22 to 27 January in an effort to prepare the way for an outline comprehensive agreement. Meanwhile, on 4 January, the US President notified Congress of the Administration's intention to enter into trade agreements being negotiated

in the MTN, thereby initiating the procedures laid down in the Trade Act for obtaining Congressional approval of the results of the negotiations. On 15 January the President submitted to Congress a bill extending to 30 September the Administration's discretionary authority to waive the application of countervailing duties.³

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Instruments of commercial policy

2.2.7. Under Article 5(1) of the Council Decision of 27 March 1975⁴ on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, certain changes were made to the arrangements applied by Denmark, France and Italy in respect of such countries.⁵

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.8. Under the same Council Decision of 27 March 1975,⁴ the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

Italy—Czechoslovakia: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for motor vehicles and their parts and accessories;⁶

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.5.

² Point 2.2.44.

³ Bull. EC 11-1978, points 2.2.8, 2.2.9 and 2.2.53.

⁴ OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

⁵ OJ C 40 of 13.2.1979.

⁶ OJ C 17 of 19.1.1979.

Italy — German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of an additional import quota for four lithograph machines;¹

Federal Republic of Germany — State-trading countries: lifting of quantitative import restrictions on ski boots;¹ Quantitative import restrictions on sports and gymnastic shoes and sandals having an inner sole length of less than 24 cm were suspended until 31 December.¹

Anti-dumping procedures, Community surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.9. In addition to various decisions taken under the steel crisis plan—which the Council renewed in December 1978²—the Commission adopted a safeguard measure in January.

Safeguard measures

2.2.10. On 12 January³ the Commission extended until 31 December the arrangements for the importation into Italy of electric filament lamps from certain European State-trading countries. The arrangements, which were introduced by the Commission in 1976,⁴ have since been amended several times and have been confirmed by the Council. The Regulation adopted on 12 January applies to imports from the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The Commission arrangements are to be confirmed shortly by the Council.

Specific measures of commercial policy

Iron and steel products

2.2.11. Following the Council's Decision of December last⁵ to renew the anti-crisis plan operated last year to help the Community steel industry through its difficult situation, the Commission took the necessary measures in external relations and on the internal market.⁶

By the end of January a number of external relations measures (anti-dumping) had already been taken and negotiations were in hand with non-member steel supplier countries for renewal of the 1978 arrangements and for their extension to new countries.

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.12. Acting on the instructions given by the Council on 18 and 19 December the Commission has begun negotiations with most of the main countries that export steel to the Community for the rapid conclusion of arrangements for 1979.

Arrangements have been signed with Switzerland, Austria, Finland, Australia, Japan, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, South Africa and others. Arrangements with South Korea and Romania have been initial-

¹ OJ C 40 of 13.2.1979.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

³ OJ L 10 of 16.1.1979.

⁴ OJ L 206 of 31.7.1976.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

⁶ Point 2.1.22.

led. Negotiations with Brazil and Spain were proceeding in January.

The Commission then issued decisions prohibiting Community producers from aligning on offers of iron and steel products originating in certain third countries.¹

Anti-dumping measures

2.2.13. On 29 January the Commission amended² its Recommendation of 15 April 1977³ on protection against dumping or the granting of bounties or subsidies by countries which are not members of the ECSC. Experience and political considerations revealed the need to clarify certain concepts.

It was found necessary, for instance, to spell out in greater detail the constructive value to be used where, because of the situation on a given market, the price of a similar product on the domestic market does not permit a proper comparison. The rules governing the 'determination of injury' have also been clarified so as to distinguish injury caused by dumping from injury having other causes.

2.2.14. By Recommendation dated 30 January⁴ the Commission suspended the definitive anti-dumping duties imposed on imports of iron and steel products from Bulgaria, as an arrangement has been reached with that country.

2.2.15. Several anti-dumping or anti-subsidy proceedings have been commenced, relating to certain iron or steel tubes originating in Spain and Romania,⁵ and pig iron originating in Brazil, the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.⁶

Textiles

Operation of the agreements

2.2.16. The Textile Committee set up by the Council Regulation of 21 December 1978⁷ on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries met for the first time on 9 January.

The Committee, which is made up of the Member States' representatives and chaired by a Commission representative, meets once a week to deal with all matters arising in connection with the management of the 25 bilateral agreements already initialled with non-member countries, which are being applied on a *de facto* basis.

2.2.17. On 25 January⁸ the Commission amended the arrangements for imports of certain textile products originating in Taiwan.

Negotiations

2.2.18. A bilateral textile agreement with Poland was initialled at the end of January.

2.2.19. On 22 and 23 January the Commission began the first round of exploratory talks for a textiles agreement with the People's Republic of China.

¹ OJ L 14 of 20.1.1979 and L 28 of 2.2.1979.

² OJ L 21 of 30.1.1979.

³ OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977.

⁴ OJ L 22 of 31.1.1979.

⁵ OJ C 21 of 24.1.1979.

⁶ OJ C 35 of 8.2.1979.

⁷ OJ L 365 of 27.12.1978.

⁸ OJ L 20 of 27.1.1979.

Arrangements with 'preferential' countries

2.2.20. Arrangements to govern trade in textile products as from 1 January were worked out with Portugal, Spain and Greece. There is to be administrative cooperation to control trade in compliance with the limits agreed for certain products that are particularly 'sensitive' on the Community market.

2.2.21. January also saw the conclusion of a textile arrangement between the Community and Morocco. This provides for a system of cooperation between the parties, to last for up to three years, based on voluntary restraint of Moroccan exports of certain textile products which are particularly 'sensitive' on the Community market.

Jute and hard fibres

2.2.22. Under the Agreement between the Community and India on trade in jute products, consultations were held between the two parties regarding India's exports of jute yarn to Benelux. The consultations were requested by Benelux after imports of the products concerned had risen far above the indicative level stipulated in the Agreement beyond which the Community may request talks. The parties agreed that India would limit its exports of jute yarn to Benelux between 1 January 1978 and 31 December 1979 to a level determined by mutual agreement.

Development policy

UNCTAD V and the North-South Dialogue

2.2.23. In preparation for the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Develop-

ment (UNCTAD V), to be held in Manila from 3 May to 1 June, the Commission recently drafted a first paper containing the policy guidelines which should shape the Community's attitude before and during the work of the Conference.

The Commission, which is convinced that the Manila Conference—the agenda for which covers most of the problems discussed in the context of the North-South Dialogue—will be an important stage in the progress of the Dialogue, stresses two points in the communication which it presented to the Council on 26 January.

(i) In the negotiations currently being conducted under the aegis of UNCTAD (on the Common Fund, commodity agreements and indebtedness), the Community should endeavour to ensure that decisive progress is made before the Manila Conference.

(ii) UNCTAD V should be directed more towards hard thinking on the main problems which will beset international cooperation in the future.

Cooperation at world level

Generalized preferences

2.2.24. As part of its annual programme of seminars on the Community's system of generalized preferences (GSP), a Commission delegation took part in a seminar held in Manila on 11 and 12 January for the five member countries of ASEAN. This seminar was organized on behalf of the ASEAN group by the Bureau of Foreign Trade of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and was formally opened by the Hon. Vincente B. Valdapanas Jr, Deputy Minister of Trade; it was attended by some 150 partici-

pants drawn almost equally from the public and private sectors.

As has been increasingly the policy in recent years, the seminar concentrated as much on specific and practical questions concerned with the day-to-day problems and techniques of exporting under preference to the Community and the desirability of diversifying exports into the less-sensitive product areas as on the general principles of the GSP.

2.2.25. On 26 January the Commission adopted four regulations on the definition of the concept of originating products for the purposes of the application of the GSP in 1979.¹

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

Negotiation of the third International Agreement

2.2.26. On 18 January the Commission transmitted to the Council a recommendation for a decision on the negotiation of the third International Cocoa Agreement, to take place in Geneva under the auspices of UNCTAD from 29 January to 23 February.

The aim of the Commission communication was to set out guidelines for the Community's action and to propose negotiating directives on the basis of a planned draft agreement. Under the decision the Commission would be authorized to negotiate on behalf of the Community. The agreement being negotiated is radically different from its two predecessors; it is simpler and is based essentially on an international buffer stock operating on the market within the limits of a certain price range.

Cocoa is among the most important agricultural commodities exported by the developing countries (USD 3 500 million in 1977) and the Community is the world's largest importer (extra-EEC imports for 1977 = 1 600 million u.a.).

Tin

2.2.27. All the Member States and the Community as such took part in the meeting of the International Tin Council (under the fifth International Tin Agreement), which was held in London from 16 to 18 January. Twenty-seven countries were represented and Norway was welcomed as a new participant in the Agreement.

The Council adopted the report of its Economic and Price Review Panel, which had been established to conduct periodic reviews of the appropriateness of the floor and ceiling prices in the Agreement at six-monthly intervals, and agreed that the situation as reported should be kept under review.

The Council received a report on the latest position of legislation pending in the United States Congress relating to the release of tin surplus to the US strategic stockpile. The Council accepted additional contributions to the buffer stock from Norway, Belgium and Canada. The Council expressed its satisfaction concerning the level of these additional contributions and those consumer countries which had not yet contributed were urged to give this matter their closest consideration. The Council received a report from its Preparatory Committee for a sixth International Tin Agreement and noted that facilities for a United Nations Negotiating Conference had been fixed provisionally for April/May 1980.

¹ Point 2.1.30 and OJ L 25 of 31.1.1979.

Trade, industrial and technical cooperation

Trade promotion

2.2.28. Officials of the Member States' foreign affairs and cooperation ministries and representatives of organizations dealing with aid to the developing countries in the field of trade promotion held their eighth meeting in Brussels on 26 January. The purpose of the meeting, which was organized by the Commission, was to exchange information concerning the projects and programmes of aid for the ACP States and other developing countries to be undertaken in 1979 by the Commission or at bilateral level by the individual Member States of the European Community.

The eight Member States' delegations (Luxembourg was not represented) reaffirmed that the coordination of trade promotion schemes to help developing countries must be improved in order to increase the effectiveness of the efforts made by each State and to avoid the competition and duplication of effort which sometimes occurred in certain aid schemes. Cooperation between the Commission and the specialized organizations of the Member States regarding the organization of trade missions from the developing countries to Europe had been continued and improved.

Transfer of resources

Implementation of the EEC-IDA Agreement on the CIEC Special Action Programme

2.2.29. Following the entry into force on 1 January¹ of the Agreement² between the

Community and the International Development Association on the implementation of the CIEC Special Action Programme, the Member States were formally notified by the Council on 3 January and the Executive Directors of the IBRD were formally notified by the IDA on 5 January.

Under the Agreement, the IDA will endeavour to ensure that the USD 385 million contributed by the Community is committed during the six months following the Agreement's entry into force, i.e. the first six months of 1979, and, if possible, to disburse this sum in the two years 1979-80. The operation amounts in practice to a loan from the Member States to the IDA, which passes on the loan to the recipient developing countries on its normal terms (50-year loans, 10-year grace period, service commission of 0.75%).

Aid to non-associated developing countries

Distribution of projects financed

2.2.30. The operations to be financed as a result of the decision taken by the Commission on 18 December 1978³—under the 1978 programme of financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries—are described below. Almost all these projects belong to the rural sector in the broad sense of the term, including integrated rural development, storage infrastructure, irrigation and flood-control infrastructure, fisheries and fish-processing, agricultural research, studies and technical assistance. By

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.19.

² OJ L 43 of 20.2.1979.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.24.

continent, the main countries and organizations receiving this aid are as follows:

Asia: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), and the International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Latin America: Haiti, Honduras, Bolivia, Latin-American Energy Organization (OLADE), non-governmental organizations (CFAD—Council of American Development Foundations), Central-American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), Andean Pact (Junta of the Cartagena Agreement), the International Potato Centre (CIP), International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre (CATIE).

Africa: Mozambique and Angola.

Lastly, about 50% of the funds earmarked for this programme will go towards operations cofinanced with Member States of the Community (France, Italy and the United Kingdom) and international development banks (Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and World Bank), while the other half will be used for financing independent projects for which the Community is the only source of external aid.

Food aid and emergency aid

New Commission guidelines for food aid

2.2.31. On 16 January¹ the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a framework regulation on food aid which radically changes the proposal concerning food

aid submitted in June 1978;² the previous proposal was designed to promote a form of management that was more effective and better suited to the nature of the Community's operations.

The Council and the European Parliament had at that point expressed the view that it was necessary to go even further and that the opportunity should be taken to make food aid one of the pillars of the Community's development cooperation policy, a move which the Commission had in any case been advocating for a number of years. The Commission decided accordingly to amend its initial proposal.

The new proposal, which is designed to establish the framework for a real Community food aid policy, includes the following basic features:

- (i) definition of the general objectives of food aid in a positive development context (contribution to annual and multiannual development projects, help towards the building up of stocks of cereals in the developing countries, financing of stocks of foodstuffs for use in emergency operations, possible purchase outside the Community, notably in the developing countries of the products supplied, etc.);
- (ii) transfer to the Commission of the administrative responsibilities hitherto exercised by the Council (notably the allocation of the overall quantity of aid by recipient country or organization, decisions on emergency aid);
- (iii) establishment of close cooperation between the Member States and the Commission within a Committee on Food Aid chaired by a representative of the Commission.

¹ OJ C 26 of 30.1.1979.

² OJ C 168 of 13.7.1978.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

NGOs and negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention

2.2.32. About a hundred non-governmental organizations (NGOs) specializing in development cooperation and opinion and interest groups from the Member States and the ACP States took part in a seminar held in Brussels from 10 to 12 January on the current ACP-EEC negotiations.¹ It was the first seminar of its kind and was organized on the initiative of a group of European NGOs; practical and financial help was provided by the Community as part of its development policy, and a large number of important figures took part.

This seminar had been prepared by the NGOs at national level in each Member State. The objective was to provide an opportunity for ACP and EEC officials to inform and increase the awareness of leaders of public opinion and representatives of business and both sides of industry concerning matters currently affecting EEC-ACP relations—seen in their world context and in the light of the negotiations in progress—and with a view to the continuation of the debate in the context of the forthcoming European elections.

The NGOs intend to pursue two parallel courses of action in 1979:

- (i) organization of national campaigns to inform public opinion in the Member States;
- (ii) approaches to their respective governments and to the Community and ACP authorities, if considered necessary in the light of the progress of the ACP-EEC negotiations.

The work of the seminar was focused mainly on the improvements which could be made under the future ACP-EEC Convention, the main topics discussed being the following: trade relations, Stabex, EDF, industrial cooperation, human rights, agricultural products and the sugar protocol.

The NGOs avoided making categorical statements which would commit them at this stage and would go beyond the objective of educating public opinion concerning development.

NGO-EEC cofinancing

2.2.33. With regard to the cofinancing of projects in the developing countries, at 31 January 1979 the Commission had received for the 1979 financial year 33 projects submitted by 21 NGOs, representing a total amount of 2 850 000 EUA. Commitments totalling 621 000 EUA were made for six projects.

International organizations

United Nations

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Europe

2.2.34. On 24 January the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a decision on amendment of the European

¹ Bull. EC 2-1978, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

Agreement concerning the Work of Crews of Vehicles Engaged in International Road Transport (AETR) and the accession of the European Communities to that Agreement.¹

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Community and the preparation of UNCTAD V

2.2.35. UNCTAD will hold its Fifth Conference in Manila from 3 May to 1 June, with an agenda including most of the issues covered by the North-South Dialogue. The Commission is convinced that Manila will represent an important landmark in the Dialogue and has drawn up a preliminary document setting out the policy guidelines which should shape the Community's attitude before and during the Conference.²

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

2.2.36. The FAO Commission on Fertilizers met in Rome from 22 to 26 January. It discussed world policy on fertilizers, measures to stabilize markets (particularly prices) and fertilizer aid for developing countries.

The discussions concerning market stabilization measures centred on an option system. This system would give developing countries the right to import a certain quantity of fertilizer at the basic fob price paid in the producing country when international export prices reach or exceed the domestic fob price for bulk fertilizer in the producing countries.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2.2.37. At a meeting of the GATT Council on 29 January, the Community and a large number of delegations of developed and developing countries welcomed Mexico's application to accede to GATT.

The application followed a decision taken by the Mexican Government in the context of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and will be examined in accordance with the usual procedure.

At the same meeting of the Council, examination of the annual report on the 1955 US agriculture waiver prompted criticism from the Community and other delegations regarding the prolonged application of this waiver which introduces an imbalance in rights and obligations under the GATT.

2.2.38. The Panel on sugar set up to examine the Australian complaint³ held its first meeting on 24 January. It heard the arguments of both parties and announced that discussions would continue at a further meeting, for which a date has not yet been fixed.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Development Assistance Committee

2.2.39. The OECD Development Assistance Committee met in Paris on 25 and 26 Janu-

¹ Point 2.1.78.

² Point 2.2.23.

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.33.

ary. The discussions focused on recent developments in the agricultural and food situation of developing countries and on how the DAC proposes to respond to the World Food Council's request regarding the implementation of the Mexico City Declaration in the field of increasing food production.

Steel Committee

2.2.40. The OECD Steel Committee held its second meeting on 30 January.¹ The main item of business was an examination of the possibility of allowing certain countries which are not members of the OECD and representatives of the two sides of industry to participate in the Committee's work.

The Committee also carried out preparatory work on steel policy matters including the drawing up of an information memo on the measures applied in the member countries and the state of government policies dealing with the Committee's initial commitments.²

Council of Europe

2.2.41. On 18 January the Commission transmitted to the Council three recommendations for decisions concerning the negotiation of a legal instrument enabling the Community to become a contracting party to the European Agreements negotiated under the aegis of the Council of Europe. These three Agreements concern trade in medical products or medical, surgical and laboratory equipment.

Relations with certain countries and regions

Industrialized countries

Countries of the European Free Trade Association

2.2.42. On 11 January the Commission transmitted a recommendation to the Council for a decision authorizing the Commission to conduct negotiations with the EFTA countries aimed at simplifying the cumulative origin system, eliminating transitional provisions on origin that no longer apply and extending the Joint Committees' powers to amend certain protocols to the agreements concluded between the Community and the various EFTA countries.

2.2.43. The Swedish Minister of Commerce, Mr Cars, paid a visit to the Commission on 25 January. Discussions were held on a number of topics of common interest.

Japan

2.2.44. Mr Ushiba, representing the Japanese Government, visited the Commission at the head of a large delegation on 22 and 23 January to discuss EEC-Japanese problems in connection with the MTNs.³

Talks were held with Mr Haferkamp, Mr Gundelach and Mr Davignon, while negotia-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.30.

² Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.2.36.

³ Point 2.2.6.

tions took place between officials led by the Commission's Director-General for External Relations and Japan's representative to the International Organizations in Geneva. The delegations were unable to reach full agreement on all the points at issue, and talks will continue, mainly in Geneva.

With regard to steel, the Community and Japan agreed on a set of joint conclusions on Japan's exports to the Community for 1979, following the arrangement applied in 1978.

Canada

2.2.45. A cooperation agreement was concluded between Canadian and Community iron and steel firms under the Framework Agreement for commercial and economic cooperation between Canada and the Community.¹

Australia

2.2.46. Talks were held on 22 January between Mr Garland, Australia's Minister for Special Trade Representations, and Mr Gundelach. Mr Garland again expressed his concern regarding the MTNs, and reiterated Australia's desire to obtain certain assurances from the Community, in particular on beef and veal.

On 15 January an exchange of letters took place between the Commission and the Australian authorities regarding Australia's steel exports to the Community for 1979.

New Zealand

2.2.47. Mr Talboys, New Zealand's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign

Affairs and Overseas Trade, had talks on 24 January with Mr Gundelach and Mr Haferkamp. He stressed the importance his country attached to Community efforts to find solutions for export sectors vital to New Zealand both in the multilateral trade negotiations and on a bilateral level. Wide-ranging discussions took place on problems in connection with New Zealand's butter and cheese exports.

Mediterranean countries

2.2.48. At its meeting on 15 January the Council discussed the effects of enlargement on the economies of the Mediterranean countries linked to the Community by association or cooperation agreements, and asked the Commission to press ahead with its study of this matter. The Commission had decided at its meetings on 10 January to start work, as a matter of priority, on preparing an urgent document detailing these effects.

Turkey

EEC-Turkey relations

2.2.49. Following exploratory talks between the Turkish authorities and the Commission in October 1978,² the Commission held discussions in January to decide what line the Community should take in its response to the request made by Turkey for revitalizing the association.

In the light of this work the Commission will propose to the Council a series of measures

¹ Point 2.1.25.

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

required to provide Turkey with the aid it needs.¹

2.2.50. The EEC-Turkey Association Committee met in Brussels on 31 January to consider matters connected with the textiles industry.

Developing countries

ACP States and the OCT

Negotiations for the renewal of the Convention

2.2.51. Following last year's Ministerial Conferences on the ACP-EEC negotiations, the second of which took place on 21 December,² a fresh round of negotiations opened in January on the basis of those talks. This second stage will continue until March, and should see the drafting of much of the next of the future convention as well as substantive discussions on the various topics. With the agreement of both sides, the negotiations have indeed been resumed along those lines.

Meanwhile, work is continuing within the Community to define its position on a number of important issues.

Lomé Convention

Accessions

2.2.52. Following the decision taken by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers at its meeting in Brussels last December approving the accession to the Lomé Convention of Dominica and Tuvalu, which gained their independence in 1978, Tuvalu formally became an ACP State on 17 January.³

Institutions

ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

2.2.53. The Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly met from 29 January to 1 February in Bordeaux, under the chairmanship of Mr Kango Ouedraogo (Upper Volta) and Mr Bersani (Italy). The discussion centred mainly on the prospects for the signing of a new convention in the light of the current negotiations and the experience gained from the working of the existing Convention. The participants noted the positive turning taken by the negotiations at the ACP-EEC Ministerial Conference on 21 December 1978.

2.2.54. The final statement, adopted unanimously by the Committee, places emphasis on making the two sides' economies increasingly complementary to one another and on the need to recast the structure of the Community's economy. The importance of consultations between representatives of industry and participation by business and unions in trade promotion talks are therefore highlighted. On trade the statement makes the following recommendations:

- (i) overhaul of the GSP machinery and revision of the list of beneficiary countries, with compensatory benefits for the least-developed ACP States;
- (ii) improvements in the system of rules of origin;
- (iii) improvement of trade promotion.

¹ These measures were set out in a Communication sent to the Council on 14 February. They will be described in a Chapter in Part One of next month's Bulletin.

² Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.2.53.

³ OJ L 30 of 6.2.1979.

On industrial cooperation the statement calls for:

- (i) reform of the bodies responsible for carrying out the industrial programme;
- (ii) the setting up of a special fund;
- (iii) investment incentives.

The Joint Committee also recommended that Stabex be extended to cover a greater number of agricultural products, notably processed products, and that a similar system be established for ores. It advocated better procedures for financial and technical cooperation, with increased participation by the ACP States in the supervision and management of the EDF, and called for the size of the Fund to be determined in accordance with certain objective criteria.

The final statement also stressed the importance of agricultural development and special help for the least-developed countries and pointed out the value of coordinating the activities of the Consultative Assembly and the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. It contained no reference to human rights.

2.2.55. A statement on the political situation in southern Africa was added to the final statement, condemning apartheid and calling for a reduction in support for the South African and Rhodesian régimes. The statement also invited the Council of Ministers to report on the application of the Code of Conduct, and recommended a special action programme to help the front-line States.

The Committee also adopted a resolution on the specific problems connected with the trade aspects of the current Convention; it is concerned with finding ways of resolving particular difficulties affecting certain products (rum, bananas, sugar, fruit and vegetables, and beef).

A further statement concerned the observance and protection of the civil rights of ACP citi-

zens, including students, trainees and migrant workers. It calls on the parties negotiating the future convention to undertake to conclude an agreement on the protection of civil rights and improved conditions for ACP migrant workers resident in the Community.

Lastly, the Joint Committee held a preliminary exchange of views on possible improvements to the functioning of the Consultative Assembly and the ACP-EEC Joint Committee. The next meeting of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly will take place in Luxembourg from 8 to 12 October.

Industrial cooperation

2.2.56. On 12 January the Commission transmitted a working paper to the Council containing an analysis of the world energy situation and energy cooperation arrangements under the Lomé Convention.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.57. In January the Commission took the following financing decisions (under the fourth EDF, except for the second decision):

(EUA)

<i>Central African Empire</i> — Clinical Biology and Public Health Laboratory:	1 063 000
<i>New Caledonia</i> — Loyalty Islands drinking water supply project:	1 100 000
<i>Central African Empire</i> — Agricultural development in the district of Ouham:	5 600 000
<i>Zambia</i> — Trade promotion project:	500 000
<i>Liberia</i> — Port development study—South-east Liberia:	750 000

Ivory Coast — (loan on special terms) Bada Marabadiassa road (10.3 km): 1 495 000

ACP-EEC meeting on EDF-financed projects

2.2.58. At a meeting organized by the Commission in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from 11 to 13 December, experts from the Member States and the ACP States discussed the results emerging from the evaluation of completed health projects financed by the European Development Fund (EDF). Following an exchange of views on the experience gained from such projects, the participants were able to formulate a number of conclusions and set out basic principles, which will be submitted for approval to the ACP-EEC institutions in the form of joint guidelines for future work in this field by the partners in the Lomé Convention. Both the Member States and the ACP showed considerable interest in this dialogue of senior health officials and experts, which brought together 47 participants from 27 ACP States and 7 Member States of the Community.

Asia

South Asia

Pakistan

2.2.59. The third session of the Joint Commission established under the EEC-Pakistan Commercial Cooperation Agreement¹ signed on 1 June 1976 took place in Brussels on 30 and 31 January.

In a review of recent developments on both sides, the Commission found that despite a

significant improvement in most of the economic indicators for Pakistan, including the index for all foreign trade, the trade deficit with the Community had continued to worsen, with Pakistan's imports doubling in value in four years while exports marked time. In particular, it appeared that even a certain amount of export diversification had been unable to make up for a fall in Pakistan's traditional leather and textile exports.

