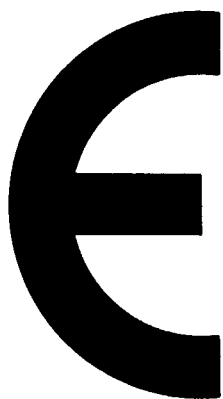


# Bulletin

## OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 6 1980

Volume 13

The Bulletin of the European Communities reports on the activities of the Commission and the other Community institutions. It is edited by the Secretariat-General of the Commission (rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Brussels) and published eleven times a year (one issue covers July and August) in the official Community languages and Spanish.

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The following reference system is used: the first digit indicates the part number, the second digit the chapter number and the subsequent digit or digits the point number. Citations should therefore read as follows: Bull. EC 1-1979, point 1.1.3 or 2.2.36.

*Supplements to the Bulletin are published in a separate series at irregular intervals. They contain official Commission material (e.g. communications to the Council, programmes, reports and proposals). The Supplements do not appear in Spanish*

# **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

**n° 6  
1980**

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\* In preparation.



**PART ONE**

**SPECIAL FEATURES**

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

- BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge**
- LFR = Franc luxembourgeois**
- DKR = Dansk krone**
- FF = Franc français**
- DM = Deutsche Mark**
- LIT = Lira italiana**
- HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)**
- UKL = Pound sterling**
- IRL = Irish pound**
- USD = United States dollar**



# 1. Venice—From the European Council to the Western Summit

European Council and Western Summit

## International policy and energy dominate discussions

1.1.1. Venice in June was the rendezvous for the Heads of State or Government of the Nine, to meet as the European Council, and for representatives of seven industrialized countries and of the Community as such, to attend the sixth Western Summit. Both meetings were chiefly concerned with the international situation and economic problems, in particular the energy crisis.

The climate of both meetings was influenced by the overall agreement reached by the Nine on 30 May. This had cleared the air and driven away the clouds which had gathered overhead at the end of April after the Luxembourg European Council had failed to find an agreement.

### The European Council in Venice

1.1.2. The European Council meeting in Venice on 12 and 13 June was attended by the Heads of State or Government of the nine Member States of the Community together with their Foreign Ministers. The Commission was represented by its President, Mr Jenkins, and by Mr Ortoli, Vice-President. Discussions focused on international political questions, especially the situation in the Middle East, rather than on purely Community issues. As many observers have remarked, the failure in Luxembourg forced the European Council to revert to its original role of giving political stimulus and general guidelines, and leaving the specialized ministers to resolve the economic and technical problems within the Council. The compromise reached some ten days earlier on the issues that the Luxem-

bourg meeting failed to settle also contributed to the feeling of unity at Venice.

As usual the Commission assisted in preparations by presenting a series of papers designed to assist or guide discussions. They dealt with the economic and social situation in the Community, unemployment, energy, relations with the industrialized countries (particularly the United States and Japan)<sup>1</sup> and reactivation of the North-South Dialogue.<sup>2</sup> Before the official meeting Mr Cossiga, the Council President, met some of the other Heads of State or Government, and there were also separate meetings between Heads of State or Government.

### *The results of the European Council meeting*

1.1.3. The European Council discussed the international situation, the problems dealt with in the papers presented by the Commission and budgetary matters, which certain Heads of Government brought up in connection with the future of the common agricultural policy.

The following were issued at the end of the meeting: a summary of proceedings made by the Presidency and four declarations—on the Middle East, the Euro-Arab Dialogue, Lebanon and Afghanistan. The problems of southern Africa (notably Namibia) were also mentioned briefly by Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council, at his press conference.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.53.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.

## Summary by the Presidency

1.1.4. The 'summary by the Presidency' of the proceedings of the European Council was as follows:

'1. The conclusions reached on 29 and 30 May by the Council of Ministers of the Community were noted with satisfaction. These conclusions enabled a solution to be found to the problem of the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget, led to an agreement on 1980/81 farm prices and on the sheepmeat problem and defined the guidelines for a comprehensive common fisheries policy. The outcome of these discussions has led, *inter alia*, to finalization of the 1980 budget, thereby normalizing the working of the Community.

A key feature of the agreements thus reached is the Community commitment to implement structural changes which, by ensuring a more balanced development of common policies, based on respect for their fundamental principles, and by preventing the recurrence of unacceptable situations, will enable each Member State to become more closely identified with Community objectives and with the deepening process of European integration.

This commitment is a fundamental prerequisite, especially bearing in mind the prospect of enlargement, if the Community is to be able to meet its internal and international responsibilities authoritatively and effectively; to respond to the expectations of the citizens of Europe with ever closer solidarity between Member States in the various sectors of political, economic and social activity; to promote greater convergence and the harmonious development of their economies, help to reduce the disparities between the various regions and the ground to be made up by the less well-off; in short, to realize in full the objectives enshrined in the Treaties, in total compliance with the ideals underlying the grand design of European unification.

2. A review of the economic and social situation confirmed the judgments expressed at the European Council meeting on 27 and 28 April 1980.

In particular, the keenest concern was expressed at the hardening inflationary pressures, which repre-

sent the gravest of threats to the stability and to the development of the Member States' economies; these pressures also pose a threat because of the varying degrees to which they are evident in the various countries of the Community.

The major short-term objective must be to contain inflation. This should be done by means of appropriate monetary and fiscal policies, coupled with measures designed to sustain investment and to cope with the employment situation while keeping external imbalances within acceptable bounds.

Given the slowdown in demand which is appearing in other major economic areas, stress was laid on the importance of action to ensure that the risk of a general recession in demand is averted through appropriate international collaboration.

3. In the face of the increasingly disturbing employment situation, particularly as regards young people, there was reaffirmation of the priority need, in some of the Member States, for short-term structural measures in the context of an active employment policy.

It is essential that the Community should be in a position systematically to evaluate the impact of employment on the various Community policies from the time of their inception, to ensure a better coordination of employment policies at Community level and to harmonize Community action in the field of economic policy with that taken in the social and employment fields.

The outcome of the Social Affairs Council on 9 June<sup>1</sup> was noted with satisfaction, especially as regards the consultations between employers and labour. The Council is asked to continue its proceedings with a view to achieving the above objectives, on the basis of periodic reports from the Commission on the employment situation.

4. In the belief that in 1980 the decline in growth rates in the various industrialized areas would be quite sharp, among other things because of the rise in crude oil prices, the commitment to take an active part in strengthening the open and multilateral international trade system was renewed, in

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.41.

accordance with the statement by the member countries of the OECD at the ministerial meeting on 3 and 4 June.<sup>1</sup> In particular, the hope was expressed that all the industrialized countries would do their utmost to confront and resolve the outstanding trade problems, adopting solutions in line with the content and spirit of the outcome of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

5. With reference to the conclusions of the European Council in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April,<sup>2</sup> a further examination of the international monetary situation took place. This was seen still to be dominated by the problems of the huge balance of payments disequilibria stemming from recent oil price increases. Righting of these imbalances can only be effected in the long term by means of stabilization of the terms of trade and the necessary real adjustments to our economies.

The recycling of oil surpluses can in the short term attenuate the negative effects of these imbalances. This process, to which the private capital market has an essential contribution to make, must be backed up by development of the role of international financial institutions.

6. Stress was laid on the primary importance of the North-South Dialogue for the stability of international relations. It is intended that a further boost should be given to cooperation with the developing countries. This should contribute, on the basis of interdependence and mutual advantage, to creating the degree of economic expansion required, in the context of a restructuring of international economic relations, to enable the developing countries to make rapid progress.

With this in view, the need remains for a political commitment to the global negotiations, to finalizing the Third International Development Strategy, to the agreements on the statutes of the Common Fund for the stabilization of raw material prices and the continuation of the negotiations on commodities.

Much is expected of the eleventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. The report of the Brandt Commission could, it is felt, make a particularly interesting contribution to its successful outcome.

Inevitably, concern was expressed about the effect on development policy of the continuing increases in crude oil prices and of the economic and political tensions to which these have given rise.

7. Particular attention was devoted to the worsening international energy crisis. The decisions of the Council of Ministers (Energy) on 13 May<sup>3</sup> and 9 June<sup>4</sup> to reduce the ratio between the growth of GNP and increased energy consumption and the share of oil in the Community's energy budget were noted with satisfaction. The keenest concern was expressed at the further pressures for a price increase brought to bear in Algiers; it was pointed out that no objective grounds existed for increasing the price of crude at the present time.

The repetition of such increases constitutes an obvious threat to international stability. Its effects upon the phenomenon of inflation and consequently upon economic expansion, investment, employment and the balance of payments give rise to intolerable burdens for the industrialized regions and even more so for the emergent countries, the latter being confronted with truly insoluble problems of readjustment which can clearly not be resolved by recycling alone.

These aspects of the crisis, which will be highlighted at the forthcoming Economic Summit, must be given their full weight.

The Community remains willing to enter into a dialogue with all the countries concerned. It regrets, however, that the recent OPEC decisions may have made such a dialogue more difficult to achieve.<sup>5</sup>

## Declarations

1.1.5. Reproduced below are the four declarations on the international situation issued at the end of the European Council, which spent a considerable amount of time discussing the problems of the Middle East.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.51.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, points 1.1.6 and 1.1.7.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.140.

*Middle East*

1.1.6. '1. The Heads of State or Government and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held a comprehensive exchange of views on all aspects of the present situation in the Middle East, including the state of negotiations resulting from the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. They agreed that growing tensions affecting this region constitute a serious danger and render a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever.

2. The nine Member States of the European Community consider that the traditional ties and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace.

3. In this regard, the nine countries of the Community base themselves on Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the positions which they have expressed on several occasions, notably in their Declarations of 29 June 1977,<sup>1</sup> 19 September 1978,<sup>2</sup> 26 March<sup>3</sup> and 18 June 1979,<sup>4</sup> as well as in the speech made on their behalf on 25 September 1979 by the Irish Minister of Foreign Affairs at the thirty-fourth United Nations General Assembly.<sup>5</sup>

4. On the bases thus set out, the time has come to promote the recognition and implementation of the two principles universally accepted by the international community: the right to existence and to security of all the States in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples, which implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

5. All of the countries in the area are entitled to live in peace within secure, recognized and guaranteed borders. The necessary guarantees for a peace settlement should be provided by the UN by a decision of the Security Council and, if necessary, on the basis of other mutually agreed procedures. The Nine declare that they are prepared to participate within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including (guarantees) on the ground.

6. A just solution must finally be found to the Palestinian problem, which is not simply one of refugees. The Palestinian people, who are conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position, by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully their right to self-determination.

7. The achievement of these objectives requires the involvement and support of all the parties concerned in the peace settlement which the Nine are endeavouring to promote in keeping with the principles formulated in the declaration referred to above. These principles apply to all the parties concerned, and thus the Palestinian people, and to the PLO, which will have to be associated with the negotiations.

8. The Nine recognize the special importance of the role played by the question of Jerusalem for all the parties concerned. The Nine stress that they will not accept any unilateral initiative designed to change the status of Jerusalem and that any agreement on the city's status should guarantee freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places.

9. The Nine stress the need for Israel to put an end to the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967, as it has done for part of Sinai. They are deeply convinced that the Israeli settlements constitute a serious obstacle to the peace process in the Middle East. The Nine consider that these settlements, as well as modifications in population and property in the occupied Arab territories, are illegal under international law.

10. Concerned as they are to put an end to violence, the Nine consider that only the renunciation of force or the threatened use of force by all the parties can create a climate of confidence in the area, and constitute a basic element for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.3.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.2.8.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.74.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.59.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 9-1979, point 3.4.1.

11. The Nine have decided to make the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned. The objective of these contacts would be to ascertain the position of the various parties with respect to the principles set out in this declaration and in the light of the results of this consultation process to determine the form which such an initiative on their part could take.'

### *Euro-Arab Dialogue*

1.1.7. 'The Nine noted the importance which they attach to the Euro-Arab Dialogue at all levels and the need to develop the advisability of holding a meeting of the two sides at political level. In this way, they intend to contribute towards the development of cooperation and mutual understanding between Europe and the Arab world.'

### *Lebanon*

1.1.8. 'The Nine reiterate once again their total solidarity with Lebanon, a friendly country whose equilibrium is seriously jeopardized by the clashes in the region, and renews its urgent appeal to all the countries and parties concerned to put an end to all acts liable to affect Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the authority of its government. The Nine will support any action or initiative likely to guarantee the return of peace and stability in Lebanon, a factor which constitutes an essential element in the equilibrium of the region.'

The Nine stress the importance of the role which should be played by the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in southern Lebanon. The Nine recall the Declaration which they made in Luxembourg on 22 April<sup>1</sup> and stress that it is essential for all the parties concerned to allow the UNIFIL to implement to the full the mandate assigned to it, including that of taking control of the territory up to the internationally recognized boundaries.'

### *Afghanistan*

1.1.9. 'The European Council has noted with deep concern the intensification of the military

operations conducted by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

These dramatic developments are increasing still further the sufferings of the Afghan people. They emphasize the genuinely national nature of the resistance offered by an entire people. They threaten to jeopardize the climate of international relations for a long time to come.

Under these circumstances, the European Council wishes to reassert its conviction that it is necessary to outline without delay the means of reaching a solution which, in keeping with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, would ensure the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the free exercise by the Afghan people of the right to determine their own future. It has reiterated its view that a solution could be found in an arrangement which allowed Afghanistan to remain outside the competition among the powers and to return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned State.

It recalls that it proposed in Luxembourg, on 28 April,<sup>2</sup> that the great powers and the neighbouring States should undertake the necessary commitments to this end: in particular, they should agree to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan, to refrain from any interference in its internal affairs and renounce any stationing of troops on its soil or any form of military association with it.

The European Council shares the concern expressed and the conclusions drawn by the eleventh Conference of Foreign Ministers of Islamic States on the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and has noted with great interest the creation by this Conference of a committee to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect to Afghanistan.

The Council repeated its readiness to support any meaningful initiative designed to promote a solution of the Afghan crisis.'

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.61.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 1.1.15.

### *Southern Africa*

1.1.10. Mr Cossiga also informed the press that the European Council discussed southern Africa.

The European Council noted with satisfaction the positive developments in Zimbabwe since its independence and pledged its full support to that country. In the interest of stability and peace in southern Africa, it gives its encouragement to the efforts of the five—France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States—towards Namibia, with a view to an early implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435.

### *Reactions and statements*

#### *Community reactions*

##### *Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council*

1.1.11. At the final press conference, Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council, declared that the Community had demonstrated its vitality and cohesion.

It was only by continuing in this vein, he added, that the Community could meet the challenges facing it and assume its internal and international responsibilities. What was required was an overall strategy for peace and development, and while it must be unbending in its endeavours to attain its objectives, it must remain flexible on the means employed.

As is now customary, Mr Cossiga introduced and commented briefly on the various Declarations issued at the end of the meeting. On

the Middle East, he said that it was not the Nine's intention to undo the Camp David agreements but to support them by working for a comprehensive peace settlement. He refused to be committed to a precise timetable for 'the necessary contacts with all the parties concerned' as stated in the Nine's Declaration.

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

1.1.12. During the traditional joint press conference with Mr Cossiga, Mr Jenkins, the Commission President, said:

'It is right and appropriate that the meeting should have centred as it did on international questions of pressing current and major concern. This Council has again achieved a considerable success in the field of political cooperation in a significant statement on the Middle East. I believe the Community can take a substantial measure of satisfaction in the way it has responded over recent months to the challenges of successive international crises. As far as Community business is concerned there has been a widespread background sense of release at the solution of the problem of the British contribution to the budget, which has also opened the way for progress on a series of other related questions... I would emphasize two particular areas where the Council is going to be called upon to take major decisions.

Firstly, energy: The Commission firmly believes in the necessity of Community action other than dispersed action by the Member States. National responses to successive oil crises since 1973 have actually widened differences in the Community. I fear this will continue unless we can agree on a common framework of policy comprising energy prices and necessary additional investment. It is therefore important that the Council of Energy Ministers gives a thorough examination to all the elements in the Commission's proposal<sup>1</sup> of 20 March and concludes its work before the end of this year.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Secondly, the Commission will fulfil its mandate as part of the settlement of the British budgetary problem to report before the end of June 1981 on the development of Community policies with the aim of ensuring a better balance in the budget. The work will be set in hand by the present Commission but necessary decisions will fall in the mandate of the next Commission. The responsibility will devolve on the Council and I was glad to hear President Cossiga stress the Community's commitment to implement structural changes which are indeed a fundamental requirement for progress and necessary to prevent recurrence of unacceptable situations in any of the Member States...'

### Views of the Heads of State or Government

*1.1.13.* At press conferences given immediately after the meeting or in statements made a few days later, the participants at the Venice European Council commented on the results. Some of these comments are summarized below.

For Mr Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, the Declaration on the Middle East showed what the Community could and should do. It was a clear statement on a difficult problem: they had not shied away from the difficulties. The Declaration endeavoured to show that Europe had an equitable and well-balanced position; one advantage was that it would introduce an ongoing process of contacts with the parties involved.

Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, was satisfied with this European Council; it had been different from previous ones and the Heads of State or Government of the Nine had talked as partners. With their Declaration on the Middle East the Nine had shown that they had a part to play on the international scene, although the United States would continue to hold the major role in this long-term process.

During the discussions in Venice, in his comments after the meeting and in a speech to the Bundestag on 17 June, Chancellor Schmidt stressed Germany's desire to see the common agricultural policy reformed and Community finances reorganized. Mr Schmidt stated that his country had no intention of allowing the 1% limit for VAT own resources to be exceeded for payments to the Community budget. It was therefore necessary to limit the growth of Community expenditure on agriculture: otherwise this would soon take up all the own resources and more. Chancellor Schmidt emphasized that the structural changes to eliminate existing imbalances had to be made by 1982 at the latest.

### The Western Economic Summit

*1.1.14.* Ten days after the meeting of the European Council, more or less the same subjects dominated the discussions at the Western Economic Summit, also meeting in Venice, on 22 and 23 June. After the meeting of the Nine, representatives of the Community and the Heads of State or Government of the seven major industrialized countries considered problems very similar to those dealt with by the European Council, notably in the economic field. As was stated in the first paragraph of the declaration issued at the end of the meeting, efforts were made to focus on energy problems and their effects on the world economy. At the Western Summit in Tokyo on 28 and 29 June 1979 Japan and the United States, despite initial reservations, finally gave their general support to the proposals on energy put forward by the Community's representatives.<sup>1</sup> After the Venice Summit, Mr Jenkins, the Commission President,

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

was able this time to express satisfaction that the Community's interest and policies had been taken into account by the other industrialized countries.

On the political front, the Summit expressed its concern over Afghanistan, calling for the complete withdrawal of Soviet forces; it also issued declarations on refugees, the taking of diplomatic hostages and hijacking.

The Venice Summit was the sixth meeting of its kind, the previous ones being held at Rambouillet in November 1975,<sup>1</sup> Puerto Rico in June 1976,<sup>2</sup> London in May 1977,<sup>3</sup> Bonn in July 1978,<sup>4</sup> and Tokyo in June 1979.<sup>5</sup> The seven industrialized countries represented—four Community States (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom), Canada, Japan and the United States—were the same as at the previous three years' Summits. This was the fourth time that the Community as such had been officially represented at a Western Economic Summit. It was represented by Mr Cossiga in his capacity as President of the European Council and Mr Jenkins, the Commission President.

After the meeting five declarations were issued—one on economic matters and four political declarations.

## The Venice Summit declaration

1.1.15. The following declaration on economic matters was issued at the end of the Western Economic Summit:

### I — Introduction

1. In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated our thoughts

are the price and supply of energy and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

2. Successive large increases in the price of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decisions by some members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialized countries. At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil-exporting countries. The fact is that the industrialized countries of the free world, the oil-producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries depend upon each other for the realization of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind.

3. In this spirit we have discussed the main problems that confront us in the coming decade. We are confident in the ability of our democratic societies, based on individual freedom and social solidarity, to meet these challenges. There are no quick or easy solutions; sustained efforts are needed to achieve a better future.

### II — Inflation

4. The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sectors of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1975, Part Three.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, Part Three.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.14.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.9.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.



also needed for this purpose. We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession.

5. We are also committed to encouraging investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors so as to provide new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries. This will require shifting resources from government spending to the private sector and from consumption to investment, and avoiding or carefully limiting actions that shelter particular industries or sectors from the rigours of adjustment. Measures of this kind may be economically and politically difficult in the short term, but they are essential to sustained non-inflationary growth and to increasing employment, which is our major goal.

6. In shaping economic policy, we need a better understanding of the long-term effects of global population growth, industrial expansion and economic development generally. A study of trends in these areas is in hand, and our representatives will keep these matters under review.

### III — *Energy*

7. We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices. Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

8. We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community, the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) regarding the

need for long-term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and coordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption. We note that the member countries of the IEA have agreed that their energy policies should result in their collective 1985 net oil imports being substantially less than their existing 1985 group objective, and that they will quantify the reduction as part of their continuing monitoring efforts. The potential for reduction has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, given existing uncertainties, at around 4 million barrels a day.

9. To conserve oil in our countries:

(i) We are agreed that no new base-load, oil-fired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oil-fired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.

(ii) We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.

(iii) We will encourage oil-saving investments in residential and commercial buildings, where necessary by financial incentives and by establishing insulation standards. We look to the public sector to set an example.

(iv) In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles. The demand of consumers and competition among manufacturers are already leading in this direction. We will accelerate this progress, where appropriate, by arrangements or standards for improved automobile fuel efficiency, by gasoline pricing and taxation decisions, by research and development, and by making public transport more attractive.

10. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide-ranging actions. Our potential to increase the supply and use of energy sources other than oil over the next ten years is estimated at the equivalent of 15-20 million barrels a day of oil. We intend to make a coordinated and vigorous effort to realize this potential. To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear

power in the medium term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

11. We shall encourage the exploration and development of our indigenous hydrocarbon resources in order to secure maximum production on a long-term basis.

12. Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long-term commitments by coal producers and consumers. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal. We look forward to the recommendations of the International Coal Industry Advisory Board. They will be considered promptly. We are conscious of the environmental risks associated with increased coal production and combustion. We will do everything in our power to ensure that increased use of fossil fuels, especially coal, does not damage the environment.

13. We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity. We will continue to give the highest priority to ensuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with spent fuels and disposal of nuclear waste. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

14. The studies made by the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Group, launched at the London Summit in 1977, are a significant contribution to the use of nuclear energy. We welcome their findings with respect to: increasing predictable supplies; the most effective utilization of uranium sources, including the development of advanced technologies; and the minimization of proliferation risks, including support of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We urge all countries to take these findings into account when developing policies and programmes for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

15. We will actively support the recommendations of the International Energy Technology Group, proposed at the Tokyo Summit last year, for bringing new energy technologies into commercial use at the earliest feasible time. As far as national programmes are concerned, we will by mid-1981 adopt a two-phased approach; first, listing the numbers and types of commercial-scale plants to be constructed in each of our countries by the mid-1980s, and, second, indicating quantitative projections for expanding production by 1990, 1995 and 2000, as a basis for future actions. As far as international programmes are concerned, we will join others in creating an international team to promote collaboration among interested nations on specific projects.

16. A high-level group of representatives of our countries and of the EEC Commission will review periodically the results achieved in these fields.

17. Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth. By carrying out this strategy we expect that, over the coming decade, the ratio between increases in collective energy consumption and economic growth of our countries will be reduced to about 0.6, that the share of oil in our total energy demand will be reduced from 53% now to about 40% by 1990, and that our collective consumption of oil in 1990 will be significantly below present levels so as to permit a balance between supply and demand at tolerable prices.

18. We continue to believe that international cooperation in energy is essential. All countries have a vital interest in a stable equilibrium between energy supply and demand. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between energy producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies.

#### *IV — Relations with developing countries*

19. We are deeply concerned about the impact of the oil price increases on the developing countries

that have to import oil. The increase in oil prices in the last two years has more than doubled the oil bill of these countries, which now amounts to over USD 50 000 million. This will drive them into ever-increasing indebtedness, and put at risk the whole basis of their economic growth and social progress, unless something can be done to help them.

20. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new international development strategy. In particular, our object is to cooperate with the developing countries in energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems.