Moreover, efforts to modernize the country's economy and improve the marketing of its products did not yet appear to have been as successful as was hoped. The two delegations agreed that further efforts should be made to develop and carry out trade promotion programmes and to encourage contacts and studies leading to more effective cooperation between Community and Pakistani firms.

State-trading countries

Romania

2.2.60. On 18 January the Commission transmitted to the Council a recommendation for a decision authorizing the Commission to open negotiations with Romania for the conclusion of an agreement on trade in industrial products and the establishment of an EEC-Romania joint committee.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.61. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received

¹ Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2347.

3. Institutional and political matters

Political cooperation

Their Excellencies Mr Gustavo Magariños (Eastern Republic of Uruguay), Mr L.R.U. Jayawardene (Republic of Sri Lanka), Mr Nuri Khalil Siddig (Democratic Republic of the Sudan) and Mr Joseph Donato (Lebanese Republic), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 16 January.¹

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Federico Grünwaldt Ramasso (Uruguay), Mr Tilak E. Gooneratne (Sri Lanka), Mr Ali Ahmed Sahlool (Sudan) and Mr Kesrouan Ladaki (Lebanon), who have been appointed to other duties.

Political cooperation

2.2.62. On 18 January Parliament passed two Resolutions, one concerning respect for human rights in Iran and the other on the problem of refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.²

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 15 to 19 January

2.3.1. Parliament devoted much of the time at its January sittings¹ to the Community's institutional problems. The statement by the incoming Council President, Mr François-Poncet, on the programme of the French presidency for the first half-year afforded an opportunity to consider a number of problems facing the Community: in particular, the differences between Parliament and the Council over the budget, the delay in implementing the European Monetary System and the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts. The House discussed the first part of Mr Pintat's report on the problems of enlargement, dealing with the political and institutional aspects. Two oral questions were put to the Commission about progress in the work toward granting special rights to Community citizens. In two Resolutions adopted

¹ This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 238.

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.

¹ OJ C 50 of 24.2.1979.

² Points 2.3.26 and 2.3.27, and OJ C 39 of 12.2.1979.

for the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation, the House expressed its deep concern about the respect of human rights in Iran and the plight of the refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. Several debates covered various aspects of sectoral policies: the situation of the steel industry and Community supplies of mineral ores; shipbuilding; the selling prices of agricultural products; the common fisheries and common transport policies; ship inspections. In the energy field particular attention was paid to the situation of the Community and the development of research programmes on alternative energy sources. The House also debated several social policy matters: harmonization of social security schemes, family policy, protection of the mother and child and protection of employees in the event of the insolvency of their employer. The debate on the Commission's Communication on Community action in the cultural sector once again testified to Parliament's interest in that field. On the external relations front the House considered the working of the EEC-Malta Agreement and relations with the CMEA. Lastly, the Bantry Bay explosion in Ireland and the natural disasters in the Ardèche prompted the House to call for Community action.

Programme of the French presidency

(17 January)

2.3.2. The President of the Council, Mr François-Poncet, presented the programme of the French presidency for the first half of this year. After highlighting the main items of interest for the months ahead—the election of Parliament, implementation of the European Monetary System (EMS) and enlargement—he reviewed the bones of contention—adoption of the Community budget

and the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts.

On the budget issue, the President confirmed the Council's position that if the provisions of Article 203 of the Treaty of Rome were not to be rendered meaningless, the maximum rate could not be exceeded without explicit agreement between Parliament and the Council. Mentioning the provisional reservation entered by France against the entry into force of the EMS, Mr François-Poncet reminded the House that the last European Council in Brussels had affirmed, thus indeed echoing the concern of many members, the need to avoid in future the creation of permanent monetary compensatory amounts and to reduce gradually the existing amounts in order to re-establish the unity of agricultural prices. He had high hopes that a solution would be found.

Turning to the direct elections, the President said that they would enable the House to wield its powers with a new vigour while respecting the prerogatives of the other Community institutions and those of the national Parliaments. Democracy in the Community did not limit or adulterate democracy in the Member States. It expanded and enriched it.

Concerning the internal affairs of the Community, the President stressed that the first thing Europe had to do was pull out of the crisis. This was primarily the responsibility of the Member States, and the Community should be seeking to lend its support by adding what can only be achieved together and serving as a catalyst for the national efforts. Other particular points made by the President concerned the common agricultural policy and the need to ensure that the Mediterranean regions were in a sufficiently strong position to compete in the new situation resulting from the accession of three new Member States; the special attention which

the Community must give to the social dimension of its operations (measures for steelworkers, adjustments to working hours, etc); energy policy: 'if there's one area where the Community ought to have made progress over the last five years, that's the one'. Another special target of the President's speech was the common fisheries policy.

Mr François-Poncet then moved on to consider the Community's prospects in the sphere of external relations:

- (i) the negotiations on enlargement: their object was to tie young democracies to a democratic Europe; they needed to be conducted pragmatically and realistically;
- (ii) institutional change and the work of the Three Wise Men;
- (iii) the negotiations for Lomé II: they should be successfully wound up by the end of June;
- (iv) the conclusion of the GATT talks: this would depend on an unequivocal decision of the United States Congress, expected some time in April, to renew the waiver in respect of countervailing charges.

In conclusion, the President emphasized the merits of political cooperation, but pointed out that a common foreign policy was not for tomorrow and that only pragmatism could succeed where restrictive rules would fail because they offended national sovereignty. Finally, the President spoke of the European Council meetings in Paris in March and Strasbourg in June. The Council of Heads of State or Government was steadily emerging as the top-level decision-maker, which will enable new ground to be broken in the organization of Europe.

The clash between Parliament and the Council over the budget was the theme running through the entire debate. Speaking for the

Socialist Group, Mr Fellermaier (D) said that though all the institutions must clearly submit to the Treaties, one of the goals enshrined in them was indeed to remove the imbalances existing within the Community, and this should not be forgotten. He supported any improvements in the conciliation procedure in order to avoid conflict with the Council, which Parliament did not want, and felt that it was not possible to compromise on safeguards for the provisions of the Treaties or for Parliament's rights, which were restricted enough as it was. Concerning the role of the European Council, Mr Fellermaier stressed that its deliberations could not be above democratic control; a dialogue between the European Council and Parliament was therefore necessary.

For Mr Klepsch (D), speaking on behalf of the Christian Democrats, Parliament's powers and its election by direct universal suffrage were a linked issue. In an initial stage Parliament would have to use all the powers at its command and in a second stage would have to consider those sectors where the national parliaments had now lost certain powers, so that these could be recovered by the European Parliament. It was therefore not a question of robbing the national assemblies of their power but of making good their loss.

Mr Klepsch further emphasized the need to strengthen the Community's impact and, referring to the European Monetary System, he said that the problem of the monetary compensatory amounts was not exclusively a Franco-German affair but involved the entire Community.

For the Liberal and Democratic Group, Mr Pintat (F) said that the quarrel about Parliament's powers was artificial, in so far as the elected Parliament would be having a bigger say in the preparation of Community acts via the conciliation procedure.

Speaking of the budget, Mr Pintat urged the Council President not to resort to transitional measures, since they might provoke a crisis in the Community, and this must be avoided at all costs on the eve of the direct elections. When all was said and done, Parliament's resolve to boost the resources of the Regional Fund echoed the European Council's decision to set up the European Monetary System. On this point, Mr Pintat maintained that the compensatory amounts must go, since it was not possible to use or not use the ECU in a given sector as appeared expedient.

He took the view that enlargement would be an opportunity to look in more detail at the institutional problems and was therefore confidently awaiting the findings of the Three Wise Men. Mr Pintat felt that the time had come to consider the idea of the Council becoming the executive, the Commission becoming the administration and Parliament becoming the legislature for all matters involving the Community.

His final point was that foreign policies ought to be coordinated so as to advance the cause of a European confederation.

For the Conservative Group, Mr Rippon (UK) endorsed the French position on the dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts. On the matter of the budgetary procedure, he pointed out that the Treaties had been respected. During his speech Mr Rippon also pleaded for the liberalization of services and a common energy policy.

Mr Sandri (COMI) maintained that there could be no going back on the 1979 budget as adopted by Parliament, since Parliament's position could not be challenged either legally or politically. Mr Sandri also emphasized the link between the development of the third world countries and the Community's economic recovery. The provisions of the

Lomé Convention must be improved, he felt, and we must align our views for the forthcoming meeting of UNCTAD in Manila.

On direct elections, Mr Sandri hoped that in the long term Parliament would emerge as a power centre transcending national frontiers, for universal suffrage was not the whole of democracy; democracy was also and above all participation in the process of lawgiving. Speaking later in the debate, Mr Bordu (COM/F) criticized the programme of the French Presidency and by implication, the way the Community was now functioning, since the programme, as he saw it, was inspired by the resolve to advance, albeit stealthily, along the supranational path. In the same vein he felt that instead of aiding an industrial recovery which would create jobs, Europe was privileging capitalist profit. Whereas the general trend was towards decentralization, the intention in Europe was to centralize decisions, which everyone knew were countersigned by the White House. Lastly, Mr Bordu expressed his fears of Parliament overstepping its budgetary authority and that the unanimity rule might be changed.

The spokesman for the European Progressive Democrats, Mr de la Malène (F) showed a preference for practical policies rather than institutional debates, which were frequently nothing more than a front to hide the determination to do nothing tangible in areas such as energy, the aircraft industry or steel. He made the following specific points on the general theme of how to remedy internal imbalances and avoid creating any new ones:

- (i) Common agricultural policy: the principle must be defended come what may, but the monetary compensatory amounts were destructive;
- (ii) The 1979 budget: no compromise could be made to the detriment of the Regional

Fund, since the very purpose of the Fund was to mitigate internal imbalances;

(iii) The EMS: the idea was sound, but we must beware that it did not lead to new imbalances;

(iv) Enlargement: here again, a similar reservation applied. Yes to new accessions but on conditions which had to be satisfied: not at the expense of this sector or that country!

Replying to the speakers, Mr François-Poncet made the following points in his summing-up:

(i) On the matters of substance, he noted the general support for establishing the European Monetary System and eliminating the compensatory amounts; there was also agreement on the need to use the Regional Fund for the adjustments that were necessary (and all the more necessary because with exchange rates being fixed in the EMS it would no longer be possible to make certain adjustments);

(ii) On the budget issue, the President maintained his position to the effect that Parliament had employed a legal procedure which was not compatible with the Treaties. The question was therefore, to his mind, still unsettled and agreement would have to be reached not only on the 1979 budget but also, for the future, how the controversial texts were to be interpreted.

(iii) In dealing with the institutional matters, Mr François-Poncet went to some length to refute the criticism levelled at the European Council, which, he contended had made a positive contribution to European integration (direct elections, EMS, the Regional Fund, etc.) and which in Community affairs was acting as a Community institution (at whose deliberations, moreover, the Commission was in attendance);

(iv) On the matter of conciliation, it was essential to adhere to the three-month time limit, but the final decision lay with the Council;

(v) For the seat of the European Parliament, the rule still was that it had to be determined by the governments. Before closing the debate, the President of Parliament, Mr Colombo, confirmed that the 1979 general budget had been finally adopted.

Political and institutional aspects of enlargement

(17 and 18 January)

2.3.3. The political and institutional aspects of enlargement were dealt with in an initial report presented by Mr Pintat (*LF*). A second report later will consider the sectoral aspects. The Resolution embodied in the report, which Parliament adopted, expressed its political will to see Greece, Portugal and Spain join the Community but pointed out that failure by any one of those States to uphold the principles of liberty and pluralist democracy would constitute incompatibility with membership of the Community.

Parliament trusted that the applicant countries would begin forthwith to adapt their policies and laws to those in force in the Community and insisted that the accession treaties contain an unequivocal undertaking by all the signatory States to defend and extend the existing achievements of the Community in their entirety. Firmly convinced of the need for the Community to review its decision-making mechanisms, in particular to make broader use of the majority vote, the House urged the Council to define the areas of Community activity in which decisions should be taken by a majority. In conclusion, it considered that 'the European Parliament

should be consulted on all studies concerning the Community's decision-making processes with a view to enlargement'.

Mr Bertrand (C-D/B) and Mr Berkhouwer (L/NL) threw the wholehearted support of their Groups behind the proposed Resolution, maintaining that what was needed at this early stage was an expression of the resolve to enlarge the Community. But Mr Dankert (S/NL) was very critical of the whole text save for the first paragraph, which expressed the 'political will to see Greece, Portugal and Spain join the Community' and announced that the Socialist Group would abstain from the vote. This attitude, he said, could be attributed to the too general cast of the Resolution, which sent no further than a vague statement of principle.

The spokesman for the Conservative Group, Mr Normanton (UK) said that the vital thing was to ensure the success of the enlargement by thorough preparation. This meant intensive cooperation beforehand embracing all the political forces and institutions of the applicant countries.

Speaking for the European Progressive Democrats, Mr Krieg (F) told the House that enlargement would require improvements in the Community's power to make decisions, meaning a stronger role for the European Council. Here a process would need to be initiated which would enable a link to be forged between the European Council and the Community institutions.

Mr Spinelli (COMI) deplored certain gaps in the Resolution motion, such as the lack of any mention of what would have to be added to the Community's existing achievements to meet the radical change which enlargement would bring about. In contrast to the relatively convergent views of the other speakers, Mr Soury, for the French Communists, deli-

vered an indictment of the enlargement which he saw as a massive operation to benefit multinationals.

Speaking for the Commission, Vice-President Natali said that prior to enlargement, the Member States, in concertation with the Community, would have to conform to some economic discipline: cut inflation, combat unemployment, strengthen balance of payments positions and reduce regional disparities must be the targets. For its part, the Community would have to modify and extend its scope for action. Of course the applicant countries would have to accept all that the Community had already achieved—Portugal had already formally stated that it did—the negotiations being concerned only with the length of the transitional periods. In conclusion, Mr Natali welcomed the fact that, with the single exception of the spokesman for the French Communists, all had accepted the principle of the accession of the applicant countries.

At the end of the debate, the French State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Bernard-Raymond, reminded the House that the three applicant countries had simply responded to the constant call of the founder members. He pointed out that there would be no globalization in the negotiations and that the involvement of the applicant countries in political cooperation would develop in parallel with progress in the negotiations. The President of the Council also told the House that the negotiations with Greece should wind up by the end of March, in which case the Treaty could be signed in June. Finally, he recalled that the Commission had been instructed to seek a common platform for the Nine for the negotiations with Spain (taking account, in particular, of the impact of Spain's accession on relations with the Maghreb, Mediterranean and ACP countries).

After some very slight amendments, the House adopted the Resolution in Mr Pintat's report.

Special rights of Community citizens

2.3.4. Mr Scelba (*C-D/I*), Mr Bayerl (*S/D*) and others asked the Commission what progress had been made towards granting special rights to Community citizens.

The Commission representative, Mr Davignon, focused Parliament's attention on the predominant political aspects of the matter. On the subject of fundamental rights, the question of the Community's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights was still the object of a major debate. As for 'special rights' proper, meaning the advantages derived from being a citizen of the Community, Mr Davignon held that it would be pointless for the Commission to present proposals if they had no real substance. It would therefore be very shortly making a proposal of the right of residence, intended to fill in loopholes in the existing provisions and benefit those people who, like pensioners, were not covered by those provisions. As for the European passport, the Commission refused to make any further proposals: it was up to the Council to shoulder its responsibilities.

As Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) put it, this was not a question of human rights but of the significance for the citizen of his belonging to the European Community. There was nothing new here and the setting-up of the European Council in 1974 had not produced any step forward.

Mr Fletcher-Cooke (*C/UK*) felt that the very first thing to do was to grant citizens the rights and freedoms written into the Treaties: the right of residence in the Community, the

right to travel without let or hindrance, the right to work and the right of establishment.

Liability and protection under criminal law of Community officials

(16 and 17 January)

2.3.5. Parliament approved the report compiled by Mr Krieg (*EPD/F*) on two proposals from the Commission to amend the Treaties so as to permit the adoption of common rules on (a) the protection under criminal law of the financial interests of the Communities and the prosecution of infringements of Community law and (b) the liability and protection under criminal law of officials of the Communities.¹

In its Opinion, Parliament proposed that if a request for prosecution against an infringement of Community law were transferred to another Member State, the penalties to be imposed should not be heavier than those applied in the same cases in the applicant Member State.

In regard to the jurisdiction provided for in the Protocol on the liability and protection under criminal law of Community officials, Parliament proposed that the first authority should be the country where the infringement was committed instead of the country of origin of the suspected person, as proposed by the Commission.

Situation in the steel industry

(16 January)

2.3.6. As it had announced during the November sittings,² Parliament held a debate on the situation in the steel industry.

¹ OJ C 222 of 22.9.1976; Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2121.

² Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.3.6.

The motion for a Resolution in the report by Mr Ansquer (*EPD/F*), which Parliament adopted, endorsed the Commission's crisis plan—restructuring and support measures—and its renewal for 1979, the retention of minimum prices and guide prices and the renewal of bilateral agreements. The Commission was requested to seek measures to promote higher steel consumption both within the Community and in the rest of the world.

After stressing that the Commission must ensure that Member States' restructuring programmes were consistent with the Community's overall objectives, the Resolution indicated Parliament's concern about the vital social aspect: the ECSC's social intervention instruments must be improved. But, necessary as they may be, these social measures by themselves created no jobs. Parliament therefore urged the Commission and the Council to implement a Community industrial policy for the high-technology sectors, without neglecting the small firms, sub-contracting and the tertiary sector, since 'such redeployment is the corollary of the restructuring of sectors in decline'. To finance this policy the ECSC must be given the revenue from customs duties on coal and steel and other resources must be mobilized, in particular through the EIB, the Regional Fund and the new Community financial loan instrument.

Speaking for the Socialist Group, Mr Hoffmann (D) considered that the big problem was creating alternative jobs, which neither the Member States, nor hitherto the Community, had the funds to finance. He too deplored the Council's failure to agree in December on the overall framework for aid, and doubted whether the merger of undertakings was an intelligent reaction to the crisis. In conclusion, he maintained that the Community industrial policy would never be satis-

factory as long as the social aspect was merely concerned with 'tending the wounds'. Mr Schwörer (*C-D/D*) felt that the main thing was to prevent Community steel prices from rising, so as not to penalize the steel-using industry. So the minimum prices which had unfortunately had to be maintained for 1979 could not be continued thereafter. Mr Cifarelli (*LI*) was particularly concerned about the problem of creating jobs, pointing out as well that increased size and increased State intervention often did not attain the desired objective. Small firms must therefore be given a boost, but more outlets must also be found.

On behalf of the Conservative Group, Mr Normanton (UK) called for the restoration of a competitive industry. Mr Porcu (*COM/F*) attacked the Commission's 'disastrous' operations and its steel objectives. He held that the liquidation of a major part of the steel industry was directly attributable to the decisions taken in Brussels to reduce capacities in accordance with the short-term interests of the monopolies. But the North of France and Lorraine would not sacrifice their industry on the altar of capitalist profits even with its European deckings. They were saying no to redundancies and no to the scrapping of plant. This outburst brought protests from Mr Notenboom (*C-D/NL*) that the overcapacity was not the fault of the Commission but the result of the crisis. Indeed, if no remedies had been applied, if no lead had been offered, the law of capitalism would have ruthlessly sent the weakest to the wall. Yet like his Communist colleague, Mr Laurain (*S/F*) felt that the crisis plan had something to do with the drastic slashing of jobs in a one-industry region.

In conclusion, the rapporteur pressed an amendment—not adopted by the House—urging the Commission to reappraise its

objectives and counter unemployment more effectively with a new, more ambitious plan.

Answering the speakers, Mr Davignon forcefully expounded the Commission's thinking. Rebutting the charges levelled by Mr Porcu and Mr Laurain at the 'Malthusian' crisis plan, Mr Davignon declared that, faced with the need to reduce production capacity, the Commission had asked all the Community steel undertakings, including the most competitive amongst them, to apply an identical coefficient of reduction in order to put Community solidarity into practice. The motivation was therefore exactly the opposite, for if we had been in a typically capitalist situation, the Commission, on the strength of the powers conferred on it by the Treaty, would have had to preclude any aid or subsidies and compel the companies which could not compete to close down and leave the field open to those which had managed to adapt.

If a more strenuous effort had to be made to create the conditions for diversification of employment, why was the argument solely with the Commission? Why no argument with the Council? With the Member States? Who was responsible if the Commission did not command the budget required to conduct an employment policy?

Shipbuilding in the Community

(16 January)

2.3.7. In an oral question, Mr Müller-Hermann (C-D/D) and other members asked the Commission to explain exactly how matters stood in the reduction of production capacity and restructuring (competition, diversification, employment) in this sector, in view of the 'aid race' which the Member States had started despite the Commission's rules. The last part of their question asked

how the Commission intended to ensure coordination of aid measures within the Community.

After outlining a general picture of the European shipbuilding industry, in which the crisis would probably reach its peak between 1981 and 1982, Mr Davignon reminded the House that the Fourth Directive on aid set a ceiling on aid to shipbuilders (and to ship-owners too). Aid had to be related to restructuring objectives and the Commission had to be notified of every grant. The Commission thus commanded the instruments required to stimulate a target-oriented policy of adjustment. Narrowing his argument in response to the points raised by the other speakers, Mr Davignon reiterated that the Commission had not produced target figures for reduction. It had made projections illustrating what would happen if restructuring did not go ahead in that sector, for which there was still a future in the field of specialized ships with high value added.

Titanium dioxide industry

(19 January)

2.3.8. Two Member States have requested derogations from the Council Directive of 20 February 1978¹ on waste from the titanium dioxide industry. Mr Fioret (C-D/I) and other members asked the Commission whether it did not consider that non-application of the Directive to such a substantial part of that sector (more than a third) was not liable to render it meaningless.

Mr Vredeling told the House that the Commission was studying the situation arising from these requests, which involved two plants in the United Kingdom and six in the Federal Republic of Germany.

¹ OJ L 54 of 25.2.1978.

Food prices for consumers

(18 and 19 January)

2.3.9. The widening of middlemen's profit margins in the food trade was the subject of an own-initiative report presented by Mr Willi Müller (*S/D*). The Resolution contained in the report, which Parliament adopted, found that in certain sectors and in certain countries of the Community, the processing industry and the food trade were clearly tending to use price increases at producer level as a pretext for increasing the gross profit margins without any regard for real cost.

The Resolution recommended that the Commission strengthen producer groups and associations of such groups and welcomed its proposal on misleading and unfair advertising.

The Commission and the Council were urged to implement a food policy which would serve the interests of farmers, consumers, the processing industry and the food trade alike. This therefore required forward analyses of production figures and future needs in agricultural products so as to provide national and Community decision-making bodies with long-term planning guidelines for production, marketing and consumption.

The Resolution also considered that the imbalances and surpluses on some markets at the present time were caused by unlimited marketing guarantees and high prices. Where products were in surplus, the House advocated some forms of coreponsibility for farmers. Lastly, the Resolution hoped that more account would be taken of the consumers' interests, particularly via the Consumers Consultative Committee; the Commission was urged, 'in view of the effects that further increases in the common agricultural prices

would have both on the agricultural markets and on rising living costs, to pursue vigorously its present foresighted anti-inflationary prices policy'.

Replying to the speakers, Mr Gundelach reminded the House that the Community already had a food policy, even if it could well be improved. Similarly, while it was now generally accepted that surpluses must be fought, it should not be overlooked that so far as the relationship between world and Community prices was concerned, all the countries exporting farm products used some kind of support.

Common fisheries policy

(18 and 19 January)

2.3.10. Parliament discussed two reports presented by Mr Klinker (*C-D/D*) and a motion for a resolution on the common fisheries policy presented by Mr Hughes (*S/UK*), who also spoke on behalf of the Socialist Group. His resolution motion was referred back to committee.

Mr Klinker's reports considered the proposal concerning financial participation by the Community in respect of the inspection and surveillance operations in certain maritime waters,¹ following an amendment made by Parliament, and examined the equipment manufactured in the Community which can be used for these inspections.

The Resolution adopted by Parliament on the first matter invited the Commission to submit to the Council the proposal formulated by Parliament (which the Commission did not agree to do) with regard to defining procedures for the inspection of fishing (and other

¹ OJ C 163 of 10.7.1978.

activities) in Community waters. The House considered that 'it is most important, in view of its election by direct universal suffrage, that it should gradually acquire a right of initiative'. Parliament's proposal called for the setting-up of a 'Community coastguard service' acting under the responsibility of the Commission within the framework laid down for it by the Council in agreement with Parliament. The service could eventually be attached to a European Maritime Agency responsible for administering a common policy on the sea. The system of penalties and fines should be harmonized, fines becoming an own resource of the Community (like customs duties). The date proposed for establishing the Community coastguard service is 31 December 1982.

With regard to the procurement of equipment required for the surveillance of Community waters—the problem considered in Mr Klinker's second report—Parliament urged the Member States to procure jointly without delay the necessary aircraft, helicopters and ships.

At the close of the debate, Mr Gundelach emphasized in particular the use of 'fishery plans' as the necessary complement to the system of quotas. He also mentioned that the Commission would be submitting a new proposal concerning the quotas for 1979, which, he felt, might meet with the approval of all the Member States. Concerning the coastguard service so earnestly advocated in Mr Klinker's report, Mr Gundelach endorsed the idea but did not think that it 'was for today or tomorrow'.

Common transport policy (15 and 16 January)

2.3.11. The long delays in implementing a common transport policy prompted Mr

Seefeld (*S/D*) to present an own-initiative report in which he called for the immediate institution of a coherent common transport policy.

After criticizing the attitude of both the Council and the Commission, the rapporteur urged them to shoulder their responsibilities so that the Community might at last advance in this particularly important sector. What he particularly wanted to know was exactly where the 'brakes were jamming the wheels'.

For the Socialist Group, Lord Bruce (*UK*), entirely of the same mind with the rapporteur, called for greater transparency in the legislative process so that the public would have a clearer picture. Mr Fuchs (*C-D/D*) first restated the objectives of a common transport policy—in particular the creation of conditions similar to those of an internal market—and then called for an improvement in working methods, especially in the Permanent Representatives Committee. Mr Jung (*L/D*) feared that the failure of the common transport policy might lead to the breakdown of European integration.

Mr Osborn (*C/UK*) and Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*) in turn both deplored the Community's inertia, Mr Nyborg endorsing the rapporteur's proposal that after the direct elections proceedings be brought against the Council for failure to act. Mr Albers (*S/NL*) considered that the directly elected Parliament could, and should help to get the common transport policy, one of the principal cogs of the Community, working again. Lastly, Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (*C/UK*) contended that the Community ought to give a token of new ambition by investing in major long-term projects such as the Channel Tunnel.

Winding up the debate, Mr Burke expressed his strong dissatisfaction over the understaffing in the Commission's Directorate-General

for Transport and appealed to Parliament to remedy this state of affairs. The House adopted the Resolution in Mr Seefeld's report.

Inspection of ships (19 January)

2.3.12. Lord Bruce (*S/UK*) presented a report on the Commission's proposal to the Council relating to a decision rendering mandatory the procedures for ship inspection forming the subject of resolutions of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IGMCO).¹

The Resolution in the report, which Parliament adopted, approved the Commission's proposal, which sought to require the Member States to ensure the effective application of IMCO's resolutions on implementing the procedures for ship inspection laid down by the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (1960) and the 1954 Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil together with the subsequent amendments to these Conventions. The two Conventions were technically in force but not effectively applied. The report also welcomed the fact that the proposal provided for the Council to adopt by qualified majority the necessary decisions for effective application of IMCO's resolutions or recommendations by the Member States. Mr Vredeling told the House that the proposal in question would be laid before the next Council meeting on transport.

Refunding of VAT (15 and 16 January)

2.3.13. The eighth Directive on the arrangements for the refund of value added tax to

taxable persons established in the country² lays down that as regards taxable persons in non-member countries, the conditions of refunds must not be more advantageous than those for taxable persons in the Community.

The report presented by Mr Notenboom (*C-D/NL*) welcomed this proposal but objected to the distinction made between taxable persons established in the Member States and residing in non-member countries, the point being not to expose the Community, even on a minor technicality, to further American complaints about VAT. On this point Mr Burke indicated on behalf of the Commission that the studies should continue in view of the diversity of the systems applied in non-member countries. Parliament adopted the Resolution in Mr Notenboom's report.

Energy

Solar energy (16 and 17 January)

2.3.14. Mr Dalyell (*S/UK*) presented a report on the Commission's proposal to grant to solar energy schemes the financial support available to assist projects to exploit alternative energy sources³ (between 25 and 49% of the total estimated cost).

The Resolution in the report, which Parliament adopted, approved the proposals. It expressed serious reservations, however, with regard to the decision-making procedures introduced by the Council in respect of alter-

¹ OJ C 284 of 28.11.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.105.

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

³ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.119.

native energy sources in the Regulation of 12 June 1978,¹ procedures which would be detrimental to both the European Parliament's budgetary powers and to the Commission's executive responsibilities for the administration of programmes.

**Second energy research
and development programme (1979/80)**
(18 and 19 January)

2.3.15. Mr De Clercq (*L/B*) presented a report on the second energy research programme presented by the Commission.²

The Resolution in the report, which Parliament adopted, welcomed the proposal to continue and expand the indirect action multiannual energy research and development programme and hoped that further research might enable new energy sources to make a greater contribution in the medium and long terms than had hitherto been forecast.

Mr Brunner, whom all members commended for such a comprehensive communication, highlighted certain recent successes, and in particular the beginning of a number of tests in the field of solar energy. Yet his statement finished on a despairing note. One Member State, always the same one, was blocking the energy policy decisions at every Council meeting. He confessed that he no longer knew which way to turn on this issue.

Energy situation in the Community
(19 January)

2.3.16. The Liberal, Socialist, Christian Democrat, Conservative and Communist Groups tabled a Resolution on the Community's energy situation.

They considered it advisable 'to implement without delay a comprehensive plan of action which takes into consideration every possible form of energy, particularly nuclear energy, as well as the need to diversify sources of supply and eliminate waste, thus achieving considerable savings'. They supported the Commission's proposal for a meeting between energy-producing and energy-consuming countries. Lastly, they considered that 'the inability of the Council of Energy Ministers to make progress towards a common energy policy has left the Community in a precarious supply position'.

Parliament adopted this Resolution after making two amendments tabled by Mr Noè (*C-D/I*). The first called on the Commission to take action, in close collaboration with the Member States, aimed at making available throughout the Community 'a sufficient number of sites for the construction of nuclear power stations in accordance with the guidelines given at the meeting of the European Council in Bremen on 6 and 7 July'. The second requested that the Commission be delegated powers in connection with the meeting it was recommending between producer and consumer countries.

In his speech, Mr Vredeling indicated that, largely thanks to the high level of stocks, the halt in exports of Iranian crude oil had not yet had any direct and disastrous impact on the Community, despite the fact that the total supply of Iranian oil had been cut by 2 million barrels a day, i.e. between 3 and 4% of world consumption. But there was not denying the fact that this state of affairs and the

¹ OJ L 158 of 16.6.1978.

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

rising prices of oil exposed the Community's vulnerability. The Community should therefore concentrate its efforts on programmes for coal, nuclear energy and energy conservation.

Protection of employees if their employer becomes insolvent

(16 and 17 January)

2.3.17. Mr Dinesen (S/DK) presented his report on a proposal for the approximation of the laws of the Member States for the protection of employees in the event of their employer's insolvency.¹ The Resolution motion in the report, which Parliament adopted, while welcoming the proposal, regretted that the Commission had adopted minimum rules, when the Treaty clearly defined the Community's task as the harmonization of working and living conditions for workers 'while improvement is being maintained'. It was therefore considered wholly unacceptable that employees' claims should be limited to amounts due before the employer's insolvency. Nor under any circumstances could there be any question of asking employees to contribute to the financing of a guarantee fund to cover their legally justified claims against their employer.

In his reply to several members, Mr Vredeling stated that the harmonization of laws was a gradual process, since countries like Ireland and Italy had to be allowed to adapt all their provisions. The effort which the applicant countries would have to make must also be borne in mind. Mr Vredeling did not share the rapporteur's view on the question of employees contributing to a guarantee fund (through an unemployment fund).

Community policy on the family

(19 January)

2.3.18. Endorsing the intention of the Committee of Family Organizations in the European Communities (COFACE) to create, over and above a Europe of merchants and markets, a Europe of people, Mr Deschamps (C/D/B) and other members asked the Commission how it was going to associate family representatives more closely with the various European policies which affected them directly or indirectly.

Mr Vredeling pointed out that many measures at Community level took account of family problems (like those concerning the free movement of workers, women at work, and so on) and stressed the need for a pragmatic attitude on this question. Family policy was a matter for the Member States and the Commission's role was to create the conditions to enable such a policy to develop: a harmonized family policy for the whole Community would be going too far.

Protection of mother and child

(19 January)

2.3.19. An oral question from Mrs Squarcialupi (I) and Mr Porcu (F) for the Communist Group concerned the protection of mother and child.

Both members wanted to know whether the Commission was prepared to take measures in respect of certain aspects of the protection of motherhood, such as work, careers, the cost of female labour, making the two sides of industry and the public more aware of the

¹ OJ C 135 of 9.6.1978; Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.48.

problem. Mrs Squarcialupi and Mr Porcu felt that motherhood should stop being regarded as a personal problem for women and take on real social significance and the protection of motherhood must cease to be an excuse for perpetuating discrimination against women in the matter of jobs.

Mr Vredeling explained that every two years the Commission published comparative statistics on the social security schemes operating in the Member States. He felt that action by the Community should preferably focus on specific points such as legal maternity leave rather than on harmonizing various national provisions. He rejected the idea of a study on the costs of female labour because he felt that the problem must not be approached from the angle of an analysis of costs and profit.

Social security

(19 January)

2.3.20. In another oral question Mr Schijns (C-D/B) and other members asked the Commission what had been or was being done to harmonize social security schemes. The Commission was also asked how it was going to set about establishing a Community social security scheme.

Mr Vredeling said that it was impossible and pointless to standardize the social security schemes, which were organized differently in each Member State. But if harmonization was out of the question, minimum levels should nevertheless be set and principles laid down. Mr Vredeling reminded the House that the Member States had already ratified minimum standards set by the Council of Europe and the ILO. The Commission must ensure that, 'methods' apart, all strata of the population were covered by social security schemes.

Community action in the cultural sector

(18 January)

2.3.21. Mr Amadei (S/I) presented a report on the Commission Communication to the Council of 22 November 1977 on Community action in the cultural sector.¹

The Resolution in the report, fully recognized that the culture of Europe, in its richness and diversity, constituted an essential element of European identity and helped to make a reality of the building of Europe for the citizens of its Member States, that the European cultural heritage must be adequately safeguarded, properly exploited and carefully fostered and that for these reasons the Community had a duty to undertake Community action in the cultural sector. The Resolution affirmed that the Treaty establishing the Community provided sufficient legal basis for Community action in the cultural sector and approved the guidelines for Community action in the cultural sector which Parliament regarded as an overall programme on which action should be taken without delay. The Resolution emphasized the need to provide adequate funds to carry through this Community action.

Lastly, Parliament regretted that the Commission had not taken action on the request expressed in its Resolution of 13 May 1974² for the creation of a European Fund for monuments and sites, and hoped that the task which was to be assigned to that Fund would be assumed by the European Investment Bank which should grant reduced-interest loans to Member States, local communities and private owners for the conservation of monuments and sites.

¹ OJ C 34 of 10.2.1978; Bull. EC 11-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4.

² OJ C 62 of 30.5.1974.

The House adopted the Resolution in Mr Amadei's report, with some slight amendments agreed by the rapporteur, which emphasized the important role of the Council of Europe in this field.

EEC-Malta Association Agreement

(18 January)

2.3.22. In an oral question, Mr Klepsch (C-D/D) and other members asked the Commission to indicate how the clauses of the EEC-Malta Association Agreement were being applied and whether all the Community organs had done everything to facilitate solutions to Malta's problems.

Mr Haferkamp gave the following details:

- (i) the 1970 Association Agreement on the removal of barriers to trade had come completely into force;
- (ii) agricultural concessions and the forms of cooperation were determined by a Protocol of 1976;
- (iii) a Financial Protocol also of 1976 provided for funds amounting to 26 million EUA intended for restructuring industry on the island. This Protocol had come into force, after some delay, in the middle of 1978.

Nevertheless some major projects for the development of infrastructure and industry had already been submitted. The Commission had also proposed to make a comprehensive reappraisal of relations between the Community and Malta, which was due to begin early in April.

Relations with the CMEA

(18 January)

2.3.23. An oral question from Mr Martinelli (C-D/I) and other members referred to

the meeting last November¹ between delegations from the CMEA (Comecon) and the Community in order to reopen the negotiations for the signing of trade agreements between the Community and the States belonging to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The Commission was asked about the nature of the proposals made during these talks and in particular about their political and economic repercussions and the reactions to the Community's new offers.

In his reply, Mr Haferkamp explained that the CMEA delegates had recognized the right of sovereign States in their organization to negotiate and conclude trade agreements with the EEC, and that the EEC was willing to recognize both the CMEA as such and each one of its member countries as parties to any agreement.

It was also agreed that 'certain principles'—which, however, had not yet been given material form—must be contained in those agreements. The proposals submitted by Mr Haferkamp for consideration concerned in particular the recognition by the CMEA of the Community as such as a partner in the negotiations. The CMEA representatives had not been able to take a position. It was possible that their reply might be forthcoming after the meeting of the CMEA Executive Committee on 20 January.

Turning to the effects of these proposals, Mr Haferkamp considered that they should normalize the present 'anachronistic' relations between the EEC and the Comecon countries. In conclusion, Mr Haferkamp mentioned a proposal which the Commission had just

¹ Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.60.

made after talks with Romanian experts which had gone on for twelve months¹ and which concerned trade in industrial goods between the Community and Romania and the setting-up of a Joint Committee.

Bantry Bay disaster (16 January)

2.3.24. An oral question put by Mr Brosnan (IRL) and other members on behalf of the European Progressive Democrats concerned the appalling disaster which occurred in Bantry Bay, Ireland, threatening a whole region with the grave dangers of pollution. The Commission was asked about aid which the Community could offer and measures taken on a Community scale to avoid such disasters.

Mr Burke spoke of a whole series of measures which the Council had adopted after the Amoco Cadiz disaster and pointed out that the Community budget offered no scope for providing aid following industrial accidents. Mr Burke emphasized that the Member States must promptly ratify the IMCO Conventions² and act as a pressure group within that body.

Natural disasters in the Ardèche (19 January)

2.3.25. Parliament adopted a proposal for a Resolution tabled by Mr Liogier (EPD/F) urging the Commission to provide emergency aid for the Ardèche, an under-favoured region which had been ravaged by natural disasters, and to grant aid for the victims from the Disaster Fund.

Mr Gundelach told the House that the Commission was not yet in possession of the necessary information to enable it to grant aid to that region but that it had taken note

of the particulars supplied by Mr Liogier to see what action might be taken. He reminded the House, however, that the blizzards had struck wide areas of Europe and that it would not be fair to single out one.

Respect of human rights in Iran (18 January)

2.3.26. Mr Cot (S/F) presented a report on the violations of human rights perpetrated in Iran. The Resolution motion contained in his report, which the House adopted, affirmed that Parliament was profoundly disturbed by the political situation and the tragedy experienced by the Iranian people. It called on the Foreign Ministers of the Member States meeting in political cooperation to make urgent representations to all the political forces in Iran and within international organizations, with the aim of restoring a normal situation in which the fundamental and political rights of the Iranian people were respected, which in particular meant putting a stop to repressive action and releasing political prisoners. The Council and Commission were asked to intervene to the same purpose.

Refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam (18 January)

2.3.27. A proposal for a Resolution presented on behalf of the Liberal Group by Mr Cifarelli (I) highlighted the plight of refugees in South-East Asia. In the amended text which was adopted, Parliament, in view of the gravity of the political situation and the

¹ Point 2.2.60.

² Point 2.3.12.

intense human suffering in South-East Asia, called on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to make a joint approach to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees with a view to establishing a plan for integrating the refugees from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam into both the Member States of the Community and the ASEAN countries, and also called on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation jointly to urge the Government of Vietnam to ensure:

- (i) that all citizens of Vietnam can live peacefully and freely in their own country rather than being compelled to flee;
- (ii) that it concentrates its resources on this rather than on hostile undertakings in South-East Asia.

Council

2.3.28. The Council held one meeting in January, which was devoted to foreign affairs.

560th meeting — Foreign affairs (Brussels, 15 January)

2.3.29. *President:* Mr François-Poncet, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Gundelach, Mr Natali, Vice-Presidents; Mr Tugendhat, Mr Giolitti, Mr Cheysson, Members.

Relations with Yugoslavia: The Council took stock of work on the finalization of the new directives to be given to the Commission for negotiation of a new agreement with Yugo-

slavia. The Council stressed the importance which it attached to being able to adopt the main points of these directives at its next meeting so that the Commission might start the negotiations at an early date.

Effects of enlargement: The Council asked the Commission to pursue actively the study of the effects of enlargement on the economies of the Mediterranean countries which have association or cooperation agreements with the Community.

Matters outstanding: The Council took stock of the main problems outstanding within the Council constituted otherwise than as the Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs. These concern, in particular:

- (i) procedural arrangements for dealing with the agri-monetary problems which have to be solved for the EMS to come into force;
- (ii) the state of the budgetary procedure;
- (iii) fisheries problems. On this point it was noted that the Fisheries Council would resume its discussions shortly.

Work programme: With a view to the efficient and rational organization of its proceedings over the next two months, the Council drew up tentative agendas for its meetings on 6 February and 6 March.

Commission

Activities

2.3.30. The Commission held four meetings in January. Much of its time was devoted to preparing its work programme for the first half of the year. The changeover in the presidency of the Council prompted the now cus-

tomary meeting with the incoming President, Mr François-Poncet. The Commission also approved the memorandum annexed to the President's 1979 programme address to Parliament, to be presented together with the General Report on the Activities of the Communities during the past year. In it the Commission outlines its policy priorities on which action will be taken this year, in keeping with the general guidelines laid down at Comblain-la-Tour.¹ The Commission singled out several items that require special attention, including in particular budgetary matters — in view of the circumstances surrounding Parliament's adoption of the 1979 budget—and the entry into force of the European Monetary System—held up by the reservations of one of the Member States. The Commission considered introducing a supplementary budget: such a budget will in any case be necessary in due course, in particular for the measures to accompany the European Monetary System. It will be returning to this question at an early date. The Commission also adopted a number of communications, the most important of which concerned: the agricultural prices package; customs union; aids to the steel industry; action on energy; enlargement; inclusion of the EDF in the budget; relations with Turkey; negotiations with Romania; Euratom-IAEA relations; UNCTAD.

Agricultural prices: The Commission adopted the agricultural price proposals for the coming year and proposals for various related measures.²

Customs union: The Commission agreed on an action programme for the consolidation of the customs union.

Aids to the steel industry: The Commission decided to make some technical changes to its

May 1978 proposals concerning aids for the steel industry.

External policy on energy: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council outlining an external Community policy on energy.³

Enlargement: The Commission decided to undertake a detailed study of the implications of enlargement for relations with Mediterranean countries linked to the Community by preferential agreements and of measures that could be taken to counter any adverse effects that might result.

Inclusion of the EDF in the budget: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council concerning the inclusion of the European Development Fund in the budget.⁴

Relations with Turkey: The Commission approved the guidelines set out in its Communication to the Council for revitalizing the association with Turkey.⁵

Negotiations with Romania: The Commission adopted a Recommendation for a Council Decision authorizing it to open negotiations with Romania for an agreement on trade in industrial products and to set up a Joint Committee.⁶

Euratom-IAEA relations: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on relations between Euratom and the IAEA concerning the organization of safety inspections of nuclear power stations.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.13.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.11.

⁴ Point 2.3.69.

⁵ Point 2.2.49.

⁶ Point 2.2.60.

UNCTAD: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on policy guidelines for the preparation of the fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Manila from 3 May to 1 June.¹

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.31. In prior consultation meetings in January, experts from the European Trade Union Confederation examined the Commission's programme on consumer matters. Female union leaders made preparations for implementing their 'Women in Europe' action programme.

Experts from the Coordinating Committee of Chemical and General Workers' Unions in the EEC discussed oil policy in the Community, notably refining, and the problems in the man-made fibres industry.

Court of Justice²

New cases

Cases 1, 2 and 3/79 — Procureur de la République v (1) M. Celicout, Deuil-la-Barre (2) SA Parfums Rochas, Paris, jointly liable, *et al.*

2.3.32. In hearing criminal proceedings against firms manufacturing perfumes because of their refusal to sell to certain perfumeries on the grounds that those businesses do not have the exclusive character essential to the marketing of their products and because of the existence of exclusive dealing

agreements with a number of perfumeries in the locality, the tribunal de Grande instance, Paris, asked the Court of Justice on 2 January for a preliminary ruling on whether certain luxury products whose brand image is important can benefit from the exemption provisions contained in Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty.³

Case 4/79 — Société coopérative 'Providence Agricole de la Champagne', Rheims v Office national interprofessionnel des céréales (ONIC)

2.3.33. In hearing a case concerning the rate of monetary compensatory amounts paid by the plaintiff on exports of maize meal, the tribunal administratif (administrative court), Châlons-sur-Marne, asked the Court of Justice on 2 January for a ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2744/75 on the import and export system for products processed from cereals and from rice.⁴

Case 5/79 — Procureur général (Public Prosecutor) at the Cour d'appel, Rouen v (1) H. Buijs, Apeldoorn (2) H. Pesch, Apeldoorn (3) Y. Dullieux, Boisguillaume (4) S.à.r.l. Denka-avit, Dieppevalla Croisset, liable under civil law

2.3.34. In hearing criminal proceedings concerning infringement of the ministerial order of 22 September 1976, as regards milk feed products for cattle, the Cour d'Appel, Rouen, asked the Court of Justice on 3 January for a number of preliminary rulings on

¹ Point 2.2.23.

² For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and the European Court Reports.

³ OJ C 35 of 8.2.1979.

⁴ OJ L 281 of 1.11.1975 and OJ C 35 of 8.2.1979.

whether such products are subject to the common organization of the agricultural markets and whether they are subject to monetary compensatory amounts. If so, the Cour d'Appel wishes to know whether the national order is compatible with Community law.¹

Case 6/79 — D. Grassi v Council

2.3.35. A Council official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 5 January seeking the annulment of part of his staff report for the period from 1975 to 1977.¹

Case 7/79 — R. Gallet, Capián v Ministry of Agriculture

2.3.36. In hearing a case concerning the analytical and organoleptic testing of wines having a registered designation of origin, the French Conseil d'État asked the Court of Justice on 17 January for a ruling on what method for determining the dry extract is authorized by Regulation (EEC) No 1539/71 determining Community methods for the analysis of wines.²

Case 8/79 — S. Filby v Department of Health and Social Security

2.3.37. In hearing a case concerning the refusal by the United Kingdom social security authorities to pay to an employee of British nationality an allowance for an accident which he had suffered while working on a drilling platform, registered in Panama and located at the time of the accident on that part of the continental shelf over which the Netherlands exercises rights, on the grounds that the accident occurred when the employee was outside the United Kingdom, the National Insurance Commissioner asked the

Court of Justice on 18 January to give a ruling on which provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71³ are applicable in the case in question and also asked for a ruling on the validity of Article 6 of the said regulation in so far as it would deprive a person of rights arising out of a social security convention between his country and one or more other Member States.

Case 9/79 — M. Koschniske, wife of Mr Wörsdörfer, Nordhorn v Raad van Arbeid, Hengelo

2.3.38. In hearing a case concerning the cessation of payment of family allowances to a mother receiving a disability allowance on the grounds that her husband works in another Member State and receives child allowances in that State, the Raad van Beroep, Zwolle, asked the Court of Justice on 19 January to interpret the term 'spouse' in Article 1(5) of Regulation (EEC) No 878/73⁴ fixing the procedure for implementing Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on social security.³

Case 10/79 — G. Toffoli, Verona et al. v Regione Veneto

2.3.39. The Tribunale Amministrativo Regionale per il Veneto asked the Court of Justice on 19 January for a preliminary ruling on whether the fixing by the national administrative authorities of the producer price for milk is compatible with Regulation

¹ OJ C 35 of 8.2.1979.

² OJ L 163 of 21.7.1971.

³ OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

⁴ OJ L 86 of 31.3.1973.

(EEC) No 804/68 (basic regulation on milk and milk products)¹ even if the Community has not fixed the target price for milk pursuant to Article 3 of that Regulation.

Case 11/79 — Firma J. Cleton & Co., BV, Rotterdam v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen, Rotterdam

2.3.40. The Tariefcommissie asked the Court of Justice on 22 January for a number of preliminary rulings on the tariff classification of refrigeration equipment intended for installation in lorries.

Case 12/79 — KG in Firma H.O. Wagner GmbH Agrarhandel, Bad Homburg v Commission

2.3.41. A German sugar exporting firm brought an action before the Court of Justice on 24 January for damages in respect of the loss it claims to have suffered as a result of the fact that the intervention agency, in applying Community regulations, refused to cancel an export licence for quantities of white sugar and refund the security lodged by the plaintiff.

Case 13/79 — Gervais-Danone AG, Munich v Hauptzollamt (Principal Customs Office) München-Mitte

2.3.42. The Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 25 January for a preliminary ruling concerning the tariff classification of mayonnaise.

Case 14/79 — R. Loebisch v Council

2.3.43. A Council official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 January for

a ruling that the post of Head of the Language Service of the Council, to which he has been appointed, is a post of director in grade A/2 and that the Council should accord him that grade.

Judgments

Case 25/78 — Mrs L. De Leye, wife of Mr De Roubaix v Commission

2.3.44. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 28 February 1978 to annul the decision of the Commission not to include her in the list of officials considered most suitable for promotion to Grade B 1 in 1977.² The applicant discontinued proceedings and the Court accordingly removed the case from the register by Order of 23 January.

Case 34/78 — Yoshida Nederland BV, Sneek v Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Friesland, Leeuwarden

2.3.45. In a case relating to the refusal of the Netherlands authorities to issue certificates of origin in respect of slide fasteners containing a component not manufactured in the Netherlands, the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven requested the Court of Justice on 14 March 1978 to give a preliminary ruling on the interpretation, and in particular

¹ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

² Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.3.44.

the validity, of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/77 concerning the determination of the origin of slide fasteners.¹ In its judgment of 31 January the Court held that Article 1 of the abovementioned regulation is invalid.

Case 98/78 — Firma A. Racke, Bingen/Rhein v Hauptzollamt Mainz

Case 99/78 — Weingut G. Decker KG, Landau/Pfalz v Hauptzollamt Landau

2.3.46. In hearing cases concerning the payment of monetary compensatory amounts on imports of wines, the Bundesfinanzhof (Federal Finance Court) asked the Court of Justice on 26 April 1978 for a number of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of Article 191 of the EEC Treaty with regards to the date of entry into force of a Community act, and on the validity and interpretation of a number of regulations fixing the monetary compensatory amounts.²

In its judgments of 25 January the Court ruled that Article 191 of the EEC Treaty must be interpreted as meaning that, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, a regulation is to be regarded as published throughout the Community on the date borne by the issue of the Official Journal containing the text of that regulation. It also confirmed the validity of Regulations (EEC) No 649/73, No 741/73 and No 811/73³ in so far as they fixed monetary compensatory amounts applicable to red and white wines falling within tariff subheadings 22.05 C I and C II imported from non-member countries and the validity of the first two regulations in so far as they were made applicable from 26 February 1973 and 5 March 1973 respectively.