21. A major international effort to help these countries increase their energy production is required. We believe that this view is gaining ground among oil-exporting countries. We ask the World Bank to examine the adequacy of the resources and the mechanisms now in place for the exploration, development and production of conventional and renewable energy sources in oil-importing developing countries, to consider means, including the possibility of establishing a new affiliate or facility, by which it might improve and increase its lending programmes for energy assistance, and to explore its findings with both oil-exporting and industrial countries.

22. We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports.

We are ready to join with them and the international agencies concerned in their comprehensive long-term strategies to increase food production, and to help improve national as well as international research services. We will support and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and to improve grain-storage and food-handling facilities. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new Food

Aid Convention so as to secure at least 10 million tonnes of food aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

23. High priority should be given to efforts to cope with population growth and to existing United Nations and other programmes for supporting these efforts.

24. We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. We would welcome an increase in the rate of lending of these institutions, within the limits of their present replenishments, as needed to fulfil the programmes described above. It is essential that all members, especially the major donors, provide their full contributions on the agreed schedule.

25. We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

26. The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oil-exporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The Personal Representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next Summit.

#### V — *Monetary problems*

27. The situation created by large oil-generated payments imbalances, in particular those of oil-importing developing countries, requires a combination of determined actions by all countries to promote external adjustment and effective mechanisms for balance-of-payments financing. We look to the international capital market to continue to play the primary role in rechannelling the substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. We support the work in progress by our monetary authorities and the Bank for International Settlements designed to improve

the supervision and security of the international banking system. The private banks could usefully supplement these efforts.

28. Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund (IMF). We are committed to implementing the agreed increase in the IMF quotas, and to supporting appropriate borrowing by the Fund, if needed to meet financing requirements of its members. We encourage the IMF to seek ways in which it could, within its guidelines on conditionality, make it more attractive for countries with financing problems to use its resources. In particular, we support the IMF's examination of possible ways to reduce charges on credits to low-income developing countries. The IMF and the World Bank should work closely together in responding to these problems. We welcome the Bank's innovative lending scheme for structural adjustment. We urge oil-exporting countries to increase their direct lending to countries with financial problems, thus reducing the strain on other recycling mechanisms.

29. We reaffirm our commitment to stability in the foreign exchange markets. We note that the European Monetary System (EMS) has contributed to this end. We will continue close cooperation in exchange market policies so as to avoid disorderly exchange rate fluctuations. We will also cooperate with the IMF to achieve more effective surveillance. We support continuing examination by the IMF of arrangements to provide for a more balanced evolution of the world reserve system.

## VI — Trade

30. We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We will resist pressures for protectionist actions, which can only be self-defeating and aggravate inflation.

31. We endorse the positive conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and commit ourselves to early and effective implementation. We welcome the participation of some of our developing partners in the new non-tariff codes

and call upon others to participate. We also call for the full participation of as many countries as possible in strengthening the system of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. We urge the more advanced of our developing partners gradually to open their markets over the coming decade.

32. We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful export credit race. To this end we shall work with the other participants to strengthen the International Arrangement on Export Credits, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution covering all aspects of the Arrangement by 1 December 1980. In particular, we shall seek to bring its terms closer to current market conditions and reduce distortions in export competition, recognizing the differentiated treatment of developing countries in the Arrangement.

33. As a further step in strengthening the international trading system, we commit our governments to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to prohibit illicit payments to foreign government officials in international business transactions. If that effort falters, we will seek to conclude an agreement among our countries, but open to all, with the same objective.

## VII — Conclusions

34. The economic message from this Venice Summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable levels and at tolerable prices. The stability of the world economy, on which the prosperity of every individual country relies, depends upon all of the countries concerned recognizing their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend to make their efforts within this framework. We, who represent seven large industrialized countries of the free world, are ready to tackle our own problems with determination and to work with others to meet the challenges of the coming decade, to our own advantage and to the benefit of the whole world.'

## Declarations on political matters

1.1.16. The four declarations on political matters adopted by the Venice Western Summit were as follows:

### *Afghanistan*

1.1.17. "In seeking here in Venice to define a global economic strategy and to show our united determination to make it a reality, we are consciously accepting the responsibility that falls to the three great industrialized areas of the world—North America, Western Europe and Japan—to help create the conditions for harmonious and sustained economic growth. But we cannot do this alone: others too have a part to play.

However, present circumstances oblige us to emphasize that our efforts will only bear fruit if we can at the same time preserve a world in which the rule of law is universally obeyed, national independence is respected and world peace is kept. We call on all countries to join us in working for such a world and we welcome the readiness of non-aligned countries and regional groups to accept the responsibilities which this involves.

We therefore reaffirm hereby that the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable now and that we are determined not to accept it in the future. It is incompatible with the will of the Afghan people for national independence, as demonstrated by their courageous resistance, and with the security of the States of the region. It is also incompatible with the principles of the United Nations Charter and with efforts to maintain genuine *détente*. It undermines the very foundations of peace, both in the region and in the world at large.

We fully endorse in this respect the views already expressed by the overwhelming majority of the international community, as set out by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980 and by the Islamic Conference at both its recent sessions.

Afghanistan should be enabled to regain the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political inde-

pendence and non-aligned character it once enjoyed. We therefore call for the complete withdrawal of Soviet troops and for the Afghan people to be left free again to determine their own future.

We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Only thus will it be possible to re-establish a situation compatible with peace and the rule of law and thereby with the interests of all nations.

We are resolved to do everything in our power to achieve this objective. We are also ready to support any initiative to this end, such as that of the Islamic Conference. And we shall support every effort designed to contribute to the political independence and to the security of the States of the region.

Those governments represented at this meeting which have taken a position against attendance at the Olympic Games vigorously reaffirm their positions.'

### *Refugees*

1.1.18. "The Heads of State or Government are deeply concerned at the plight of the ever-increasing number of refugees throughout the world. Hundreds of thousands have already left the Indochinese peninsula and Cuba, many of them taking the risk of fleeing across the open seas. Pakistan and Iran have received almost one million refugees from Afghanistan. In Africa refugees number several million.

The Heads of State or Government note with great regret that the refugee population continues to grow and that, despite major international relief efforts, their suffering continues. They pay tribute to the generosity and forbearance with which countries in the regions affected have received refugees. For their part, the countries represented at this Summit have already responded substantially to appeals for assistance to and resettlement of refugees. They will continue to do so, but their

resources are not unlimited. They appeal to others to join with them in helping to relieve this suffering.

But, however great the effort of the international community, it will be difficult to sustain it indefinitely. The problem of refugees has to be attacked at its root.

The Heads of State or Government therefore make a vigorous appeal to the governments responsible for it to remove the causes of this widespread human tragedy and not to pursue policies which drive large numbers of their people from their own countries.'

### *The taking of diplomatic hostages*

1.1.19. 'Gravely concerned by recent incidents of terrorism involving the taking of hostages and attacks on diplomatic and consular premises and personnel, the Heads of State or Government reaffirm their determination to deter and combat such acts. They note the completion of work on the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and call on all States to consider becoming parties to it as well as to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons of 1973.

The Heads of State or Government vigorously condemn the taking of hostages and the seizure of diplomatic and consular premises and personnel in contravention of the basic norms of international law and practice. The Heads of State or Government consider necessary that all governments should adopt policies which will contribute to the attainment of this goal and to take appropriate measures to deny terrorists any benefits from such criminal acts. They also resolve to provide to one another's diplomatic and consular missions support and assistance in situations involving the seizure of diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel.

The Heads of State or Government recall that every State has the duty under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in another State or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts,

and deplore in the strongest terms any breach of this duty.'

### *Hijacking*

1.1.20. 'The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the broad support of the international community for the principles set out in the Bonn Declaration of July 1978' as well as in the international Conventions dealing with unlawful interference with civil aviation. The increasing adherence to these Conventions and the responsible attitude taken by States with respect to air hijacking reflect the fact that these principles are being accepted by the international community as a whole.

The Heads of State or Government emphasize that hijacking remains a threat to international civil aviation and that there can be no relaxation of efforts to combat this threat. To this end they look forward to continuing cooperation with all other governments.'

### *Community reactions*

#### *Mr Cossiga, President of the European Council*

1.1.21. Mr Cossiga's statement on the discussions in Venice dealt with both the international situation and economic matters. He made the following comments:

'Present circumstances make it clear that our efforts will bear fruit only to the extent that we are able to ensure that our world will be one where law is obeyed, national independence respected and peace maintained... That is why we reiterate that the military occupation of Afghanistan is unacceptable and we do not accept it. It is an attack on peace, not only in that region but throughout the world... Afghanistan must be allowed to regain its sovereignty, its territorial integrity, its political independence and its traditional non-aligned status.'

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 1.1.4.

<sup>2</sup> Unofficial translation.

On economic matters, Mr Cossiga said:

'Unemployment is undermining the very foundations of our society and putting its survival at risk... A demand policy which seeks to reduce inflationary pressures must be accompanied by a supply policy and an energy policy which create new jobs... From the political point of view as well, energy is at the centre of the problem. Precise undertakings and concrete methods of cooperation are needed in research and the transfer of technology... The energy problem must not be considered from the point of view of oil consumption but also in broader terms, including the development of alternative sources of energy.'

*Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission*

1.1.22. 'The central message of this Summit meeting in my view has been that the stability of the world economy depends on all countries recognizing their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. The problems faced by the seven major industrial countries and the European Community as such cannot be separated from those of the world as a whole.

For this reason I greatly welcome the way in which at this Summit we looked beyond the frontiers of the industrial countries and our own difficulties to the problems which concern the greater part of mankind. No outside industrial country is so closely linked to the developing world as the European Community. Our interest is closely joined to theirs. The disequilibrium between rich and poor is tolerable to neither. Both are deeply vulnerable. The devastating impact of oil price rises on developing countries without oil of their own causes deficits, which could not only deepen and prolong the existing recession but could touch the very vitals of our economic and monetary system.

On trade the Tokyo Round was a battle won but not the war. We still face a protectionist threat which could cause major and lasting damage to the trading system on which our jobs and our standard of living depend.

Here at Venice we looked realistically at these problems. We tried to see our way forward into

the sombre decade of the 1980s. We isolated some of the policies which should guide us and looked with cautious optimism at the changes which will be necessary. Above all we recognized the common dangers and the common interests which bind the world together.'

### Views of the Heads of State or Government

1.1.23. In general, the statements made by the Heads of State or Government showed some satisfaction with the results of the sixth Western Summit, as can be seen by the terms used to describe it: a demonstration of Western solidarity, an answer to the challenges of a new decade, a convergence of points of view.

On behalf of the United States, President Carter welcomed the Western nations' determination and willingness to safeguard freedom throughout the world as shown by the declaration on Afghanistan. He did, however, express doubts about the possibility of obtaining an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied territories. He regarded the meeting at Warsaw between Mr Brezhnev and President Giscard d'Estaing as profitable. On the economic front, the American President believed inflation to be the main danger and stated that governments would have to take yet more unpopular measures to counter it.

For the French President, the Venice Summit had seen an unquestionable improvement in the institution's working methods and its usefulness. On Afghanistan, Mr Giscard d'Estaing did not hide his satisfaction at the withdrawal of some Soviet forces, although he did not know how many were involved (President Carter's estimate was less than 10%). He said that at his meeting with Mr Brezhnev in Warsaw he had proposed that a timetable be worked out for the withdrawal

of Soviet troops, and he intimated that further withdrawals were possible. On economic matters the French President emphasized the goals which the Seven had set themselves for emerging from the crisis by gradually reducing their oil dependence. They now had to break the link between increased oil consumption and economic growth. He also underlined the need to cooperate with developing countries and play an active part in the North-South Dialogue.

The Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany agreed with Mr Giscard d'Estaing's view of the Summit as a successful one. Mr Schmidt, referring to his forthcoming visit to Moscow, emphasized that he was going as head of the German Government and had no mandate to speak on behalf of other countries. Nevertheless, he indicated that the discussions at Venice would provide a basis for his talks in Moscow. Mr Schmidt, like several other Heads of Government, spoke of the recent OPEC price increases as unjustified and mentioned the problem of recycling petro-dollars.

Mrs Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, was concerned about ways of dealing with the economic crisis, which had grown increasingly severe during the past year and had become permanent. She expressed publicly her admiration for Germany's tenacity in maintaining such a successful economic policy. On energy, Mrs Thatcher pointed out that everyone now agreed that nuclear energy was the only way of resolving the energy crisis.

Mr Okido, the Japanese Foreign Minister,<sup>1</sup> emphasized the need for the free democracies to show themselves stable and strong. Nevertheless, he did not hide the fact that the economic crisis hit everyone to some extent, adding with humour: 'We are all in the same

gondola'. Mr Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada—where the next Western Summit will be held in 1981—was cautiously optimistic and said that those present at the Venice meeting had been neither excessively enthusiastic nor thoroughly self-satisfied.

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<sup>1</sup> Following the death of Prime Minister Ohira, Mr Okido represented the Japanese Government.



## 2. Implementation of the agreement of 30 May

United Kingdom: measures proposed

### The financial mechanism and supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

1.2.1. On 12 June the Commission sent the Council two proposals to implement the agreement reached on 30 May<sup>1</sup> which would reduce the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget.

On 4 June, following the agreement on this sensitive issue ('convergence and budgetary questions'), the Commission had set about drafting these proposals along the lines of the 'Council conclusions of 30 May on the United Kingdom contribution to the financing of the Community budget'.<sup>2</sup> The Commission's proposals, adopted on 11 June, spelled out two of the methods to be employed, i.e. adapting the 1976 financial mechanism and instituting supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.

### Adaptation of the financial mechanism

1.2.2. The Commission proposes that the financial mechanism introduced by the Council Regulation of 17 May 1976<sup>3</sup> be amended on several points, by simplifying it and by removing certain restrictions contained in the original text.

The Commission's proposal<sup>4</sup> reaffirms the aim in view when the mechanism was brought in: to prevent a situation incompatible with the proper functioning of the Community from arising where a Member State's economy, being in a special situation, would be forced to bear a disproportionate burden in the financing of the Community budget. In other words, the purpose was to enable certain payments from the budget to be made to the United Kingdom, the main party concerned, in the event of an excessive gap bet-

ween the sums paid by that country under the system of own resources and the contribution which it would have made had the amount been calculated proportionately on the basis of gross national products.

### *From the correcting mechanism to the adapted financial mechanism*

1.2.3. The idea of such a mechanism goes back several years, of course. At their meeting of 9 and 10 December 1974 in Paris, the Heads of State or Government decided to ask the institutions of the Community (the Council and the Commission)—in the words of the final communiqué of the meeting—'to set up as soon as possible a correcting mechanism of a general application which, in the framework of the system of "own resources" and in harmony with its normal functioning, based on objective criteria and taking into consideration in particular the suggestions made to this effect by the British Government, could prevent, during the period of convergence of the economies of the Member States, the possible development of situations unacceptable for a Member State and incompatible with the smooth working of the Community'.<sup>5</sup>

On 30 January 1975, in response to this request, the Commission adopted, for transmittal to the Council, a communication entitled 'The unacceptable situation and the correcting mechanism'<sup>6</sup> in which it set out the criteria and conditions for applying this

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.18.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 158 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 131 of 20.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2470.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 171 of 11.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1974, point 1104 (paragraph 37).

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 1-1975, points 2503 to 2510.

mechanism. The Heads of Government of the Nine, meeting for the first as the European Council in Dublin on 10 and 11 March 1975,<sup>1</sup> approved the correcting mechanism subject to certain changes. Finally, on 17 May 1976<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted the Regulation setting up the financial mechanism (new name for the correcting mechanism), which entered into force on 1 January 1976 for a trial period of seven years—terminating at the end of 1982.

In its present proposal—applying the compromise solution of 30 May—the Commission suggests two series of adjustments to the Regulation of 17 May 1976.

Three of them are changes to the rules for fixing the amount of the payment to be borne by the Community budget as provided for in the Regulation on the financial mechanism. They are:

- (i) abolition of the division into tranches of the excess amount of the applicant member State's contribution to the Community budget, which resulted in a considerable reduction in the payments;
- (ii) deletion of the limitation on the payment in the event of a positive balance of payments;
- (iii) removal of the ceiling on the payment, which was not to exceed either 250 million units of account or 3% of the total expenditure chargeable to the financial year covered by the Member State's application, whichever was the greater.

The removal of these three restrictions will make it possible to increase the payment to the recipient Member State.

The other changes are designed to solve certain technical or practical problems which have cropped up during the period in which the Regulation of 17 May 1976 has been in

force. The Regulation's other provisions—including its termination at the end of 1982 (Article 10)—remain effective.

### Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom

1.2.4. The purpose of the Commission's second proposal for a regulation<sup>3</sup> is to institute supplementary Community measures to help solve the principal structural problems affecting the United Kingdom and hence contribute to the convergence of the economies of the Community Member States.

This proposal complements the first one, since, under the agreement of 30 May, it was agreed that payments would be made to the United Kingdom by means of both the adapted financial mechanism and supplementary measures proposed by the Commission.

In its proposal the Commission stresses that the United Kingdom's economic performance may be improved through the development of economic and social infrastructures, especially in assisted areas, and by investments related to the exploitation of coal resources. These *ad hoc* supplementary measures, covering 1980 and 1981, would take the form of special multiannual programmes submitted for the Commission's approval by the United Kingdom.

### *The special programmes*

1.2.5. Under the special programmes, the investment projects eligible for a financial

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1975, point 1103.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 131 of 25.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2470.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980.

contribution by the Community (capital investments by public authorities) would be in the following spheres:

- (i) economic and social infrastructures, especially transport and communications, telecommunications, transmission of energy, water supply and sewerage, industrial sites, advance factories, subsidized housing;
- (ii) infrastructures necessary to urban renewal programmes;
- (iii) investments related to the exploitation of coal resources.

For infrastructures, the special programmes would be located within the regions covered, on 1 January 1980, by the regional development programmes provided for in the Regulation setting up the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF). Each of these programmes should: cover a whole region or that part or parts of a region eligible for assistance from the ERDF; be consistent with the regional development programmes provided for by the ERDF; contain the detailed information specified in an annex to the proposal. However, in exceptional cases or where there is a special Community interest, special infrastructure programmes might cover areas outside the regions referred to above.

For the special programmes concerning the exploitation of coal resources, the United Kingdom should submit to the Commission a statement of requirements, objectives, general physical characteristics of the investment projects, their cost and details of their financing and a timetable of their realization.

Before approving the special programmes submitted to it, the Commission would consult the Regional Policy Committee (for infrastructure projects) or the Energy Committee (for coal investments). A summary of each

programme would be published in the Official Journal.

The appropriations for these programmes would be entered in the budget of the financial year following the year to which they refer. However, at the request of the United Kingdom, the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission, might decide to bring forward the implementation of the supplementary measures. The maximum rate of the Community's financial contribution to the special programmes would be 70%. As soon as it has taken the grant decision in accordance with the Financial Regulation,<sup>1</sup> the Commission would make a payment of 90% of the Community's contribution for each programme as far as funds were available.

The Commission would satisfy itself that the special programmes are carried out in accordance with the Regulation. Each year the United Kingdom would report to the Commission on progress made in carrying out each programme.

For its financial contribution, the Commission would take into consideration the payments made by the United Kingdom as from 1 January 1980.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

# 3. North-South relations and the Community

1.3.1. Present and foreseeable future trends in relations between the industrialized and the developing countries were the theme, during June, of various policy stands by the Nine (on the North-South Dialogue, preparatory work for the global negotiations at the United Nations and the International Development Strategy), of a number of international meetings—one of which culminated in an agreement on the Common Fund for Commodity Stabilization—and of the first meeting held between the Community and the Arab Funds.

## A real political dimension to be given to the North-South Dialogue

1.3.2. At the European Council's meeting in Venice on 12 and 13 June the Commission submitted a communication entitled 'Reactivation of the North-South Dialogue', in which it stressed the need to give the Dialogue a real political dimension and proposed specific guidelines to this end. This paper (set out *in extenso* below) reviews the various aspects of North-South relations and puts forward a number of proposals which did not go unheeded in Venice.

1.3.3. 'Worsening international tensions and the further deterioration of the world economy following the second "oil crisis" make it even more important, indeed essential, that fresh efforts should be made towards consultation and cooperation between North and South.

The Community will have a central part to play in any reactivation of the dialogue; its own position in the network of international interdependence makes its interest clear, and its special economic and political relationship with a number of developing countries determines its responsibilities.

## What is to be gained by further dialogue

The collective aims which the Community should set for a reactivated dialogue are of three kinds:

(i) Countering the threat of deep and widespread recession facing the economies of both North and South: there are clear risks to the international economic system and world peace itself in current developments; these risks could become aggravated with the strangulation of the poorest developing countries and cessation of the growth process in middle-income developing countries.

(ii) Easing world hunger: insecurity of food supplies at world level is beyond doubt the least tolerable of all forms of uncertainty, and it is an absolute moral imperative for the international community to reduce this insecurity.

(iii) Organizing the transition to a less oil-dependent world economy: the foreseeable imbalance between the oil supplies and potential demand over the next few years places a serious question mark over the chances of continuing the growth and development process. The second "oil crisis" and the continuing tremors it has set up show that disorderly escalation of oil prices and uncertainties of supply will remain a problem until some way is found of establishing comprehensive cooperation between energy producers and consumers.

These then are the collective interests which the reactivated dialogue must deal with. No single country or group of countries has the means to attain even one of these objectives. The Community has made progress in establishing contractual relations with groups of developing countries (Lomé Convention, agreements with southern Mediterranean developing countries) and regional grouping (ASEAN, Andean Pact). Dialogue at regional level is now an essential part of the Community's policy for the North-South Dialogue.

But a broader international effort is still needed; clearly, there must be a firm commitment from the industrialized countries as a whole, and at the same time a parallel effort must be made by the developing countries, particularly the oil producers, who now have the financial capacity which such an undertaking requires, and by the State-trading countries.

It is now acknowledged that a renaissance of North-South cooperation is necessary; but a great deal is at stake and the problems involved are immense. The greatest attention must therefore be given to any developments promoting such cooperation: the Brandt Report, which bears the stamp of approval of eminent representatives of both North and South and calls for thought and action on the part of both industrialized and developing countries; the attempt to launch global negotiations on international cooperation under UN auspices.

### The Brandt Report

The Brandt Commission puts forward a highly ambitious list of objectives for the ensuing decade and beyond, but has nevertheless selected a number of priority tasks enshrined in an emergency five-year (1980-85) programme covering energy, food, transfer of resources and a start on reforms of the international economic system.

The European Community must therefore help promote the emergency programme, which is well calculated to deal with the most urgent problems of the current situation and the tasks immediately before us. The Brandt Report is also a vital instrument for mobilizing public opinion.

### The UN global negotiations

The developing countries took the initiative at Havana—a move welcomed by the Community—of proposing that global negotiations be held under UN auspices, with energy included on the agenda.

As regards energy, the Community must endeavour to get a cooperation process set up, plus a statement of principles and rules aimed at achieving a dynamic energy supply and demand balance at world and regional levels, and greater security and predictability. The talks will cover all forms of energy.

The Community will also have to endeavour to involve the oil-producing countries in a joint effort with the industrialized countries to help oil-importing developing countries realize their energy potential and reduce their dependence on imported

oil. This obviously means that the Community must hold itself open to discussion of the problems directly concerning the oil-exporting countries.

The future global negotiations could therefore have a clear import, although there is a twofold danger—inherent in international forums—of fragmentation of the work without any concern as to selectivity or cohesion of the negotiations following their own course, at expert level, without a regular political impetus being given in order to overcome possible blockages, sketch out solutions or refocus priorities.

Furthermore, important as they may be, the initiatives mentioned here are hardly likely to bear fruit in the short term: the Brandt Report's emergency programme looks to the period 1980-85, and the global negotiations could provide tangible results in 1982 at the earliest. However, the scale of the second oil crisis makes certain actions on the part of the international community far more urgent, namely steps to improve the process of recycling funds and financing development.

### A political orientation for the Community for the relaunching of the North-South Dialogue

In this situation, the Community must act in two complementary directions at its highest political level: it must promote the adoption of immediate measures in the financial field and express clearly the political importance it attaches to the North-South Dialogue.

1. If it is not to lose all credibility, relaunched North-South cooperation must immediately tackle the most practical and urgent problems of the developing countries that are threatened with strangulation as a result of the new increase in oil prices. Collective action, which must involve the oil-producing countries, should move towards extending the possibilities for action of the existing international institutions (IMF, World Bank and regional development banks) and improve their effectiveness in the direction traced out by certain proposals in the Brandt Report.

This would involve in particular:

- (i) substantially increasing official development assistance to the poorest countries in the form of

aid that can be rapidly disbursed through bilateral or multilateral channels. In this respect, the replenishment of IDA resources is a matter of urgent necessity;

(ii) strengthening the position of the international financial institutions (World Bank, IMF, regional development banks) and of other official machinery in the recycling process. This means in particular making it easier to have recourse to the various IMF facilities at the appropriate moment and implementing rapidly the new formula of World Bank structural adjustment loans. To enable the Bank to meet its increased responsibilities, it is essential that the doubling of its capital should be undertaken as rapidly as possible. It will also be necessary to examine in this context the establishment of interest-rate subsidization machinery within the framework of the above institutions;

(iii) ensuring, in a situation of increased risks, the continuation of the recycling carried out by private banks by means of intensified cooperation between those banks and the multilateral institutions and coordinated action to ensure improved market stability. The introduction at international level of credit guarantee and investment protection machinery will also have to be considered.

2. For many reasons, which have already been mentioned, the Community must demonstrate the political importance it attaches to the relaunching of the North-South Dialogue and must translate into practical terms the direct participation of its political leaders in the process of discussions between industrialized and developing countries. It is to the Community that the latter are looking for an initiative; it is the Community that is already the best-placed interlocutor of the developing countries within the United Nations, and lastly it is the Community that has been able to indicate the path of change in its relations with the developing countries at regional level.

In addition then to merely solemnly reaffirming the importance it attaches to North-South questions, it therefore seems essential for the European Council to propose without delay that a real political dimension be given to the North-South Dialogue. This orientation could take the form of convening one or more summits (the composition of which could vary according to the occasion) of

leaders from the North and the South, the objectives of which would be twofold:

(i) to establish and set in train an initial series of international operations to resolve the most urgent problems of the developing countries, notably in the financial field;

(ii) to provide and maintain a constant political impetus for the global negotiations which will take place within the United Nations framework as from 1981, notably by providing for the possibility at all times of recourse to political initiatives in the event of the negotiations becoming blocked.<sup>1</sup>

### Europe and the new international economic order

1.3.4. The political guidelines set out by the Commission on the major issues faced by the industrialized countries in their relations with the developing countries met with a broad response in Venice.

The vital importance of the North-South Dialogue for the stability of international relations, cooperation with developing countries, political commitment in preparation for the global negotiations to be held under United Nations auspices, the third International Development Strategy, the setting-up of the Common Fund, the Brandt Commission's report and the repercussions of the oil crisis on development policy were the subjects that dominated the President's summing-up of the European Council's proceedings<sup>1</sup> and the Final Declaration of the Western Summit, also held in Venice.<sup>1</sup>

1.3.5. At international level, agreement was finally achieved at the end of June, after several years of hard work, on the statutory

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.1.4 (paragraph 6) and 1.1.15 (paragraphs 19 to 26).

texts of the Common Fund for Commodity Stabilization,<sup>1</sup> one of the main targets of the UNCTAD Integrated Programme. The Community participated actively in the discussions of the decisive conference, and its presence was reflected both in the role it played throughout the negotiations and in the amendments it managed to have adopted.

On 3 June the Commission sent the Council a further communication on preparation of the global negotiations to be held under United Nations auspices. In this paper, which supplements its communication of 25 January,<sup>2</sup> the Commission tries, after first taking stock of the situation, to summarize the stand the Community should take during future discussions.

1.3.6. At the international colloquium on Europe's stake in the new international economic order, organized in Brussels on 2 and 3 June by the United Nations, in conjunction with the Commission and the Belgian Government, attention was focused on Europe's role in the North-South Dialogue, with specific reference to the global negotiations.

Mr Cheysson, the Member of the Commission with responsibility for development matters, in essence stated that progress of the North-South Dialogue on a worldwide scale was a *sine qua non* for consolidating the Lomé Convention.

In the presence of several members of the European and national Parliaments, Mr Cheysson listed a number of fundamental moral, political and economic considerations which made the North-South Dialogue more urgent than ever. Europe must join in this world venture while pursuing action on a regional scale. The Dialogue was all-embracing. In his opinion, one of the main weaknesses of the form in which it was being conducted

within the UN was that experts alone were involved and no scope was given for businessmen, the two sides of industry or the general public to play their part.

Mr Cheysson reiterated the basic themes—energy, food and the balance of payments—which the EEC wished to be included on the agenda of the global negotiations to start at the General Assembly's special session in August/September. He did not rule out the possibility of other subjects being included.

In his view, the problem of the developing countries' indebtedness could be solved by the existing institutions, provided that better use was made of them. For instance, the International Monetary Fund, when stating problems, should make greater allowance for the specific conditions of the developing countries.

Mr Jean Ripert, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations Secretariat, referred to the criticism recently levelled by the Group of 77 in New York against the Community's approach to the agenda of the negotiations.

He said that while the Group of 77 agreed on the need for a selective approach, this approach must take account of the true issue at stake, namely the restructuring of the world economy.

He pointed out that the initiative for reactivating the North-South Dialogue had come not from the North, as in 1973, but from the South. The developing countries refused to consider the energy question on its own since they did not regard a solution to this sector's problems in isolation as valid. The

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.41.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

OPEC countries, for their part, were not prepared for energy, their main resource, to be singled out for submission to international supervision while the 'law of the jungle' would continue to reign for other raw materials.

Mr Ripert stressed how important it was that parliamentarians should take part in colloquia of this kind. Ultimately it was the parliaments, representing as they did the people, which had to monitor and endorse governments' action in the North-South context.

Mr Eyskens, the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation, advocated a 'step-by-step' approach to the North-South Dialogue. Efforts to achieve a new international economic order should proceed by stages.

### **Financial cooperation between the Community and the Arab Funds**

1.3.7. Another, more technical, aspect of North-South relations—namely financial cooperation—was the subject of the meeting held in Brussels on 17 June between representatives of the Commission, the European Investment Bank and nine Arab aid organizations. This was the first meeting between the two groups of countries represented arising from their joint interest in promoting the economic development of the developing countries.

Whereas the statement on the Euro-Arab Dialogue issued by the European Council at its meeting on 12 and 13 June in Venice underlined the importance of this Dialogue and the need to reinforce its political dimension, the significance of this technical meeting in Brussels with the representatives of the Arab Funds cannot be overlooked.

Under the joint chairmanship of Mr Cheyson and Mr Al Hamed, Director of the Kuwait Fund, it was the first meeting to bring together representatives of all the following Arab aid organizations: the Abu Dhabi Fund, the Saudi Development Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Islamic Development Bank, the Iraq Fund, the Kuwait Fund, the OPEC Fund and the Qatar Fund.

Though in the past there had been regular bilateral contacts between the Community and these organizations, this was the first meeting of its kind and the Arab Funds had taken up the invitations extended to them. The discussions, centred on the cofinancing of projects in the ACP and southern Mediterranean countries, were conducted on a strictly equal footing.

The result was a wide-ranging exchange of views and information on development projects in progress or proposed in various Third World countries, particularly in Africa. The cofinancing operations undertaken in ACP countries during the first Lomé Convention were reviewed. These involved 19 projects with a total capital investment of 2 800 million EUA, to which the Community and Member States contributed 31% and the Arab Funds over 36%.

There was also a preliminary exchange of views on the prospects offered by the second Lomé Convention in the light of the priorities set out by the ACP countries in five-year programmes.

The participants agreed that at future meetings they would examine in greater detail ways of improving the exchange of information so as to facilitate cofinancing operations and thereby consolidate future cooperation.



## 4. EEC-Turkey: Decisions on the development of the Association

EEC-Turkey

1.4.1. At the ministerial-level meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Council held in Brussels on 30 June and 1 July, the Community and Turkey reached agreement on a set of decisions relating to development of the Association in a number of sectors.

**From February's 'joint conclusions' to the decisions reached at the end of June**

1.4.2. The decisions on which the two parties agreed reflect the aims set out by the Association Council on 5 February in the 'joint conclusions' adopted at the close of its discussions on the 'reactivation' of the Association.<sup>1</sup> In these conclusions, the Community and Turkey welcomed the resumption of the dialogue at ministerial level and emphasized 'the major political importance they attach to the reactivation and development of the Association and to the attainment of the fundamental objectives of the Ankara Agreement'. The conclusions also stressed the political need for a fresh approach and confirmed the parties' willingness to do everything to achieve practical decisions quickly on the present problems of the Association, taking into account the special nature of the links between Turkey and the Community.

The Association Committee, which was instructed by the Association Council on 5 February to pursue its work in the light of the above conclusions so that the Association Council could work out the appropriate solutions, held several meetings, on 27 February,<sup>2</sup> on 21 March<sup>3</sup> and on 7 and 30 May.<sup>4</sup> In June it speeded up its work in order to prepare the decisions which were then adopted by the Association Council at its meeting on 30 June and 1 July.

At this last meeting, held at ministerial level, the Turkish delegation was led by Mr Erkmen, the Foreign Minister, who chaired the meeting, and the Community's by Mr Colombo, President of the Council of the European Communities. Mr Haferkamp represented the Commission.

### The decisions adopted

1.4.3. The decisions taken by the EEC-Turkey Association Council at the above meeting covered a number of areas.

### Agriculture

1.4.4. In the agricultural sector, the Association Council decided to remove the customs duties applicable to imports of Turkish products over a six-year period, starting on 1 January 1981 and culminating in completely duty-free entry from 1 January 1987.

The agreed arrangement relates only to customs duties. It is backed by implementation of Article 33 of the Additional Protocol,<sup>5</sup> which concerns the adoption by Turkey of the instruments of the common agricultural policy. The Community and Turkey are jointly to draw up a programme for the

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.50.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.52.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.48.

<sup>5</sup> Article 33 of the Additional Protocol, signed on 23 November 1970 and annexed to the Ankara Agreement, states, *inter alia*: 'Over a period of 22 years Turkey shall adjust its agricultural policy with a view to adopting, at the end of that period, those measures of the common agricultural policy which must be applied in Turkey if free movement of agricultural products between it and the Community is to be achieved'.

examination and analysis of Community agricultural rules and of Turkey's agricultural economy and legislation. This work, similar to an examination of secondary legislation, will be done sector by sector and will facilitate the adjustment of Turkey's agricultural policy to the common agricultural policy, which is a prerequisite for free movement of agricultural products between Turkey and the Community pursuant to the Additional Protocol.

### *Social aspects*

1.4.5. In the social sector, the Association Council laid down the provisions to apply from 1 December 1980 to 30 November 1983 in respect of the free movement of workers. These follow up the provisions governing the first phase, which were set out in its decision of 20 December 1976.<sup>1</sup>

Under the new system, Turkish workers and members of their families enjoy more favourable conditions of access to employment. In particular such rights are significantly improved in the case of children having completed a vocational training course in the host country. Further, an *ad hoc* Working Party is to be set up to ensure the harmonious application of the new provisions. Its duties will include periodical exchanges of views on the economic and social situation, including the state of and outlook for the labour market in the Community and in Turkey.

The Association Council also decided to encourage measures for the social and cultural advancement of Turkish workers and members of their families and to implement schemes aimed at facilitating exchanges of young workers.

Lastly, in the field of social security, it adopted a decision concerning the aggrega-

tion of periods of insurance or employment completed in the individual Member States in respect of old-age, survivors' and invalidity benefits and of medical care for workers and their families residing in the Community. The Member States also undertook to find solutions taking into account periods completed in Turkey. Provision is made for the payment of family allowances and the transfer of benefits to Turkey.

### *Economic and technical cooperation*

1.4.6. A further decision concerned economic and technical cooperation, an aspect which has hitherto been lacking in Association relations between the Community and Turkey. Such cooperation has now been established with a view to contributing to Turkey's development and strengthening existing economic ties between the parties on as broad a basis as possible and to their mutual benefit.

The main focus of attention will be the fields of industry, energy, agriculture and training, in which the Community is to help finance projects, mostly via grants, within the framework of the fourth Financial Protocol.

Pending the entry into force of that Protocol, cooperation will be financed by the exceptional aid in the form of grants totalling 75 million EUA which was voted by the Council in May 1979 and confirmed at the Association Council's meeting of 30 June.

### *Financial cooperation*

1.4.7. Lastly, in the financial sector, decisions were taken on the amount and structure

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2341.

of the fourth Protocol—to succeed the present one, which is due to expire on 31 October 1981. This Protocol will provide, over a five-year period, for a total amount of 600 million EUA, to be broken down as follows:

225 million EUA in ordinary loans from the own resources of the European Investment Bank;

375 million EUA from budgetary resources, mainly in loans on special terms (40-year redemption period with a 10-year period of grace and an interest rate of 1%), and partly (some 50 million EUA) in grants to finance economic and technical cooperation.





**PART TWO**

**ACTIVITIES  
IN JUNE 1980**

# 1. Building the Community

## Economic and monetary policy

### Economic and monetary union

#### *European Monetary System*

#### Operation of the EMS

2.1.1. On 18 June the Council decided<sup>1</sup> to prolong until 31 March 1981 the Regulation—in force until 30 June—introducing the European Monetary System into the common agricultural policy. The Council considered that the results of applying the provisions in force were such as to justify their renewal until the end of the first quarter of 1981.

On 29 March 1979—i.e. after the effective entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March<sup>2</sup>—the Council had decided, by means of its Regulation on the impact of the European Monetary System on the common agricultural policy,<sup>3</sup> to introduce the ECU in the common agricultural policy for an experimental period of three months; this period was subsequently extended several times.

#### Economic situation

#### Economic trends and outlook in the Community

2.1.2. At its meeting on 9 June the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) discussed the economic situation in the Community on the basis of a statement by Mr Ortoli; it will be discussing the subject again at the second quarterly examination of the economic situa-

tion, for which the Commission will be sending a communication. In his statement, Mr Ortoli stressed the need to maintain present policies (generally restrictive monetary and budgetary policies), and said that cooperation at Community level was required so that national policies would be consistent.

2.1.3. The Commission sent several documents to the European Council meeting in Venice, including a communication on the economic and social situation in the Community, which describes recent trends, the situation in 1979, the outlook for 1980 and 1981 and future policy.

2.1.4. The European Council discussed the economic and social situation at its meeting in Venice on 12 and 13 June; its conclusions are recorded in the summary by the Presidency of the proceedings of the European Council.<sup>4</sup>

#### Recycling the surpluses of the oil-producing countries

2.1.5. The problems raised by balance of payments disequilibria due to the two oil crises (which had been discussed by the European Council in Luxembourg on 27 and 28 April<sup>5</sup>) were examined in detail in June by the Monetary Committee, the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) on 9 June, and the European Council in Venice on 12 and 13 June.

On 9 June the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) heard Mr Haberer, the Chairman

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 152 of 20.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1979, Introductory Chapter.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.73.

<sup>4</sup> Point 1.1.4. (paragraph 5).

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 1.1.6.

of the Monetary Committee, who presented an opinion by the Committee concerning the recycling of the surpluses of the oil-producing countries, and measures which the Community might undertake concerning recycling. After a detailed discussion of this opinion, the Council requested the Monetary Committee to take a further look at this matter, particularly the following points:

- (i) the Community's role in the recycling process in the framework of the international organizations;
- (ii) the Community loan mechanism and the other Community instruments for recycling in favour of the member countries of the Community;
- (iii) the instruments for recycling in favour of non-member countries (e.g. the possibility of opening a window for non-member countries in the Community loan mechanism);
- (iv) the link between adjustment and financing, problems of surveillance and 'early conditionality';
- (v) cofinancing and triangular operations;
- (vi) costs and risks (guarantees, transformation, etc.), resources available and tentative quantification of possible actions.

2.1.6. The European Council meeting in Venice noted in the summary of its proceedings by the Presidency that the international monetary situation was still dominated by the problems of the huge balance of payments disequilibria stemming from recent oil price increases. It concluded: 'The recycling of oil surpluses can in the short term attenuate the negative effects of these imbalances. This process ... must be backed up by development of the role of international financial institutions.'<sup>1</sup>

## Medium-term policy

### Preparation of the fifth programme

2.1.7. At its 9 June meeting the Council heard a report by Mr Rutten, the Chairman of the Economic Policy Committee, on the main policy directions and priorities for the fifth medium-term economic policy programme. The Council asked the Committee to continue its work on the lines suggested by the report with a view to drawing up the preliminary draft of the fifth programme in time for it to be adopted before the end of this year.

### Monetary Committee

2.1.8. The Monetary Committee met twice in June, with Mr Haberer in the chair:

- (i) at its 261st meeting (Paris, 4 June) it adopted an Opinion to the Council and the Commission on the problems of recycling;<sup>2</sup>
- (ii) at its 262nd meeting (Brussels, 27 June) it continued its discussions on recycling and on the transition to the institutional phase of the EMS; it also reviewed the question of interest rates.

### Economic Policy Committee

2.1.9. The 94th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee was held in Brussels on 16 June, with Mr Rutten in the chair; it was devoted to a discussion of possible Community strategy in response to any deterioration of the economic situation.

<sup>1</sup> Point 1.1.4 (paragraph 5).

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.5.

## Internal market and industrial affairs

### Free movement of goods

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

#### Industrial products

2.1.10. On 24 June the Council adopted a 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 having a maximum design speed of between 6 and 25 km/h and a fixed or variable drive-axle track of not less than 1 150 mm. The new Directive, proposed by the Commission in December 1978,<sup>1</sup> lays down design requirements which should enable the tractor driver to operate the vehicle safely and without undue fatigue (operating space), reach the driver's seat without difficulty and to open and close the doors and windows (including emergency exits) safely so as to be able to escape even if the tractor overturns.

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2.1.11. On 20 June Parliament gave its Opinion<sup>2</sup> on the Commission proposal which was sent to the Council on 23 January<sup>3</sup> relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.

#### Foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 30 June the Council again amended<sup>4</sup> its Directive of 24 July 1973<sup>5</sup> relat-

ing to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption.<sup>6</sup>

2.1.13. The Scientific Committee for Foodstuffs met on 19 and 20 June. Its proposed work programme is extremely wide-ranging, covering the use of nitrates and nitrites in foodstuffs, colouring agents, children's foodstuffs and plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs. Representatives of other Commission scientific committees attended this meeting in order to compare activities and opinions relating to topics requiring a multidisciplinary approach.

2.1.14. On 9 June the Commission adopted a Directive determining the symbol that may accompany materials and articles intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.<sup>7</sup> A Council Directive of 23 November 1976<sup>8</sup> had provided for the introduction of such a symbol.

#### Pharmaceutical products

2.1.15. On 2 June the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>9</sup> designed to amend the Council Directives of 26 January 1965<sup>10</sup> and 20 May 1975<sup>11</sup> on the approximation of the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to proprietary medicinal products.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 25 of 29.1.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.8.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.15; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 31 of 8.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.10.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 170 of 3.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 228 of 16.8.1973.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 89 of 10.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.10.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 151 of 19.6.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 340 of 9.12.1976; Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2235.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 143 of 12.6.1980.

<sup>10</sup> OJ 22 of 9.2.1965.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.



This proposal is intended to supplement these Directives in order to settle the status of parallel imports.

### *Business law*

#### **Economic and commercial law**

##### *Law applicable to contractual obligations*

2.1.16. The Convention on the Law Applicable to Contractual Obligations, which was prepared by government and Commission experts, was opened for signature by the Member States following the agreement on the text reached by the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council on 19 June in Rome. On the same day, seven Member States signed the Convention. The United Kingdom and Denmark will sign it as soon as possible. Opening the Convention for signature by Member States has no effect on the question of the accession of non-member countries. A decision was taken to convene a working party in July in order to implement the joint declaration whereby the governments of the Member States 'declare themselves willing to consider the possibility of conferring certain powers on the Court of Justice of the European Communities and to negotiate, if necessary, an agreement to that effect'.

The Convention is the first step towards unification and codification of general rules of conflict in the field of civil law in the Community. Unification will make it easier to determine the law applicable and will increase certainty as to the law. It should also ensure that all courts in the Community apply the same substantive law to the same matter in dispute between the same parties.

Where the parties are free to choose between courts in different Member States, their choice should not influence the law applicable to the action, and this should operate to prevent forum shopping. The Convention is a logical complement to the Convention of 27 September 1968 on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters, as amended by the Convention of Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, of Ireland and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Convention of 17 September 1968.<sup>1</sup>

The uniform conflict rules created by the Convention cover in principle all types of contract; they are supplemented by special rules of conflict for consumer contracts, employment contracts and contracts of carriage. The content of the Convention takes full account of the legal principles prevailing in the Member States. It has regard to developments which have taken place in case law, legal theory and law reform in the Contracting States and elsewhere.

In its Opinion adopted last March,<sup>2</sup> the Commission expressed serious reservations regarding the wording of the final provisions, which differ from those normally used in Community conventions. It must be ensured that the Convention enters into force on the same day in all Member States. Furthermore, the Commission is convinced of the need to confer on the Court of Justice the power to interpret the Convention in order that it may be applied in a uniform manner. The convening of a group of experts is an indication of the political will of the Member States to find a solution to this problem.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 304 of 30.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.21.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 94 of 11.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.12.

## **Freedom of movement for persons and freedom to provide services**

### *Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations*

#### **Public health**

2.1.17. At a meeting on 17 and 18 June the Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health examined various problems connected with the implementation of the Directives on doctors, nurses responsible for general care and dentists. It also agreed on the content of the statistical tables, which should be available at the beginning of 1981, providing demographic information relating to the medical profession, covering doctors, nurses, dentists and midwives.

#### **Industrial problems**

##### *Steel*

#### **Forward programme for steel**

2.1.18. The forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1980, which had been approved on 6 June by the ECSC Consultative Committee, with a number of amendments relating to the published figures, was finally adopted by the Commission at its second reading on 17 June.<sup>1</sup>

In general, there is expected to be a significant slowing down of activity in the industrial investment and housebuilding sectors in the second quarter of this year, together with a decline in car production.

The programme provides for real steel consumption within the Community of approximately 28 million tonnes (a decrease of 500 000 tonnes compared with the corresponding period in 1979), and restocking totalling 800 000 tonnes by producers, users and merchants compared with 1 330 000 tonnes in July/September 1979. Considerable stockpiling generally occurs during the third quarter. Cyclical developments in the steel market and high interest rates will, however, help to limit the increase in stocks this year, although involuntary stockpiling frequently occurs at this stage of the cycle.

It is accepted that the peripheral measures taken by the Commission and the market situation will keep steel imports from non-member countries at a level corresponding to 2 500 000 tonnes crude steel equivalent. Community exports to non-member countries, estimated at 7 million tonnes in the second quarter, will probably be slightly lower because of the uncertainties created in the USA by the discontinuance of the 'trigger prices' system and by the weakening of the US economy following a serious recession in the motor industry.

The Commission has set a target of 32 800 000 tonnes for steel production in the third quarter, compared with 34 730 000 tonnes during the corresponding period of the preceding year, representing a decrease of nearly 2 million tonnes. The increase in demand and production in the special steels sector was much stronger than in the ordinary steels sector.

As regards the employment situation in the Community, the total number of employees in the steel industry was 665 000 in February

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OJ C 158 of 27.6.1980.

1980 compared with 683 000 in February 1979 and an average of 792 000 in 1974. Short-time working is still relatively limited compared with the corresponding months of 1979.<sup>1</sup>

### *Textiles*

**2.1.19.** On 13 June, as part of the consultation procedure provided for with the two sides of industry, Mr Davignon chaired a meeting attended by representatives of Comitextil and the AEIH (European Clothing Manufacturers Association). Consideration of economic developments in the textiles industry, the operation of the Multifibre Arrangement in 1978 and 1979 and a number of specific questions relating to the administration of the Community's textiles trade policy gave rise to a discussion, which will be continued in greater detail by joint working parties, of preparations for the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement at the end of 1981.

## Customs union

### **Simplification of customs formalities**

**2.1.20.** On 17 June the Council adopted a Decision on negotiations for three draft annexes to the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (the Kyoto Convention), concerning the customs treatment of stores, customs offences and coastwise carriage of goods.