Joined cases 103 to 109/78 — Société des Usines de Beaufort, Bordeaux, et al v Council

2.3.47. On 28 April 1978 the sugar producers of Martinique and Guadeloupe brought a number of actions before the Court of Justice for the annulment of Regulation (EEC) No 298/78 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3331/74 on the allocation and alteration of the basic quotas for sugar⁴ on the ground that the increase in the percentage limit up to which France may modify the basic quotas is contrary to Regulation (EEC) No 3330/74 on the common organization of the market in sugar⁵ and Article 40 of the EEC Treaty.⁶ The Court dismissed these actions as inadmissible by its judgment of 18 January.

Joined cases 110/78 and 111/78 — (1) Ministère public (Public prosecutor) and (2) Chambre syndicale des agents artistiques et impresari de Belgique, ASBL, Charleroi v (1) W. Van Wesemael, Ath and (2) J. Poupaert, known as J.P. Panir, Lille, et al

2.3.48. In hearing cases concerning the securing of employment in Belgium for foreign artistes by employment agencies charging fees which are established in another Member State and which do not have the licence required under Belgian law, the tribunal de première instance de Tournai (Court of first

¹ OJ L242 of 21.9.1977; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.3.31.

² Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.3.40.

³ OJ L64 of 1.3.1973; OJ L71 of 19.3.1973; OJ L79 of 27.3.1973.

⁴ OJ L45 of 16.2.1978.

⁵ OJ L359 of 31.12.1974.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.43.

instance, Tournai) asked the Court of Justice on 8 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on whether the activities of such agencies have been liberalized by Directive 67/43/EEC concerning the attainment of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of certain activities of self-employed persons.¹

In its judgment of 18 January, the Court held that the activities described above do not fall under Directive 67/43 and that since the end of the transitional period (31 December 1969) the provisions of Article 59 of the EEC Treaty (freedom to provide services) have become applicable directly and unconditionally. The Court also held that a Member State's requirement that a person providing services who is established in another Member State possess a licence, even though he satisfies the conditions laid down for the pursuit of his activity in the country in which he is established, is contrary to that article.

Case 114/78 — Firma Yoshida (Deutschland) GmbH, Mainhausen, v Industrie- und Handelskammer Kassel (Chamber of Industry and Trade in Kassel)

2.3.49. Acting in line with a Netherlands court (*Case 34/78*), the Verwaltungsgericht Kassel (Administrative Court, Kassel) asked the Court of Justice on 11 May 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 2067/77 concerning the determination of the origin of slide fasteners.² In its judgment of 31 January the Court ruled that Article 1 of the abovementioned regulation is invalid.

Case 127/78 — Firma H. Spitta & Co., Frankfurt am Main v Hauptzollamt Frankfurt am Main

2.3.50. A meat importer questioned whether the German Authorities were entitled to collect monetary compensatory amounts on seasoned beef and veal imports from France under Regulation (EEC) No 3092/76³ in view of the fact that the conditions laid down in Article 1(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 974/71⁴ were not fulfilled, that the regulation discriminated between intra-Community trade and trade with third countries and, finally, that it failed to make provision for contracts concluded before its entry into force. This matter was brought before the Hessisches Finanzgericht (Finance Court, Hesse), which requested the Court of Justice on 7 June 1978 to rule on whether this regulation was valid.⁵ In its judgment of 31 January the Court confirmed the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 3092/76.

Case 151/78 — Sukkerfabrikken Nykøbing Limiteret v Landbrugministeriet

2.3.51. In hearing a case concerning the allocation by the Danish Ministry of Agriculture of quantities of sugar beet to be supplied to a refinery between shareholders of the factory organized as a cooperative and other suppliers of sugar beet within the basic quota (A sugar) granted to the factory, the Højesteret asked the Court of Justice on 30 June 1978 for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Regulation (EEC) No 741/75 laying down special rules for the purchase of sugar beet.⁶

¹ OJ 10 of 19.1.1967; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.44.

² OJ L242 of 21.9.1977; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.3.47.

³ OJ L348 of 18.12.1976.

⁴ OJ L106 of 12.5.1971.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.3.34.

⁶ OJ L74 of 22.3.1975; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.34.

In its judgment of 16 January the Court held that the regulation empowers Member States, having regard to impediments which might result from Community powers, to proceed in conformity with their national law to allocate delivery rights for beet within the limits of the basic quota of the sugar manufacturer concerned where there is no set agreement within the trade.

Case 184/78 — Tradax England Ltd, London v Commission

2.3.52. A United Kingdom company brought an action before the Court of Justice on 14 September 1978 for the annulment of the Commission Decision of 5 July fixing the maximum amount of the export refund for the 48th partial invitation to tender for white sugar issued under Regulation (EEC) No 1634/77,¹ a tendering procedure in which the tenderer had committed a clerical error whose rectification it had requested without success.²

The applicant discontinued proceedings and the Court accordingly removed the case from the register by Order of 17 January.

Court of Auditors

2.3.53. As required by the Treaties,³ the Court of Auditors has drawn up its report on the accounts for the financial year 1977.⁴ The report together with the replies from the institutions to which the Court saw fit to address its own critical comment has been published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.⁵

Economic and Social Committee

Appointment of Secretary-General

2.3.54. With effect from 1 January 1979 the Council appointed Mr Roger Louet to be Secretary-General of the Economic and Social Committee. A former Secretary of the Force Ouvrière Confederation in France, Mr Louet has had lengthy international experience, in particular as a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and in European authorities, where he was frequently the spokesman on labour matters for the European Trade Union Confederation. Mr Louet has also been Vice-Chairman of the Social Affairs Section of the French Economic and Social Council and Section Chairman of the Commission for the National Plan. He had been a Director-General at the Economic and Social Committee since 1973.

165th Plenary Session

2.3.55. The Economic and Social Committee held its 165th Plenary Session in Brussels on 24 January, with Mrs Baduel Glorioso, the Committee Chairman in the chair.

Opening the meeting Mrs Baduel Glorioso outlined her short-term objectives to the Committee. These included firstly, the revision of the Rules of Procedure so as to simplify and clarify points of procedure, secondly, the formation of a group on the Lomé

¹ OJ L218 of 9.8.1978.

² Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.3.31.

³ OJ L359 of 31.12.1977.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.3.70.

⁵ OJ C313 of 30.12.1978.

Convention so that the Committee did not remain inactive in the face of these important international negotiations, and thirdly, the strengthening of relations with the press. She also stated that the Committee should improve and strengthen its relations with the European Parliament.

In particular, the Chairman stated that the Committee's programme of work must at all times look for ways of encouraging economic recovery in the Community and, with this, a growth in employment, while at the same time maintaining conditions of relative stability. She added that the enlargement of the Community, Mediterranean policy and the Lomé agreements were factors which could help to boost foreign demand within the framework of growing cooperation and interdependence.

Opinions

Frontier workers

2.3.56. The Committee unanimously adopted an own-initiative Opinion on 'the problems of frontier workers'. It advocated greater cross-frontier cooperation in various areas (employment, the environment, public health, the cultural sector etc.) and considered the various aspects of the problems facing frontier workers.

In the concluding section of its Opinion the Committee made concrete proposals for improving the living and working conditions of frontier workers. The Opinion considered in particular the following aspects: jobs and vocational training, participation in internal company procedures, temporary employment agencies, social security, labour law, exchange rate fluctuations, taxation, transport and housing.

The Committee also remarked that the success of measures taken would to a large extent hinge on close cross-frontier cooperation between local and regional authorities, and between socio-economic organizations in frontier areas.

Alternative energy sources

2.3.57. By 72 votes for, 2 against and 5 abstentions, the Committee approved an Opinion endorsing the programme for encouraging industry to invest in solar energy.¹

Noting that solar energy appeared to be the most promising of the new, renewable sources, the Committee believed that the Community should back up its existing research efforts with a scheme of commensurate size which would provide financial support for demonstration projects on solar techniques in order to promote their practical application.

The Committee considered the proposed budget of 60 million EUA to be a modest one, given that the cost of solar energy was still relatively high in relation to conventional sources, and also called for a similar research effort at national level.

The Committee welcomed the broadening of the Community's scheme for financial support for demonstration projects to develop alternative sources and hoped that the Commission would shortly submit similar proposals to cover wave, tide and wind energy.

¹ OJ C 259 of 1.11.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.119.

Codes and standards for fast breeder reactors

2.3.58. In a unanimously adopted Opinion, the Committee endorsed the proposed research programme,¹ emphasizing, in particular, the long-range approach.

It noted that fast breeders were currently passing through the demonstration stage, and consequently technical developments in this field had not yet been terminated and harmonization of codes and standards had not yet been possible. Nevertheless, the Committee believes that the work on the structural integrity of fast-breeder components envisaged in the proposal will contribute towards the safety of these components and is also important with regard to later harmonization in this field.

Ship inspection

2.3.59. The Committee unanimously adopted an Opinion on the proposal to make mandatory the procedures for ship inspection embodied in the Resolutions of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.²

The Committee supported the measures envisaged as the first step towards effective application of international agreements on maritime safety. The Commission was expected to submit the necessary proposals without delay for the further alignment of inspection regulations.

Accidents in the home

2.3.60. The Committee unanimously approved an Opinion on the proposal for introducing a Community system of informa-

tion on accidents in which products are involved, outside the spheres of occupational activities and road traffic.³

The Committee considered that the proposal represented the first step towards action to control accidents in the home. It hoped that such action would be taken reasonably quickly using the appropriate instruments. The Committee stressed the need both to provide adequate information on the risks attached to the use of certain products and to ensure that such products come with precise, detailed instructions on how to install and operate them. The draft decision stipulates that its scope can only be extended by unanimous Council decision. Although the draft decision had been submitted under Article 235 of the Treaty, which required unanimity, the Committee felt that any decision on the extension of the decision's scope should be taken by a qualified majority.

Consumer protection

2.3.61. At the close of a brief debate the Committee adopted, with seven abstentions, a study on the use and harmonization of judicial and quasi-judicial means of consumer protection in the Community.

The Committee noted that a need was beginning to be felt for the introduction of new laws to protect consumers and the amendment of existing laws, particularly in the following areas:

(i) improvement of consumer education and information;

¹ OJ C 233 of 3.10.1978 and C 17 of 19.1.1979; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.78.

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

³ OJ C 252 of 24.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.42.

- (ii) development of conciliation bodies;
- (iii) establishment or development of courts of arbitration;
- (iv) simplification and humanization of traditional procedures;
- (v) protection of consumers by specialized bodies (ombudsmen or duly qualified and representative consumer organizations).

After reviewing the present situation as regards judicial protection of the consumer in the Community, as well as the problems connected with the exercise of consumer rights in the various Member States, the study pointed to certain possible improvements that could be made in the following areas:

- (i) information and education;
- (ii) legal assistance and advice;
- (iii) conciliation and arbitration bodies;
- (iv) simplification of the processes of law for small claims;
- (v) 'general interest' and class actions.

Other business

2.3.62. Under the procedure without debate, the Committee also unanimously approved the Opinions on the following proposals:

- (i) amended proposal for introducing an accounting system for expenditure on infrastructure in respect of transport by rail, road and inland waterway.¹ The Committee endorsed the Commission's proposal, which clarifies misunderstandings in connection with the accounting system and the submission of returns;
- (ii) proposal relating to methods of measurement, 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

The Committee welcomed this proposal, which was in the interests of the general public.

ECSC Consultative Committee

197th meeting

2.3.63. The ECSC Consultative Committee held a special meeting in Luxembourg on 23 January. The meeting was chaired by Sir Derek Ezra, the Committee Chairman, and attended by Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission. The discussions focused on conversion policy in the steel areas of the Community.

Commenting on the results of the Council meeting of 21 December,³ Mr Giolitti expressed the Commission's disappointment that no agreement had been secured on measures of coal policy because of the conflicting interests of the coal-producing and coal-consuming countries.

The Chairman, expressing the feelings of most members, deplored this state of affairs recalling that over the last twelve months or more the Committee had on four occasions emphasized the urgent need for short-term measures to support the Community coal industry. He also reminded the meeting that a special coal policy committee had been set up

¹ OJ C 204 of 26.8.1978 and C 22 of 25.1.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.109.

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

³ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.16.

to work out a policy on coal in order to satisfy the Community's energy needs between now and the year 2000.

Mr Giolitti, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for ECSC industrial conversion, expounded the Commission's policy for parrying the social repercussions of restructuring the Community steel industry. He recalled the decisions taken to rationalize and accelerate Community financial assistance and stated that the Commission would shortly be getting in touch with the local authorities, trade unions and industrialists in each of the main steel areas.

The extremely serious nature of the conversion problem had prompted the rapporteur, Mr Laurens (France, steel users' group) to table a draft resolution emphasizing the need to create new jobs in the areas affected by the recession in coal and steel and urging the Commission to take the conversion measures provided for by the ECSC Treaty and mobilize the resources required for swift and effective action.

The draft was amended to include a demand that, when the Commission so requested, additional appropriations should be granted in support of the measures it decided to take. The Commission was urged to take the immediate initiative of calling a meeting of representatives from the eight areas concerned to decide what must be done for those regions.

At the end of a lengthy debate on the need for liaison between the Commission and local authorities and the two sides of industry, the Committee agreed on a text proposed by Mr Terrell (France, steel producer's group) urging the Commission to follow up its action by making appropriate contacts at the earliest opportunity with the regional authorities and occupational groups involved in conversion

policy. This will leave it entirely to the Commission's discretion to act as it sees fit according to the particular situation of each area.

The Committee unanimously adopted the draft resolution and also approved the Commission's Communication to the Committee on ECSC conversion policy.¹

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.64. The European Investment Bank launched a bond issue for LFR 600 million on the Luxembourg capital market. The issue was underwritten by a syndicate of Luxembourg banks headed by the Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA.

The bonds bear interest at a nominal rate of 8%, payable yearly. They have a maximum duration of 12 years and are redeemable at par by 1 February 1991 at the latest. However, a repurchase fund will permit the Bank to purchase bonds at prices not above par at any time during the first 8 years of the issue's lifetime. The European Investment Bank reserves the right to redeem in advance all bonds in circulation at progressively reducing premiums from 1 February 1985. The bonds were offered to the public from 15 January 1979 at an issue price of 100.25%, the yield being 7.97%, based on the full lifetime. Application will be made to quote the bonds on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.73.

The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to help finance its ordinary lending operations.

2.3.65. A contract relating to a USD 100 million bond issue was signed by the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg with an international syndicate headed by the Nikko Securities Co. Ltd, Tokyo, and Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London.

Carrying a coupon of $9\frac{5}{8}\%$ payable annually, the 12-year bonds are offered for subscription at 99.30% giving a yield of 9.73% (based on final maturity of the bonds). The issue is redeemable at par at term. However, a purchase fund will provide for repurchase of bonds at prices below par at any time during the first seven years of the issue's lifetime. In addition, from 1986 onwards the European Investment Bank has the option of redeeming in advance, at a declining premium, all bonds in circulation. Application has been made to list the issue on the Luxembourg stock exchange.

To enable a substantial portion of this issue to be placed with Japanese investors, the European Investment Bank deposited with the Securities Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Finance a securities registration statement covering USD 80 million of the bonds which are underwritten by Japanese securities companies headed by Nikko Securities Co. Ltd. These bonds will be sold exclusively in Japan after the registration statement has become effective.

The remaining USD 20 million bonds are underwritten by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited and IBJ International Ltd and will be placed outside Japan and the United States of America. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used by the European Investment Bank to help to finance its ordinary lending operations.

Loans granted

Denmark

2.3.66. The European Investment Bank granted a loan for the equivalent of DKR 13 million (1.9 million EUA) to the Danish company of Hartvig Jensen & Co. A/S towards financing extension of its facilities for producing sprays and spraying equipment for pesticides, fungicides, weed-killers and the like used in agriculture, horticulture and forestry. The works concerned are located on Falster Island south of Copenhagen. The loan is for a term of 12 years, at a rate of interest of 8.95%.

The overall investment which the Bank is contributing to represents a total sum of around DKR 43 million and will place the company on a better footing to meet increased demand, particularly on the export markets. The restructuring involved will lead to the creation of some 70 new jobs. Falster Island, which has an unemployment level well above the national average, is one of the special development zones qualifying for maximum regional development aid from the Danish Government.

Previous EIB financing for DKR 8 million was provided for the same investment project in July 1978.

People's Republic of the Congo

2.3.67. Under the terms of the Lomé Convention, the European Investment Bank has provided a loan for 3.15 million EUA (approximately CFAF 906 million) towards construction of a 173-room international class hotel at Brazzaville, to which the Government attaches a high priority.

This is a conditional loan made available to the State to enable it to finance its majority holding in a new company set up to carry out the project. The interest rate is 2% and the term is not to exceed 20 years. The EIB has granted this loan by drawing on resources of the European Development Fund (EDF), which are set aside under the Lomé Convention for risk capital operations managed by the Bank. The new hotel (to be called the Maya-Maya is due to open in July 1980 and will replace an outworn, smaller establishment; as the only international class hotel in Brazzaville capable of giving an appropriate reception to businessmen and official visitors, it will make an important contribution to developing the Congolese economy. About 70 jobs should be created in addition to safeguarding the employment of staff who will be transferred from the existing hotel.

This loan is the Bank's first financing operation in the Congo under the Lomé Convention. Finance towards the cost of the project (put at about 10 million EUA) is also being provided by the Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique, the Banque Nationale de Développement des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale and the Société des Hôtels Méridien (an Air France subsidiary), which will be responsible for the hotel management.

Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

2.3.68. The dispute between the Council and Parliament about the way in which the

1979 general budget was adopted¹ was brought up during the debate on the work programme of the French presidency at the January sittings of Parliament.²

Inclusion of the EDF in the budget

2.3.69. When the Lomé Convention was being negotiated, the Commission proposed that the European Development Fund be included in the budget and financed out of the Community's own resources. It argued that this would serve to diversify the budget and make Community operations clearer. Moreover, the EDF is now the only Community financial operation still functioning under an allocation system falling outside the budget. Parliament too has on many occasions called for the Fund to be included in the budget. These arguments being still valid, the Commission sent to the Council on 16 January a Communication concerning the inclusion of the EDF in the budget.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.70. In January the Commission made the following private placements:

FF 300 million for ten years at 10%;

DM 34 million for six years at 6.75%;

SFR 52.5 million for 21 months at 1.375%.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1978, points 2.3.4 and 2.3.76.

² Point 2.3.2.

Loans granted

Loans paid

2.3.71. Pursuant to Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission paid out loans totalling 105.2 million EUA in January 1979.

Industrial loans

Industrial loans were granted to seven undertakings to finance the following programmes:

Coal industry

- (i) Thermal power station:
Charbonnages de France (Bassin de Lorraine coalfields), Paris (Carling power station);
- (ii) District heating plant:
(STEAC Aktiengesellschaft, Essen (Ruhr district heating main—central section);
- (iii) Opening a new mine:
National Coal Board, London (Selby mine in Yorkshire);
- (iv) Rationalizing and modernizing mining works:
National Coal Board, London (plant pool for all pits).

Iron and steel industry

- (i) Infrastructure project:
SA Finolor, Paris (Richemont/Moselle plant);
- (ii) Rationalization of pig iron and steel production:
Société sidérurgique Châtillon Neuves-Maisons, Levallois-Perret (Neuves-Maisons plant),

Societe Lorraine de Laminage Continu SA — Sollac, Paris (Sérémanage plant);

- (iii) Direct reduction plant:
Norddeutsche Ferrowerke GmbH, Emden.

Redevelopment loans

A redevelopment loan was granted to the following undertaking:

Lorraine, France:

Société Mécanique Automobile de l'Est — SMAE, Metz, for Peugeot-Citroën, Paris (Ennery and Metz plants).

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.72. In the same period the Commission carried out the following borrowing operations:

USD 50 million for twelve years at a yearly interest rate of $9\frac{1}{8}\%$;

DM 88 million for twelve years at a yearly interest rate of $6\frac{1}{4}\%$.



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	2 January 1979 ¹	15 January 1979 ²	31 January 1979 ³
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	39.6538	39.5502	39.5402
German mark	2.50803	2.51050	2.51205
Dutch guilder	2.70928	2.70988	2.71210
Pound sterling	0.677446	0.677152	0.676053
Danish krone	6.97723	6.97173	6.94830
French franc	5.74751	5.76599	5.76584
Italian lire	1 142.10	1 134.34	1 135.22
Irish pound	0.677446	0.677220	0.676103
United States dollar	1.38795	1.34719	1.34984
Swiss franc	2.23150	2.29610	2.27766
Spanish peseta	96.6458	94.4935	94.3230
Swedish krona	5.89866	5.88720	5.89932
Norwegian krone	6.89631	6.84971	6.90176
Canadian dollar	1.64881	1.59896	1.61142
Portuguese escudo	63.1932	63.1793	63.5184
Austrian schilling	18.3582	18.3528	18.3887
Finnish mark	5.40610	5.36202	5.37596
Japanese yen	267.750	266.287	271.186

¹ OJ C 1 of 3.1.1979.

² OJ C 13 of 16.1.1979.

³ OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979.

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

	2 January 1979	15 January 1979	31 January 1979
1 month	$7^{11}/_{16} - 8^{12}/_{16}$	$6^{1}/_{2} - 7^{1}/_{2}$	7 - 8
3 months	$7^{15}/_{16} - 8^{15}/_{16}$	$7^{7}/_{16} - 8^{7}/_{16}$	$7^{1}/_{2} - 8^{1}/_{2}$
6 months	$8^{7}/_{8} - 9^{7}/_{8}$	$7^{3}/_{4} - 8^{3}/_{4}$	$7^{1}/_{2} - 8^{1}/_{2}$
12 months	$8^{1}/_{2} - 9^{1}/_{4}$	8 - 9	$7^{7}/_{8} - 8^{7}/_{8}$

(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	January 1979
Belgian franc/ Luxembourg franc	49.3486
Danish krone	8.56656
German mark	3.40238
French franc	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6.45761^1 \\ 6.22514^2 \end{array} \right.$
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 11-1977

Point 2.1.88

Grants from the European Regional Development Fund for the second half of 1977 (fourth allocation 1977).

OJ C 38 of 12.2.1979.

Bull. EC 9-1978

Point 2.2.58

Consultative Assembly of the Agreement between the African, Caribbean and Pacific States and the European Economic Community;

Minutes of the sitting of Wednesday, 27 September 1978.

Minutes of the sitting of Thursday, 28 September 1978.

Minutes of the sitting of Friday, 29 September 1978.

OJ C 18 of 19.1.1979.

Bull. EC 11-1978

Point 2.1.34

Communication of the Commission on regional aid systems.

OJ C 31 of 3.2.1979.

Bull. EC 12-1978

Point 2.1.6

Council Directive of 19 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the determination of the noise emission of construction plant and equipment.
OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979.

Point 2.1.8

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain types of simple pressure vessels.
OJ C 37 of 10.2.1979.

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety requirements for tower cranes for building work.

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the operating space, access to the driving position (entry and exit facilities), and to the doors and windows of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.
OJ C 25 of 29.1.1979.

Point 2.1.38

Commission Decision of 12 December 1978 on a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.535 — white lead).
OJ L 21 of 30.1.1979.

Point 2.1.90

Council Directive of 18 December 1978 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the labelling, presentation and advertising of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer.
OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979.

Point 2.1.121

Council Directive of 21 December 1978 prohibiting the placing on the market and use of plant protection products containing certain active substances.
OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979.

Point 2.1.138

Proposal for a Council Directive on the weights and certain other characteristics (not including dimensions) of road vehicles used for the carriage of goods.
OJ C 16 of 18.1.1979.

Point 2.1.139

Council recommendation of 21 December 1978 on the ratification of the 1978 International Convention on standards of training, certification and watchkeeping for seafarers.

Council Directive of 21 December 1978 concerning pilotage of vessels by deep-sea pilots in the North Sea and English Channel.

Council Directive of 21 December 1978 concerning minimum requirements for certain tankers entering or leaving Community ports.
OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979.

3. Infringement procedures

3.3.1. In January the Commission issued a reasoned opinion in the following case:

Unilateral national fisheries measures contrary to obligations under Community law, and adopted by procedures inconsistent with Article 5 of the EEC Treaty and Annex VI of the Resolutions of the Council¹ of 3 November 1976 (United Kingdom).

4. Eurobarometer

Public opinion in the European Community

Initial results of a public opinion poll in the nine Community countries on direct elections to the European Parliament

3.4.1. The questions contained in the six-monthly Eurobarometer opinion poll conducted for the Commission between 15 and 21 November 1978 in the nine Community countries¹ focused on direct elections to the European Parliament.

Between 7 and 10 June of this year, some 180 million men and women throughout the Community will for the first time be called upon to elect the new 410-member European Parliament. This survey therefore deals largely with the public's views and attitudes concerning that event.

Although the election campaign is not yet properly under way, it was considered advisable to sound out the opinions of the general public before the campaign opens. The survey therefore used a broader set of questions than in previous Eurobarometers.

We have tried to keep comments to a strict minimum and to pick out the results and analyses which will be of greatest value to everyone who is going to be involved in the campaign for the European Parliament elections, whether as a political leader or simply as a voter. As in previous Eurobarometers,² the first part examines a few socio-political indicators chosen as being particularly relevant.

¹ An identical set of questions was put to 8 702 people representing a cross-section of the population aged 15 and over in each of the nine countries. Eight national institutes, all members of the European Omnibus Survey, were responsible for conducting the poll.

The findings are analysed in greater detail in the Commission publication entitled *Eurobarometer — Public opinion in the European Community* No 10, January 1979.

All Eurobarometer data are stored at the Belgian Archives for the Social Sciences, Place Montesquieu 1, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve. They can be consulted by member institutes of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), by member institutes of the Inter-University Consortium for Political Research (Michigan) and by anyone interested in social science research.

² *Eurobarometer* No 9, July 1978: Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.14.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1976, points 1501 to 1505.

The public's views

The life we lead

3.4.2. Once again results¹ show that there is little change in the levels of satisfaction with life recorded in each of the nine countries, the differences between countries therefore remaining much the same. The poll also reveals that this stability is common to all social groups.