These annexes—each constituting an international agreement in its own right within

the general framework of the Kyoto Convention—are a matter of considerable interest to the Community, both technically and economically (they are aimed at simplifying and aligning customs procedures at international level and hence help to encourage the expansion of world trade) and from the political point of view (since they represent valuable assistance in the customs legislation field from the industrialized to the developing members of the Customs Cooperation Council). Taking part in the negotiation of these annexes will also enable the Community to enhance its image on the international scene within an organization which counts the United States, Japan, certain State-trading countries and a large proportion of the developing countries among its members.

### **Common Customs Tariff**

#### **Nomenclature**

**2.1.21.** On 27 June the Council adopted two Regulations<sup>2</sup> introducing in the Common Customs Tariff Annex to the Council Regulation of 28 June 1968<sup>3</sup> reductions in customs duties, applicable from 1 July 1980, deriving from the Agreement concluded in GATT in 1979 concerning products of the chemical industry falling within Chapters 29, 32 and 39, civil aircraft and textiles.

**2.1.22.** On 8 and 25 June the Commission adopted two Regulations aimed at ensuring

<sup>1</sup> Since the steel market situation continues to cause concern the Council might take more restrictive measures at its meeting on 21 and 22 July on the basis of a communication from the Commission.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 167 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 172 of 22.7.1968.

the uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature, the first amending a Regulation dated 20 December 1979<sup>1</sup> to rectify the conditions for the entry of certain types of tobacco falling within CCT subheading 24.01 A,<sup>2</sup> and the second laying down conditions for the inclusion of certain live animals and types of bovine meat under subheadings 01.02 A II a), 02.01 A II a) 1 aa), 02.01 A II 2 aa) and 02.01 A II 3 aa) referred to in Annex C to the EEC-Yugoslavia Interim Agreement.<sup>3</sup>

## Economic tariff matters

### Suspensions

2.1.23. On 9 June the Council adopted a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain industrial products.<sup>4</sup>

2.1.24. On 18 June it adopted a Regulation on the tariff treatment of certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft.<sup>5</sup>

2.1.25. On 27 June it adopted a Regulation temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain agricultural products.<sup>6</sup>

### Tariff quotas

2.1.26. On 9 June the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain eels falling within subheading ex 03.01 A II of the Common Customs Tariff (1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981).<sup>7</sup>

2.1.27. On 18 June the Council adopted two Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for certain wines having a registered designation of origin, falling within CCT subheading ex 22.05 C and originating in Morocco and Algeria.<sup>8</sup>

On the same day it adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for processing work in respect of certain textile products under Community outward processing traffic, provided for in the arrangement with Switzerland,<sup>9</sup> and a Regulation increasing the volume of the Community tariff quota opened for 1980 for ferrochromium containing not less than 4% by weight of carbon and falling within CCT subheading ex 73.02 E I.<sup>8</sup>

2.1.28. On 24 June the Council adopted a number of Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for apricot pulp falling within CCT subheading ex 20.06 B II c) aa) and originating in Turkey (1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981),<sup>9</sup> and for port, Madeira and Setubal muscatel wines falling within heading No ex 22.05 and originating in Portugal,<sup>10</sup> and for certain hand-made products.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 341 of 31.12.1979.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 146 of 12.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 170 of 3.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 148 of 14.6.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 159 of 25.6.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 167 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 147 of 13.6.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 152 of 20.6.1980.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 163 of 28.6.1980.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 162 of 27.6.1980.

2.1.29. On 27 June the Council adopted Regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for:

(i) sherry and Malaga, Jumilla, Rioja and Valdepenas wines falling within CCT heading No ex 22.05 and originating in Spain (1980/81);<sup>1</sup>

(ii) 30 000 head of heifers and cows, not intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) and 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, not intended for slaughter, of certain alpine breeds falling within subheading ex 01.02 A II b) (1 July 1980 to 30 June 1981);<sup>2</sup>

(iii) rum, arrack and tafia falling within subheading 22.09 C I and originating in the ACP States (1980/81) and the OCT.<sup>1</sup>

### Community surveillance of imports

2.1.30. On 27 June the Council adopted a Regulation establishing ceilings and Community surveillance in respect of imports of certain products originating in Yugoslavia (1 July to 31 December 1980).<sup>3</sup>

2.1.31. The same day it adopted a Regulation suspending the application of an indicative ceiling established by a Council Regulation dated 10 December 1979<sup>4</sup> for imports of certain products originating in Austria.

### Customs valuation

2.1.32. On 11 June the Commission adopted a number of implementing Regulations<sup>5</sup> designed to ensure the implementation in full from 1 July onwards of the new ground-rules on customs valuation recently adopted by the Council.<sup>6</sup>

Within the framework provided by the Council it was felt advisable to allow a transitional period by extending the validity of some of the old technical Regulations until the end of this year. The adoption of interpretative notes closely based on the GATT Agreement on Customs Valuation and certain implementing provisions spelling out the scope of the main articles of the basic Council Regulation will help ensure its uniform application. A Community form (DV 1) for the declaration of particulars relating to customs value will be attached to the entry form for the release of goods for free circulation, along with various commercial documents.

### General legislation

2.1.33. On 20 June the Commission adopted two Regulations<sup>7</sup> laying down certain provisions for the implementation of the Council Regulation of 2 July 1979<sup>8</sup> on the repayment or remission of import or export duties.

On the same day it adopted a Regulation<sup>7</sup> laying down certain provisions for the implementation of the Council Regulation of 24 July 1979<sup>9</sup> on the post-clearance recovery of import duties or export duties which have not been required of the person liable for payment on goods entered for a customs procedure involving the liability to pay such duties.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 167 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 166 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 164 of 30.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 330 of 27.12.1979.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 154 of 21.6.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 134 of 31.5.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.5.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 161 of 26.6.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 175 of 12.7.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.25.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 197 of 3.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.27.

## Competition

### Public undertakings

#### Transparency of financial relations between Member States and their public undertakings

2.1.34. On 25 June the Commission adopted a Directive based on Article 90(3) of the EEC Treaty concerning the transparency of financial relations between Member States and their public undertakings.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission had already adopted general guidelines on this question in July 1979.<sup>2</sup> The Directive in its definitive form incorporates a number of amendments made following consultations between the Commission and Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Member States.

The Directive requires each Member State to place at the Commission's disposal data relating to financial relations between public authorities and public undertakings in each country, that is to say information on public resources placed, either directly or indirectly, at the disposal of public undertakings. In this way, the Commission will be able to assess whether the public resources thus placed at the disposal of a public undertaking constitute, for example, an aid and must therefore be treated as such, or whether, on the contrary, the resources are being made available simply in accordance with normal practice in a market economy.

Sharing the concern expressed by various Member States, the Commission pointed out that it does not intend by means of this measure in any way to discriminate against the public sector. The assessment of the information to be supplied at its request will thus

be carried out after the public resources have been made available and will have neither a delaying nor a retrospective effect.

For reasons of efficiency and in view of the position adopted by the Member States, the Commission defined the scope of the Directive as follows:

(i) firstly, it stated its intention of excluding public undertakings as regards the provision of services which are not likely to affect to a noticeable extent trade between Member States and public undertakings whose turnover does not exceed a certain amount;

(ii) secondly, it considered it preferable to exclude, at least for the time being, certain sectors, namely water and energy, transport and public credit institutions. It will examine the advisability of adopting specific measures regarding the transparency of those sectors.

The Commission chose 31 December 1981 as the time limit before which the Member States must have taken the steps necessary to comply with the new Directive.

It should be noted that this is the first time the Commission has had recourse to the powers it enjoys under Article 90 of the EEC Treaty.

## Financial institutions and taxation

### Financial institutions

#### Banks

2.1.35. The Advisory Committee of the competent authorities responsible for finan-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 195 of 29.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.3.16.

cial institutions in the Member States (set up by the Council Directive of 12 December 1977<sup>1</sup>) met on 19 June. It considered the following points in particular: rules on the winding-up of insolvent credit establishments; solvency coefficients (coefficients for banks' own funds); and consolidated returns to bank supervisory authorities.

### *Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field*

#### **Information to be published on a regular basis by companies**

2.1.36. On 17 June the Commission decided to amend the proposal laid before the Council in January 1979 about information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose shares are admitted to official stock exchange listing.<sup>2</sup>

The new proposal takes into consideration the opinion delivered by Parliament in March,<sup>3</sup> and some requests and suggestions made by the Economic and Social Committee in October 1979;<sup>4</sup> other amendments to adapt the original proposal to two recent Council Directives: that on conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing,<sup>5</sup> and that on particulars to be published on the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing.<sup>6</sup>

## **Taxation**

### *Indirect taxes*

#### **Turnover taxes**

2.1.37. On 13 June the Commission presented the Council with a proposal for a

Directive<sup>7</sup> determining the scope of Article 14(d) of the Council Directive of 17 May 1977<sup>8</sup> as regards exemption from value-added tax on final importation of certain goods.

The proposed Directive has a very wide scope: it covers the personal effects of private individuals coming from non-member countries, goods imported by schoolchildren and students, stock imported by firms on transfer of their activities and goods sent to charitable or philanthropic bodies.

#### **Tax-free allowances**

2.1.38. On 6 June the Commission decided to amend its proposal for a fifth Directive, which had been sent to the Council on 30 November 1979,<sup>9</sup> on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to the rules governing turnover tax and excise duty applicable within the Community in international travel.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 322 of 17.12.1977; Bull. EC 11-1977, point 2.1.49.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.40.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.3.9.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.3.88.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 66 of 16.3.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.3.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 100 of 17.4.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.54.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 171 of 11.7.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977; Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 318 of 19.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.38.

The amended proposal provides:

- (i) for an increase in tax-free allowances between 1 July 1980 and 1 January 1982 from 180 ECU to 300 ECU for travellers aged 15 and over and from 50 ECU to 85 ECU for travellers under 15; at the same time, some of the partial derogations enjoyed by Denmark and Ireland are to be phased out;
- (ii) the gradual abolition, over the same period, of quantitative limits on allowances for tea and coffee, and an increase in the allowance for wine from 4 to 5 litres (from 3 to 4 litres for Denmark).

### Excise duties

#### *Manufactured tobacco*

2.1.39. On 25 June the Commission adopted a proposal to supplement the Council Directive adopted on 19 December 1972;<sup>1</sup> the proposal introduces the third stage of harmonization for the structure of excise duties on cigarettes. It is proposed that this stage should begin on 1 January 1981 and end on 31 December 1986. During this period, the specific component of the excise duty should fall within the range of 10% to 35% of the total tax burden. However, in view of the persisting wide differences between national arrangements, the Member States would be authorized to levy specific excise duties of between 5% and 55% of the total tax burden (as during the second stage) until 31 December 1982, and of between 7.5% and 42% from 1 January 1983 until 31 December 1984. These percentages are based on the calculations carried out by Commission departments in connection with the single specific component to be applied at the final stage, which will be equal to 20%.

## Employment and social policy

2.1.40. In June social affairs were once again to the fore and a series of meetings took place: on 9 June a Council meeting on employment and social affairs was held, the first for the year; on 13 June the European Council in Venice<sup>2</sup> devoted part of its discussions to employment on the basis of two Commission documents, one on economic and social policy and the other on unemployment; on the same date the Commission played an active part in a session of the International Labour Conference<sup>3</sup> in Geneva.

### Social affairs before the Council

2.1.41. On 9 June the Council held a meeting in Luxembourg on social affairs, chaired by Mr Foschi, the Italian Minister of Labour, at which the following were adopted:

- (i) a Resolution on guidelines for a Community labour market policy, the text of which was formally adopted on 27 June;<sup>4</sup>
- (ii) conclusions on ways of improving the working methods of Tripartite Conferences;<sup>5</sup>
- (iii) conclusions concerning the continuation of the Community action programme for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons.<sup>6</sup>

Views were also exchanged on the campaign against poverty;<sup>7</sup> protection of workers from

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

<sup>2</sup> Point 1.1.4.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.2.45.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.42; OJ C 168 of 8.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.57.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.53.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.48.



exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work (the Council approved the proposal for a Directive);<sup>1</sup> social security for self-employed workers;<sup>2</sup> illegal migration and employment.<sup>3</sup>

## Employment

### Community labour market policy

2.1.42. On 27 June the Council adopted a Resolution on guidelines for a Community labour market policy,<sup>4</sup> based on the Commission communication of 30 April.<sup>5</sup> This Resolution establishes the aims and specifies the measures to be taken and means to be employed within the framework of the Community labour market policy.

#### Aims

The aim of labour market policy must be, in particular, to reduce the mismatch between the supply of and demand for labour, particularly in the qualitative sense. It should also seek to improve the integration of the Community labour market.

#### Areas of action

Knowledge of the labour market should be improved by wider dissemination of available statistics, studies and research. Vocational guidance systems should be more widely accessible to young people and those seeking employment. Vocational training and retraining activities should be intensified and updated. In respect of placement, steps should be taken to ensure effective coopera-

tion between national employment services and, in particular, to bring the European system for the international clearing of vacancies and applications for employment (SEDOC) into full operation.

Provision is made for measures for specific categories of workers (young people, women, elderly workers, migrants and handicapped persons).

#### Instruments and action in support of labour market policy

Implementation of the guidelines should be facilitated by better use of the various Community financial instruments, in particular the European Social Fund. Full use should be made of the various legal instruments concerning equal treatment for men and women, the reorganization of working time and the free movement of workers.

### Temporary work

2.1.43. On 25 June, with a view to its transmission to the Council, the Commission adopted a Communication addressed to the Standing Committee on Employment setting out guidelines for Community action in the field of temporary work (the supply of temporary workers by employment businesses and limited-duration contracts). The

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.61.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.50.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.44.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 168 of 8.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.34.

Commission took this step in response to a request by the Council in its Resolution of 18 December 1979 on the adaptation of working time.<sup>1</sup> The Commission was requested to undertake Community action in support of Member States' measures to supervise temporary work and ensure social protection for temporary workers.

In the Commission's view any action in respect of temporary work should seek to achieve four aims:

- (i) employers' operational flexibility should be maintained, in particular where they are subject to short-term fluctuations in staff numbers or economic activity;
- (ii) the use of temporary labour should continue to be the exception, and permanent employment the rule;
- (iii) social protection for temporary workers (those on contracts for a limited duration and those supplied by temporary employment businesses) should be assured;
- (iv) public employment services should be in a position to respond to workers' and employers' temporary manpower requirements and should play a role in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Organization.

To achieve these aims, the Commission recommends a number of guidelines for Community action. The proposals are no more than principles: they do not prejudge the methods of implementation — code of conduct, collective agreement or binding rules at national or Community level.

#### The temporary employment business

The Commission is in favour of eliminating abuses in this area. Grounds justifying the use of workers from a temporary employment

business should be limited to two sets of circumstances: temporary drop in the permanent workforce (sickness, holidays, retirement, resignation, etc.) or a temporary increase, exceptional or seasonal, in activity.

This principle should be reinforced by the following requirements: any employer using workers from a temporary employment business should inform the staff and their representatives; a time limit should be imposed on the use of temporary workers for a given job. Where the employers' social obligations are determined on the basis of the number of employees, workers supplied by temporary employment businesses should be taken into account. Lastly, the use of temporary workers to replace permanent workers on strike should be banned.

The Commission document lists several recommendations concerning the protection of temporary workers, relating to: the employment contract; the services that can be provided by workers supplied by temporary employment businesses to the user undertaking; remuneration; staff amenities; priority of employment in case of recruitment of permanent staff; protection in the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of a temporary employment business.

#### Limited-duration contracts

The Commission recommends guiding principles for action similar to the above, particularly as regards abuses in this area; contracts for a limited duration should be issued only in two sets of circumstances: temporary reduction in the permanent workforce and temporary increase—exceptional or seasonal

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 2 of 4.1.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.41.

—in activity. Similar provision is made for the social protection of workers. To monitor the use of this type of contract, summary statistical information concerning the number of workers employed on contracts for a limited duration should be periodically collected.

### Free movement of workers

#### *Illegal immigration and employment*

2.1.44. At its 9 June meeting the Council exchanged views on the Commission proposal for measures to combat illegal immigration and employment.<sup>1</sup> The discussion enabled it to take stock of work carried out in this area, particularly since its previous exchange of views in November 1978,<sup>2</sup> and to take note of the further information provided by the Commission in the meantime, following bilateral contacts and discussions.

### Sectoral measures

#### *Readaptation of workers in the ECSC industries*

2.1.45. In June the Commission, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, decided to allocate a sum of 982 500 EUA to the cost of retraining 219 workers affected by closures and reduced activity in iron-ore mines in Lorraine, France, in 1979.

### Equal treatment of men and women

2.1.46. On 19 June Parliament adopted a Resolution on the position of women in the Community.<sup>3</sup>

## European Social Fund

### Fund Committee

2.1.47. On 27 June the European Social Fund Committee was consulted on the possibility of introducing a new Fund aid measure relating to income support for workers in shipbuilding leaving the industry following restructuring. The measure would be aimed at workers in the upper age groups whose chances of finding new jobs are generally poor or non-existent. The Committee also gave its opinion on the proposed extension for two years of Council decisions enabling the Social Fund to intervene on behalf of workers in the textile and clothing sector, migrant workers, young people under 25 and women.

At the same meeting the Committee examined applications for Fund assistance to be included in the second batch of approval decisions for 1980; lastly, it issued an opinion on the preliminary draft Social Fund budget for 1981.

### Social protection

#### Action against poverty

2.1.48. At its 9 June meeting the Council took note of the second Commission report on the European programme of pilot projects and pilot studies to combat poverty.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 277 of 23.11.1976; OJ C 97 of 22.4.1978; Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2219; Bull. EC 3-1978, point 2.1.36.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.38.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.17; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.53.

With respect to the proposal from the Commission concerning a supplementary interim programme to combat poverty,<sup>1</sup> to enable it to judge the progress of the programme the Council requested the Commission to present another interim report in time for the next meeting in November.

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2.1.49. On 20 June Parliament adopted a Resolution on an interim programme to combat poverty.<sup>2</sup>

#### Social security for migrant workers

2.1.50. On 9 June the Council discussed the proposal for a Regulation on social security for self-employed workers moving within the Community.<sup>3</sup> It failed to reach an agreement, however, particularly as regards the inclusion of unemployed insured persons in the Community rules and the arrangements to be introduced regarding family benefits. The Commission was asked to continue examining the outstanding difficulties so that the Council could approve the Regulation at its next employment and social affairs meeting.

2.1.51. On 18 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation<sup>4</sup> amending, for the benefit of unemployed workers, Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71<sup>5</sup> on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community. The proposal is to take account of changes in the economic and social situation in the Community since the Regulation entered into force in 1971, and of the changes in the insurance and unemployment benefit schemes in the Member States, in particular the adoption of a number of specific measures for unemployed elderly workers.

The proposed amendments relate to: the retention of the right to unemployment benefit where a worker transfers his residence to a country other than the one where he was last employed; the 'export' of early retirement benefit for workers transferring their residence after becoming entitled, and the payment of such benefits to frontier workers.

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2.1.52. On 17 June Parliament adopted a Resolution on the state of progress with regard to the amendments to the regulations on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community with particular reference to migrant workers.<sup>6</sup>

#### Handicapped persons

2.1.53. On 9 June the Council noted the Commission report on the first Community action programme for the occupational rehabilitation of handicapped persons (1974-79).<sup>7</sup> It approved the conclusions concerning the further implementation of the programme: employment policy should be more closely involved; the role of undertakings, local authorities and services should be strengthened; occupational guidance, training and placement services for the able should be made more accessible to handicapped per-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 307 of 7.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.49.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.19; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 246 of 17.10.1978; Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.34.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971; a consolidated version of this Regulation was published in OJ C 138 of 9.6.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.16; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.61.

sons; the role of the Social Fund should be extended; information campaigns on handicapped persons for the public at large should be expanded. Measures adopted in the Community in favour of handicapped persons should aim to assist such persons to overcome their handicaps, to eliminate discrimination and encourage their participation in implementing the measures which concern them. The Commission was invited to submit a further report after the second stage of the programme had been implemented.

2.1.54. On 26 and 27 June the European network of rehabilitation and training centres examined the conclusions of the Council meeting on social affairs<sup>1</sup> and decided to expand its activities as regards studies and instruction in line with the programme to improve opportunities for handicapped persons. It took note of the film, 'As others see us', produced in connection with a study on handicapped persons' difficulties in social and working life. Although intended for the public at large, the film can be used for the purposes of training rehabilitation staff.

2.1.55. The study undertaken at the Commission's request of practical problems encountered by parents of autistic children made it necessary to organize a European conference of parents' associations which took place in Ghent on 20 to 22 June.

### Living and working conditions

2.1.56. In a communication transmitted on 16 June, the Commission proposed to the Council that the Member States should transfer the power to ratify and implement ILO conventions to the European Community. This arrangement should be applied in the first instance to the ratification of Conven-

tion No 153 concerning hours of work and rest periods in road transport, which was adopted by the ILO Conference in June 1979.

### Industrial relations and labour law

#### Tripartite Conferences

2.1.57. To improve the working methods of Tripartite Conferences, the Council, at its meeting of 9 June, approved a procedure satisfying the twofold requirement of flexibility and effectiveness. The procedure affects the preparation of conferences, their organization, conclusions and necessary follow-up.

#### Agriculture

2.1.58. In Brussels, on 10 July, the agricultural employers' (COPA) and workers' (EFA) associations signed an agreement limiting the working week of permanently employed farmworkers in the EEC livestock sector to 40 hours. These hours of work should be distributed as far as possible over five days a week. Paid annual leave will amount to four weeks.

This agreement was prepared by the Joint Committee on Social Problems affecting Agricultural Workers. A similar agreement had already been concluded early in 1978 on hours of work in arable farming (signed on 22 March 1978). They are both the second agreement of their kind. The first agreements fixing hours of work at 45 hours per week in arable farming and livestock farming were signed on 8 June 1968 and 18 May 1971 respectively.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.53.

## Health and safety

### Health protection

2.1.59. On 26 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Directive laying down basic standards for the health protection of workers and the general public against the dangers of microwave radiation.

The proposal is based on the experience acquired by the Community in the comparable field of protection against the dangers of ionizing radiation, and in particular on the Council Directive laying down the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.<sup>1</sup> The basic principles set out in the proposal were formulated after consultations with the national experts and after a critical analysis of the data and information currently available in this field.

This proposal is the first text on protection against non-ionizing radiation. The introduction of comparable provisions is envisaged for other sources of radiation of this type (lasers, ultraviolet rays, etc.).

2.1.60. On 20 June the Commission decided to grant financial aid amounting to 1 805 500 EUA for the execution of 11 research projects under the fourth research programme on technical measures to combat pollution at work and in the vicinity of iron and steelworks (Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty). These projects are concerned with the measurement of atmospheric pollution, the reduction of atmospheric-pollutant emissions, the purification and monitoring of waste-water discharges and the treatment of waste.

2.1.61. On 9 June the Council signified its agreement to the proposal for a Directive on

the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.<sup>2</sup>

This Directive consists of a series of framework measures which should serve as a basis for future legislation in this field at both national and Community level to be introduced within the next three years. Of more immediate significance, however, it also obliges the Member States to introduce within four years measures to ensure the appropriate surveillance of the state of health of workers exposed to asbestos and lead during the period of exposure and, within a period of three years, to ensure that the workers concerned or their representatives at the place of work are given appropriate information on the dangers of asbestos, arsenic, cadmium, mercury and lead.

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2.1.62. On 19 June Parliament gave its Opinion<sup>3</sup> on the Commission proposal for a Directive on the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities.<sup>4</sup>

### Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.63. At its 46th meeting, held in Luxembourg on 20 June, the Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 185 files and granted financial assistance totalling some BFR 1 150 000 to 136 young people whose fathers had been employed in an ECSC coal-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 187 of 12.7.1976.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 89 of 5.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.52.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.14; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.50.

mine, ironmine or iron and steel works and had died as a result of an accident at work or an occupational disease.

## Regional policy

### Implementation of the 30 May agreement: the 'supplementary measures' proposed in favour of the United Kingdom

2.1.64. On 12 June, in accordance with the compromise agreement reached on 30 May concerning the United Kingdom contribution to the Community budget,<sup>1</sup> the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal that 'supplementary measures' be instituted in favour of the United Kingdom.<sup>2</sup> The purpose of these Community measures is to help solve the main problems affecting the United Kingdom economy and thus contribute to the convergence of the Member States' economies.<sup>3</sup>

### Financial instruments

#### *Conversion loans*

2.1.65. The conversion loans paid in June by the Commission under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty totalled 13.2 million EUA. Three undertakings benefited from these loans.

2.1.66. Under the same Article, the Commission decided to grant a global loan of LFR 200 million (about 4.94 million EUA) to the Luxembourg Société nationale de crédit et d'investissement (SNCI). On 9 June the Council had given its assent<sup>4</sup>—requested by the Commission at the end of April—to enable this loan to be granted; the funds are

to be used to help finance investment by small and medium-sized businesses wishing to embark on new activities likely to provide productive employment for redundant Luxembourg steelworkers. ECSC workers will be given priority when the new jobs are filled. Part of the loan is therefore eligible for interest rebates under the Commission Decision of 27 July 1977.<sup>5</sup>

An earlier global loan of LFR 100 million had already been granted to the SNCI in 1978 and paid in two tranches, in May and October 1979.<sup>6</sup> This operation helped ten firms in the following sectors: heating and sanitary installations; garages; manufacture of rubber floor coverings; analyses; technical tests and checks; regeneration of catalysts; manufacture of special saws; treatment of metal surfaces; reinforced and prestressed concrete constructions; large-scale butchery and pork butchery; railway works. Six of the ten firms involved were new businesses set up under the arrangements for industrial diversification in Luxembourg.

2.1.67. Finally, the Commission announced the signing of three loan contracts with two United Kingdom firms and an organization in the United Kingdom. The first two contracts involve the granting to two industrial companies of loans totalling UKL 3.6 million which are intended to help finance new job-creating investment projects in those regions affected by the crisis in the coal and steel industries. These loans—one of which will

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 158 of 27.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 1.1.7 (paragraphs 5 and 6).

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.2.1, 1.2.4 and 1.2.5.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 154 of 24.6.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 178 of 27.7.1977; Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.111.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.3.102; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.3.114.

benefit Scotland and the other the North of England—are to go to the following firms: McKellar Watt Ltd<sup>1</sup> of Glasgow (to help towards the expansion of production and freezing capacity at their plant in Glasgow) and Lightning Fasteners Ltd<sup>2</sup> of Birmingham (to finance the modernization and expansion of their zip fastener manufacturing facilities in Peterlee, Co. Durham, and Cleator Moor, Cumbria).

The other contract signed involves the financing of industries under the global loans system announced at the end of 1979 and provides for UKL 2.4 million to be made available to Finance for Industry.<sup>1</sup> This is an additional tranche to provide funds for these loans approved under the global loan facility and administered by their subsidiary Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

Since 1978 the Commission has granted loans for the United Kingdom under Article 56 totalling UKL 180 million. Of this total, UKL 160 million has been granted by way of direct loans to private enterprises and the remainder by way of a global loan facility aimed at assisting small and medium-sized enterprises. The Commission is considering a large number of new projects for the United Kingdom, including a further global loan facility, and it is expected that by the end of 1980 total approvals will increase by a further UKL 50 million.

## Environment and consumers

### Environment

#### Environmental matters before the Council

2.1.68. The Council met in Luxembourg on 30 June with Mr Balzamo, Italian Minister

for Scientific Research, in the chair to discuss environmental matters.

Significant progress was made on a number of outstanding issues with the Council approving two Directives<sup>3</sup> and discussing a third in detail.<sup>4</sup> Wide-ranging talks were also held on the Community's environment policy.<sup>5</sup>

#### Implementation of the action programme on the environment

2.1.69. Basing itself on the discussion paper put up by the Commission on 8 May,<sup>6</sup> the Council held a wide-ranging debate on the progress made in applying the second action programme on the environment (1977-81)<sup>7</sup> and evaluation of the work undertaken.

All the delegations commented at length on the Commission paper and indicated what particular questions and specific measures they considered especially important at both national and Community level. Formal note was taken by the Council of the United Kingdom delegation's comments on lead pollution, those of the Netherlands delegation on transboundary pollution and those of the French delegation on oil pollution of the seas. The Council also discussed the Commission communication on rational land use and its role in Community environment policy.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.3.43.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.48.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.1.70 and 2.1.72.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.80.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.69.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.39.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 139 of 13.6.1977; Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.40.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.48.



## *Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances*

### **Air pollution**

#### *Sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates*

2.1.70. The Council confirmed the approval it gave on 17 December last year<sup>1</sup> to a Directive on air quality standards for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates.<sup>2</sup>

The Member States will be required to take the requisite steps to enforce the air quality standards laid down by the Directive from 1 April 1983 and will work out measures to ensure compliance with a number of limit concentration values for sulphur dioxide and particulates in the atmosphere.

The Directive lays down reference methods for pollutant analysis and introduces a common procedure for the exchange of information on transboundary air pollution and it is also designed to prevent a deterioration in the quality of air in less polluted areas by encouraging enforcement of stricter limit values laid down by the Member States.

2.1.71. The Council also agreed to a Resolution on transboundary air pollution caused by sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates, which calls on the Member States to take steps to limit and—as far as possible—gradually reduce and prevent this form of pollution.

### **Fresh and sea-water pollution**

#### *Water for human consumption*

2.1.72. The Council approved the Directive relating to the quality of water for human

consumption<sup>3</sup> which it had accepted in principle on 19 December 1978.<sup>4</sup> The Directive lays down maximum admissible concentrations for organoleptic, physiochemical and microbiological factors and defines undesirable and toxic substances for all water intended for human consumption or use in the manufacture of food with the exception of natural mineral and medicinal water. It also ensures comparability of reference analysis methods and their findings.

#### *Discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin in the aquatic environment*

2.1.73. The Council discussed the proposal for a Directive on limit values for discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin into the aquatic environment and the proposal on the quality objectives required for the aquatic environment.<sup>5</sup> The delegations took this opportunity to explain in more detail their views on quality objectives and the rules to be applied to new firms, i.e. firms which start operating after notification of the Directive.

\*

2.1.74. Parliament also gave its Opinion<sup>6</sup> on these proposals and similar proposals concerning mercury discharges<sup>7</sup> on 19 June. These proposals were drawn up by the Commission under the framework Directive of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.79.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 63 of 19.3.1976; Bull. EC 2-1976, points 2215 and 2223.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 214 of 18.9.1975.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.82.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.82.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.13; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 169 of 6.7.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.59.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 129 of 18.5.1976.

*Oil spills at sea*

2.1.75. On 25 June the Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on a plan to combat oil pollution of the sea under the action programme adopted by the Council on 26 June 1978<sup>1</sup> in the wake of the Amoco Cadiz disaster.

The Commission Communication, which recommends a new Community initiative in this area, has two annexes dealing with a Community information system for the prevention and combating of oil pollution of the seas and the setting-up of an Advisory Committee on the control and reduction of such pollution.

This information system (which the Council is asked to introduce) would provide the relevant authorities with the reliable and up-to-date information they need to combat oil pollution of Community coasts. The proposal lists the various components of the system and defines the role to be played by the Community and Member States in its management, implementation and operation.

The Advisory Committee set up by the Commission Decision of 25 June will sound the Member States' views on all problems encountered in implementing Community measures to control and reduce oil pollution at sea and gather information from the Member States on ways and means of combating this type of pollution to ensure that any measures taken or planned at national, international and Community level are coordinated.

2.1.76. In this connection the Commission has also adopted a proposal for a Council Directive<sup>2</sup> defining the procedures enabling Member States to identify substandard ships visiting their ports, to inspect them and

require deficiencies to be remedied. This proposal concerns oil tankers and tankers in general.

*Protection of the Rhine*

2.1.77. The Commission took part in the plenary meeting of the International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine against Pollution which was held in Paris on 9 and 10 June as part of the endeavours to implement the Convention for the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution. A proposal for a Decision concerning an Annex to this Convention was transmitted to the Council on 20 June.<sup>3</sup>

*Oslo and Paris Conventions*

2.1.78. The Commission took part as an observer in the meeting of the Commission of the Oslo Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by dumping from Ships and Aircraft which was held in Stockholm from 9 to 11 June. The meeting approved a report on the dumping of waste at sea or its incineration.

2.1.79. The Commission also represented the Community at the meeting of the Paris Commission responsible for implementing the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources held in Stockholm from 16 to 18 June. An initial reduction in mercury discharges so as to combat sea pollution was approved. The measures adopted will be applied in accordance with Community decisions on this matter.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 162 of 8.7.1978; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 2.1.61.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.136.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 180 of 18.7.1980.

This meeting was preceded by a joint meeting of the Oslo and Paris Commissions in Stockholm on 12 and 13 June, at which the Commission was also represented.

### Chemical products

#### *Major accident hazards of certain industrial activities*

2.1.80. The Council meeting on 30 June was largely devoted to a detailed discussion of the proposal for a Directive to prevent the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities and to limit the consequences of such accidents for man and the environment.<sup>1</sup> Agreement was reached by the Member States on the general provisions and technical annexes of the Directive. The Council has instructed its relevant departments to deal with the outstanding issue, i.e. the question of informing the public about transboundary hazards.

\*

2.1.81. Parliament gave its Opinion on the proposal on 19 June.<sup>2</sup>

#### *Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment*

2.1.82. On 30 June the Council discussed the Commission Communication of 17 June on chlorofluorocarbons in the environment. This communication, which is the report requested by the Council in December 1979,<sup>3</sup> deals with the two aspects of the problem of chlorofluorocarbons in the environment: a re-examination of scientific data and of economic and technical data. The main factors discussed were the effect of CFCs on the ozone layer, the impact of any reduction in the ozone layer on man and the environment,

the manufacture and utilization of CFC 11 and 12 for aerosols and the social and economic problems involved in finding substitutes for CFC 11 and 12.

### *Ecotoxicology*

2.1.83. The Scientific Advisory Committee to examine the toxicity and ecotoxicity of chemical compounds met in Brussels on 25 and 26 June and adopted an Opinion on the pollution of the aquatic environment by cadmium, DDT and lindane and its isomers and on the completion of the critical analysis of the updating of information on the ecotoxicology of cadmium.

### *Protection and rational use of land, the environment and natural resources*

#### Land

#### *Integrated crop protection*

2.1.84. A symposium was organized in Valence on 18 and 19 June by the Commission and the Chamber of Agriculture of the French department of Drôme on integrated crop protection. This involves a range of measures designed—by substantially reducing the use of chemicals—to ensure the health of crops by current commercial standards and guarantee greater safety for consumers.

The aim of the symposium was to review the application of these methods, mainly in the

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.57.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.14; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.80.

light of experiments in the fruit tree cultivation sector, but also to field scale crops (cereals and vegetables) and crops under glass. Matters such as organization, training, supervisory arrangements, information network and methods of analysing the health of crops were discussed in addition to the purely scientific aspects.

### *Environmental impact assessment*

2.1.85. On 16 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private development projects.<sup>1</sup> The main aim of the proposal is to introduce a number of common principles into the administrative practice of all Member States. These principles are:

(i) to take steps to assess in advance the impact of public and private development projects likely to have significant effects on the environment. A list has been drawn up of the types of project which are automatically subject to full assessment. A second list gives the types of project for which Member States may draw up their own selection criteria.

(ii) Project developers would have to provide a full information file on the main features of their projects along with the licence application.

(iii) The authority responsible for assessing the project would supervise the compilation of this documentation and would add to it if necessary. It would consult the other authorities responsible for environmental matters and, in the case of projects likely to affect the environment of another Member State, the appropriate authorities of that State. It would then publish the information and arrange appropriate consultation of the public.

(iv) On the basis of the information thus provided the competent authority itself would then make an assessment of the project, which should be included in the documentation attached to the licence application and published at the same time as the decision.

The Commission considers that this proposal would make an important contribution towards ensuring a coordinated and more rational use of natural resources and that, far from hindering the economic activities concerned, it will ensure that they are planned more efficiently.

### *Fauna and flora*

2.1.86. On 30 June the Council took note of the progress made on the proposal for a Regulation on common rules for imports of whale products<sup>2</sup> and confirmed its approval of the proposal.

\*

2.1.87. On 19 June Parliament gave its Opinion<sup>3</sup> on the proposal sent by the Commission to the Council on 20 July 1979 concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.<sup>4</sup>

### *Natural resources*

#### *Waste management*

2.1.88. The first European Conference on Waste Management was held under the auspices of the Commission in London from

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 121 of 20.5.1980; Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.52.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.13; OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.47; OJ C 210 of 22.8.1979.

17 to 19 June. It provided an opportunity to inform the public about the Community's work and policy in this area. The topics discussed from both the environmental and the economic viewpoint were the importance of waste as a raw material and source of energy, the public's attitude to a waste management policy and the lifetime of products, illustrated by Community work in these areas. The need for an effective policy on the part of the public authorities (the waste produced in the Community is increasing by 2 to 3% each year) and for improved assessment of the hazards to the environment and public health resulting from waste generation and management was stressed by speakers.

#### Talks with the Swedish and Austrian authorities

2.1.89. A meeting was held in Brussels on 9 and 10 June under the cooperation arrangements between the Commission and Sweden on the environment.<sup>1</sup> A similar meeting was held between the Commission and Austria in Vienna on 23 June.<sup>2</sup>

### Consumers

#### *Information, education and representation*

#### Consumers Consultative Committee (CCC)

2.1.90. At its meeting on 17 June the CCC adopted an Opinion on a draft Directive on inter-regional air services, which it considers the first step towards improved conditions of competition in air transport. However, the CCC hopes that further measures will be adopted to make air transport truly democratic.

The CCC also adopted a statement of position on the Council decisions concerning the agricultural prices for the 1980/81 marketing year.<sup>3</sup> It believes that the common agricultural policy should be re-examined and requests the Commission to ensure clear and complete public information in this sector, analyse the effect of this policy on the distribution of incomes among the various categories of agricultural workers, and associate consumers with the review of the common agricultural policy.

\*

2.1.91. On 20 June Parliament delivered its Opinion<sup>4</sup> on the Commission's proposal of 18 May 1979<sup>5</sup> to amend the Council Directive of 27 July 1976<sup>6</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.

### Agriculture

#### Agricultural prices for 1980/81

2.1.92. Following the comprehensive agreement between the Nine at the end of May on various problems outstanding, and in particular on the agricultural package, the Council gave its agreement at its meeting of 28 to 30 May<sup>7</sup> on the common agricultural prices and connected measures to be applied during the

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.58.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.59.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.93.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 165 of 2.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.85.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 2.1.51 to 2.1.54.

1980/81 marketing year. Since then most of these provisions have been formally adopted.<sup>1</sup>

### *Prices and agricultural incomes*

2.1.93. Agricultural prices for 1980/81 are listed in detail in Table 1. The price increases in ECU range between 5.5% and 7.5%—except for milk, beef and sugar where rises are limited to 4%. The average is 4.8%. The effect of these ECU rises is modified for some Member States by adaptations of green rates so that the average increase in national currency prices is 5.7%.

The retail price effect will vary from product to product but the overall impact on household expenditure will be less than 0.5%. These moderate price rises will make another contribution towards the Community fight against inflation.

The price agreement will help to protect the incomes and standard of living of the 8 million people working in Community agriculture. While putting pressure on dairy farmers through an increased coresponsibility levy, the compromise also includes income-effective measures for specialized beef producers (suckler cow premium) and for farmers in mountain and less-favoured areas.

### *Market balance*

2.1.94. The price decisions are accompanied by a series of measures aimed at achieving a better balance or a smoother working of the different markets. These can be summarized as follows:

(i) *milk and milk products*: the coresponsibility levy is set at 2% of the milk target price and will not be less than 1.5% for the two

following years; investment aid in the milk sector will be limited to farmers following a farm development plan and will be granted only under certain conditions; the suspension of inward processing arrangements for butter and skimmed-milk powder will be maintained in 1980/81.

(ii) *beef and veal*: a suckler cow premium will be paid on all cows in specialized beef herds; however, no agreement could be reached on the proposed suspension of intervention of beef in June, July and August.

(iii) *wine*: extension of the rules on guarantees for distillation.

### *Structural measures*

2.1.95. The measures adopted provide for a substantial increase (60%) in the maximum headage payment available to farmers in mountain and less-favoured areas, the aid ceiling being raised from 50 to 80 EUA for each livestock unit. In the past, the payment has only been available to farms of 3 hectares or more, but this limit has been reduced to 2 hectares for farms in the Italian Mezzogiorno and the French overseas departments. The Community contribution to the cost of this and other payments to farmers in the mountain and less-favoured areas of Italy and Ireland is to be increased to 50%. This 50% Community contribution will also apply to aids paid under farm development plans in these areas and to aids paid to collectives for feed production in the Mezzogiorno.

The principle of concentrating resources in less-developed regions is carried further by special programmes for Greenland and the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 140 of 5.6.1980; OJ L 146 of 12.6.1980; OJ L 160 of 26.6.1980; OJ L 166 of 1.7.1980; OJ L 172 of 5.7.1980; OJ L 174 of 9.7.1980; OJ L 183 of 16.7.1980; OJ L 184 of 17.7.1980; OJ L 185 of 18.7.1980.

Table 1 — *Prices and amounts*

Products	Type of price or amount	Prices and amounts fixed 1979/80 ECU/tonne	Change (%) 1980/81 compared to 1979/80		Prices and amounts decided 1980/81 ECU/tonne	Period of application
			proposed	decided		
Durum wheat	Target price	277.37	3.75	6.25	294.71	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	Single intervention price	249.12	2.0	4.50	260.33	
	Aid	77.31 (ECU/ha)	—	2.50	79.24 (ECU/ha)	
Common wheat	Target price	201.42	3.75	6.25	214.01	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	Common single intervention price	149.17	2.0	4.50	155.88	
	Reference price for bread-wheat	168.06	1.75	4.25	175.20	
Barley	Target price	182.89	3.75	6.25	194.32	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	Common single intervention price	149.17	2.0	4.50	155.88	
Rye	Target price	192.50	-1.43	2.50	197.31	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	Single intervention price	159.82	-0.36	2.50	163.82	
Maize	Target price	182.89	3.75	6.25	194.32	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	Single intervention price	149.17	2.0	4.50	155.88	
Rice	Target price — husked rice	382.28	4.27	6.77	408.16	1.09.1980-31.08.1981
	Single intervention price — paddy rice	218.58	4.42	6.92	233.71	
Sugar	Minimum price for sugarbeet	31.83	1.5	4.00	33.10	1.07.1980-30.06.1981
	Target price for white sugar	432.60	2.8	5.30	455.50	
	Intervention price for white sugar	410.90	2.8	5.30	432.70	
Olive oil	Production target price	2 350.40	3.0	5.50	2 479.70	1.11.1980-31.10.1981
	Intervention price	1 731.90	1.5	4.00	1 801.20	
	Production aid	529.00	3.0	5.50	558.10	
Oilseeds	Target price					1.07.1980-30.06.1981
	• Colza and rape seed	364.10	3.5	6.25	386.90	
	• Sunflower seed	396.60	5.0	7.50	426.30	

Agriculture

Agriculture

Table 1 (cont.)

Products	Type of price or amount	Prices and amounts fixed 1979/80 ECU/tonne	Change (%) 1980/81 compared to 1979/80		Prices and amounts decided 1980/81 ECU/tonne	Period of application
			proposed	decided		
	Basic intervention price					
	• Colza and rape seed	353.60	1.5	4.00	367.70	1.07.1980-30.06.1981
	• Sunflower seed	385.10	1.5	4.00	400.50	1.09.1980-31.08.1981
	Guide price					
	• Soya seed	394.80	4.0	6.50	420.50	1.11.1980-31.10.1981
	• Flax seed	397.90	3.5	6.00	421.80	1.11.1980-31.07.1981
	• Castor seed	515.40	3.0	5.50	543.70	1.10.1980-30.09.1981
	Minimum price castor seed	490.83	—	5.50	517.80	1.10.1980-30.09.1981
	Fixed rate (per ha) — Cotton seed	133.38	3.0	5.50	140.72	1.10.1980-31.07.1981
Dried fodder	Fixed rate aid	6.14	3.0	6.00	6.51	1.04.1980-31.03.1981
	Guide price	126.40	4.0	6.50	134.62	
Peas and beans	Activating price	349.70	4.1	7.50	375.90	1.07.1980-30.06.1981
	Minimum price	214.80	3.0	5.50	226.60	
Flax and hemp	Fixed rate aid (per ha)					
	• Fibre flax	248.55	3.0	6.50	264.71	1.08.1980-31.07.1981
	• Hemp	225.74	4.0	6.50	240.41	
Seeds	Aid (per 100 kg)					
	• Monoecious hemp	12.7	1.5	1.60	12.90	1.07.1980-30.06.1982
	• Fibre flax	17.5	1.5	1.70	17.80	
	• Linseeds	13.9	1.5	1.40	14.10	
	• Grasses	12.1-45.9	1.5	1.50	12.30-50.30	
	• Legumes	4.8-33.9	1.5	1.50	4.90-36.80	
	• Rice	12.1			12.1	
Table wine						
Type R I	Guide price	2.54	3.0	5.50	2.68	16.12.1980-15.12.1981
Type R II	(per degree/hl or per hl according to type)	2.54	3.0	5.50	2.68	
Type R III		39.61	3.0	5.50	41.79	
Type A I		2.38	3.0	5.50	2.51	
Type A II		52.79	3.0	5.50	55.69	
Type A III		60.28	3.0	5.50	63.60	
Raw tobacco	Guide price		2.3	4.8		1.08.1980-31.12.1980
	Intervention price					

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Fruit and vegetables	Basic price		3.5	6.0		1980-1981
	Buying-in price					
Milk	Target price for milk	214.00	1.5	4.00	222.60	1.06.1980-31.03.1981
	Intervention price					
	• for butter	2 849.70	0	2.30	2 916.00	
	• for skimmed-milk powder	1 157.90	2.8	4.94	1 215.10	
	• for cheese					
	- Grana padano 30-60 days	2 794.30	1.6	3.64	2 896.10	
	- Grana padano 6 months	3 390.90	1.4	3.17	3 498.50	
	- Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	3 699.80	1.3	2.91	3 807.40	
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 545.80	1.5	4.00	1 607.60	2.06.1980-5.04.1981
	Intervention price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 391.20	1.5	4.00	1 446.80	
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 504.46	3.0	5.50	1 587.21	1.11.1980-31.10.1981
Sheepmeat	Basic price	—	—	—	3 450.00	
	Intervention price	—	—	—	2 932.00	
Silkworms	Aid per box of silk seed	67.50	2.5	5.50	71.21	1.04.1980-31.03.1981

<sup>1</sup> Nineteen varieties of tobacco, the prices for which apply to the calendar year.

<sup>2</sup> Products in Annex II to the Council Regulation of 18 May 1972 and periods varying according to the products:

Cauliflowers:	1.6.1980 to 30.4.1981	Lemons:	1.6.1980 to 31.5.1980	Apples:	1.8.1980 to 31.5.1981
Tomatoes:	1.6.1980 to 30.11.1980	Pears:	1.7.1980 to 30.4.1981	Mandarins:	16.11.1980 to 28.2.1981
Peaches:	1.6.1980 to 30.9.1980	Table grapes:	1.8.1980 to 31.10.1980	Sweet oranges:	1.12.1980 to 31.5.1981

West of Ireland. A comprehensive package for the development of sheepfarming in Greenland, including the construction of a slaughterhouse, will receive Community aid of up to 8.2 million EUA over the next ten years, a Community contribution of 50% to the total cost.

### *Agri-monetary measures*

2.1.96. In connection with the fixing of the new agricultural prices for 1980/81, on 5 June the Council fixed the new representative rates for the German mark, the Belgian franc, the Luxembourg franc and the Netherlands guilder with effect from 1 June 1980. However, for sugar, isoglucose, cereals, poultry-meat, pigmeat and wine, the new rates will only come into force at the start of the marketing year of the relevant sector.<sup>1</sup>

The Commission took measures implementing these provisions, in particular amending the Regulation fixing monetary compensatory amounts.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.97. On 18 June<sup>3</sup> the Council once again extended,<sup>4</sup> until 31 March 1981, the application of provisions relating to the impact of the European monetary system in connection with the common agricultural policy, i.e. the introduction of the ECU into the CAP.