The way democracy works

3.4.3. The answers to this question show that attitudes to democracy are less constant than attitudes to life in general. The results show the trend since 1973.²

Basic attitudes to society

3.4.4. Although these questions³ have sometimes been criticized for oversimplifying things and forcing interviewees to choose one of the options, whereas their real views might lie somewhere in between, the results which they produce have stood up to repeated examination. It is true that respondents are presented with a limited range of options, but if they felt that a choice was being forced on them, one would expect to find a high proportion of 'don't knows', which is not the case.

Election of the European Parliament

3.4.5. The main areas of investigation at this latest poll were public interest in Community affairs, awareness of the forthcoming elections to the European Parliament, the public's attitude towards the elections and the likely turnout on voting day.

Public interest in Community affairs

3.4.6. As these questions have been included in several previous polls, we can see how public interest has developed over the last five years. The overall trend shows a decline in most countries in the proportion of people who consider themselves

'very interested' in Community matters.⁴ On closer examination, the results show that men—particularly the under-40s—generally take more of an interest in the Community than women. But far and away the most significant factor determining the level of interest is the leadership rating.⁵

Public awareness of the election

3.4.7. Questions designed to find out how much the public really knows about the election of the European Parliament were first asked in spring 1977 and repeated throughout the Community in October/November 1978.⁶

The answers showed that the level of awareness had changed very little over the eighteen months: approximately half of those interviewed claimed to have seen or heard some item about the European Parliament and of that number just under one in two in 1977 and just over one in two in 1978 was able to recall exactly what issue was being discussed. All in all a fairly disappointing set of results and on close examination even worse for some countries than for others.

Disregarding Luxembourg in view of the size of the sample, we find that vague and/or definite awareness had increased in only five countries (Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, Ireland and Belgium) between spring 1977 and autumn 1978.

It is difficult to explain why as polling day approaches and the debate in political circles heats up attracting wide press coverage (particularly true in France and the United Kingdom), public awareness over the last eighteen months should have increased so little in some countries and even dropped in others. The most plausible hypothesis would seem to be that the direct elections debate in both countries is by its very nature producing a negative rather than a positive effect on the general public as the intricacies of the opposing arguments are not immediately clear. We will find the same problem arising in connection with the answers to other questions.

¹ Graph 1.

² Graph 2.

³ Table 1.

⁴ Table 2.

⁵ Table 3 and Graph 2.

⁶ Table 4.

A breakdown of the answers to the question on public awareness of direct elections is given in Tables 5 and 6.

In autumn 1978 as in spring 1977 men turned out to be much better informed than women in all countries; similarly, contacts with an advanced education were much more likely to know about the elections than those who had left school before the age of 16. But the most telling factor was leadership rating (leadership being a tendency to discuss politics fairly frequently combined with the ability to persuade others). An examination of the results for each country by leadership rating can help to show us to what extent information about direct elections is reaching the public.

Attitudes to the election

For or against the election

3.4.8. Answers to this question showed little change on previous polls¹ with an average of seven in ten in favour: 80% or more expressed support in Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands compared with only 54% in Denmark.

While basic attitudes for or against the election are unlikely to change very much between now and polling day, the same cannot be said of the importance attached to the election, determination to vote and, obviously, the actual voting pattern.

It is an important event?

3.4.9. For the past two years the percentage of persons questioned throughout the Community who view the election as an event with important consequences has been consistently around 50%, while approximately 30% consider it an unimportant event and 20% are undecided.² Not surprisingly, opinion leaders are generally much more committed and attribute greater importance to the event than the general public. But the most interesting point to emerge is the differing change in attitude in individual countries: only in Denmark has there been any significant increase in support for the first option since autumn 1976 (up by 11 points). In Luxembourg, the Netherlands and France the proportion viewing the election as an important event has fallen since spring 1977 by 11, 10 and 8 points respectively.

The tendency to regard the elections as an important event rises with the level of support. However, there is no significant correlation between the importance interviewees attach to the elections and their position on the political spectrum.

Propensity to vote

3.4.10. An indicator of the probable turnout on election day is clearly of particular interest. Two questions—one which has been featured regularly since spring 1977, and one new one—dealt with this point:

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

'When the European Parliamentary elections are held, will you be personally interested to know the strengths of the different parties in the new European Parliament?'

In the Community as a whole, more than three-quarters of contacts who will be eligible to vote, i.e. those aged over eighteen, said that they would 'certainly' (52%) or 'probably' (25%) turn out on polling day.⁴

Before we take a closer look at which sectors of the public are most or least committed to voting (or not voting), it is worth stopping to consider how reliable these results are.

As we pointed out when we first asked this question, the persons interviewed are merely *stating an intention*, and there is obviously no way of measuring their degree of commitment: it would be rash, for instance, to apply a coefficient of probability to the percentages replying that they would 'certainly' or 'probably' turn out to vote.³

In order to throw more light on this aspect, a second question was aimed at discovering indirectly how far respondents felt themselves to be personally involved in the election. Eight out of ten voters in the Community indicated that they

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, Part Three, Chapter 4, Table 7.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1978, Part Three, Chapter 4, Table 8.

³ In the two countries where voting is compulsory (Belgium and Luxembourg) the phrase 'even if voting were not compulsory...' was added.

⁴ Tables 7 and 8.

would have some interest at least in the election results, but less than three in ten (28%) would be very interested: the latter figure was the same for most countries, the only significant variations being found in the Netherlands (38%), Germany (21%) and Belgium (19%).

We can probably produce a more reliable indicator of propensity to vote by collating the replies to both questions—on intention to vote and interest in the results—rather than by considering them separately.

Analysis shows that while the vast majority of those determined to vote will be interested to know the results of the election (72%), a sizeable minority (26%) are not at all or only a little interested in the outcome:

	Will vote	Will not vote
A little or not at all interested	26%	81%
Interested	72%	14%
Don't know	2%	5%
Total	100%	100%

This gives us for each country a percentage of 'probable voters' which is lower than the total number of contacts who indicated that they would 'certainly' or 'probably' go and vote. With the exception of Belgium and Luxembourg—where voting is compulsory—these percentages are the most reliable estimates that can be produced at present of the actual turnout in June.¹

These projections of the size of the ballot are undeniably low. Leaving aside Belgium and Luxembourg where turnout is—of necessity—high (between 90 and 95% of those on the register the figures for 'probable voters' are much lower than the normal averages in the countries concerned: more than 90% in Italy and Germany, just under 90% in Denmark and the Netherlands, nearly 85% in France (second round), more than 75% in Ireland and about the same in the United Kingdom.

Voting intentions

3.4.11. As we have just seen, there is still some uncertainty—and it may well continue until the

actual polling day—as to just how many voters will turn out to elect the European Parliament.

One thing which does seem clear is that determination to vote increases with allegiance to a political party, whichever one it happens to be. But on the other hand, a majority of interviewees apparently consider candidates' ideas about Europe to be more important than their political party.

These and other factors help to cloud the picture of actual voting intentions, that is to say the final choice of voters faced with a list of candidates standing for different political parties and—even when bearing the same party tag—for different concepts of Europe.

Allegiance to a political party increases determination to vote

3.4.12. In the Community as a whole, 36% of those interviewed considered themselves to be close to a political party; 12% 'very close' and 24% 'fairly close'. Party allegiance is particularly strong in Italy (46%), the Netherlands (42%) and in Great Britain (40%): it is noticeably weaker in Northern Ireland (23%) and France (28%).²

Our findings show that there is a strong correlation between determination to vote and allegiance to a political party.

Earlier on we concluded that the actual turnout in each country (leaving aside Belgium and Luxembourg where voting is compulsory) will lie somewhere between the percentage of those claiming at present that they will 'certainly' go and vote and the percentage of contacts replying that they will either 'certainly' or 'probably' turn out to vote. It is therefore of interest to obtain a country-by-country breakdown of these two groups of voters according to their declared political allegiance: the first group representing a fairly safe minimum figure, and the second an upper limit which is unlikely to be reached.

Table 11 shows that there is a closer link between a definite vote and allegiance to a political party in Germany and (to a lesser extent) in Great Britain, than in Denmark or France.

¹ A revised estimate will appear in *Eurobarometer* No 11, in early April 1979.

² Table 10.

Are candidates' ideas about Europe more important than their party allegiance?

3.4.13. Although we have no way of testing the sincerity of answers to this question and thus of assessing their value in predicting behaviour, our results show that in each of the nine countries the majority view was that candidates' ideas about Europe were more important than their party allegiance.¹

The European Community: past, present and future

3.4.14. Although *Eurobarometer* No 10 was largely devoted to direct elections, a number of questions were also asked to gauge general reactions to European unification and the Community itself: some of these appear regularly in the six-monthly European opinion polls and others were geared specifically to issues likely to crop up in the course of the election campaign.

European union

3.4.15. Two general questions were asked on the unification of Western Europe:

(a) one very interesting one which enables a comparison to be made of 'for' and 'against' trends in several countries over more than 25 years;

(b) a new question designed to assess whether the public feels that European unification has made progress or lost ground over the last 10 years.

General emotional identification with the European cause

'In general, are you for or against efforts being made to unify Western Europe? If FOR: are you very much for this, or only to some extent? If AGAINST: are you only to some extent against or very much against?'

3.4.16. In spite of being so general this question is particularly interesting because it is one of the very few for which, in four countries at least, we have answers going back more than 25 years.

Graph 4 shows the trend in favourable attitudes for Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain since 1952.

When this question was first asked, support was expressed by 70% of contacts in Germany, 60% in France, 58% in Great Britain and 57% in Italy. Up to 1958 and the birth of the European Economic Community the fluctuations in replies followed a fairly constant pattern in all four countries and were probably determined by events such as the Korean war and the founding of the European Coal and Steel Community (1952), the failure of the European Defence Community (1954), the Soviet intervention in Hungary and the Suez crisis (1956) and so on.

But from 1958 the situation changed with public opinion in Great Britain going off at a tangent. The curves for the other three countries meet at the top end of the scale with public support in Italy and France catching up with and even overtaking the level recorded in Germany (around 1970 and 1975 respectively).

By autumn 1978 more than three in four of those interviewed were in favour: 83% in Italy and the Netherlands, 80% in France and 78% in Germany. But elsewhere the picture was less rosy with only 69% in Ireland and Belgium, 63% in the United Kingdom and 48% in Denmark.²

Progress towards European union over the last ten years

3.4.17. On average six out of ten felt that unification had made progress over the last 10 years. This conviction was more widespread in Germany, the Netherlands, and Ireland than elsewhere.³

Community membership

3.4.18. In addition to the usual question on Community membership *Eurobarometer* No 10 included a question on understanding between member countries in recent months and two ques-

¹ Table 12.

² Table 13.

³ Table 14.

tions on future prospects: how will the situation evolve over the next 10 or 15 years and should the movement towards European union be speeded up or slowed down?

Then to round things off a battery of questions designed to investigate the public's hopes and fears with regard to the Community, the feeling of solidarity among Member States and the attitude to enlargement, with particular reference to Spain.

The Common Market: 'a good thing' or 'a bad thing': now and in 10 to 15 years

3.4.19. Everywhere except in Luxembourg¹ support for the Common Market has increased since spring 1978, but the long-term trend since 1973 (i.e. before the economic crisis) is towards stability rather than change. As in previous polls, introduction of the time element made little difference to the replies, except in the United Kingdom, where the Community is viewed more positively as a long-term proposition.¹

There is a very strong link between the answers to these two questions, particularly the first, and basic attitudes to Europe, but what we have termed general emotional identification with European unification² is much more widespread than support for the European Community as such. For every hundred interviewees in the Community as a whole, 75 were in favour of European union and 60 felt that Community membership was 'a good thing'.³

Speeding up or slowing down the movement towards European union

3.4.20. For the Community as a whole, there has been little change from previous polls with nearly 40% of interviewees voting in favour of speeding up and slightly less in favour of continuing as at present, while less than one person in ten wishes to see a slowing-down.

A country-by-country analysis reveals that only in Italy is there more support for 'speeding up' than for 'continuing as at present'. By contrast the second option ('continuing as at present') proves the most popular in Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland and even in the Netherlands.⁴

The second part of the question required contacts to state what they considered their government's position to be.

The majority view of those answering in Luxembourg, Italy, Germany and Belgium was that their governments were in favour of speeding up the movement towards European unification. The French were divided into two equal camps. The majority in the Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom felt that their governments wanted the movement to 'continue as at present'.

The results are given in Table 18, alongside those for autumn 1976. The only significant change was in Italy and the Netherlands:

- (i) in Italy there was a 9-point increase in the number of contacts who considered the government to be in favour of speeding up the movement;
- (ii) in the Netherlands support for this view fell by 10 points, while there was an increase in the number of contacts who were undecided (or indifferent).

It is worth noting that in both polls, despite the two-year gap, the proportion of Frenchmen who consider that their government wishes to speed up the movement exactly matched those who consider that it wishes to continue as at present.

In a question such as this, to which on average nearly 30% of contacts could not or would not reply, it is of particular interest to analyse the answers of the opinion leaders.

Nearly everywhere, except the United Kingdom, opinion leaders were more inclined than the general public to hold the view that their government wishes to speed up the movement towards European unification.

¹ Table 15.

² Point 3.4.16.

³ Table 16.

⁴ Table 17.

Hopes and fears about the Community

3.4.21. The complexity and ambiguity of attitudes towards the Community show up in the replies to these questions.¹

A majority in all countries:

- (i) feels that national independence should be the over-riding consideration,
- (ii) (except in Denmark) wishes to see member countries go much further towards economic and political union in Europe, and
- (iii) considers that membership of the Community is the best guarantee of political and economic stability.

Opinion is more divided on the risk of losing national culture and individuality: this suggestion is firmly rejected in Italy, Belgium, France and Germany, as it is—though only just—in Luxembourg; whereas it meets with general agreement in the three new member countries, where nevertheless one in three takes the opposite view.

Solidarity: attitude expected from member countries

3.4.22. Two questions have been asked at various polls since autumn 1973.² More than three-quarters of those interviewed are in favour of solidarity, but interesting variations occur both between countries and between successive sets of results:

- (i) the Italians continue to be the strongest advocates of helping countries in difficulty: 88% in favour in 1973 and 94% in 1978. No doubt they are well aware that Community assistance works to their benefit.³
- (ii) Between 1973 and 1978 support for solidarity increased most in the United Kingdom (+ 11 points) and the Netherlands (+ 9 points); Germany, on the other hand, registered a drop of 14 points, from 77% down to only 63%.

There is no doubt that the above question tends to induce a 'conformist' response (although a third of the Danes and Germans chose the negative reply or didn't know); a supplementary question was therefore included to see how far each person interviewed was prepared to make some personal sacrifice to help another country in difficulties.

As might be expected, support for solidarity is much lower when seen in these terms: only one person in four would be prepared to make sacrifices. But here again there are significant variations from country to country: more than six in ten of the Dutch and the Italians adopt the unselfish attitude; but this is flatly rejected by an absolute majority of Belgians, British and French.⁴

On comparing both sets of replies to the questions on Community solidarity, we find that attitudes are most consistent in the Netherlands, Italy and Denmark, and least consistent in Belgium.⁵

Benefit derived compared with other countries

3.4.23. This proved to be another difficult question, with approximately one in two of all those interviewed being unable to make a clear decision.⁶ In most countries, and particularly in the United Kingdom, the majority of those who did choose one or other option took the view that their country had benefited less than others. Only in Ireland, Belgium and Italy did the opposite view prevail.

Attitude to Spanish membership of the Community

3.4.24. Approximately one in three (31%) in the Community as a whole felt that Spanish membership would be a good thing for his own country and seven in ten (70%) thought that it would be a good thing for Spain.⁷ A comparison of the answers to the first question in autumn 1978 with those given in autumn 1977 reveals that the neutral response ('neither good nor bad') is gaining ground, a common occurrence as debate makes an event more familiar to the general public. The Italians, the Irish and the Germans are again most in favour of Spain joining the Community; but a

¹ Table 19.

² Table 20.

³ At a poll conducted in 1976 more than 7 in 10 Italians replied that Community solidarity had worked to the benefit of their country.

⁴ Table 21.

⁵ Table 22.

⁶ Table 23.

⁷ Table 24.

clear majority in the Community as a whole feels that it would be a good thing for Spain.

There is a correlation between views on Spanish entry and general attitudes towards European unification: the more contacts favoured unification, the more likely they were to feel that Spanish membership would be a good thing. This correlation was even more marked when interviewees were asked to consider the effects on their own country. Generally speaking, contacts who considered themselves to be on the far right were more inclined than others to feel that it would be a good thing for their country if Spain joined the Community. Conversely, the view that membership would be good for Spain itself was more popular among those on the left (but not the far left), of the political spectrum.

Political leaders in some countries are clearly divided on the question of Spain joining the Community. In France notably, this issue will probably be featured by two of the main parties—the Communist Party and the Rassemblement pour la République—in the campaign for the European elections. We have, therefore, purely as a pointer, analysed the views on Spanish accession of those contacts who stated which political party they would vote for if there were an immediate national election.

It was confined to Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain; the findings are shown in Table 25.

There is very little variation in the views of German voters, although SPD supporters are slightly more in favour than CDU/CSU supporters. There is a greater divergence of attitude in France and Italy, and more particularly in Great Britain:

(i) in France, UDF (and especially Republican Party) supporters are most positive about Spanish entry ('a good thing' for France); the negative view ('a bad thing' for France) has more currency amongst RPR and—even more so—Communist Party voters;

(ii) in Italy, positive attitudes dominated among supporters of the right and centre right, while negative attitudes were more common on the far left (and, unexpectedly, also with Republican Party supporters); the position of Communist Party sympathizers was very close to the national norm;¹

(iii) in Great Britain, the voters most in favour were the Liberals, followed by Conservatives, Labour and Nationalists.

¹ In France and Italy, seven in ten Communist voters think that Spanish membership would be a good thing for Spain; the Spanish Communist Party has in fact come out in favour of membership. But supporters of the two largest Community parties in the Common Market hold widely differing views on the relative advantage for their own countries:

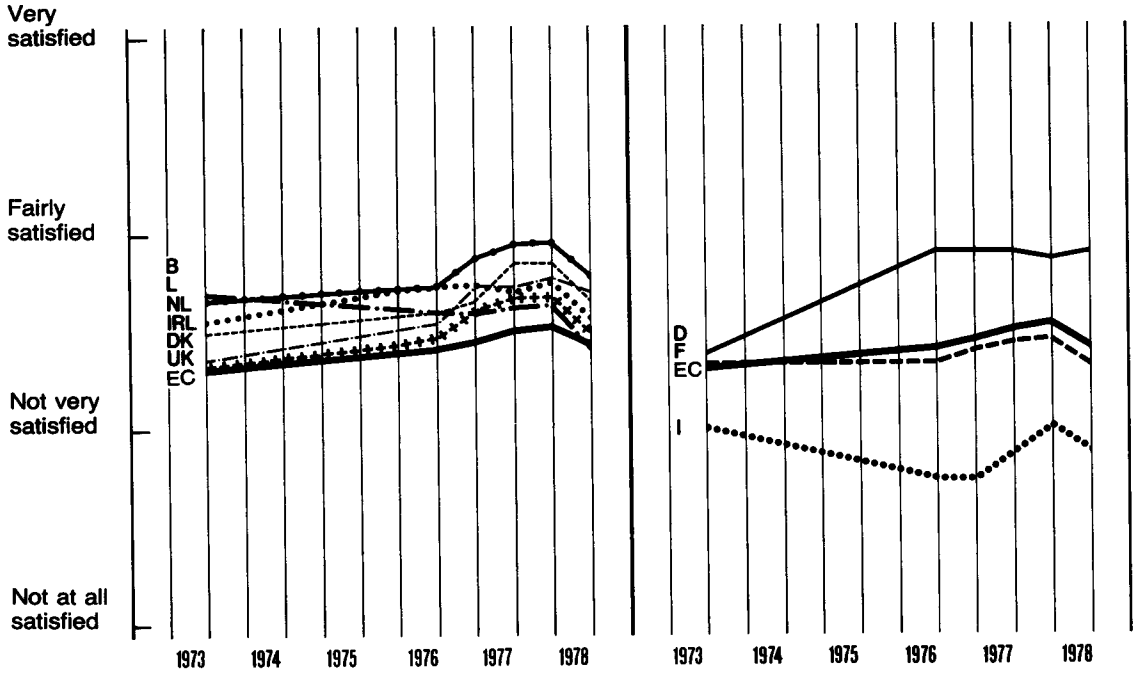
Replies of Communist Voters

	France	Italy
<i>For their country:</i>		
a good thing	26%	41%
a bad thing	32%	16%
<i>For Spain:</i>		
a good thing	71%	72%
a bad thing	6%	2%

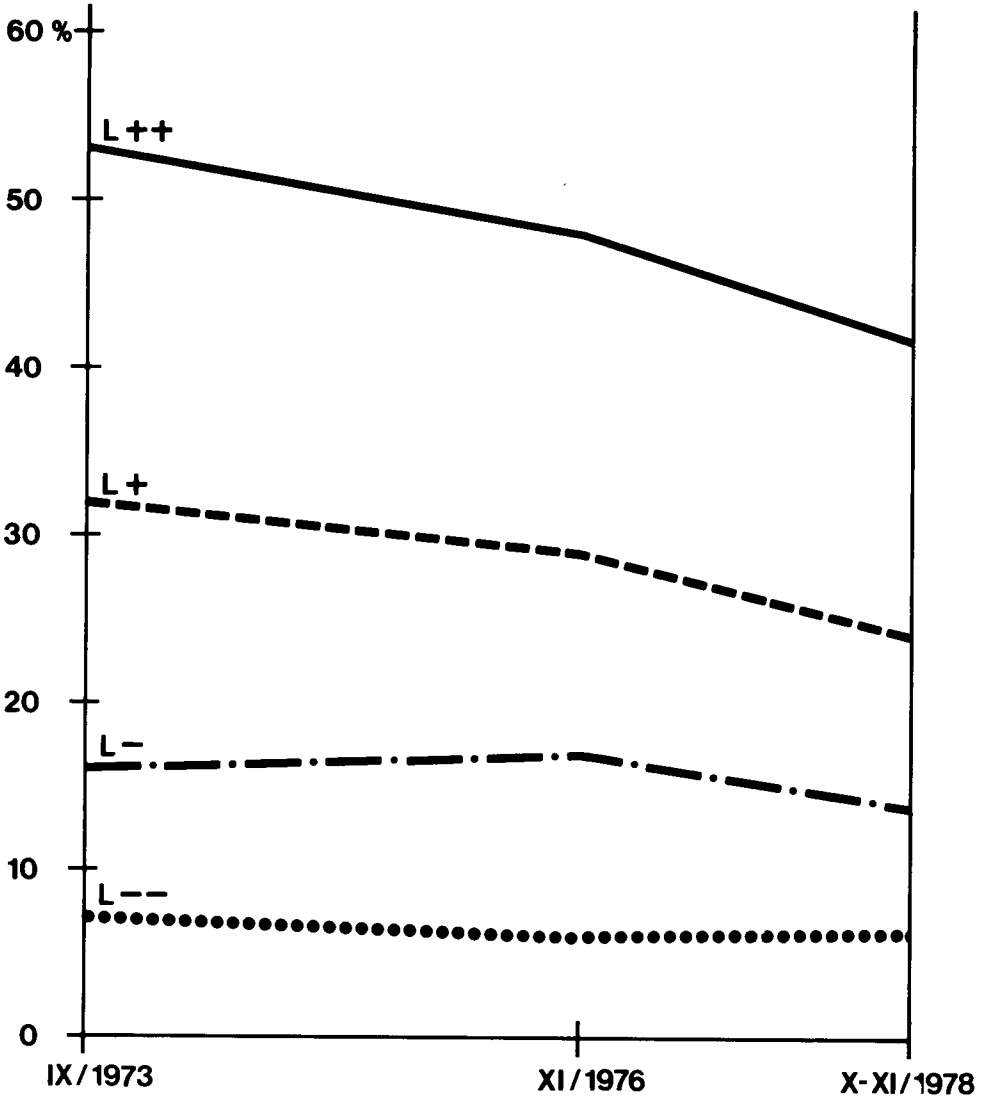
Graph 1 — *Satisfaction with the life we lead*



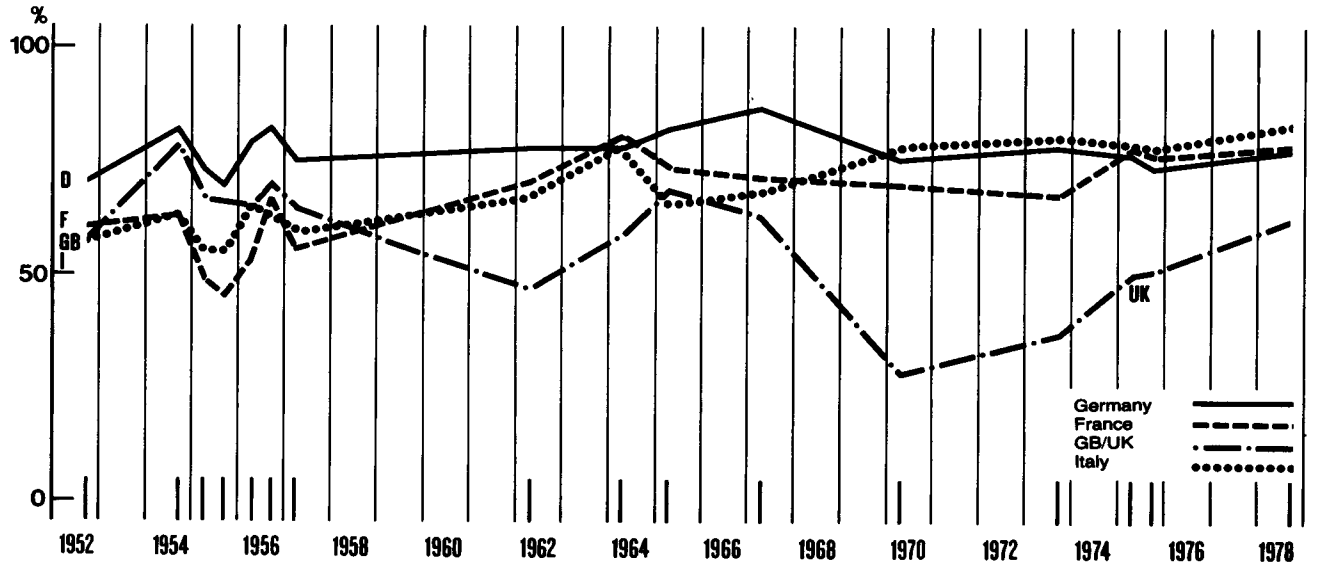
Graph 2 — *Satisfaction with the way democracy works*