## **Prices and markets**

### *Market organizations*

#### **Market situation; specific measures**

##### *Beef and veal*

2.1.98. With effect from 1 June the Commission abolished export refunds for all

exports to the Soviet Union of beef and veal products.<sup>5</sup> The Commission also extended<sup>6</sup> until 30 September the application of the system<sup>7</sup> of twice-weekly notification by Member States of applications for export licences. These applications have to specify the destination of the goods.

2.1.99. The entry into force of the interim agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia means a 12% reduction, from 1 July, in import levies on beef and veal from Yugoslavia.<sup>8</sup>

### *Sugar and isoglucose*

2.1.100. Following the Council's decisions on prices and quotas for sugar and isoglucose, the Commission has adopted, for the 1980/81 sugar year, transitional measures concerning the carry-forward of basic quotas and alterations to them.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.101. On 9 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation on measures for the 1980/81 sugar year to facilitate the disposal of sugar produced in the French overseas departments. These measures are based on much the same principle as provisions applied since 1973 to help dispose of the sugar produced in the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 140 of 5.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 141 of 5.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.1; OJ L 152 of 20.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.57.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 153 of 21.6.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 162 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 32 of 9.2.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.60.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 166 of 1.7.1980.

French overseas departments in Europe. They consist of refining subsidies granted subject to certain conditions.

### *Hops*

2.1.102. In June the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>1</sup> laying down, in respect of hops, the amount of aid to producers for the 1979 harvest.<sup>2</sup>

### *Milk and milk products*

2.1.103. In view of the quantities of milk products which are expected to be exported in 1980, the Commission reduced from 10 June refunds for butter, butteroil, skimmed-milk powder, whole-milk powder and condensed milk.<sup>3</sup>

2.1.104. Furthermore, sales of butter to the USSR and Eastern European countries under a tendering procedure have been stopped<sup>4</sup> and a standard export refund for all destinations has been introduced. In addition, controls have been tightened up so that exports can be monitored. The system of selling butter by tendering procedure was introduced last February in connection with the Commission's measures to prevent Community exports of agricultural products replacing supplies from the United States to the USSR.<sup>5</sup>

### **New common market organizations**

2.1.105. On 27 June the Council formally adopted the Regulation on the common organization of the market in sheepmeat and goatmeat,<sup>6</sup> on which it reached agreement at the end of May.<sup>7</sup>

## **Structural policy**

### *Implementation of the socio-structural Directives*

#### **Amendments to the Directives**

2.1.106. On 24 June the Council adopted a Directive<sup>8</sup> amending the Directive of 18 April 1975 on mountain and hill farming in certain less-favoured areas.<sup>9</sup> In March 1979 the Commission had sent a proposal to the Council on this subject in connection with a series of measures on agricultural structural policy.<sup>10</sup>

#### **Approval of national programmes**

2.1.107. In June the Commission approved a series of programmes pursuant to the Regulation of 15 February 1977,<sup>11</sup> aimed at improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed. Its decisions<sup>12</sup> concern the following countries and sectors:

(i) *Denmark*: milk products; beef and veal and prepared meat products;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 172 of 5.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 143 of 12.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.58.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 144 of 10.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 133 of 30.5.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.50; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.36.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 183 of 16.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.54.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 180 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 177 of 11.7.1980; OJ L 185 of 18.7.1980; OJ L 188 of 22.7.1980.

(ii) *Federal Republic of Germany*: milk in Hesse; potatoes in Bavaria; seeds and seedlings in Schleswig-Holstein;

(iii) *France*: fresh fruit and vegetables; wine-making and marketing facilities in the Mediterranean region;

(iv) *Ireland*: cereals;

(v) *Italy*: fruit and vegetables;

(vi) *Netherlands*: fruit and vegetables; slaughtering of pigs and processing of pigmeat; slaughtering of cattle and processing of beef;

(vii) *United Kingdom*: milk and horticultural products in England and Wales.

### **New measures**

2.1.108. On 24 June the Council adopted two Regulations to speed up agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland, and on the development of sheep farming in Greenland.<sup>1</sup> These Regulations, as well as the Directive on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas,<sup>2</sup> are part of the structural measures proposed by the Commission in March 1979.<sup>3</sup>

2.1.109. On 12 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a Regulation for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Northern Ireland,<sup>4</sup> which provides that in areas where there are serious structural deficiencies the Community's financial contribution will be 50%.

On the same date the Commission also proposed a common measure in the egg, poultrymeat, cereal and cattlefeed sectors in Northern Ireland.<sup>5</sup>

The Council, at its meeting on 17 June, noted these new proposals, whose announcement by the Commission was one of the factors which enabled a compromise to be reached on agricultural prices at the Council meeting at the end of May.

### **Agricultural legislation**

#### **Veterinary legislation**

2.1.110. On 24 June the Council extended the exemptions granted to Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom with regard to swine fever.<sup>6</sup>

2.1.111. Parliament gave its Opinion on 20 June<sup>7</sup> on the proposals transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 May 1980 on the eradication of classical swine fever.<sup>8</sup> It also gave its Opinion on the proposal for a Decision introducing Community financial aid for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 180 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.106.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 179 of 17.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 176 of 15.7.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 170 of 3.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 132 of 3.6.1980; OJ C 130 of 31.5.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.62.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.80.

### *Plant health legislation*

2.1.112. On 24 June the Council adopted a Directive on the control of potato ring rot.<sup>1</sup>

### *Feedingstuffs*

2.1.113. On 9 June the Council amended<sup>2</sup> its Regulation of 22 May 1978 on special measures for peas and field beans used in animal feed.<sup>3</sup>

### *Conditions of competition*

2.1.114. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided to make no comment at present on the following measures notified by:

(i) the Federal Republic of Germany (Hesse) on the granting of subsidies for research projects to develop a heating system based on the use of alternative energy and thus guaranteeing supplies of this type of energy for farms;

(ii) France, providing for partial funding of the cost of replacing a seed potato testing station, and aid for the launching of an association to assist and advise businesses in the foodstuffs sector on new export outlets: the Commission reserves the right to review this type of aid at a later date;

(iii) Italy (Umbria) on producer groups and associations thereof in application of Act No 647/78, which provides for measures other than those provided for in Community provisions, in particular subsidies to these organizations for the implementation of programmes of research, study and quality control for agricultural products and also for grants for administrative and technical assistance to these organizations during the period preced-

ing their official recognition: the Commission reserves the right to review the launching aid for producer groups and associations thereof at a later date;

(iv) Italy on amendment of an existing aid to the Pig Fund, concerning *inter alia* the carrying-over of a small amount of aid for pedigree boars, from the 1978/79 budget to 1979/80, to cover the cost of modernizing experimental stations.

### *Hothouse horticulture*

2.1.115. In a report transmitted to the Council on 9 June, the Commission analysed the distortions of competition in hothouse agriculture.

On the basis of the information obtained, the most marked distortions are due to the fact that the sector uses different fuels with prices per unit of calorific value which vary according to the Member State; further distortion occurs as a result of: the general way in which the prices of petroleum products are determined; the special prices for natural gas available to horticulture in the Netherlands; indirect taxation on energy supplies, which shows substantial differences between Member States; regulations on the protection of the environment; and aid for the purchase of energy, for energy savings or for diversifying the sources of energy used.

In the light of the short-term situation as seen at present, aid of a transitional nature which makes it possible to begin the changeover to new sources of energy and a more rational use thereof could be accepted under Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty, for a period of up to

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 180 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 146 of 12.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 142 of 30.5.1978.

a year. The Commission will review the situation if the conditions of competition as regards energy in horticulture change. It considers that the ultimate objective of the action taken must be for the costs of production to reflect the price of energy.

The Commission also intends to examine, in the light of Article 92 of the Treaty, the special situation of horticulture in the Netherlands, where a special tariff for natural gas results in a permanent advantage for horticulture and affects the development of trade.

## European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

### Guidance Section

#### Aid

2.1.116. In application of the Council Regulation of 15 February 1977<sup>1</sup> on common

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

Table 2 — *First instalment (normal appropriations)*

Member States	Number of projects	Aid in national currency		Aid in in EUA <sup>1</sup>
Belgium	8	BFR	108 261 957	2 679 387
Denmark	8	DKR	14 537 809	1 852 927
FR of Germany	28	DM	9 994 360	3 984 690
France	18	FF	43 424 350	7 423 220
Ireland	11	IRL	996 391	1 471 094
Italy	44	LIT	16 121 942 882	13 674 832
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—
Netherlands	15	HFL	7 314 280	2 638 305
United Kingdom	30	UKL	4 198 181	6 867 268
Total	162			40 591 723

#### *Mediterranean areas*

France	10	FF	12 782 134	2 185 055
Italy	15	LIT	18 060 762 262	15 319 362
Total	25			17 504 417

<sup>1</sup> The amounts in EUA are given as an indication only.

measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed, on 30 June the Commission adopted a number of decisions on aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section: 187 projects received aid totalling 58.1 million EUA; 25 of these are located in Mediterranean areas and received aid of 17.5 million EUA. The breakdown by Member State is shown in Table 2.

2.1.117. In application of the Council Regulation of 25 July 1978<sup>1</sup> on a common measure to improve the infrastructure in certain rural areas of the Mezzogiorno, in the less-favoured areas of the rest of Italy within the meaning of the Council Directive of 28 April 1975,<sup>2</sup> the Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon, Provence-Côte d'Azur and Corsica regions and the departments of Pyrénées-Atlantiques, Ardèche and Drôme in France, on 30 June the Commission adopted an initial series of decisions covering 42 French projects amounting to 8.4 million EUA.

### Reimbursements to Member States

2.1.118. In the period March to June 1980 the Commission took a number of decisions on payment by the EAGGF Guidance Section of advances and reimbursements of expenditure made in recent years by several Member States in connection with structural policy measures. The total amount relating to these decisions comes to about 10 million EUA divided between Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, the United Kingdom and France.

## Fisheries

### Resources

#### *Internal aspects*

2.1.119. At its meeting in Luxembourg on 16 June the Council extended by a month until 31 July<sup>3</sup> the interim measures for the conservation and management of resources applicable pending agreement on a common conservation policy.<sup>4</sup>

The Council's discussion bore principally on a communication from the Commission on the method of distributing the allowable catches among the Member States and on guidelines for a structural policy. Mr Gundelach said that the Commission, acting on scientific opinion, intended to recommend increases in total allowable catches (TACs) only in exceptional cases. Most delegations asked the Commission not only to heed the scientists' opinions but to take socio-economic aspects into consideration. The United Kingdom delegation agreed with the Commission's approach to TAC levels but entered reservations on the catch allocation criteria.

The Council noted the Commission's intention to amend and supplement its proposals on certain technical conservation and surveillance measures in order to seek a general agreement at the next Council meeting.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 204 of 28.7.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 160 of 26.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.90.

2.1.120. On 12 June the Commission approved a Danish resource conservation measure making fishing off Greenland subject to certain conditions, subject to amendment of an article of the Danish decree limiting rockfish by-catches.

### *External aspects*

2.1.121. The United Kingdom delegation having withdrawn its reservation, the Council adopted on 27 June the Regulations concluding framework agreements between the Community and Norway, Sweden, the Faeroe Islands and Canada and two African countries, Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. The United Kingdom maintained its reservation regarding the agreement with Finland, which it considered inseparable from the question of herring fishing in the North Sea.

At the Council meeting on 16 June Mr Gundelach reviewed the state of fishery relations between the Community and the United States, Canada and certain African countries. He said that conclusion of an agreement with Canada to run from 1981 was very important for maintaining the Community's fishing possibilities.

2.1.122. Negotiations on a long-term fisheries agreement with Canada continued on 18 and 19 June in Brussels. No basis for an agreement was found at this stage and the negotiations will be resumed shortly.

### **Markets and structures**

#### *Structures policy*

2.1.123. On 17 June the Commission approved<sup>1</sup> a specific programme for develop-

ing the fishery products sector in Scotland, drawn up by the United Kingdom under the Council Regulation of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fisheries products are processed and marketed.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.124. On 30 June the Commission decided, under the Regulation of 15 February 1977,<sup>2</sup> to grant a total of approximately 496 300 EUA from the first 1980 instalment of EAGGF Guidance Section aid for four fishery sector investment projects, three in Scotland and one in Northern Ireland.

2.1.125. On 27 June the Council decided<sup>1</sup> to extend to 31 December the interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry.<sup>4</sup> A budget of 20 million EUA has been allocated for 1980 for financing aquaculture projects, boat-building and, this year for the first time, the modernization of boats.

## **Transport**

### **Transport matters before the Council**

2.1.126. Practical results were achieved by the Council (Transport Ministers) in Luxembourg on 24 June. The Ministers signified their agreement to the introduction of a Community driving licence.<sup>5</sup> They also agreed on a Directive fixing a single date for the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 162 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 167 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 107 of 30.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.95.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.132.



start of summertime in all Member States in 1981 and 1982.<sup>1</sup> The significance of these two decisions goes beyond the transport sector itself, affecting everyone in the Community.

The Council also reached a decision in principle on the draft Directives on regional statistical returns for goods carried by rail and inland waterway. These two texts are part of a coordinated statistics programme covering transport by road, rail and inland waterway which is intended to produce comparable figures for all Member States. The Council will be able to adopt the two Directives once the problem of the cost of compiling the railway statistics has been solved and the Economic and Social Committee has delivered its Opinion.

The Council also decided to ask the Commission to look into air fares in the Community<sup>2</sup> and the conclusions of the sixth report on the application of the Council Regulation on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport.<sup>3</sup> Views were also exchanged on progress towards settling the matter of the weights and dimensions of commercial vehicles in the Community<sup>4</sup> and on the proposal for a Regulation on financial support for transport infrastructure projects of Community interest.

The meeting gave Mr Burke an opportunity to present a statement on relations with Austria in the transport field; in particular he briefed the Council on the exploratory talks held with the Austrian authorities to seek ways of resolving the differences between the Community and Austria, especially the increased difficulties with transit through the Alpine area, the effects in this field of Greece's accession to the Community and the Austrian request that the Community contribute to financing the construction of the IKPA motorway.<sup>5</sup>

## Inland transport

### *Infrastructure*

#### Infrastructure investment

2.1.127. On 19 June the Commission sent a report to the Council on bottlenecks in transport infrastructures and various possible forms of intervention.

The report, which the Council requested in November 1978,<sup>6</sup> is based on contributions from the Member States and describes the main shortcomings of Community transport networks as they affect traffic flow, as well as indicating in many cases the investment projects Member States consider necessary. The report discusses ways of financially assisting practical projects essential to the Community but beyond the means of the Member States. The report restates what can be done with the Community's existing financing machinery and stresses the significance of the proposal for a Regulation on financial support for projects of Community interest.<sup>7</sup>

2.1.128. A colloquium on the Community's role in developing transport infrastructure

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.133.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.138.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.129.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 16 of 18.1.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.38.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.72.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.95.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 89 of 10.4.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.79.

was held by the Commission in Brussels on 6 June, chaired by Mr Burke. The colloquium was attended by over 200 representatives of the transport industries, users and governments and saw a wide-ranging discussion among all those involved with the problems of infrastructure development, centring in particular on the Commission's Memorandum on 'A transport network for Europe — Outline of a policy'.<sup>1</sup> The presentations given and the many discussion contributions tended to favour Community action in this field.

### *Approximation of structures*

#### **Social conditions**

2.1.129. On 24 June the Council took note of the sixth report<sup>2</sup> on the application of the Council Regulation on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport<sup>3</sup> and stressed the importance of correct and effective application of the Regulation by all Member States.

2.1.130. On 12 June the Commission addressed an Opinion to the Danish Government<sup>4</sup> asking it to amend its order of 31 October 1979 dealing with the minimum training required of certain drivers of road transport vehicles, submitted to the Commission pursuant to the Council Directive of 16 December 1976.

2.1.131. Under the Council Regulations of 25 March 1969 (on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport<sup>5</sup> and 20 July 1970 (on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport),<sup>6</sup> the Commission decided on 16 June to

authorize the Irish Government to make derogations, for certain categories of national road transport, from the provisions of Community regulations on the social aspects of road transport.<sup>6</sup>

Also on 16 June the Commission delivered a favourable Opinion on the derogations which the Irish Government planned to make from the Community regulations on the social aspects of road transport.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Technical aspects**

2.1.132. On 24 June the Council signified its agreement to the proposal for a first Directive on the introduction of a Community driving licence.<sup>7</sup> This Directive makes provision for the introduction of a Community-style driving licence to be issued by Member States with effect from 1983 and for its mutual recognition by all Member States. This means that a Community citizen moving within the Community will be entitled to ask the authorities in his new country of residence to exchange his old licence for the national equivalent.

2.1.133. At the same meeting, the Council also signified its agreement in principle to the Directive on summertime arrangements,<sup>8</sup> thereby fixing the dates on which summertime will begin in the Community as 29 March in 1981 and 28 March in 1982.

<sup>1</sup> Supplement 8/79 — Bull. EC.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.132.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 73 of 17.3.1979.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 172 of 5.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 164 of 27.7.1970.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 176 of 10.7.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 119 of 16.11.1972; Bull. EC 9-1972, point 80;

OJ C 8 of 13.1.1976; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2289.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 36 of 17.2.1976; Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2268.

**2.1.134.** On 23 June the Commission completed a preliminary survey of the problems involved in the carriage of abnormal and indivisible loads between Member States, conducted with the assistance of professional experts.

The working party involved presented the Commission with extremely comprehensive data on the administrative standards and technical requirements governing this significant sector of transport, together with a report setting out the experts' views on what should be done at Community level to improve the transport of this type of load between the Member States.

### *Operation of the market*

#### **Access to the market**

**2.1.135.** On 25 June the Commission delivered an Opinion<sup>1</sup> on a draft ministerial regulation notified by the Luxembourg Government under the Council Decision of 21 March 1962,<sup>2</sup> which makes the carriage of persons or goods in Luxembourg territory by self-propelled road vehicles and their trailers registered in countries other than Luxembourg subject to authorization. In its Opinion, the Commission noted in particular that the measures planned by the Luxembourg Government are designed to make it possible to restrict, to the detriment only of carriers from certain Member States, the right to carry persons or goods from, to and through Luxembourg, and have the effect of putting these carriers in a less favourable position—in relation to Luxembourg carriers and even carriers from certain other Member States—than when the Treaty came into effect.

### **Sea transport**

#### **Safety of shipping and pollution prevention**

**2.1.136.** On 25 June the Commission adopted, prior to transmitting it to the Council, a proposal for a Directive on the enforcement, in respect of vessels using Community ports, of international standards governing the safety of shipping and the prevention of pollution.

To the Commission, the enforcement of shipping standards is one of the fields where the Community can make a particularly valuable contribution. Accordingly, its proposal establishes uniform control procedures throughout the Community in order to prevent the danger of traffic being rerouted from Member States which apply the rules strictly to those which are more lenient.

The proposed Directive would organize, harmonize and optimize the use made by the Member States of the powers which countries have under the international IMCO and ILO Conventions on shipping safety and pollution prevention to ensure that shipping using their ports meets the technical standards laid down in the Conventions on such matters as construction, safety and navigational equipment, overloading and pollution prevention. At present the use of these powers by port States is optional; the Directive would for the first time require the Member States as port States to make full use of these powers.

Ships entering a Community port would be required to deposit with the authorities of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 185 of 18.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ 23 of 3.4.1962.

Member State concerned a declaration about the official ship's and crew's certificates and other documents carried. The Member State would itself examine these papers on board ship to the extent that considerations of shipping safety and pollution prevention required this. In addition, incoming ships would themselves be required to inform the authorities of any deficiencies or incidents likely to affect safety; a pilot learning of any such deficiencies would also have to report them.

The proposal for a Directive also calls on the Council to establish a shipping information system designed to give Member States up-to-date, relevant information about ships heading for their ports. The information might be held centrally on a computer and might consist of basic information about each ship together with a record of any previous inspections carried out in a Member State port.

Finally, the proposal for a Directive would empower the Commission to negotiate similar enforcement procedures with other European countries, such as Norway and Sweden, in order to extend as widely as possible the area of Europe in which port State enforcement of shipping safety and pollution prevention rules was stepped up.

This proposal for a Directive complements a further proposal, adopted by the Commission on the same day, on the prevention and control of oil pollution.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.137. The Council took note of a statement by Mr Le Theule, the French Transport Minister, about the memorandum from his Government on shipping safety and the control of pollution due to oil carried by sea. The Council, stressing the importance to the Community, welcomed the French Government's initiative of organizing an international conference for the European region this com-

ing autumn to draw up a convention on this subject.

### Air transport

2.1.138. At its meeting on 24 June, the Council discussed air fares in Europe and recognized that they warranted detailed study; it therefore invited the Commission, in collaboration with national experts, to review present air fares in the Community.

## Energy

### Preparation and implementation of a Community energy policy

2.1.139. There were detailed discussions of energy at the highest level in June — at the European Council in Venice on 12 and 13 June and at the summit meeting of seven industrialized countries, also in Venice, on 22 and 23 June.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.140. On 9 June the Council formally adopted<sup>3</sup> two Resolutions (one concerning Community energy policy objectives for 1990 and convergence of the policies of the Member States and the other concerning new lines of action by the Community in the field of energy saving) which it had approved in May.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.75.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.23.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 149 of 18.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

## Specific problems

### *Energy saving and rational use*

2.1.141. On 20 June<sup>1</sup> Parliament endorsed the Commission's proposal on the performance of heat generators for space heating and the production of hot water in non-industrial buildings.<sup>2</sup>

### *Oil and gas*

#### Measures to be taken in the event of supply difficulties

2.1.142. On 26 June the Commission proposed that the Council amend its Decision of 14 February 1977 on the exporting of crude oil and petroleum products from one Member State to another in the event of supply difficulties.<sup>3</sup> In view of the importance of liquefied petroleum gas in certain sectors of use, the Commission proposes that it should also be included among the products subject to a system of licences.

#### Community natural gas supply

2.1.143. On 4 June the Commission sent to the Council a Communication concerning Community actions in the natural gas supply sector.

The Commission believes that the maintenance of guaranteed and permanent natural gas supplies for the Community should be based on three main lines of strategy: the development of indigenous production, the diversification of gas imports from non-member countries and the development of substitute gas.

(i) *Development of indigenous production:* To maintain and increase the production of natural gas, exploration effort in the Community must be stepped up, gas gathering systems developed, in particular in the North Sea, marginal fields of associated and non-associated gas that are isolated or have a high inert gas content must be exploited, the development of very deep wells and the employment of tertiary recovery methods must be encouraged and new technologies must be applied in the areas of transport and storage.

(ii) *Diversification of gas imports:* This strategy demands the development of new import flows giving the greatest stability of supply and diversification of sources possible, the encouragement of cooperation between the governments of Member States and between gas undertakings for the realization of large import projects, optimal use of existing financial instruments in the Community with a view to aiding, as necessary, the implementation of import projects with particularly heavy investment requirements, the development of programmes with common interest in the framework of economic cooperation with producer countries and the growing participation of the Community in the expansion of the world market in liquefied petroleum gas.

(iii) *Development of substitute gas:* The contribution of substitute gas to supply must be increased by encouraging the gasification of coal and by increasing the use of LPG (butane, propane) as peak supply gas in public distribution networks and for supplying regions without such a network.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 87 of 9.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.102.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 61 of 5.3.1977; Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2276.

**Coal****Technical research**

2.1.144. On 26 June the Commission decided to grant a sum of 16 million EUA under Article 55(2)(c) of the ECSC Treaty for the implementation of 36 technical research projects in the coal sector. These projects are divided into two programmes, one involving mining methods and the other involving the upgrading of coal; aid has also been granted to literature research work and the translation of coal technology literature from difficult languages.

**Financial measures by the Member States**

2.1.145. On 23 June the Commission approved a Memorandum for transmittal to the Council, drawn up in accordance with the Commission Decision of 25 February 1976 regarding the Community system of measures taken by the Member States to assist the coal-mining industry,<sup>1</sup> on the financial measures taken by the Member States in 1979 and on supplementary financial assistance in 1978. This document shows that all the Member States have increased the volume of aid compared with the previous year, though the increases vary from one country to another. The average Community increase in aid per tonne for 1979 (14%) is distinctly lower than in 1978 (75%), with the result that, despite the rise in aid in 1979, there has been only a relative improvement.

2.1.146. At its meeting in Luxembourg on 6 June the ECSC Consultative Committee<sup>2</sup> adopted a resolution on the achievement of Community coal objectives.<sup>3</sup>

**Electricity**

2.1.147. On 25 June the Commission adopted, for transmittal to the Council, a draft recommendation concerning basic principles for fixing electricity tariff structures in the Community. The Commission believes that these tariff structures should lead to a more rational use of energy, fewer price distortions and the more equal treatment of consumers.

Rational tariff structures should therefore be based on the following principles:

- (i) general application of two-part tariffs;
- (ii) elimination of block tariffs of a promotional nature;
- (iii) avoidance of tariffs based on type of use of electricity;
- (iv) provision of multiple tariffs;
- (v) exclusion of outside influences in drawing up tariffs.

**Research and development, science and education****Education problems under discussion by the Council and the Ministers of Education**

2.1.148. On 27 June the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 63 of 11.3.1976.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.33.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

Council held a meeting which had originally been planned for November 1979.<sup>1</sup> In-depth discussions took place on the Education Committee's progress report<sup>2</sup> on the work carried out in the context of the action programme in the field of education<sup>3</sup> and the Resolution on the transition from education to working life.<sup>4</sup> The debate was concentrated, in particular, on problems concerning the training of migrant workers and their children, and on the following questions which had been the subject of four Communications from the Commission: intensification of the teaching of modern languages in the Community;<sup>5</sup> promotion of the study of the European Community and of Europe in schools;<sup>6</sup> development of a common policy on the admission of students from other Member States in the higher-educational establishments of a Member State;<sup>7</sup> and promotion of equality of general educational and vocational training opportunities for girls.<sup>8</sup>

Summing up the discussion, the Chairman noted that opinions no longer differed regarding the substance of the conclusions which had emerged after consideration of the Education Committee's progress report. As to procedure, the Permanent Representatives Committee would be invited to consider what action should be taken as a result of the meeting, both from the point of view of the instruments to be adopted and of their budgetary implications.

The Council and the Ministers also took note of the Communication<sup>9</sup> transmitted by the Commission in April 1980 on perspectives for education policy in the context of employment policy, with particular reference to the problems of young people; they then held a preliminary exchange of views on the subject and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to consider the Com-

munication in detail in the light of the observations made during the discussion.

The Ministers also had an exchange of views on developments within the various educational systems in the Community and compared the experience acquired in the various Member States; they then instructed the Education Committee to proceed with the study of the problems raised.

Finally, the Council and the Ministers took note of a statement by Mr Brunner, on the implications, for the education and the preparation of young people for working life, of the progressive introduction in the Community of new technologies. As part of its overall policy in this field, the Commission intends to concentrate its efforts next year on studying the consequences of the new technologies on teaching.

## Science, research and development

### Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.149. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) devoted its meeting of 2 and 3 June to discussion of a draft communication which the Commission intends to send to the Council in the near future in reply to certain questions posed by the Council at its meeting of 22 October 1979<sup>10</sup> (during discussions on the 1979-90

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.152.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.92.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.4.3.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.4.2.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 9-1978, point 2.1.85.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.122.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.1.91.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.135.

guidelines for scientific and technical policy). These matters were clarified in greater detail in the conclusions adopted by the Council at its meeting of 20 December 1979:<sup>1</sup> concentration of Community programmes, multiannual programming framework, rationalization of structures and association of the Joint Research Centre with the management of certain indirect-action projects.

In addition, the Committee embarked on an examination of proposals put by the Commission to the Council for Community indirect-action programmes in the fields of biomolecular engineering<sup>2</sup> and scientific and technical education and training.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Ad hoc Advisory Committee on the Reprocessing of Irradiated Fuels**

2.1.150. The *ad hoc* Advisory Committee on the Reprocessing of Irradiated Fuels, set up by the Council Decision of 18 February 1980,<sup>4</sup> held its inaugural meeting on 27 June. General discussions took place on how the Committee proposes to discharge the tasks entrusted to it and, in particular, a decision was taken on the measures to be taken in respect of the first part of its brief (gathering of the necessary information on needs and capacities as regards the reprocessing and interim storage of irradiated fuels in the Community). This information should be available before the next meeting of the Committee, scheduled for late 1980.

### **Joint Research Centre**

#### **Nuclear power station emergency situations**

2.1.151. At Ispra the Joint Research Centre held its second workshop for nuclear power

plant operators dealing with assistance in emergency situations. The workshop was attended by 31 participants and included personnel from nuclear construction firms, nuclear training centres, research centres and headquarters staff from electricity generating boards. Participants came from Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Finland as well as the Member States of the Community.

The main topics covered were: aspects of operator training in European countries; design considerations and criteria for computer-based control rooms for nuclear power and conventional power plants; diagnostic strategies in power plant supervision; procedural and organizational measures to assist operators in crisis management during an accident in a nuclear power plant.

The workshop provided personnel involved in the various aspects of nuclear plant construction and operation with an opportunity to exchange information and highlight the areas which they felt could benefit from further research.

### **Multiannual programmes**

#### **Environment**

2.1.152. On 30 June the Commission sent to the Council a proposal for a multiannual (1981-85) environmental research and development programme (environmental pro-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.153 (paragraph 5).

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 28 of 5.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.73.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 143 of 12.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.91.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 52 of 26.2.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, points 2.1.90 and 2.1.91.



tection and climatology). This proposal represents a first step towards the consolidation of Community research projects in areas of overriding concern as well as towards the rationalization of procedures, in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Council on 20 December 1979<sup>1</sup> with regard to the 1979-90 guidelines for the common research policy.

This proposed programme provides for the continuation and extension of the work carried out under the 1976-80 programme in the field of the environment (indirect action) and also for the continuation of three Community concerted-action projects on the physico-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants,<sup>2</sup> analysis of organic micropollutants in water<sup>2</sup> and treatment and utilization of sewage sludge.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the 1980-84 indirect-action research programme on climatology<sup>4</sup> will be incorporated in the new programme starting from 1 January 1981. The environmental protection part, which covers five research topics, is more wide-reaching than the 1976-80 programme on the environment,<sup>5</sup> while the climatology part is basically identical to the current 1980-84 programme.<sup>4</sup>

The proposed programme-expenditure ceiling is 51 million EUA, which includes the 8 million EUA already allocated to the sub-programme on climatology. The rolling-programme principle would be applied to the new programme.

## Radioactive waste

**2.1.153.** An international conference organized jointly by the IAEA and the Commission was held in Vienna from 2 to 6 June on the management of waste contaminated by alpha-emitters. More than 150 specialists from 22 countries and four international

organizations reviewed the status of the work being carried out in this field throughout the world, including work being conducted under the Community programmes.

It emerged during the conference that existing techniques—in the development of which the Community, by virtue of its programmes,<sup>6</sup> has played an active role—justify expectations of an adequate level of safety as regards the handling of waste contaminated by alpha-emitters and, in particular, waste containing plutonium (as a result of the processing of irradiated fuels or the fabrication of fuels for fast reactors). The participants also took the view that disposal of this waste was possible on the basis of existing techniques.

## Medical research

**2.1.154.** In June the first meeting was held of the four concerted-action committees set up under the Council Decision adopting a second research programme in the field of medical and public health research.<sup>7</sup> The four programme topics examined are concerned with the detection of the tendency to thrombosis, the understanding, evaluation and treatment of hearing impairment, criteria for perinatal monitoring and common standards for quantitative electrocardiography. The committees reviewed the status of the work

<sup>1</sup> Thirteenth General Report, point 435; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.153.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 267 of 19.10.1977.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 12 of 17.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.161.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 74 of 20.3.1976; OJ L 258 of 13.10.1979.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 178 of 9.7.1975; OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980; OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.113.

undertaken at national level and adopted their work programmes.

### JET Council

2.1.155. At a meeting held on 17 and 18 June the JET Council reassessed the costs of the JET construction phase (basic performances) in the light of foreseeable economic developments up to 1 January 1981. It arrived at the figure of 263.1 million EUA, which would involve an increase from 145 to 195 million EUA in the ceiling on Community financial commitments intended for the JET project under the 1979-83 thermonuclear fusion programme.<sup>1</sup>

### Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.156. A meeting was held on 2 and 3 June of the ACPM responsible for the energy conservation part of the indirect-action research and development programme<sup>2</sup> on new sources of energy, energy conservation and systems analysis. Out of the 560 proposals received after publication by the Commission of the invitation to tender<sup>3</sup> in connection with the execution of the programme, the Committee recommended that the Commission adopt 146 proposals, requiring a total financial contribution of 25 million EUA.

The ACPM responsible for the geothermal energy part of this programme<sup>4</sup> devoted its meeting of 18 June to an examination of the subject of hot dry rocks and adopted the guidelines which it is recommending to the Commission for the implementation of this particular programme topic.

2.1.157. The ACPM on Biology and Health Protection, meeting on 17 to 19 June,

examined the first 380 research projects for the implementation of the new 1980-84 programme<sup>4</sup> adopted by the Council on 18 March, submitted in response to the call for bids published earlier in the same month.<sup>5</sup> The Committee recommended the adoption by the Commission of 255 of these projects, involving a total Community financial participation of some 30 million EUA.

2.1.158. The new ACPM responsible for the research programme in the field of climatology<sup>6</sup> held its inaugural meeting on 24 June. After electing its Chairman, the Committee set about examining the 140 proposals submitted to the Commission following the publication of the invitation to tender<sup>7</sup> in connection with the execution of the 1980-84 programme.

2.1.159. A meeting of the ACPM on Fissile Material Control was held at the Joint Research Centre, Ispra Establishment. It was devoted to the presentation of the JRC programme for 1980-83 recently approved by the Council<sup>8</sup> and to progress reports on specific topics.

The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the increase of staff and budget in certain sectors. The great potential importance of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.110.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 231 of 13.9.1979; Thirteenth Annual Report, point 416; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.103.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 243 of 28.9.1979.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, points 2.1.111 and 2.1.112.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 75 of 25.3.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 12 of 17.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.161.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

ultrasonic identification of seals in the area of cofinancing and surveillance activities is now receiving worldwide recognition. The Committee urged the Ispra Establishment to put more emphasis on developing this work to the level of full field implementation prior to industrial use. It was now necessary for the Joint Research Centre to support the plant operators in the setting-up of these techniques.

## Education

### Meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education

2.1.160. On 27 June<sup>1</sup> the Council and the Ministers of Education held a meeting which had originally been planned for November 1979.<sup>2</sup> Their previous meeting had taken place in November 1976.<sup>3</sup>

### Eurydice information network

2.1.161. On 11 June the Commission organized a meeting of the Committee of the heads of the national and central Eurydice education information units.<sup>4</sup> The Committee approved measures which would enable the network to become operational in mid-September. It also adopted guidelines for cooperation with the Council of Europe, notably in order to provide a link with work carried out on the 'Eudised' thesaurus which the Council of Europe is developing.

2.1.162. On 19 and 20 June, in cooperation with the Danish authorities, the Commission organized in Copenhagen a further meeting<sup>5</sup> dealing with the training of heads of

national Eurydice education information units; the head of the Nordic Council's Education Branch took part in the meeting.

## Scientific and technical information and information management

### Euronet

2.1.163. On 25 June the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation delivered a favourable opinion on the Commission draft concerning a third three-year (1981-83) plan of action on scientific and technical information. The objectives are to consolidate Euronet, to upgrade the Community's existing on-line services, to help create and export new European information services in the framework of the Diane network (Direct Information Access Network for Europe) and to explore the possibilities of applying the new information technologies.

### Industrial property

2.1.164. The Commission has just published two new studies on ongoing developments with regard to the filing of applications for patents both in the Community and in the

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.148.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.52.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1976, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

<sup>4</sup> Thirteenth General Report, point 456.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.134; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.127.

## 2. Enlargement and external relations

### Scientific and technical information

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United States. Statistical analysis of the patents makes it possible to pinpoint technological development trends and to make comparisons covering not only technical areas and countries of origin but also the various branches of industry involved.

### *Multilingual projects*

#### Transfer of information between European languages

2.1.165. On 9 June the Commission approved the second three-year (1980-82) plan of action for the improvement of the transfer of information between European languages.<sup>1</sup> The aim of this plan of action is to utilize and test recognized operational multilingual tools such as multilingual thesauri, terminology banks and computer-assisted translation systems.

A proposal for a Decision on the creation of a European advanced machine translation system (EUROTRA) was adopted by the Commission on the same day and sent to the Council on 23 June. By giving a boost to European research in automatic linguistics and by facilitating the technological conversion of the results into practical applications, this research and development programme will have the effect of intensifying communications between industry, science and the services sector in the Community. The EUROTRA programme will be implemented jointly by the Commission, by one or more bodies specializing in non-numeric data processing and by the Universities of Copenhagen, Grenoble, Louvain, Manchester, Pisa and Saarbrücken.

### Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

#### Conference on enlargement

2.2.1. On 26 and 27 June a conference on enlargement, the first meeting of its kind, was held at the instigation of the Economic and Social Committee. It was attended by very senior representatives of the major social and economic organizations of the Nine and Greece, Spain and Portugal and by Mr Zamberletti, President of the Council.

The purpose of this conference was to examine in depth the various aspects of current problems and to give the participants an opportunity to work out ways of developing Community policies aimed at redressing regional, economic and social imbalances. The wide-ranging discussions spanned the various substantive issues connected with enlargement, including matters relating to consolidation of the Community, strengthening of the institutions, agriculture, social policy, employment, free movement of workers, the industrial and regional policies and the implications of enlargement for the Community's external policy, especially in respect of certain other Mediterranean countries.

#### Greece

2.2.2. Mr Kontogeorgis, Greek Minister for EEC Affairs, visited the Commission on 24 June, when he had discussions with Mr Jenkins, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Giolitti and Mr Tugendhat.

This visit was the latest in the series of regular consultations between the Greek Minister

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2275.

and the Commission in preparation for Greek accession to the Communities on 1 January next. The talks covered such matters as the current Greek anti-inflation measures, regional policy and the recruitment of Greek officials to the Community institutions.

## Portugal

### Accession negotiations

2.2.3. On 19 June the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr Sá Carneiro, accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr Freitas do Amaral, and the State Secretary for European Integration, Mr Almeida Mendes, paid an official visit to the Commission, where they had talks with Mr Jenkins and Mr Natali among others. The Portuguese Prime Minister's visit bore out the resolve of the Portuguese Government and the Commission to make every effort to ensure that discussions on matters of substance started in the autumn and was an indication of their firm belief that it should be possible to complete the negotiations in 1981, thus enabling Portugal to accede to the Community in 1983.

2.2.4. The ninth and tenth deputy-level sessions of the accession negotiations took place in Brussels on 6 and 27 June.<sup>1</sup>

The ninth session gave the Portuguese delegation the opportunity to make further statements on the customs union and free movement of goods in the industrial sector as well as on external relations and transport. The Community, for its part, made statements on economic and financial affairs and on own resources. At the tenth session the Community presented its first statement on social

affairs in response to the Portuguese statement of 7 December 1979.<sup>2</sup>

2.2.5. The Commission and the Portuguese delegation continued their examination of Community secondary legislation during June, focusing their attention on agriculture, competition and regional policy.

### EEC-Portugal bilateral relations

2.2.6. On 12 June the Commission sent the Council a communication on the financing of joint support operations for Portugal totalling 350 million EUA in the form of grants and of loans from the EIB's own resources. The measures concerned, which are intended to strengthen Portugal's economy and improve its social fabric in preparation for accession to the Community, encompass the industrial, regional, agricultural and vocational training sectors.

## Spain

### Accession negotiations

2.2.7. The sixth and seventh deputy-level sessions of the accession negotiations took place in Brussels on 6 and 23 June.<sup>3</sup> On 6 June the Spanish delegation made statements on external relations and on own resources, while the Community stated its position on the latter topic and on economic and financial affairs. On 23 June the Spanish delegation made statements on the customs union, secondary legislation and economic and financial affairs, while the Community presented papers on social affairs.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.4.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.2.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.7.

2.2.8. The Commission and the Spanish delegation continued their joint examination of Community secondary legislation during June. The topics discussed included matters relating to institutional and budgetary affairs and agriculture, in particular the wine and tobacco sectors.

### EEC-Spain bilateral relations

2.2.9. On 2 and 3 June the Joint Committee of Parliament and the Spanish Cortes held a meeting in Brussels which was attended by Mr Natali and Mr Calvo Sotelo, Spanish Minister for relations with the Community. The discussions focused on the major issues connected with Spain's integration into the Community, notably agriculture, industry, fisheries, external relations and budgetary affairs.

2.2.10. On 30 June the Council issued directives to the Commission for the negotiation of a cooperation agreement between the EAEC and Spain on controlled thermonuclear fusion.

## Commercial policy

### Implementing the common commercial policy

#### *Import arrangements*

#### Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.11. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrange-

ments in respect of State-trading countries,<sup>1</sup> the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

*Italy-Poland*: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of bearings;<sup>2</sup>

*Italy-Czechoslovakia*: opening of a quota for the importation of printing machines;<sup>2</sup>

*Italy-Czechoslovakia*: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of residues from the processing of petroleum products used in the production of carbon black;<sup>3</sup>

*Italy-Hungary*: exceptional opening of a quota for the importation of metal panels and accessories;<sup>3</sup>

2.2.12. On 24 June the Council also decided to open an additional quota for the import into Italy of motors, transmissions and front axles for tractors originating in Romania.<sup>4</sup>

### Trade protection

#### *Anti-dumping measures*

2.2.13. On 4 June the Commission decided to accept undertakings in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning imports of fibre building board originating in Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the USSR and to terminate those proceedings.<sup>5</sup> On the same day, it also repealed the anti-dumping duty imposed by Ireland on hardboard originating in Czechoslovakia and Poland.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 153 of 21.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 170 of 3.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 145 of 11.6.1980.

2.2.14. On 19 June<sup>1</sup> the Commission accepted undertakings offered by the Chinese and Czechoslovak exporters in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of mechanical alarm clocks (Other than travel alarms) originating in China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hong Kong and the USSR, and decided to terminate the proceedings in respect of China, Czechoslovakia, and Hong Kong, and to withdraw acceptance of undertakings previously accepted by the United Kingdom Government from the exporters in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR.<sup>1</sup> On the same day, it imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on mechanical alarm clocks (other than travel alarms) originating in the German Democratic Republic and the USSR, and decided to repeal the anti-dumping duty imposed by the United Kingdom Government on mechanical alarm clocks originating in China.<sup>1</sup>

Still on the same date, the Commission accepted undertakings in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of standardized multiphase electric motors having an output of more than 0.75 kW but not more than 75 kW, originating in the USSR, and terminated that proceeding.<sup>2</sup>

2.2.15. On 23 June the Commission accepted undertakings given in connection with the anti-dumping proceedings concerning mounted piezo-electric quartz crystal units, originating in Japan, South Korea and the United States, and terminated the proceedings.<sup>3</sup>

2.2.16. The Council adopted a Regulation on 20 June concerning the definitive collection of the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of motors originating in the USSR.<sup>2</sup>

### *Safeguard measures*

2.2.17. On 9 June the Council confirmed protective measures on yarn of polyamide for carpets, originating in certain third countries and imported into the United Kingdom.<sup>4</sup>

## **Sectoral commercial policy measures**

### *Iron and steel products*

#### **Autonomous measures**

2.2.18. On 2 June the Commission decided to terminate the anti-subsidy proceedings concerning certain stainless steel bars originating in Brazil.<sup>5</sup>

### *Textiles*

#### **Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries**

##### *Application of existing agreements and arrangements*

2.2.19. At the Peruvian authorities' request, consultations were held on 12 June concerning requests by Peru for transfers between the regional quota shares within the Community limits set for 'Tanguis and Pima' cotton yarn and fabric, and a mutually satisfactory solution was found.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 158 of 25.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 153 of 21.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 162 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 145 of 11.6.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 139 of 5.6.1980.

2.2.20. Under the bilateral textile agreement between the Community and Indonesia, the consultations aimed at finding a quantitative solution to the problem of Indonesian exports of trousers, shirts and blouses to the United Kingdom were continued on 23 and 24 June.<sup>1</sup> They did not, however, enable a solution to be reached on limits at levels acceptable to both partners. The bilateral agreement stipulates that in such circumstances the Community may introduce quantitative limits at appropriate levels.

2.2.21. Consultations held on 27 June with Thailand enabled an agreement to be reached on quantitative limits for exports of anoraks and gloves from Thailand to the United Kingdom.

#### Other contacts

2.2.22. The working group set up by the GATT Textiles Committee to examine structural adjustments in the textile industry completed its work on 23 June. The Community played an active part in the compiling of the group's report, which will be communicated to the textiles Committee in preparation for its next meeting.

#### Jute and coir

2.2.23. On 25 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation concerning the arrangements for importation into the Benelux countries of jute yarn originating in Thailand. This proposal is concerned with the implementation, within the Community, of the voluntary restraint arrangements in respect of Thai exports of jute yarn to the Benelux countries, which were agreed on in May. Under these arrangements, covering the period 1980-83, Thai-

land will limit its exports of jute yarn to the Benelux countries to agreed levels.

2.2.24. On 24 June the Commission adopted a Regulation on quantitative limits on imports of certain jute products originating in Bangladesh.<sup>2</sup> Among other things, this Regulation allocates among the Member States of the Community the quantitative limits on imports established by the Council Regulation of 13 May 1980 for certain jute products originating in Bangladesh. These two Regulations constitute the application within the Community of the agreement between the Community and Bangladesh on trade in jute products, initialled on 26 March and applied *de facto* since 1 May.<sup>4</sup>

2.2.25. On 9 June the Council adopted a Decision concluding the agreement between the Community and the Republic of India on trade in jute products and trade cooperation on these products. This agreement, which has been applied *de facto* since 1 March,<sup>5</sup> is applicable from 1 January 1980 to 31 December 1983.

## Development

### North-South relations

2.2.26. Issues concerning relations between the industrialized countries—in particular the Member States—and the developing coun-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.12.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 158 of 25.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 124 of 20.5.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.15.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.17.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.17; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.18.



tries were the focus of renewed interest in June.

In a communication to the European Council meeting in Venice, the Commission set out a political strategy for 'reactivating' the North-South Dialogue,<sup>1</sup> and in another communication, transmitted to the Council early in June, it proposed guidelines for the next stage of the work in preparation for the 'global negotiations' to be held within the framework of the United Nations. The whole spectrum of North-South relations was discussed by the European Council, which met on 12 and 13 June, and at the Western Summit Conference held on 22 and 23 June; these discussions were referred to in the documents published at the close of the proceedings.<sup>2</sup>

A number of international organizations centred all or part of their discussions on the same issues. They included UNCTAD—with the successful termination of the Conference on the Common Fund<sup>3</sup> and the meeting of its Special Committee on Preferences<sup>4</sup>—the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy (under the umbrella of the United Nations General Assembly),<sup>5</sup> the OECD Council at its ministerial-level meeting,<sup>6</sup> UNIDO<sup>7</sup> and the World Food Council.<sup>8</sup>

Lastly, similar themes dominated the discussions of the international meeting on Europe's role in the new international economic order<sup>9</sup> and the first meeting between the Community and the Arab Funds to discuss cofinancing.<sup>10</sup>

## Commodities and world agreements

### Common Fund

2.2.27. The United Nations Conference on the Common Fund ended on 27 June with

the adoption of a draft agreement setting up a Common Fund for Commodity Stabilization.<sup>3</sup>

### Cocoa

2.2.28. The International Cocoa Council held a further meeting in London from 4 to 6 June. After the deadlock of the discussions in March,<sup>11</sup> resulting in the expiry of the 1975 International Cocoa Agreement, the Council had been convened to start winding up the International Cocoa Organization. In the light of the consultations undertaken by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD which he is to pursue in the hope of a resumption of the dialogue between producers and consumers, the producer countries agreed that liquidation of the buffer stock funds due to them should be postponed. The International Cocoa Council therefore decided to adjourn until 8 September to allow the consultations to continue.

### Cotton

2.2.29. The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) held a further meeting in Washington from 4 to 6 June. The discussions—in which the Commission took part—resulted in a report setting out a number of conclusions addressed to the plenary session of ICAC to be held in November.