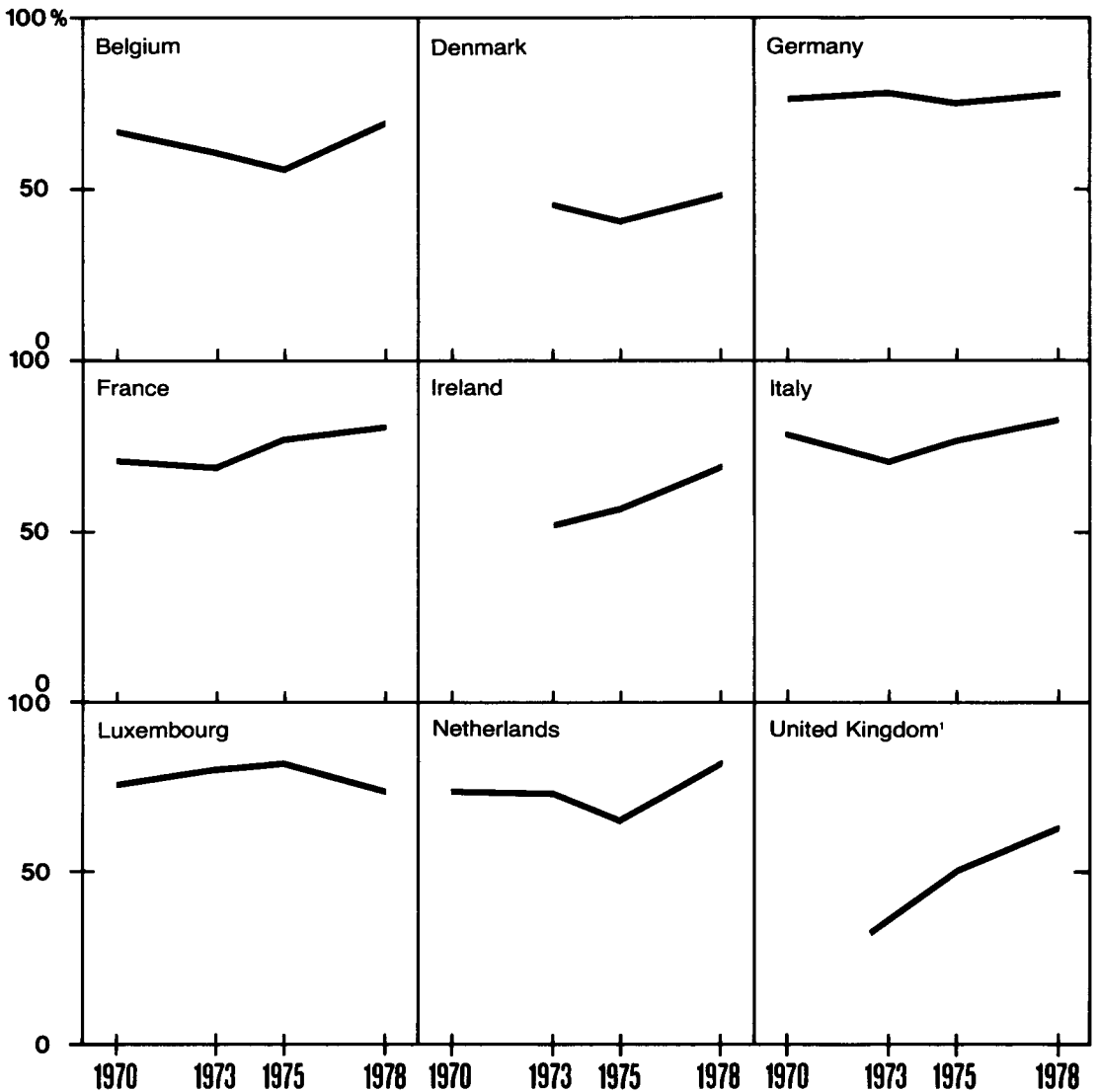
Graph 3 — Are 'very' interested in the problems of the Community by leadership index



Graph 4 — Long-term evolution of favourable attitudes towards the unification of Western Europe
(Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain)



Graph 5 — Evolution since 1970 of favourable attitudes towards the unification of Western Europe



¹ 1973: Great Britain.

Table 1 — *Basic attitude to social change*¹

1. Autumn 1977

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK	EC
<i>The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action</i>	4	3	2	8	7	10	4	4	6	6
<i>Our society must be gradually improved by reforms</i>	60	55	41	65	54	61	55	55	55	55
<i>Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces</i>	19	40	50	22	26	27	28	37	28	32
Don't know	17	2	7	5	13	2	13	4	11	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Order of countries	7	2	1	9	6	7	4	3	5	

2. Autumn 1978

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	N	UK	EC
<i>The entire way our society is organized must be radically changed by revolutionary action</i>	6	4	2	12	7	9	5	6	5	7
<i>Our society must be gradually improved by reforms</i>	61	61	43	70	61	63	65	63	63	59
<i>Our present society must be valiantly defended against all subversive forces</i>	15	29	44	13	20	24	22	25	25	27
Don't know	18	6	11	5	12	4	8	6	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Order of countries	8	2	1	9	6	6	5	3	3	

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1978, Part 3, Chapter 4, Table 1.

Table 2 — *Personal interest in Community affairs*

(in %)

	Interested:			Don't know	Total
	Very much	A little	Not at all		
<i>Belgium</i>					
Sept. 1973	10	39	46	5	100
May 1975	9	39	47	5	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	10	38	49	3	100
Nov. 1976	10	46	41	3	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	10	40	43	7	100
<i>Denmark</i>					
Sept. 1973	29	51	19	1	100
May 1975	22	50	24	4	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	19	51	28	2	100
Nov. 1976	25	53	20	2	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	19	54	25	2	100
<i>Germany</i>					
Sept. 1973	31	48	16	5	100
May 1975	26	48	22	4	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	23	51	23	3	100
Nov. 1976	23	50	24	3	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	16	53	25	6	100
<i>France</i>					
Sept. 1973	20	45	33	2	100
May 1975	27	53	19	1	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	23	54	22	1	100
Nov. 1976	18	57	24	1	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	14	54	30	2	100
<i>Ireland</i>					
Sept. 1973	27	44	29	.	100
May 1975	24	48	27	1	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	28	46	25	1	100
Nov. 1976	21	48	30	1	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	21	48	30	1	100
<i>Italy</i>					
Sept. 1973	21	44	29	6	100
May 1975	24	46	27	3	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	27	46	22	5	100
Nov. 1976	21	48	29	2	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	24	49	21	6	100

Table 2 (contd)

(in %)

	Interested:			Don't know	Total
	Very much	A little	Not at all		
<i>Luxembourg</i>					
Sept. 1973	26	54	18	2	100
May 1975	33	45	16	6	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	28	55	13	4	100
Nov. 1976	22	50	24	4	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	17	55	26	2	100
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Sept. 1973	23	47	27	3	100
May 1975	16	45	31	8	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	18	47	27	8	100
Nov. 1976	20	57	21	2	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	21	57	19	3	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Sept. 1973 ¹	23	43	31	3	100
May 1975	35	42	19	4	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	28	45	25	2	100
Nov. 1976	28	48	23	1	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	19	50	29	2	100
<i>Community²</i>					
Sept. 1973	24	45	27	4	100
May 1975	26	47	23	4	100
Oct./Nov. 1975	24	49	24	3	100
Nov. 1976	22	51	25	2	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	19	51	26	4	100

¹ Excluding Northern Ireland in 1973.² Weighted average.

Table 3 — *Personal interest in Community affairs related to social and demographic criteria*
(Community as a whole, October/November 1978)

(in %)

	Total	Sex		Men aged:				Women aged:			
		M	W	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
Interested:											
Very much	19	24	13	19	24	26	26	11	14	14	13
A little	51	52	50	54	57	50	48	55	59	51	40
Not at all	26	22	31	24	18	21	24	31	24	30	38
Don't know	4	2	6	3	1	3	2	3	3	5	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8 791	4 220	4 571	846	1 213	1 012	1 133	790	1 214	1 098	1 437

Eurobarometer

Eurobarometer

Table 3 (contd)

(in %)

	Total	Area of residence			Level of education				Family income				Leadership rating			
		Village	Small town	Large town	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	Still studying	Modest	Below average	Above average	Well off	Non-leaders (- -)	(-)	(+)	Leaders (+ +)
Interested:																
Very much	19	18	17	20	13	21	35	16	13	17	19	28	5	14	24	42
A little	51	50	54	50	48	56	55	54	45	51	56	54	35	55	60	48
Not at all	26	27	25	27	33	21	10	26	36	28	21	16	50	28	14	9
Don't know	4	5	4	3	6	2	.	4	6	4	4	2	10	3	2	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Base	8 791	2 782	3 433	2 489	4 608	2 625	1 097	461	1 466	1 870	2 056	1 605	1 972	2 960	2 894	965

Table 4 — *Public awareness of direct elections*

(in %)

	Had seen or heard 'something' about the European Parliament			Had not seen or heard anything about the European Parliament (C)	No reply (D)	Total (A + B + C + D)
	Total A + B)	Mentioned direct elections (A)	Did not mention direct elections (B)			
<i>Belgium</i>						
Spring 1977	46	19	27	45	9	100
Autumn 1978	49	28	21	43	8	100
<i>Denmark</i>						
Spring 1977	49	25	24	48	3	100
Autumn 1978	60	37	23	37	3	100
<i>Germany</i>						
Spring 1977	33	18	15	47	20	100
Autumn 1978	51	40	11	32	17	100
<i>France</i>						
Spring 1977	57	37	20	40	3	100
September 1978 ¹	52	22	30	46	2	100
Oct./Nov. 1978	57	27	30	41	2	100
<i>Ireland</i>						
Spring 1977	47	17	30	49	4	100
Autumn 1978	48	28	20	49	3	100
<i>Italy</i>						
Spring 1977	52	26	26	44	4	100
Autumn 1978	49	27	22	45	6	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>						
Spring 1977	62	37	25	289	9	100
Autumn 1978	49	30	189	49	2	100
<i>Netherlands</i>						
Spring 1977	40	13	27	47	13	100
Autumn 1978	48	22	26	48	4	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>						
Spring 1977	58	20	38	39	3	100
Autumn 1978	44	18	26	53	3	100
<i>Community</i>						
Spring 1977	49	24	25	43	9	100
Autumn 1978	50	28	22	43	7	100

¹ Niveau de l'information au sujet des élections au Parlement européen (Institut Français d'Opinion Publique, 28 September 1978).

Table 5 — *Public awareness of direct elections related to sex and age*¹

(in %)

	Total	Men					Women				
		Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55	Total	15-24	25-39	40-54	55
Belgium	28	32	34	41	33	22	24	29	24	23	20
Denmark	37	46	38	43	45	52	28	29	32	30	23
Germany	40	50	39	50	56	50	31	34	31	32	29
France	27	39	25	46	42	37	17	12	16	19	18
Ireland	28	33	25	36	37	35	23	21	28	24	20
Italy	27	37	31	44	35	22	18	22	23	12	15
Luxembourg	30	32	19	43	35	24	28	17	28	36	23
Netherlands	22	31	28	29	25	38	15	19	11	21	10
United Kingdom	18	25	24	19	26	27	11	10	8	17	11
Community ²	28	37	30	40	40	37	20	20	20	21	19

¹ Percentage of contacts in each category who have heard 'something' about the European Parliament and can recall without prompting that the subject was direct elections.

² Weighted average.

Table 6 — *Public awareness of direct elections related to income, education and leadership rating*¹

(in %)

	Total	Income				Education			Leadership rating			
		R--	R-	R+	R++	Elementary	Intermediate	Advanced	L--	L-	L+	L++
Belgium	28	21	28	25	39	15	28	52	14	24	43	44
Denmark	37	32	37	38	45	32	40	49	20	31	40	67
Germany	40	32	39	48	49	35	45	49	15	37	50	81
France	27	20	22	32	44	20	28	43	10	23	33	49
Ireland	28	22	21	31	44	19	34	41	18	26	38	42
Italy	27	19	29	29	36	18	40	47	8	27	35	45
Luxembourg	30	22	16	36	54	24	31	45	18	24	35	39
Netherlands	22	20	17	20	31	19	22	29	9	17	21	40
United Kingdom	18	11	21	23	19	13	24	28	8	17	24	30
Community ²	28	22	28	33	37	22	32	41	11	26	36	49

¹ Based on age on completion of full-time education: 15 years or under, 16 to 19, 20 and over (or still studying).

² The incomes of interviewees in each country are divided approximately into quartiles, to facilitate between-country comparisons.

Table 7 — *Certain or probable voters (over 18)*

(in %)

	Spring 1977	Autumn 1977	Spring 1978	Autumn 1978
Belgium	58	58	61	56
Denmark	63	73	70	73
Germany	65	72	74	67
France	78	78	81	83
Ireland	82	85	83	85
Italy	87	88	89	90
Luxembourg	80	75	78	62 ¹
Netherlands	83	82	86	84
United Kingdom	75	75	74	73
Great Britain	75	75	73	73
Northern Ireland	72	76	74	78
Community	75	77	78	77

¹ The drop in the percentage of probable voters in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg this time round may be due to a freak sample. Taking the results of the four consecutive polls would give an average of around 74%.

Table 8 — *Determination to vote in direct elections (contacts aged eighteen and over)*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
<i>Will certainly go and vote</i>										
Spring 1977	38	44	28	52	55	67	45	61	48	48
Autumn 1977	36	55	35	61	57	67	49	64	49	52
Spring 1978	37	50	35	62	53	67	52	70	46	52
Autumn 1978	36	53	31	65	60	69	32	66	46	52
<i>Will probably go and vote</i>										
Spring 1977	20	19	37	26	27	20	35	22	27	27
Autumn 1977	22	18	37	17	28	21	26	18	26	25
Spring 1978	24	20	39	19	30	22	26	16	28	26
Autumn 1978	20	20	36	18	25	21	30	18	27	25
<i>Will probably not vote</i>										
Spring 1977	11	7	11	5	7	5	8	5	11	8
Autumn 1977	9	8	10	4	6	5	9	4	11	8
Spring 1978	8	7	10	3	5	4	9	3	11	7
Autumn 1978	8	7	9	3	6	2	16	4	10	6
<i>Will certainly not vote</i>										
Spring 1977	19	10	5	5	6	2	3	4	8	6
Autumn 1977	21	11	6	9	4	2	7	8	9	7
Spring 1978	20	9	4	6	4	1	7	5	8	6
Autumn 1978	23	8	5	6	3	2	16	5	11	7
<i>Depends</i>										
Spring 1977	6	10	4	6	2	3	6	6	3	4
Autumn 1977	6	5	3	3	3	3	5	4	2	3
Spring 1978	6	7	2	4	6	2	4	5	4	3
Autumn 1978	5	5	2	5	3	4	2	5	2	3
<i>Don't know</i>										
Spring 1977	6	10	15	6	3	3	3	2	3	7
Autumn 1977	6	3	9	6	2	2	4	2	3	5
Spring 1978	5	7	10	6	2	4	2	1	3	6
Autumn 1978	8	7	17	3	3	2	4	2	4	7
Total ²	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.² Total at each poll.

Table 9 — *Hypothetical voting pattern in direct elections (by country)*

(in %)

	B ¹	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L ¹	NL	GB	NI	EC ²
Probable abstainers	41	24	32	15	14	11	30	13	25	21	21
Doubtful voters	17	17	15	18	18	20	17	16	16	27	17
Probable voters	42	59	53	67	68	69	53	71	59	52	62
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ In fact a turnout of close on 100% is guaranteed in Belgium and Luxembourg, where voting is compulsory.

² Weighted average.

Table 10 — *Allegiance to a political party for every 100 persons interviewed*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	GB	NI	EC ¹
Very close	12	14	10	8	12	19	8	14	11	4	12
Fairly close	18	20	21	20	25	27	24	28	29	19	24
Merely a sympathizer	27	28	30	41	20	30	28	43	28	23	32
Close to no particular party	34	35	33	28	36	22	36	13	31	51	28
Don't know	9	3	6	3	7	2	4	2	1	3	4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.

Table 11 — *Determination to vote in direct elections by allegiance to a political party*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	GB	NI	EC ¹
<i>Very close to a particular party:</i>											
will certainly go and vote	63	66	64	77	81	85	} 55	79	74	} 69	76
will probably go and vote	14	19	28	10	10	5		9	12		13
Total A	77	85	92	87	91	90	(55)	88	86	(69)	89
<i>Fairly close to a particular party:</i>											
will certainly go and vote	47	59	37	68	69	68	} 63	73	56	} 86	58
will probably go and vote	26	21	42	16	25	22		16	26		26
Total B	73	80	79	84	94	90	63	89	82	86	84
<i>Merely a sympathizer:</i>											
will certainly go and vote	36	50	31	68	58	66	} 59	61	45	} 83	53
will probably go and vote	26	23	40	16	30	22		21	26		25
Total C	62	73	71	84	88	88	59	82	71	83	78
<i>Close to no particular party:</i>											
will certainly go and vote	23	45	18	50	40	50	} 66	45	25	} 67	33
will probably go and vote	17	16	29	22	26	25		18	32		27
Total D	40	61	47	72	66	75	66	63	57	67	60

¹ Weighted average.

Table 12 — *Relative importance of candidates' ideas about Europe and their party allegiance*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
1. For every 100 persons interviewed										
Party allegiance	17	18	21	18	26	29	10	21	20	22
Ideas about Europe	55	51	51	64	53	57	68	68	68	59
Don't know	28	31	28	18	21	14	22	11	12	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2. For every 100 who replied										
Party allegiance	24	27	29	22	33	34	13	23	23	23
Ideas about Europe	76	73	71	78	67	66	87	77	77	73
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.Table 13 — *For or against the unification of Western Europe*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
Very much for	27	15	37	28	24	32	31	37	22	30
To some extent for	42	33	41	52	45	51	43	46	41	45
To some extent against	4	17	4	5	7	4	13	7	12	6
Very much against	2	15	1	2	3	1	5	3	10	4
Don't know	25	20	17	13	21	12	8	7	15	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.

Table 14 — *Progress of European unification over the last 10 years*

	(in %)									
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
Feel that unification has progressed:										
considerably	14	18	21	9	22	14	17	7	8	13
a little	40	34	49	47	44	41	46	61	43	45
Total (a)	54	52	70	56	66	55	63	68	51	58
Feel that unification has lost ground:										
a little	11	8	7	17	7	13	16	10	17	13
considerably	2	9	2	2	3	1	3	3	9	4
Total (b)	13	17	9	19	10	14	19	13	26	17
Don't know	33	31	21	25	24	31	18	19	22	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Difference (a) - (b)	41	35	61	27	56	41	44	55	25	41

¹ Weighted average.

Table 15 — *Opinion on Community membership*

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
1. As things stand at present²										
A good thing										
Autumn 1977	60	37	59	57	59	70	73	74	35	56
Autumn 1978	66	36	63	59	63	73	63	83	39	60
A bad thing										
Autumn 1977	5	33	7	9	19	5	3	5	37	14
Autumn 1978	3	25	4	7	12	3	14	2	31	10
Neither good nor bad										
Autumn 1977	19	24	24	28	19	18	17	16	23	23
Autumn 1978	17	30	21	26	20	16	15	12	25	22
2. In 10 to 15 years' time²										
A good thing										
Autumn 1977	59	34	58	58	64	72	73	75	48	59
Autumn 1978	61	29	60	57	61	68	53	76	45	58
A bad thing										
Autumn 1977	5	30	7	6	15	5	4	4	26	11
Autumn 1978	3	20	2	5	8	3	16	2	21	7
Neither good nor bad										
Autumn 1977	17	13	21	22	12	16	11	15	14	18
Autumn 1978	17	15	18	18	13	13	19	15	18	17

¹ Weighted average.

² 'Don't knows' and total (100%) are not shown.

Table 16 — *Attitudes to the European Community and to the unification of Western Europe*
(Community as a whole)

(in %)

	Attitude to the unification of Western Europe			
	For	Against	Don't know	Total
Attitude to the European Community:				
A good thing	55	2	3	60
A bad thing	3	5	2	10
Non-committal or don't know	17	3	10	30
Total	75	10	15	100

Table 17 — *Should European unification be speeded up, continued as at present or slowed down**(in %)*

	Speeded up	Continued as at present	Slowed down	Don't know	Total
<i>Belgium</i>					
Autumn 1973	33	43	3	21	100
Autumn 1975	39	28	3	30	100
Spring 1976	40	32	5	23	100
Autumn 1976	40	37	5	18	100
Spring 1977	38	41	5	16	100
Autumn 1978	37	35	2	26	100
<i>Denmark</i>					
Autumn 1973	12	44	36	8	100
Autumn 1975	13	33	37	17	100
Spring 1976	13	33	32	22	100
Autumn 1976	14	38	30	18	100
Spring 1977	12	39	30	19	100
Autumn 1978	12	41	27	20	100
<i>Germany</i>					
Autumn 1973	49	34	4	13	100
Autumn 1975	47	36	6	11	100
Spring 1976	39	34	10	17	100
Autumn 1976	41	37	9	13	100
Spring 1977	38	35	9	18	100
Autumn 1978	38	34	7	21	100
<i>France</i>					
Autumn 1973	36	40	3	21	100
Autumn 1975	45	36	6	13	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	42	35	10	13	100
Spring 1977	45	37	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	37	5	18	100
<i>Ireland</i>					
Autumn 1973	25	45	12	18	100
Autumn 1975	35	40	12	13	100
Spring 1976	31	40	14	15	100
Autumn 1976	33	40	10	17	100
Spring 1977	33	44	14	9	100
Autumn 1978	29	47	8	16	100

Table 17 (contd)

(in %)

	Speeded up	Continued as at present	Slowed down	Don't know	Total
<i>Italy</i>					
Autumn 1973	55	18	2	25	100
Autumn 1975	61	17	4	18	100
Spring 1976	58	16	4	22	100
Autumn 1976	65	14	5	16	100
Spring 1977	66	17	5	12	100
Autumn 1978	59	20	3	18	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>					
Autumn 1973	56	29	1	14	100
Autumn 1975	52	33	4	11	100
Spring 1976	55	20	9	16	100
Autumn 1976	55	26	6	13	100
Spring 1977	60	22	7	11	100
Autumn 1978	40	39	13	8	100
<i>Netherlands</i>					
Autumn 1973	32	47	6	15	100
Autumn 1975	33	38	4	25	100
Spring 1976	43	37	7	13	100
Autumn 1976	41	42	6	11	100
Spring 1977	37	51	4	8	100
Autumn 1978	37	46	4	13	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>					
Autumn 1973 ¹	17	40	24	19	100
Autumn 1975	24	45	17	14	100
Spring 1976	23	42	24	11	100
Autumn 1976	26	46	17	11	100
Spring 1977	24	43	23	10	100
Autumn 1978	23	52	15	10	100
<i>Community²</i>					
Autumn 1973	38	34	9	19	100
Autumn 1975	43	34	8	15	100
Spring 1976	40	33	11	16	100
Autumn 1976	42	34	11	13	100
Spring 1977	42	34	11	13	100
Autumn 1978	39	36	8	17	100

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.² Weighted average.

Table 18 — *Position attributed to national government*

	(in %)									
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
<i>Autumn 1976</i>										
Speed up (a)	36	23	44	35	23	27	47	37	21	32
Continue as at present (b)	25	35	37	35	34	26	25	28	39	34
Slow down (c)	4	21	5	7	8	10	6	5	12	8
Don't know	35	22	14	23	35	37	22	30	28	26
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Difference (a) - (b)	11	- 12	7	0	- 11	1	22	9	- 18	- 2
<i>Autumn 1978</i>										
Speed up (a)	30	26	40	33	24	36	45	27	18	31
Continue as at present (b)	23	39	31	33	38	24	31	30	43	33
Slow down (c)	5	8	4	7	7	6	9	5	12	7
Don't know	42	27	25	27	31	34	15	38	27	29
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Difference (a) - (b)	7	- 13	9	0	- 14	12	14	- 3	- 25	- 2

¹ Weighted average.

Table 19 — *Hopes and fears about the Community*

	(in %)									
	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
<i>The fact that we are part of the Common Market is the best guarantee of political and economic stability</i>										
Agree completely	26	17	25	17	32	28	30	27	16	22
Agree to some extent	34	29	42	45	40	48	48	36	36	42
Disagree to some extent	7	17	12	13	12	9	12	15	21	14
Disagree completely	3	19	6	6	5	4	1	8	18	8
Don't know	30	18	15	19	11	11	9	14	9	14
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>In the Common Market, a country like ours runs a risk of losing its own culture and individuality</i>										
Agree completely	7	28	7	6	23	4	11	15	27	12
Agree to some extent	17	26	20	16	37	13	34	19	30	19
Disagree to some extent	24	16	32	30	23	23	23	28	18	26
Disagree completely	24	15	26	36	10	47	19	31	18	31
Don't know	28	15	15	12	7	13	13	7	7	12
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>The member countries of the EEC should go much further than they have so far towards economic and political union in Europe</i>										
Agree completely	26	9	32	21	25	35	24	30	18	26
Agree to some extent	30	16	38	37	31	42	46	29	35	37
Disagree to some extent	8	17	10	13	18	7	13	16	16	12
Disagree completely	4	28	5	5	4	3	2	14	13	7
Don't know	32	30	15	24	22	13	15	11	18	18
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 19 (contd)

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
<i>Whatever agreements or alliances ... with other countries, national inde- pendence should be the over-riding consideration</i>										
Agree completely	40	51	23	44	48	33	32	56	43	37
Agree to some extent	24	19	34	27	33	29	30	18	28	29
Disagree to some extent	8	7	19	11	6	17	22	12	12	14
Disagree completely	4	4	10	4	3	10	4	9	6	7
Don't know	24	19	14	14	10	11	12	5	11	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.

Table 20 — *Solidarity between member countries of the European Community*

(in %)

	In the event of one of the member countries being in major economic difficulties, the others:		Don't know	Total
	Should	Should not help		
<i>Belgium</i>				
Autumn 1973	78	9	13	100
Autumn 1976	82	8	10	100
Autumn 1977	74	11	15	100
Autumn 1978	76	9	15	100
<i>Denmark</i>				
Autumn 1973	62	25	13	100
Autumn 1976	68	18	14	100
Autumn 1977	75	16	9	100
Autumn 1978	65	17	18	100
<i>Germany</i>				
Autumn 1973	77	7	16	100
Autumn 1976	74	12	14	100
Autumn 1977	72	10	18	100
Autumn 1978	63	12	25	100
<i>France</i>				
Autumn 1973	78	9	13	100
Autumn 1976	75	15	10	100
Autumn 1977	76	12	12	100
Autumn 1978	78	10	12	100
<i>Ireland</i>				
Autumn 1973	80	10	10	100
Autumn 1976	83	10	7	100
Autumn 1977	83	10	7	100
Autumn 1978	85	7	8	100

Table 20 — (contd)

(in %)

	In the event of one of the member countries being in major economic difficulties, the others:		Don't know	Total
	Should	Should not help		
<i>Italy</i>				
Autumn 1973	88	2	10	100
Autumn 1976	95	1	4	100
Autumn 1977	92	3	5	100
Autumn 1978	94	2	4	100
<i>Luxembourg</i>				
Autumn 1973	87	8	5	100
Autumn 1976	86	4	10	100
Autumn 1977	83	10	7	100
Autumn 1978	75	17	8	100
<i>Netherlands</i>				
Autumn 1973	79	9	12	100
Autumn 1976	84	8	8	100
Autumn 1977	85	6	9	100
Autumn 1978	88	6	6	100
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
Autumn 1973 ¹	59	28	13	100
Autumn 1976	77	16	7	100
Autumn 1977	75	17	8	100
Autumn 1978	70	21	9	100
<i>Community²</i>				
Autumn 1973	76	11	13	100
Autumn 1976	80	11	9	100
Autumn 1977	79	10	11	100
Autumn 1978	76	11	13	100

¹ Northern Ireland was not included in 1973.² Weighted average.

Table 21 — *Willingness to make some personal sacrifice to help another member country*

		(in %)									
		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
Yes — prepared to (a)		28	42	26	37	39	64	34	60	35	41
No — not prepared to (b)		53	41	47	52	48	24	47	28	53	43
Don't know		19	18	27	11	13	12	19	12	12	16
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Difference (a) — (b)		-25	2	-21	-15	-9	40	-13	32	-18	-2

¹ Weighted average.Table 22 — *Support for solidarity between member countries and willingness to make personal sacrifices*

		(in %)									
		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
Feel that other countries should help (a)		76	65	63	78	85	94	75	88	70	76
Prepared to make personal sacrifices (b)		28	42	26	37	39	64	34	60	35	41
Ratio (b) / (a)		37.3	64.9	41.3	48.0	46.7	67.7	45.2	68.6	49.5	53.2

¹ Weighted average.Table 23 — *More benefit or less benefit for own country compared with other Community countries*

		(in %)									
		B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
Feel that their country:											
has benefited more (a)		20	17	20	13	39	27	18	15	14	19
has benefited less (b)		13	26	31	22	28	21	16	24	49	30
Neither ²		32	34	32	30	14	24	51	33	17	26
Don't know		35	23	17	35	19	28	15	28	20	25
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Difference (a) — (b)		7	-9	-11	-9	11	6	2	-9	-35	-11

¹ Weighted average.² Volunteered.

Table 24 — Attitude to Spanish membership of the Community

(in %)

	B	DK	D	F	IRL	I	L	NL	UK	EC ¹
<i>For own country:</i>										
(Autumn 1977):										
— a good thing	33	22	48	33	42	43	35	35	31	39
— a bad thing	15	26	8	20	14	14	13	24	22	16
— neither good nor bad	18	28	27	27	20	24	27	22	27	25
Don't know	34	24	17	20	24	19	35	19	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>For own country:</i>										
(Autumn 1978):										
— a good thing	32	13	37	26	39	39	20	26	24	31
— a bad thing	12	20	12	20	13	13	25	26	16	16
— neither good nor bad	26	37	32	36	23	28	36	26	41	33
Don't know	30	30	19	18	25	20	19	22	19	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>For Spain:</i>										
(Autumn 1978):										
— a good thing	65	62	72	74	64	74	65	83	61	70
— a bad thing	3	4	2	2	7	2	5	3	7	3
— neither good nor bad	6	6	10	8	8	6	11	3	11	9
Don't know	26	28	16	16	21	18	19	11	21	18
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

¹ Weighted average.

Table 25 — Attitude to Spanish membership of the Community related to voting intentions in national elections

	For own country				For Spain				Base ¹
	A good thing %	Neither good nor bad %	A bad thing %	Don't know %	A good thing %	Neither good nor bad %	A bad thing %	Don't know %	
<i>Germany</i>									
Sozialdemokratische Partei (SPD)	43	31	13	13	79	10	2	9	358
Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)	40	31	13	16	70	10	3	17	70
Christlich-Demokratische Union/Christlich Soziale Union (CDU/CSU)	36	34	12	18	71	10	3	16	384
<i>France</i>									
Parti socialiste unifié/Far left	(18)	(42)	(19)	(21)	(80)	(12)	(2)	(5)	(48)
Parti communiste (PCF)	26	28	32	14	71	12	6	11	118
Parti socialiste (PS) et Radicaux de Gauche (RG)	27	39	20	14	78	8	2	12	385
Ecologistes	29	42	11	18	78	4	—	18	56
Parti Républicain (UDF)	38	36	12	14	87	5	—	8	133
Démocrates sociaux (UDF)	(40)	(30)	(16)	(14)	(69)	(7)	(9)	(15)	(38)
Radicaux (UDF)	(21)	(48)	(11)	(20)	(83)	(7)	(—)	(10)	(27)
Rassemblement pour la République (RPR)	28	35	23	14	72	7	3	18	132
<i>Italy</i>									
Democrazia proletaria	(33)	(38)	(25)	(4)	(83)	(13)	(4)	(—)	(24)
Partito comunista (PCI)	41	24	16	19	72	8	2	18	165
Partito radicali (PR)	(42)	(37)	(17)	(4)	(79)	(13)	(8)	(—)	(24)
Partito socialista (PSI)	41	27	17	15	79	7	5	9	150
Partito socialista democratico (PSDI)	(38)	(48)	(5)	(9)	(86)	(9)	(—)	(5)	(21)
Partito repubblicano (PRI)	(41)	(21)	(31)	(77)	(97)	(3)	(—)	(—)	(29)
Democrazia cristiana (DC)	45	24	9	22	74	3	1	22	278
Partito liberale (PLI)	(20)	(48)	(16)	(16)	(84)	(—)	(4)	(12)	(25)
Democrazia nazionale (DN)	(50)	(24)	(10)	(16)	(82)	(—)	(5)	(13)	(38)

Table 25 (contd)

	For own country				For Spain				Base ¹
	A good thing %	Neither good nor bad %	A bad thing %	Don't know %	A good thing %	Neither good nor bad %	A bad thing %	Don't know %	
<i>Great Britain</i>									
Labour Party	23	39	19	19	56	12	8	24	407
Liberal Party	32	40	3	25	71	6	8	15	51
Nationalists (SNP, Plaid Cymru, etc.)	(16)	(58)	(19)	(7)	(56)	(27)	(14)	(3)	(18)
Conservative Party	28	43	15	14	71	9	5	15	381

¹ Figures in brackets indicate less than 50 replies.

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più lingue
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BFR
Belgische frank/franc belge

DKR
Dansk krone

DM
Deutsche Mark

FF
Franc français

LIT
Lira italiana

HFL
Nederlandse gulden

UKL
Pound Sterling

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Side
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Page
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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	7	22
3	Fællesskabsret / Gemeinschaftsrecht / Community law / Droit communautaire / Diritto comunitario / Communautair recht	7	22
4	Forbindelser med tredjelande – Udenrigshandel / Auswärtige Beziehungen – Außenhandel / External relations – Foreign trade / Relations extérieures / Commerce extérieur / Relazioni esterne – Commercio estero / Buitenlandse betrekkingen / Buitenlandse handel	7	23
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	8	23
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	8	23
7	Sociale spørgsmål / Soziale Angelegenheiten / Social affairs / Affaires sociales / Affari sociali / Sociale zaken	9	24
8	Industri / Industrie / Industry / Industrie / Industria / Industrie	9	25
9	Energi / Energie / Energy / Énergie / Energia / Energie	11	26
10	Transport / Verkehr / Transport / Transports / Trasporti / Vervoer	12	27
11	Landbrugspolitik / Landwirtschaft / Agriculture / Politique agricole / Agricoltura / Landbouw	12	27
12	Regionalpolitik / Regionalpolitik / Regional policy / Politique régionale / Politica regionale / Regionale politik	13	30
13	Udvikling og samarbejde / Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit / Development and cooperation / Développement et coopération / Sviluppo e cooperazione / Ontwikkeling en samenwerking	13	30
14	Videnskab og teknologi / Wissenschaft und Technologie / Science and technology / Science et technologie / Scienza e tecnologia / Wetenschap en technologie	13	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	18	30
17	Statistik / Statistiken / Statistics / Statistiques / Statistiche / Statistiek	18	31
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

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1979. 286 p.

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Venticinquesimo sommario delle attività del Consiglio 1^o gennaio – 31 dicembre 1977.
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Lebende Tiere und Waren tierischen und pflanzlichen Ursprungs; Fette und Öle; Lebensmittel, Getränke und Tabak

Volume A: Chapters 1-24
Live animals and animals and vegetable products; fats and oils; foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco

Volume A: Chapitres 1-24
Animaux vivants et produits des règnes animal ou végétal; graisses et huiles; aliments, boissons et tabacs

Volume A: Capitoli 1-24
Animali vivi e prodotti del regno animale o vegetale; grassi e oli; alimenti, bevande e tabacchi

Deel A: Levende dieren en produkten van het dieren- en plantenrijk; vetten en oliën; levensmiddelen, dranken en tabak
1979. 598 p.
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-77-002-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0422-0
Bind B: Kapitel 25-27
Mineralske stoffer

Band B: Kapitel 25-27
Mineralische Stoffe

Volume B: Chapters 25-27
Mineral products

Volume B- Chapitres 25-27
Produits minéraux

Volume B: Capitoli 25-27

Prodotti minerali

Deel B: Hoofdstuk 25-27

Minerale produkten

1979. 162 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 400 DKR 70 DM 25,50 FF 56,50
LIT 10 700 HFL 27,50 UKL 6.60 USD 12.90

CA-NC-77-003-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0423-9

Bind C: Kapitel 28-38

Produkter fra den kemiske industri og hermed beslægtede industrier

Band C: Kapitel 28-38

Erzeugnisse der chemischen Industrie und verwandter Industrien

Volume C: Chapters 28-38

Products of the chemical and allied industries

Volume C: Chapitres 28-38

Produits des industries chimiques et des industries connexes

Volume C: Capitoli 28-38

Prodotti delle industrie chimiche e delle industrie connesse

Deel C: Hoofdstuk 28-38

Produkten van de chemische en van de aanverwante industrieën

1979. 610 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-77-004-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0424-7

Bind D: Kapitel 39-43

Kunststoffe, gummi, huder, skind, læder, pelsskind og varer fremstillet heraf; sadelmagerarbejder; rejseartikler

Band D: Kapitel 39-43

Kunststoffe, Kautschuk, Häute, Felle, Leder, Pelzfelle und Waren daraus; Sattler- und Täschnerwaren; Reiseartikel

Volume D: Chapters 39-43

Plastics, rubber, raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; morocco leather goods; travel goods

Volume D: Chapitres 39-43

Matières plastiques artificielles, caoutchouc, peaux, cuirs, pelleteries et ouvrages en ces matières; maroquinerie; articles de sellerie et de voyage

Volume D: Capitoli 39-43

Materie plastiche artificiali, gomma, pelli, cuoio, pelli da pellicceria e lavori di tali materie; marocchineria, articoli da sellaio e da viaggio

Deel D: Hoofdstuk 39-43

Kunstmatige plastische stoffen, rubber, huden, vellen, leder en pelterijen; lederwaren en bontwerk; fijne lederwaren, zadelmakerswerk en reisartikelen.

1979. 310 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-005-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0425-5

Bind E: Kapitel 44-49

Træ, kork, papir, pap og varer fremstillet heraf; flette- og kurvemagerarbejder

Band E: Kapitel 44-49

Holz, Kork, Papier, Pappe und Waren daraus; Flecht- und Korbmacherwaren

Volume E: Chapters 44-49

Wood, cork, paper, paperboard and articles thereof; manufactures of plaiting materials and basketware

Volume E: Chapitres 44-49

Bois, liège, papier, cartons et ouvrages en ces matières; ouvrages de sparterie et de vannerie

Volume E: Capitoli 44-49

Legno, sughero, carta, cartoni e lavori in tali materie; lavori da intreccio, da panierai e da stuoiaio

Deel E: Hoofdstuk 44-49

Hout, kurk, papier en karton; papier- en kartonwaren; vlechtwerk en mandenmakerswerk

1979. 250 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-006-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0426-3

Bind F: Kapitel 50-67

Tekstiler og varer fremstillet heraf; sko; hovedbeklædning; paraplyer og parasoller;

Band F: Kapitel 50-67

Spinnstoffe und Waren daraus; Schuhe; Kopfbedeckungen; Regen- und Sonnenschirme;

Volume F: Chapters 50-67

Textiles and textile articles; shoes; headgear; umbrellas and sunshades;

Volume F: Chapitres 50-67

Matières textiles et ouvrages en ces matières; chaussures; coiffures; parapluies et parasols;

Volume F: Capitoli 50-67

Materie tessili e loro manufatti; calzature; cappelli, copricapi ed altre acconciature; ombrelli (da pioggia e da sole);

Deel F: Hoofdstuk 50-67

Textielstoffen en textielwaren; schoeisel; hoofddeksels; paraplu's en parasols;

1979. 674 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2 800 DKR 489,50 DM 178 FF 395
LIT 74 900 HFL 193 UKL 45.80 USD 90.25

CA-NC-77-007-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0427-1

Bind G: Kapitel 68-72

Varer af sten, gips, cement, ; Keramik; glas og glasvarer; perler, ædelstene, smykker; mønter

Band G: Kapitel 68-72

Waren aus Steinen, Gips, Zement, ; Keramik; Glas und Glaswaren; Perlen, Edelsteine, Schmuck; Münzen

Volume G: Chapters 68-72

Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, ; ceramics; glass and glassware; pearls, precious stones, jewelry; coins

Volume G: Chapitres 68-72

Ouvrages et pierres, plâtre, ciment; produits céramiques; verre et ouvrages en verre; perles fines et pierres gemmes; bijoux; monnaies

Volume G: Capitoli 68-72

Lavori di pietra, gesso, cemento,...; prodotti della ceramica; vetro e suoi lavori; perle fini e pietre preziose (gemme); gioielli; monete

Deel G: Hoofdstuk 68-72

Werken van steen, van gips, van cement, ,,,; keramische produkten; glas en glaswerk; parels, edelstenen, bijoutheën; munten

1979. 246 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-008-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0428-X

Bind H: Kapitel 73

Jern og stål

Band H: Kapitel 73

Eisen und Stahl

Volume H: Chapter 73

Iron and steel

Volume H: Chapitre 73

Fonte, fer et acier

Volume H: Capitolo 73

Ghisa, ferro e acciaio

Deel H: Hoofdstuk 73

Gietijzer, ijzer en staal.

1979. 340 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 400 DKR 244,75 DM 89 FF 197,50
LIT 37 500 HFL 96,50 UKL 22.90 USD 45.10

CA-NC-77-009-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0429-8

Bind I: Kapitel 74-83

Uædle metaller (ekskl. jern og stål) og varer fremstillet heraf

Band I: Kapitel 74-83

Uedle Metalle (ausg. Eisen und Stahl) und Waren daraus

Volume I: Chapters 74-83

Base metals (except iron and steel) and articles thereof

Volume I: Chapitre 74-83

Métaux communs (sauf fonte, fer et acier) et ouvrages en ces matières

Volume I: Capitoli 74-83

Metalli comuni (esclusi la ghisa, il ferro e l'acciaio) e loro lavori

Deel I: Hoofdstuk 74-83

Onedele metalen (met uitzondering van gietijzer, ijzer en staal) en produkten daarvan

1979. 280 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-010-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0430-1

Bind J: Kapitel 84, 85

Maskiner, apparater og mekaniske redskaber; elektrotekniske varer

Band J: Kapitel 84, 85

Maschinen, Apparate und mechanische Geräte; elektrotechnische Waren

Volume J: Chapters 84 and 85

Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrotechnical apparatus

Volume J: Chapitres 84, 85

Machines, appareils et engins mécaniques et électriques

Volume J: Capitoli 84, 85

Macchine, apparecchi e congegni meccanici ed elettrici

Deel J: Hoofdstuk 84, 85

Machines, toestellen en mechanische en elektrische werktuigen

1979. 1 000 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 4 000 DKR 699,50 DM 254 FF 564
LIT 107 000 HFL 276 UKL 65.50 USD 129

CA-NC-77-011-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0431-8

Bind K: Kapitel 86-89

Transportmidler

Band K: Kapitel 86-89

Beförderungsmittel

Volume K: Chapters 86-89

Means of transportation

Volume K: Chapitres 86-89

Matériel de transport

Volume K: Capitoli 86-89

Materiale da trasporto

Deel K: Hoofdstuk 86-89

Vervoermaterieel

1979. 218 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 680 DKR 119 DM 43,20 FF 96
LIT 18 200 HFL 47 UKL 11.20 USD 22

CA-NC-77-012-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0432-8

Bind L: Kapitel 90-99

Optiske, fotografiske, kinematografiske og medicinske instrumenter, apparater og redskaber; finmekanik; ure; musikinstrumenter, båndoptagelses- og gengivelseapparater; våben og ammunition; diverse varer

Band L: Kapitel 90-99

Optische, photographische, kinematographische und medizinische Instrumente, Apparate und Geräte; Feinmechanik; Uhren; Musikinstrumente, Tonaufnahme- und -wiedergabegeräte; Waffen und Munition; verschiedene Waren

Volume L: Chapters 90-99

Optical, photographic, cinematographic and medical instruments, apparatus and appliances; precision instruments; clocks and watches; musical instruments; sound recorders and reproducers; arms and ammunitions; miscellaneous articles

Volume L: Chapitres 90-99

Instruments et appareils d'optique, de photographie, de cinématographie, de mesure, de vérification, de précision; instruments et appareils médico-chirurgicaux; horlogerie; instruments de musique; appareils d'enregistrement et de reproduction du son; armes et munitions; produits divers

Volume L: Capitoli 90-99

Strumenti e apparecchi d'ottica, per fotografia e per cinematografia, di misura, di verifica, di precisione; strumenti e apparecchi medico-chirurgici; orologeria; strumenti musicali; apparecchi di registrazione e di riproduzione del suono; armi e munizioni; prodotti vari

Deel L: Hoofdstuk 90-99

Optische instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen; instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen voor de fotografie en de cinematografie; meet- verificatie, controle- en precisie-instrumenten, -apparaten en -toestellen, medische en chirurgische instrumenten, apparaten en toestellen; uurwerken; muziekinstrumenten, toestellen voor het opnemen en het weergeven van geluid, wapens en munitie; diverse producten

1979. 408 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 800 DKR 315 DM 114,25 FF 254
LIT 48 200 HFL 124 UKL 29.50 USD 58

CA-NC-77-013-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0433-6**Bind Z: Lande – Varer****Band Z: Länder – Waren****Volume Z: Countries – Products****Volume Z: Pays – Produits****Volume Z: Paesi – Prodotti****Deel Z: Landen – Produkten**

1979. 278 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

Samlet specialserie – Gesamte Sonderreihe – Complete special series – Ensemble de la série spéciale – Insieme dei volumi – Gehele speciale serie

BFR 12 000 DKR 2 098 DM 761,50 FF 1 693
LIT 321 000 HFL 827 UKL 196.50 USD 387

CA-70-78-001-2B-A ISBN 92-825-0303-8**CA-70-78-002-2B-A****CA-70-78-003-2B-A****Analytiske tabeller vedrørende udenrigshandel.****Analytische Übersichten des Außenhandels.****Analytical Tables of Foreign Trade.****Tableaux analytiques du Commerce extérieur.****Tavole analitiche del commercio estero.****Analytische tabellen van de buitenlandse handel.****NIMEXE – 1977.**

1978. (3 bd. udgave microfiche – 3 Bd. Ausgabe Mikrofiche – 3 vol. édition microfiche – 3 vol. édition microfiche – 3 vol. edizione microscheda – 3 delen uitgave microsteekkaart)

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)

Komplet sats – Vollständiger Satz – Complete series –**Jeu complet – Serie completa – Complete serie**

BFR 3 000 DKR 527 DM 190 FF 436

LIT 84 800 HFL 206 UKL 50.50 USD 100

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BFR 50 DKR 8,80 DM 3,25 FF 7.25

LIT 1 350 HFL 3,50 UKL 0.85 USD 1.60

CB-24-78-144-DA-C

ISBN 92-825-0367-4

Praktisk vejledning i anvendelsen af De europæiske Fællesskabers arrangement med generelle toldpræferencer. 1. maj 1978.

CB-24-78-144-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-0368-2

Leitfaden für die Anwendung des Scyemas der allgemeinen Zollpräferenzen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften. 1. Mai 1978.

1979. 264 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 450 DKR 78 DM 29 FF 63

LIT 11 800 HFL 31 UKL 7.50 USD 14

CB-25-78-437-FR-C

ISBN 92-825-0599-5

Corps diplomatique accrédité auprès des Communautés européennes. Novembre 1978.

1979. 176 p. (FR)

BFR 260 DKR 45,50 DM 16,50 FF 37

LIT 7 000 HFL 18 UKL 4.25 USD 8.50

5

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

***) 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.

(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-78-005-DE-C**

ISBN 92-825-0575-8

Die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Unternehmen in der Gemeinschaft – Franchising.

Studien: Reihe Handel und Vertrieb Nr. 5.

März 1978.

CB-NK-78-005-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0576-6
The cooperation between firms in the Community – Franchising.
 Studies: Series Commerce and Distribution No 5.
 March 1978.

CB-NK-78-005-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0577-4
La coopération interentreprises dans la Communauté – Franchisage.
 Étude: Série commerce et distribution n° 5.
 Mars 1978.

CB-NK-78-005-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0578-2
La collaborazione fra imprese nella Comunità – Franchising.
 Studi: Serie Commercio e distribuzione n. 5.
 Marzo 1978.

CB-NK-78-005-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0579-0
De samenwerking tussen ondernemingen in de Gemeenschap – Franchising.
 Studies: Serie handel en distributie nr. 5.
 Maart 1978.

1979. 26 p.
 (DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 120 DKR 21 DM 7,60 FF 17
 LIT 3 200 HFL 8,30 UKL 2 USD 4

*) CB-NU-78-014-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0565-0
A study of the evolution of concentration in the Irish publishing industry. By MLH Consultants Ltd., Dublin.
 Evolution of concentration and competition series No 14
 14 May 1978.
 1979. 68 p. (EN)
 BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14
 LIT 2 700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.65 USD 3.25

*) CB-NU-78-016-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0567-7
A study of the evolution of concentration in the Dutch press, magazines and schoolbooks publishing industries. By Maria Brouwer, Fondation for Economic Research of the University of Amsterdam and Prof. Dr. H.W. de Jong, University of Amsterdam.
 Evolution of concentration and competition series No 16
 June 1978.
 1979. 140 p. (EN)
 BFR 180 DKR 31,50 DM 11,50 FF 25,50
 LIT 4 800 HFL 12,40 UKL 2.95 USD 5.80

6

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-24-77-172-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0636-3
Sådan kan EF sløtte dansk erhvervsliv. November 1978.
 1979. 46 p.

CB-24-77-172-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0637-1
Darlehen und Beihilfen der Europäischen Gemeinschaft. November 1978.
 1979. 47 p.

CB-24-77-172-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0638-X
Grants and loans from the European Community.
 November 1978.
 1979. 44 p.

CB-24-77-172-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0639-8
Aides et prêts de la Communauté européenne.
 Novembre 1978.
 1979. 46 p.

CB-24-77-172-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0640-1
Aiuti e prestiti della Comunità europea. Novembre 1978.
 1979. 45 p.

CB-24-77-172-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0641-X
Financiële hulpverlening door de Europese Gemeenschap. November 1978.
 1979. 46 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 40 DKR 7 DM 2,50 FF 5,60
 LIT 1 100 HFL 2,80 UKL 0.60 USD 1.30

CB-24-78-863-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0580-4
Investeringer i Fællesskabets kul- og stålindustrier.
 Rapport over undersøgelsen i 1978. Stillingen pr. 1 januar 1978.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-24-78-863-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0581-2
Die Investitionen in den Kohle- und Stahlindustrien der Gemeinschaft.
 Bericht über die Erhebung 1978. Stichtag: 1 Januar 1978.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-24-78-863-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0582-0
Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries.
 Report on the 1978 survey. Position as at 1 January 1978.
 October 1978.

CB-24-78-863-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0583-9
Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté.
 Rapport sur l'enquête 1978. Situation au 1^{er} janvier 1978.
 Octobre 1978.

CB-24-78-863-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0584-7
Gli investimenti nelle industrie del carbone e dell'acciaio della Comunità.
 Relazione sull'indagine 1978. Situazione al 1° gennaio 1978.
 Ottobre 1978.

CB-24-78-863-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0585-5
De investeringen in de kolenmijnbouw en de ijzer- en staalindustrie van de Gemeenschap.
 Samenvattend verslag over de enquête 1978. Stand op 1 januari 1978. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 118 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 485 DKR 84,80 DM 30,80 FF 68,50
 LIT 13 000 HFL 33,50 UKL 8 USD 16

*) CB-NF-78-008-DE:C ISBN 92-825-0723-8
Finanzierung des Gemeinschaftshaushalts – Künftige Methode.
 Bulletin der EG, Beilage 8/78.
 1979. 26 p.

CB-NF-78-008-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0724-6
Financing the Community budget: The way ahead.
 Bulletin of the EC, Supplement 8/78.
 1979. 22 p.

CB-NF-78-008-FR:C ISBN 92-825-0725-4
Perspectives de financement du budget communautaire.
 Bulletin des CE, supplément 8/78.
 1979. 26 p.

CB-NF-78-008-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0726-2
Prospettive di finanziamento del bilancio comunitario.
 Bollettino delle CE, supplemento 8/78.
 1979. 26 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-NE-77-002-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0330-5
Omkostninger til arbejdskraft i industrier 1975. Bind 2: Løsnomkostningernes struktur.
 Juli 1978.

Arbeitskosten in der Industrie 1975. Band 2: Struktur der Arbeitskosten.
 Juli 1978.

Labour costs in Industry 1975. Volume 2: Structure of labour costs.
 July 1978.

Coût de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie 1975. Volume 2: Structure du coût de la main-d'œuvre.
 Juillet 1978.

Costo della manodopera nell'industria 1975. Volume 2: Struttura dei costi della manodopera.
 Luglio 1978.

Arbeitskosten in de industrie 1975. Deel 2: Structuur van de arbeidskosten.
 Juli 1978.

1979. 230 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
 BFR 240 DKR 42 DM 15,50 FF 34
 LIT 6 500 HFL 17 UKL 4 USD 8
 94 bind – 4 Bände – 4 volumes – 4 volumi – 4 delen.
 BFR 800 DKR 141 DM 51,40 FF 116
 LIT 21 550 HFL 55 UKL 13.30 USD 25.20

CB-25-78-186-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0505-7
Analyse der Berufsvorbereitungsmaßnahmen in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.
 Von Olav Magnusson, Bildungszentrum, Europäische Kulturstiftung. Mai 1978.
 1979. 64 p.

CB-25-78-186-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0506-5
Analysis of vocation preparation in the Member States of the European Community. By Olav Magnusson, Institute of Education, European Cultural Foundation. May 1978.
 1979. 58 p.

CB-25-78-186-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0507-3
Analyse de la préparation professionnelle dans les États membres des Communautés européennes. Par Olav Magnusson, Institut d'éducation, Fondation européenne de la culture. Mai 1978.
 1979. 64 p.

CB-25-78-186-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0508-1
Analisi della preparazione professionale negli Stati membri della Comunità europea. Di Olav Magnusson, Institut d'éducation, Fondation européenne de la culture. Maggio 1978.
 1979. 66 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT)
 BFR 120 DKR 20,70 DM 7,65 FF 17
 LIT 3 150 HFL 8,20 UKL 2 USD 3.65

*) CH-SN-76-026-DE-C
Studie über den Bildungsurlaub in den Mitgliedstaaten.
 Studien: Reihe Sozialpolitik Nr. 26. August 1975.
 1979. 376 p.

*) CH-SN-76-026-NL-C
Het educatief verlof in de lid-staten van de E.E.G.
 Studies: Serie sociale politiek nr. 26. Augustus 1975.
 1979. 378 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 240 DKR 37,40 DM 15,40 FF 32
 LIT 5 600 HFL 16,10 UKL 3.70 USD 6.40

8

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-25-78-194-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0590-1
Årbog for jern og stål 1978. Oktober 1978.
Jahrbuch Eisen und Stahl 1978. Oktober 1978.
Iron and Steel yearbook 1978. October 1978.
Annuaire sidérurgie 1978. Octobre 1978.
Annuario siderurgia 1978. Ottobre 1978.
Jaarboek ijzer en staal 1978. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 124 p. 11 ill. (DE/EN/FR/IT)
 BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
 LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.50

CB-24-78-863-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0580-4
Investeringer i Fællesskabets kul- og stålindustrier.
 Rapport over undersøgelsen i 1978. Stillingen pr. 1 januar 1978.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-24-78-863-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0581-2
Die Investitionen in den Kohle- und Stahlindustrien der Gemeinschaft.
 Bericht über die Erhebung 1978. Stichtag: 1. Januar 1978.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-24-78-863-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0582-0
Investment in the Community Coalmining and Iron and Steel Industries.
 Report on the 1978 survey. Position as at 1 January 1978.
 October 1978.

CB-24-78-863-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0583-9
Les investissements dans les industries du charbon et de l'acier de la Communauté.
 Rapport sur l'enquête 1978. Situation au 1^{er} janvier 1978.
 Octobre 1978.

CB-24-78-863-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0584-7
Gli investimenti nelle industrie del carbone e dell'acciaio della Comunità.
 Relazione sull'indagine 1978. Situazione al 1^o gennaio 1978.
 Ottobre 1978.

CB-24-78-863-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0585-5
De investeringen in de kolenmijnbouw en de ijzer- en staalindustrie van de Gemeenschap.
 Samenvatend verslag over de enquête 1978. Stand op 1 januari 1978. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 118 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 485 DKR 84,80 DM 30,80 FF 68,50
 LIT 13 000 HFL 33,50 UKL 8 USD 16

CD-NC-78-078-FR-C
Automatisation des aciéries à l'oxygène.
 By N. Kaell et F. Thill, ARBED, Luxembourg. Convention n° 6210-58/5/051.
 Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. Juin 1975. 1978. EUR 6054.
 1979. 100 p. (FR)
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 6080
Deformation — induced cavitation in an austenitic stainless steel.
 By R. Matera, G. Piatti, D. Boerman, C. Fossati, R. Lubek, Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment — Italy. Physical sciences. 1978. EUR 6080.
 1979. 20 p. (EN)
 Only available as microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

9

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CA-24-78-920-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0654-1
Electrical Energy Statistics 1977.

November 1978.
Statistiques de l'énergie électrique 1977.
 Novembre 1978.
 1979. 108 p. (EN/FR)
 BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28
 LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.50

CA-25-78-073-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0692-4
Gas Statistics 1977. November 1978.
Statistiques du gaz 1977. Novembre 1978.
 1979. 58 p. (EN/FR)
 BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14
 LIT 2 700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.60 USD 3.40

10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /
 No publications / Pas de parution /
 Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-382-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0629-0
Skovstatistik 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
Forststatistik 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
Forest Statistics 1970-1975. October 1978.
Statistiques forestières 1970-1975. Octobre 1978.
Statistiche delle foreste 1970-1975. Ottobre 1978.
Bosstatistieken 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 138 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
 BFR 350 DKR 61,20 DM 22,20 FF 49,50
 LIT 9 400 HFL 24,20 UKL 5.75 USD 11.30

*) 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.
 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

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-24-78-750-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0509-X
Den europæiske fond for regionaludvikling.
 Tredje årsberetning 1977. 1978.
 1979. 96 p.

CB-24-78-750-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0510-3
Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung.
 Dritter Jahresbericht 1977. 1978.
 1979. 98 p.

CB-24-78-750-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0511-1
European Regional Development Fund.
 Third Annual Report 1977. 1978.
 1979. 92 p.

CB-24-78-750-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0512-1
Fonds européen de développement régional
 Troisième rapport annuel 1977. 1978.
 1979. 96 p.

CB-24-78-750-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0513-8
Fondo europeo di sviluppo regionale.
 Terza relazione annuale 1977. 1978.
 1979. 98 p.

CB-24-78-750-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0514-6
Europees Fonds voor regionale ontwikkeling.
 Derde jaarverslag 1977. 1978.
 1979. 100 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 300 DKR 53 DM 19 FF 42
 LIT 7 880 HFL 20,50 UKL 5 USD 9.20

13

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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CC-AB-78-024-DA-C
Samhandelen mellem EØF og AVS-staterne.
 Europa information: Udvikling. December 1978.
 1979. 30 p. Gratis

CC-AB-78-024-FR-C
Les relations commerciales CEE-ACP.
 Europe information: Développement. Décembre 1978.
 1979. 26 p. Gratuit

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Le relazioni commerciali CEE-ACP.
 Europa informazione: Sviluppo. Dicembre 1978.
 1979. 30 p. Gratuito

CC-AB-78-024-NL-C
De handelsbetrekkingen tussen de EEG en de ACS-landen.
 Europa informatie: Ontwikkeling.
 December 1978.
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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NC-78-078-FR-C
Automatisation des aciéries à l'oxygène. By N. Kaell et
 F. Thill, ARBED, Luxembourg. Convention n° 6210-
 58/5/051.
 Rapport final. Recueil de recherches acier. Juin 1975.
 1978. EUR 6054.
 1979. 100 p. (FR)
 Seulement disponible en microfiche:
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NE-78-031-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0655-X
**The Community's R and D programme on radioactive
 waste management and storage.** (Second annual pro-
 gress report).
 Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6128.
 1979. 228 p. (EN)
 BFR 450 DKR 78,70 DM 28,60 FF 63,50
 LIT 12 000 HFL 31 UKL 7.40 USD 14.50

CD-NE-78-086-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0588-X
**The pressurized and boiling water loops BOWAL and
 PRIL for boiling mixing studies of the heat transfer
 division JRC Ispra/Italy.** By H. Herkenrath and W. Huf-
 schmidt.
 Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6045.
 1979. 62 p. (EN)
 BFR 450 DKR 78,60 DM 28,50 FF 63,50
 LIT 12 000 HFL 31 UKL 7.40 USD 14.50

EUR 5892
**Determinazione sperimentale di sezioni di cattura
 neutronica di materiali strutturali per reattori veloci
 integrate in spettri energetici intermedi.** Vol. 2: De-
 scrizione delle strutture sperimentali.
 Scienze e tecniche nucleari. A cura di: S. Tassan. 1978.
 EUR 5892.
 1979. 190 p. (IT)
 Solamente disponibile in forma di microscheda—
 BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20
 LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

EUR 6080
**Deformation — induced cavitation in an austenitic
 stainless steel.** By R. Matera, G. Piatti, D. Boerman, C.
 Fossati, R. Lubek, Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establish-
 ment — Italy.
 Physical sciences. 1978. EUR 6080.
 1979. 20 p. (EN)
 Only available as microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

EUR 6111
**A method for the quantitative metallographic analysis
 of nuclear fuels (Programme QMA).** By A. Moreno and
 C. Sari, Joint Research Centre, Karlsruhe Establishment
 — Germany.
 Nuclear science and technology. 1978. EUR 6111.
 1979. 34 p. (EN)
 Only available as microfiche:
 BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60
 LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

15

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-NW-78-006-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0648-7
**Rapporter fra den Videnskabelige Komité for Levned-
 midler.** Sjette serie.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-NW-78-006-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0649-5
**Berichte des Wissenschaftlichen Lebensmittelaus-
 schusses.** Sechste Folge.
 Oktober 1978.

CB-NW-78-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0650-9
Reports of the Scientific Committee for Food. Sixth series.
 October 1978.

CB-NW-78-006-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0651-7
Rapports du Comité Scientifique de l'Alimentation Humaine. Sixième série.
 Octobre 1978.

CB-NW-78-006-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0652-5
Relazioni del Comitato scientifico dell'alimentazione umana. Sesta serie.
 Ottobre 1978.

CB-NW-78-006-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0653-3
Verslagen van het Wetenschappelijk Comité voor de Menselijke Voeding. Zesde reeks.
 Oktober 1978.
 1979. 20 p.
 (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL)
 BFR 55 DKR 9,60 DM 3,50 FF 7,80
 LIT 1 470 HFL 3,80 UKL 0,90 USD 1,80

16

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
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*) CB-NQ-78-006-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0451-4
Nouveaux modèles d'enseignement supérieur et égalité des chances: prospectives internationales.
 Études: Série éducation n° 6. Avril 1978.
 1979. 134 p. (DE.FR)
 BFR 125 DKR 22 DM 8 FF 18
 LIT 3 350 HFL 8,60 UKL 2.10 USD 3.90

CB-25-78-186-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0505-7
Analyse der Berufsvorbereitungsmaßnahmen in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.
 Von Olav Magnusson, Bildungszentrum, Europäische Kultur-
 stiftung. Mai 1978.
 1979. 64 p.

CB-25-78-186-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0506-5
Analysis of vocation preparation in the Member States of the European Community. By Olav Magnusson, Institute of Education, European Cultural Foundation. May 1978.
 1979. 58 p.

CB-25-78-186-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0507-3
Analyse de la préparation professionnelle dans les États membres des Communautés européennes. Par Olav Magnusson, Institut d'éducation, Fondation européenne de la culture. Mai 1978.
 1979. 64 p.

CB-25-78-186-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0508-1
Analisi della preparazione professionale negli Stati membri della Comunità europea. Di Olav Magnusson, Institut d'éducation, Fondation européenne de la culture. Maggio 1978.
 1979. 66 p. (DE.EN.FR.IT)
 BFR 120 DKR 20,70 DM 7,65 FF 17
 LIT 3 150 HFL 8,20 UKL 2 USD 3.65

17

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-24-77-382-6A-C ISBN 92-825-0629-0
Skovstatistik 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
Forststatistik 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
Forest Statistics 1970-1975. October 1978.
Statistiques forestières 1970-1975. Octobre 1978.
Statistiche delle foreste 1970-1975. Ottobre 1978.
Bosstatistiek 1970-1975. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 138 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
 BFR 350 DKR 61,20 DM 22,20 FF 49,50
 LIT 9 400 HFL 24,20 UKL 5.75 USD 11.30

CA-24-78-920-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0654-1
Electrical Energy Statistics 1977. November 1978.
Statistiques de l'énergie électrique 1977. Novembre 1978.
 1979. 108 p. (EN/FR)
 BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 12,70 FF 28
 LIT 5 400 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30 USD 6.50

CA-25-78-073-2A-C ISBN 92-825-0692-4
Gas Statistics 1977. November 1978.
Statistiques du gaz 1977. Novembre 1978.
 1979. 58 p. (EN/FR)
 BFR 100 DKR 17,50 DM 6,40 FF 14
 LIT 2 700 HFL 6,90 UKL 1.60 USD 3.40

CA-25-78-194-4A-C ISBN 92-825-0590-1
Årbog for jern og stål 1978. Oktober 1978.
Jahrbuch Eisen und Stahl 1978. Oktober 1978.
Iron and Steel yearbook 1978. October 1978.
Annuaire sidérurgie 1978. Octobre 1978.
Annuario siderurgia 1978. Ottobre 1978.
Jaarboek ijzer en staal 1978. Oktober 1978.
 1979. 124 p. 11 ill. (DE/EN/FR/IT)
 BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
 LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.50

Analytiske tabeller vedrørende udenrigshandel.
Analytische Übersichten des Außenhandels.
Analytical tables of foreign trade.
Tableaux analytiques du commerce extérieur.
Tavole analitiche del commercio estero.
Analytische tabellen van de buitenlandse handel.
 NIMEXE 1976. 13 bind — Bände — volumes — volumes
 — volumi — delen.

CA-NC-77-001-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0421-2
 Bind A: Kapitel 1-24
 Levende dyr og varer af animalsk eller vegetabilsk oprindelse; fedtstoffer og olier; næringsmidler, drikkevarer og tobak

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Animali vivi e prodotti del regno animale o vegetale; grassi e oli; alimenti, bevande e tabacchi

Deel A: Levende dieren en produkten van het dieren- en plantenrijk; vetten en oliën; levensmiddelen, dranken en tabak

1979. 598 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-77-002-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0422-0

Bind B: Kapitel 25-27

Mineralske stoffer

Band B: Kapitel 25-27

Mineralische Stoffe

Volume B: Chapters 25-27

Mineral products

Volume B- Chapitres 25-27

Produits minéraux

Volume B: Capitoli 25-27

Prodotti minerali

Deel B: Hoofdstuk 25-27

Minerale produkten

1979. 162 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 400 DKR 70 DM 25,50 FF 56,50
LIT 10 700 HFL 27,50 UKL 6.60 USD 12.90

CA-NC-77-003-7A-C

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Volume C: Chapitres 28-38

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Prodotti delle industrie chimiche e delle industrie connesse

Deel C: Hoofdstuk 28-38

Produkten van de chemische en van de aanverwante industrieën

1979. 610 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 2 400 DKR 420 DM 152,50 FF 338,50
LIT 64 200 HFL 165,50 UKL 39.25 USD 77.50

CA-NC-77-004-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0424-7

Bind D: Kapitel 39-43

Kunststoffer, gummi, huder, skind, læder, pelsskind og varer fremstillet heraf; sadelmagerarbejder; rejseartikler

Band D: Kapitel 39-43

Kunststoffe, Kautschuk, Häute, Felle, Leder, Pelzfelle und Waren daraus; Sattler- und Täschnerwaren; Reiseartikel

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Plastics, rubber, raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness; morocco leather goods; travel goods

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Volume D: Capitoli 39-43

Materie plastiche artificiali, gomma, pelli, cuoio, pelli da pellicceria e lavori di tali materie; marocchineria, articoli da sellaio e da viaggio

Deel D: Hoofdstuk 39-43

Kunstmatige plastische stoffen, rubber, huiden, vellen, leder en peltarijen; lederwaren en bontwerk; fijne lederwaren, zadelsmakerswerk en reisartikelen.

1979. 310 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-005-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0425-5

Bind E: Kapitel 44-49

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Band E: Kapitel 44-49

Holz, Kork, Papier, Pappe und Waren daraus; Flecht- und Korbmacherwaren

Volume E: Chapters 44-49

Wood, cork, paper, paperboard and articles thereof; manufactures of plaiting materials and basketware

Volume E: Chapitres 44-49

Bois, liège, cartons et ouvrages en ces matières; ouvrages de sparterie et de vannerie

Volume E: Capitoli 44-49

Legno, sughero, carta, cartoni e lavori in tali materie; lavori da intreccio, da panieriaio e da stuoiaio

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Hout, kurk, papier en karton; papier- en kartonwaren; vlechtwerk en mandenmakerswerk.

1979. 250 p.

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LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-006-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0426-3

Bind F: Kapitel 50-67

Tekstiler og varer fremstillet heraf; sko; hovedbeklædning; paraplyer og parasoller;

Band F: Kapitel 50-67
 Spinnstoffe und Waren daraus; Schuhe; Kopfbedeckungen; Regen- und Sonnenschirme.

Volume F: Chapters 50-67
 Textiles and textile articles; shoes; headgear; umbrellas and sunshades;

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 Matières textiles et ouvrages en ces matières; chaussures; coiffures; parapluies et parasols;

Volume F: Capitoli 50-67
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Deel F: Hoofdstuk 50-67
 Textielstoffen en textielwaren; schoeisel hoofddeksels; paraplu's en parasols;
 1979. 674 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 2 800 DKR 489,50 DM 178 FF 395
 LIT 74 900 HFL 193 UKL 45.80 USD 90.25

CA-NC-77-007-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0427-1
Bind G: Kapitel 68-72
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 Articles of stone, of plaster, of cement, ; ceramics; glass and glassware; pearls, precious stones, jewelry; coins

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 Ouvrages et pierres, plâtre, ciment, ; produits céramiques; verre et ouvrages en verre; perles fines et pierres gemmes; bijoux; monnaies

Volume G: Capitoli 68-72
 Lavori di pietra, gesso, cemento, ; prodotti della ceramica; vetro e suoi lavori; perle fini e pietre preziose (gemme); gioielli; monete

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CA-NC-77-008-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0428-X
Bind H: Kapitel 73
 Jern og stål

Band H: Kapitel 73
 Eisen und Stahl

Volume H: Chapter 73
 Iron and steel

Volume H: Chapitre 73
 Fonte, fer et acier

Volume H: Capitolo 73
 Ghisa, ferro e acciaio

Deel H: Hoofdstuk 73
 Gietijzer, ijzer en staal.
 1979. 340 p.
 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 1 400 DKR 244,75 DM 89 FF 197,50
 LIT 37 800 HFL 96,50 UKL 22.90 USD 45.10

CA-NC-77-009-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0429-8
Bind I: Kapitel 74-83
 Uædle metaller (ekskl. jern og stål) og varer fremstillet heraf

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 Uedle Metalle (ausg. Eisen und Stahl) und Waren daraus

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 Base metals (except iron and steel) and articles thereof

Volume I: Chapitre 74-83
 Métaux communs (sauf fonte, fer et acier) et ouvrages en ces matières

Volume I: Capitoli 74-83
 Metalli comuni (esclusi la ghisa, il ferro e l'acciaio) e loro lavori

Deel I: Hoofdstuk 74-83
 Onedele metalen (met uitzondering van gietijzer, ijzer en staal) en produkten daarvan
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 (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)
 BFR 1 000 DKR 175 DM 63,50 FF 141
 LIT 26 800 HFL 69 UKL 16.50 USD 32.25

CA-NC-77-010-7A-C ISBN 92-825-0430-1
Bind J: Kapitel 84, 85
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Band J: Kapitel 84, 85
 Maschinen, Apparate und mechanische Geräte; elektrotechnische Waren

Volume J: Chapters 84 and 85
 Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrotechnical apparatus

Volume J: Chapitres 84, 85
 Machines, appareils et engins mécaniques et électriques

Volume J: Capitoli 84, 85
 Macchine, apparecchi e congegni meccanici ed elettrici

Deel J: Hoofdstuk 84, 85

Machines, toestellen en mechanische en elektrische werktuigen
1979. 1 000 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 4 000 DKR 699,50 DM 254 FF 564
LIT 107 000 HFL 276 UKL 65.50 USD 129

CA-NC-77-011-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0431-8

Bind K: Kapitel 86-89

Transportmidler

Band K: Kapitel 86-89

Beförderungsmittel

Volume K: Chapters 86-89

Means of transportation

Volume K: Chapitres 86-89

Matériel de transport

Volume K: Capitoli 86-89

Materiale da trasporto

Deel K: Hoofdstuk 86-89

Vervoermaterieel

1979. 218 p.

(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL/ES)

BFR 680 DKR 119 DM 43,20 FF 96
LIT 18 200 HFL 47 UKL 11.20 USD 22

CA-NC-77-012-7A-C

ISBN 92-825-0432-8

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1979. 408 p.

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8

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9

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A

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10

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11

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A

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B

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Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

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Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

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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

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Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter
Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte
Selling prices of vegetable products
Prix de vente de produits végétaux
Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali
Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten

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Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler
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

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Agricultural Markets - Series Prices: Livestock Products
Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits animaux
Mercati agricoli - Serie Prezzi: Prodotti animali
Landbouwmärkten - Serie Prijzen: Dierlijke produkten

A

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Agrarmärkte - Serie Preise: Pflanzliche Produkte
Agricultural Markets - Series Prices: Vegetable Products
Marchés agricoles - Série Prix: Produits végétaux
Mercati agricoli - Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali
Landbouwmärkten - Serie Prijzen: Plantaardige produkten

B

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Kvartalsvis fiskeribulletin
Vierteljährliches Fischereibulletin
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Bulletin trimestriel de la pêche
Bollettino trimestrale della pesca
Driemaandelijks visserijbulletin

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EC-index of producer prices of agricultural products
Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles
Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

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Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

**Ekspresinformation – Vegetabilsk produktion
Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Rapid information – Crop production
Note rapide – Production végétale
Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale
Spoedbericht – Plantaardige produktie**

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Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

**Ekspresinformation – Landbrugspriser
Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise
Rapid information – Agricultural Prices
Note rapide – Prix agricoles
Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli
Spoedbericht – Landbouwprizen**

(DE/EN/FR/IT)

(uregelmæssig / unregelmäßig / irregular / irrégulier / irregolare / onregelmätig)

Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

12

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications /
Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen**

13

**EC Trade with the: ACP States –
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14

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15

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16

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17

Eurostatistik – Data til konjunkturanalyse

ISSN 0379-1408

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**Vegetabilsk produktion
Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Crop production
Production végétale
Produzione vegetale
Plantaardige produktie**

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**Månedlig statistik for kød
Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch
Monthly statistics of meat
Statistiques mensuelles de la viande
Statistiche mensili della carne
Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees**

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Monatliche Statistik von Milch
Monthly statistics of milk
Statistiques mensuelles du lait
Statistiche mensili del latte
Maandelijkse statistieken van melk**

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Monatliche Statistik von Eiern
Monthly statistics of eggs
Statistiques mensuelles des œufs
Statistiche mensili delle uova
Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren**

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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**

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Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter
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Prix de vente de produits végétaux
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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

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Bollettino mensile – Carbone
Maandelijks bulletin – Kolen

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Maandelijks bulletin – Koolwaterstoffen

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Maandelijks bulletin – Elektriciteit

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Monthly tables of transport
Tableaux mensuels des transports
Tabelle mensili dei trasporti
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Gratis / Gratuit

Ekspresinformation – Vegetabilsk produktion
Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung
Rapid information – Crop production
Note rapide – Production végétale
Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale
Spøedbericht – Plantaardige produktie

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Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

Ekspresinformation – Landbrugspriser
Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise
Rapid information – Agricultural Prices
Note rapide – Prix agricoles
Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli
Spoedbericht – Landbouwprijzen

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Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

Ekspresinformation – Social sikring.
Schnellbericht – Sozialschutz.
Rapid information – Social Protection.
Note rapide – Protection sociale.
Nota rapida – Protezione sociale.
Spoedbericht – Sociale bescherming.

(DE/EN) (FR/IT)

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Gratis / Gratuit / Gratuito

18

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT
 EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -
 PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Information Gratis
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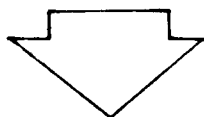
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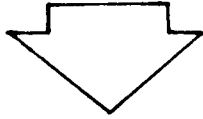
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