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.3.2 and 1.3.3.

<sup>2</sup> Point 1.1.4 (paragraph 6).

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.2.41.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.42.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.2.40.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.2.51.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.2.43.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.2.44.

<sup>9</sup> Point 1.3.6.

<sup>10</sup> Point 1.3.7.

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.23.

## **Trade, industrial and technical cooperation**

### **Trade promotion**

2.2.30. Seven ACP States participated in the Trieste International Fair held from 17 to 29 June. In conjunction with this trade event, the ACP delegates and experts attended the International Coffee Congress and Timber Day, at which representatives of European firms and officials from the African, Asian and Latin-American countries were able to discuss the main question of current interest in connection with the production and marketing of the commodities concerned.

In addition, the African Groundnut Council, comprising six producer countries, participated with Sudan in the Barcelona International Fair, which was held from 3 to 11 June.

2.2.31. A technical workshop on packaging, aimed at instructors and engineers from the Andean Group countries and intended to improve the efficiency of packaging institutes and boards in the individual States concerned, was organized in Lima from 9 to 13 June.

### **Aid to non-associated developing countries**

2.2.32. On 9 June the Commission approved the first instalment of projects in the 1980 programme of aid to non-associated developing countries and a fourth instalment of projects under the 1979 programme.

The fourth instalment for 1979, totalling 9.1 million EUA, involves two projects: a grain storage project in Bangladesh (8 million

EUA) and a training programme to provide improved means of coping with the effects of disasters in Latin America, to be run under the auspices of the Pan-American Health Organization (1.1 million EUA). The first instalment for 1980, for a total of 7.5 million EUA, will be used to fund three schemes: development of stock-farming in Nepal (2.2 million EUA), cooperatives (training and marketing) in Thailand (2.5 million EUA) and technical assistance in Nicaragua (2.8 million EUA).

### **Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid**

#### *Food aid*

#### **Emergency aid**

2.2.33. On 26 June, further to the Council's decision of 6 May establishing the second emergency aid plan for the people of Kampuchea as part of a programme drawn up by UNICEF, the ICRC, WFP, FAO and UNHCR for the period from April to December, the Commission approved aid in the form of 35 000 tonnes of rice to be distributed through the World Food Programme.

2.2.34. The same day the Commission decided to supply 8 600 tonnes of cereals as emergency aid to Nicaragua.

#### *Exceptional aid*

#### **Emergency aid**

2.2.35. Further to the Commission's proposal of 8 May concerning the adoption of a

Community plan for aid to Zimbabwe,<sup>1</sup> the Council agreed on 17 June to grant 8 million EUA in the form of emergency aid for the resettlement of refugees in that country. The aid will be channelled via the UNHCR.

2.2.36. On 6 June the Commission apportioned the emergency aid of 20 million EUA released for the victims of the events in Kampuchea,<sup>2</sup> as follows:

	(EUA)
ICRC	6 000 000
UNICEF	6 000 000
FAO	500 000
UNHCR	3 000 000
Oxfam	2 500 000
CCFD	300 000
COE	300 000
Secours Populaire	300 000
Entr'aide Tiers Monde	300 000
Hilfsaktion Vietnam	180 000
Secours Catholique	170 000
MSF	160 000
L'Appel	150 000
Caritas Italiana	65 000
Reserve	175 000

### Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.37. In the period 1 January to 30 June this year the Commission departments committed a total of 4 041 251 EUA to cofinance 49 projects in developing countries presented by 29 NGOs.

2.2.38. The Commission also provided 35 607 EUA to help finance two NGO-run schemes to educate European public opinion in development matters.

2.2.39. On 5 June the NGO Liaison Committee held a hearing with Parliament's Development Committee for the purpose of informing members of Parliament about the NGO's various activities and, more specifically, awakening interest among the general public in the situation of the developing countries.

### International organizations and conferences

#### United Nations

#### General Assembly

#### New International Development Strategy

2.2.40. The Community took part in a further meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the new International Development Strategy,<sup>3</sup> held in New York from 1 to 20 June. The Community was able to present common positions on the question as a whole.

Work will be resumed in Geneva in July to complete preparations as far as possible for the special session of the United Nations General Assembly, at which the new International Development Strategy for the 1980s is due to be adopted.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.23.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.21.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.35; Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.16.

### *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

#### **Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund**

2.2.41. The United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund for Commodity Stabilization—which was held in Geneva from 5 to 27 June—ended successfully with an agreement, thus marking the end of nearly four years of negotiations.<sup>1</sup>

The Fund, whose purpose is to encourage global action to improve market structures for international trade in commodities of interest to developing countries, is made up of two accounts:

The first account, which has a capital of USD 470 million,<sup>2</sup> will be used to help finance arrangements for stocking commodities. The facilities may be used only by international commodity organizations which are empowered to stock products (international buffer stocks or national stocks coordinated at international level) and which are associated with the Fund. Such organizations, when they join the Fund, will have to make a cash payment equivalent to a third of their maximum financial resources.

The second account, which will initially receive USD 280 million<sup>2</sup> in voluntary contributions, will be used to help finance other measures apart from stocking. Such measures include research and development, improving productivity, marketing and vertical diversification.

Patronage and follow-up for projects must be undertaken jointly by producers and consumers within an international commodity organization.

All the Fund's powers are vested in its Governing Council, and the breakdown of votes by group is as follows: Group 77 — 47%; industrialized countries — 42%; State-trading countries — 8%; China — 3%.

Under the agreement it is possible for the Community to join the Fund.

#### **Special Committee on Preferences**

2.2.42. After an unusually long interval of nearly three years,<sup>3</sup> the UNCTAD Special Committee on Preferences held a session in Geneva from 27 May to 4 June. The Community participated actively in this meeting, which had two main objectives—a review of the operation and effects of the Generalized System of Preferences and the inauguration of a new procedure of private and informal multilateral consultations between donor and beneficiary countries.

In his statement the Commission representative brought out how, since it implemented its first GSP scheme on 1 July 1971, the Community, although faced with the challenge of much more difficult economic conditions in recent years, had so substantially developed and improved its system that the opportunities it offered had been virtually transformed. For industrial products, the value of ceilings and quotas had been vastly increased and their administration liberalized, while on the agricultural side the number of products had more than doubled and preferential margins had in many cases been wide-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.21; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.45; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.38.

<sup>2</sup> USD 70 million of the payments made into the first account can be transferred to the second one, thus leaving USD 400 million in the first and 350 in the second.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.21.

ned. For the least-developed countries a series of special measures had been introduced, which meant that nearly all their exports under the GSP could now enter the Community not merely duty-free but also not subject to any preferential limitation. Although the Community was still not satisfied with the ratio and pattern of utilization of its schemes, greater understanding and success by the developing countries in using them were clearly evident.

Eight developing countries took the opportunity to ask the Community for informal consultations, in the course of which they asked for clarification of certain aspects of the operation of the Community scheme and for further improvements, particularly as regards the inclusion of additional agricultural products and the widening of preferential margins. While these consultations were of course without commitments, they encouraged a clearer mutual understanding both of the problems and needs of the interested beneficiary countries and of the constraints within which the Community had to operate.

The Special Committee adopted a resolution recognizing the positive role of the GSP in improving the access of developing countries, agreeing that preference-giving countries, consistent with their international undertakings, remain committed to a continuous improvement of their schemes, and also that the system should be maintained beyond 1980 with a comprehensive review in 1990.

#### *United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

2.2.43. The Community took part in the consultations on the leather and leather goods industries held in Cologne from 23 to

26 June, with the representatives of governments, industry and trade unions.

The discussions mainly covered industrial cooperation between industrialized and developing countries, training, ways of reducing losses and improving the quality of the raw material, and rationalizing production, marketing and trade.

The last topic gave rise to a debate—focused mainly on the problem of exchange obstacles—which led to the recommendation that this question should be examined in cooperation with the international organizations dealing with production, marketing and trade, in a working party meeting in the context of the UNIDO panel on the leather and leather goods industries set up after the first consultation. The Community countries and some of the other industrialized countries pointed out that problems of trade obstacles came under the GATT.

#### *World Food Council*

##### **Ministerial session**

2.2.44. The Commission took part in the ministerial session of the World Food Council, held from 3 to 6 June in Arusha, Tanzania, under the chairmanship of Mr Tanco, the Philippine Minister of Agriculture.<sup>1</sup>

Trends in the food situation and the various international initiatives in this field were discussed. With regard to problems of production and consumption, the Council looked at the progress that had been made in working out national strategies in the food sector and

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.31.

emphasized once again the value of such an approach. It also studied the proposals to strengthen international support for direct distribution programmes designed to meet the food requirements of low-income consumers, but reserved its position on this point.

With regard to food security, the Council looked at the proposals to create an international emergency reserve of 12 million tonnes and to set up an international commitment, involving additional food aid of 2.5 million tonnes, to deal with crises. The Executive Director was asked to go into these proposals in greater depth, in collaboration with the other international authorities concerned.

### *International Labour Organization*

#### **International Labour Conference**

2.2.45. The Commission participated in the annual session of the International Labour Conference held in June. Subjects dealt with were: promotion of collective bargaining; equal opportunities and treatment for workers of both sexes; workers with family responsibilities; health and safety at work; elderly workers; work and retirement.<sup>1</sup>

At the Conference Mr Vredeling emphasized that a strenuous policy to control unemployment was a prerequisite of all the Community's efforts towards social justice. Work-sharing was one aspect of this policy, but measures taken in this field had to be set in the wider context of a policy designed to restore potential growth, competitiveness and innovation. In order to finance these measures a new way of redistributing the benefit of increased productivity between wages and leisure time will have to be found.

However, a Community employment policy is only possible as part of an employment strategy on a world scale. Achievements within the European Community will be far less effective if the consequences of a better international division of labour are not taken into consideration.

Finally Mr Vredeling spoke of the importance the Community attached to a stronger ILO. He underlined the Community's interest in the work of the organization with regard to the multinational companies, pointing out that the Commission was preparing a liaison mechanism by which to inform and consult the employees of multinational companies. He went on to stress how important it was to see that minimum working standards were respected, and urged that the work being done in this field should be pursued.

#### **International Atomic Energy Agency**

2.2.46. On 13 June, at the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, the signing ceremony took place of the International Convention on the physical protection of nuclear material, particularly with regard to international transport.

Represented by the Director-General for Research, Science and Education, the Commission signed the Convention on behalf of the Community along with the Member States acting individually. The fact that the Commission signed indicates the extensive authority the Community has in this respect, as confirmed by the Court of Justice's ruling of 14 November 1978.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.33.

<sup>2</sup> [1978] ECR 2151.

The Council had approved the conclusion by the Commission of this Convention on 9 June.<sup>1</sup>

### **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)**

#### **Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade**

2.2.47. The Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade had a further meeting<sup>2</sup> on 19 June and discussed a number of measures to be taken to implement and administer the Agreement, on the basis of information supplied by the delegations of the signatory countries, including the Community. The Committee also dealt with accession procedures for governments which are not Contracting Parties and agreed that Thailand should take part in the Committee's work as an observer.

#### **International Meat Council**

2.2.48. The International Meat Council held a meeting on 12 and 13 June to discuss the world market trends and prospects for this product. They noted that world production of beef and veal had fallen, causing a considerable increase in prices on the domestic markets, mainly in the producer countries of the southern hemisphere. With regard to market prospects, it appears that cattle herds are being built up again, whereas demand for beef and veal continues to be dependent on the general economic situation.

#### **International Dairy Council**

2.2.49. The discussions of the International Dairy Council, meeting in Geneva on 9 and 10 June, centred on three main topics:

- (i) the report on the world market for dairy products, which will serve as a basis for the examination of the minimum prices of milk powder, milk fat and certain cheeses, at the next meeting of the Council (in September);
- (ii) the replies given by several participants to the questionnaire regarding information on domestic policies and trade measures;
- (iii) aspects of the dairy sector which merit an examination by the Council in the course of future meetings.

#### **Consultations**

2.2.50. A further round of consultations<sup>3</sup> with the United States was held in Geneva on 24 June on the subject of US exports of synthetic fibres to the Community.

The position taken by the Commission in these consultations was as follows: the existence of price regulation in the United States for oil and natural gas, together with restrictions on the export of certain of their derived products, provide US producers of synthetic fibres with a cost advantage over their European counterparts, which contributed in 1979 and in the first part of 1980 to greatly increased US exports of certain synthetic fibre products to the Community. The Commission considers that this development is expressly prohibited by Article XX of the General Agreement.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 149 of 17.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.35.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.34.

## Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

### OECD Ministerial Council

2.2.51. The OECD Council's annual ministerial meeting<sup>1</sup> was held in Paris on 3 and 4 June. The Commission was represented by Mr Ortoli.

Part of the discussions was taken up with the economic situation, which is marked by persistent inflation. A return to stable prices and the restoration of non-inflationary growth were held to be essential aims. It is therefore important to take measures affecting both supply and demand: maintaining monetary and budgetary policies and restrictions and encouraging productive investments. The importance of energy policies was emphasized in this context.

Since the macroeconomic objectives of the Member States of the Organization cannot be reached unless an open multilateral trade system is maintained, the Ministers adopted a new Declaration on Trade Policy, which will replace the Trade Pledge of 30 May 1974<sup>2</sup> for an indefinite period, while containing its essential features. The Community as such subscribed to the Declaration. Major developments in international trade will be reviewed periodically within the OECD. In connection with the same theme, the Ministers gave their support to the work being done to adapt the export credits arrangement.

At a time when the United Nations are beginning intensive discussions with regard to global negotiations on the main aspects of North-South relations, the Ministers stressed the importance of constructive cooperation with the developing countries, since these countries' growth was in danger of being

affected by the economic slowdown in the developed countries. They highlighted the essential role in this context of financing facilities (recycling, the role of the financial institutions, official development assistance), trade relations, cooperation in the energy field and food security.

Referring to the Community's proposals with regard to the coming North-South global negotiations,<sup>3</sup> Mr Ortoli pointed out that these negotiations should have both realistic objectives and a concrete basis, and that while they provided an opportunity of dealing with certain immediate problems, they would also offer a means of attacking the main causes of imbalance in international economic relations.

### Committee for Agriculture

2.2.52. The working party on agricultural policies of the OECD Committee for Agriculture met in Paris from 11 to 13 June.

At the meeting the main aspects of Yugoslavia's agricultural policy were reviewed, and a study on agri-foodstuffs was examined.

## Industrialized countries

### Relations with industrialized countries

2.2.53. The Commission prepared a communication on relations with the industrialized countries for the European Council

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.2.34.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1974, points 2306 and 2307.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.



in Venice. In this paper the Commission discusses the problems to be faced after the successful conclusion of the Tokyo Round negotiations last year, the prospects for trade relations between the major industrialized countries and the principal current issues in the Community's relations with the United States and Japan.

The GATT agreements have played a major part in preventing, so far, any significant outburst of protectionism. They have consolidated the multilateral trading system embodied in GATT as the basic relationship, notably between the entrepreneurial economies of Western Europe, North America and Japan. But the economic outlook and the prospects for the maintenance of a world open trading system are not encouraging.

With regard to trade relations between industrialized countries, the volume of world trade grew by nearly 7% in 1979, following a 6% increase in 1978, more or less in parallel with the growth of production in OECD countries from over 4% in 1978 to about 5% in 1979. GDP growth in the Community is now expected to be approximately 1.5% in 1980. The two immediate problems relate to inflation and the general level of economic activity over the remainder of this year. For the industrial countries as a whole the rate of increase in consumer prices has been accelerating for the past eighteen months with very little prospect of any relief.

The Community has to face a number of trade problems with the USA and with Japan. With regard to the United States, it is basically a question of European steel exports being threatened with antidumping action against European producers,<sup>1</sup> the interpretation of the notion of 'material injury' (inserted into US countervailing-duty law following the Tokyo Round<sup>2</sup>), energy and feed-

stock dual pricing and, lastly, US exports of synthetic fibres.

With Japan, the current problems still concern Japanese imports of manufactures and residual quantitative restrictions. Furthermore, the pressure in the United States to introduce import restrictions on cars, primarily against Japan but possibly also against the Community is a current trade issue involving Europe, North America and Japan. The US Administration has taken a firm stand against protectionist measures. To encourage this, Japan recently made a number of moves to facilitate imports into Japan of certain parts and components. This move could benefit some Community exporters to Japan.

## EFTA countries

### *The twentieth anniversary of EFTA*

2.2.54. On 12 June Mr Haferkamp represented the Commission at the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of EFTA at Saltsjöbaden in Sweden, where he gave an address on economic integration and free trade in a changing world.

### *Joint committees*

2.2.55. The year's first series of six-monthly meetings of the joint committees set up by the agreements between the Community and the EFTA countries ended in June:<sup>3</sup> EEC-Austria and EEC-Sweden on 3 June and EEC-Norway on 9 June. The latter was held in

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.51.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 4-1979, point 1.2.6; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 1.1.2; Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.3.3 and 1.3.4.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.2.41.

Bergen, Norway, at the invitation of the Norwegian authorities. These meetings were followed immediately by those of the joint committees set up by the agreements between the ECSC and the EFTA countries.

The delegations discussed the working of the various agreements and went on to an extensive exchange of views on international economic problems and the state of the iron and steel market. They confirmed their interest in deepening and extending the cooperation between the European Communities and the EFTA countries.

#### *Adaptation of free trade agreements*

2.2.56. On 19 June the Commission presented the Council with a report on the results of the negotiations with the EFTA countries to adapt the free trade agreements to take account of the forthcoming accession of Greece, and with draft additional protocols to the agreements negotiated with Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. It has not yet been possible to conclude the negotiations with Austria.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Mr Kreisky's visit to the Commission*

2.2.57. On 17 June the Austrian Chancellor, Mr Bruno Kreisky, visited the Commission, where he had discussions with Mr Haferkamp on the international situation and relations between the EEC and Austria, particularly in agriculture (beef and veal, wine) and transport.

#### *Cooperation with Austria and Sweden in the environmental field*

2.2.58. A further meeting took place in Brussels on 9 and 10 June in the context of

cooperation established on 9 December 1977<sup>2</sup> between the Commission and Sweden in the environmental field. After an exchange of information on the general environmental situation in Sweden and in the Community, discussions centred on impact assessment procedure, on marine pollution by petroleum products, and on chemical substances, particularly cadmium and chlorofluorocarbons. Both parties referred to the questions of technologies causing the least pollution, and topics being dealt with at international level (for example, the application of the Washington Convention on trade in endangered species and the Geneva Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution).

2.2.59. A similar meeting took place in Vienna, between the Commission and Austria,<sup>3</sup> on 23 June. There was a general exchange of views on environmental policy in Austria and in the Community, and discussions on the problems of pollution by asbestos and chlorofluorocarbons, on controlling toxic substances before placing them on the market and on the problems involved in international work.

#### *Canada*

2.2.60. In the context of the industrial cooperation activities between the Community and Canada, a seminar on copper transformation technologies was held in Brussels from 23 to 25 June. It enabled some 80 European and Canadian industrialists to discuss the latest developments in this particular sector.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.39.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.99.

<sup>3</sup> Procedure instituted on 28 April 1978: Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.57.

## Mediterranean countries

### Turkey

2.2.61. The EEC-Turkey Association Council met in Brussels on 30 June, and the Community and Turkey reached agreement on a set of decisions concerning the development of the Association.<sup>1</sup>

### Cyprus

2.2.62. Mr Rolandis, the Cypriot Minister for Foreign Affairs, was received at the Commission on 25 June, where he had interviews with Mr Jenkins, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Gundelach. The discussions covered the various aspects of the forthcoming negotiations on the transition to the second stage of the EEC-Cyprus Association Agreement, and the prospects of solving the island's political problem.

### Yugoslavia

2.2.63. The ECSC-Yugoslavia Contact Group met in Sisak, Yugoslavia, on 30 June. The two sides made statements on the general economic situation, the steel market situation, investment in construction and cooperation on steel research between the Community and Yugoslavia.

### Mashreq

### Egypt

2.2.64. An Egyptian delegation headed by Mr Meguid, Deputy Prime Minister, and Mr

Zaki, Minister of Industry, visited the Commission on 18 June to take part in a meeting of about eighty representatives from industry and finance. Organized by the Commission and the Egyptian Government, the meeting was designed to inform businessmen and bankers about the opportunities for industrial cooperation and investment in Egypt.

### Lebanon

2.2.65. The EEC-Lebanon Cooperation Council, set up by the Cooperation Agreement<sup>2</sup> which entered into force in November 1978, held its first meeting in Brussels on 6 June under the chairmanship of Mr Labaki, Secretary-General at the Lebanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Cooperation Council undertook a general examination of the way in which the Agreement had been implemented with regard to trade and financial and technical assistance. It was agreed to apply Article 44, in which provision is made for a review of the results of the Agreement and of any improvements which could be made by either side.

Furthermore, the meeting confirmed that both parties were willing to intensify the work being done on the appraisal of projects so that new financing decisions under the Financial Protocol might be reached rapidly. Lastly, the Cooperation Council requested experts from both parties to draw up a work programme in the various fields of cooperation, including trade promotion and the encouragement of private investment.

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.4.

## Developing countries

### ACP States and OCT

#### *Export earnings*

##### Stabex

2.2.66. In order to compensate losses in earnings from groundnut products as a result of particularly unfavourable weather (drought and consequent reduction in oil content), the Commission decided on 13 June to make an advance payment of 25 million EUA to Senegal; the first instalment of 18 million EUA was paid on 26 June.

##### Sugar Protocol

2.2.67. Negotiations to determine the guaranteed prices for sugar from the ACP States for 1980/81 ended on 27 June in agreement between the ACP producer countries and the Commission, negotiating on behalf of the Community.

#### *European Development Fund*

##### New financing decisions

2.2.68. In June the Commission decided to finance projects at a total cost of 20 261 000 EUA, broken down as follows:

Industrialization	1 200 000 EUA
Rural production	2 861 000 EUA
Education and training	7 050 000 EUA
Transport and communications	5 000 000 EUA
Exceptional aid	4 150 000 EUA

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20 261 000 EUA

## Asia

### *South Asia*

#### Bangladesh

2.2.69. The Bangladesh Planning Minister, Mr Mahtab, was received at the Commission by Mr Haferkamp and Mr Cheysson on 5 June. Discussions centred on food aid for Bangladesh, on the assistance the Community would be able to give Bangladesh in carrying out projects under the second five-year development plan, and, more generally, on North-South dialogue matters.

#### India

2.2.70. The negotiations between the Community and India for a new commercial and economic cooperation agreement began in Brussels on 6 June.<sup>1</sup> The two delegations had a general exchange of views on the implications and content of the agreement, without going into details.

### Latin America

#### *Andean Group*

2.2.71. The first round of negotiations for a framework economic cooperation agreement between the Community and the Andean Group took place on 17 June.<sup>2</sup> Views were exchanged on the general lines of the agreement.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.55.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

## Central American Common Market

### Further meeting with the Commission

2.2.72. The second meeting between the heads of mission of the Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama) and the Commission took place in Brussels on 16 June. The discussions centred on the various areas of cooperation between the Community and Central America (trade promotion, financial and technical assistance, food aid, regional integration, GSP) and on the prospects of reaching a comprehensive cooperation agreement in the longer term. In this context, the Central American countries' spokesman emphasized that they were firmly determined to progress towards regional integration.

### Visit by the President of Costa Rica

2.2.73. Mr Carazo, the President of Costa Rica (a member of the Central American Common Market) had previously been on an official visit to the Commission on 10 and 11 June. He had interviews with Mr Jenkins, Mr Natali, Mr Cheysson and Mr Brunner. He also took part in a working meeting with Mr Haferkamp.

The talks mainly concerned the present situation in Central America and the Caribbean, and the role the Community could play in the development and stability of those regions. Mr Carazo emphasized that the Central American countries were firmly resolved to progress in their efforts to integrate the region.

## State-trading countries

### China

2.2.74. On 17 June Mr Jenkins met Mrs Deng Yingchao, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress of the Republic of China. Their discussions focused mainly on the present world situation, which they considered to be more unstable than at any other time over the last twenty years.

With regard to relations between the Community and China, Mrs Deng said that China had great hopes in a strong, united Europe as a major influence for peace in the world. Mr Jenkins felt that the Community's economic relations with China should be strengthened. The Community was looking for stable supplies of energy, raw materials and non-ferrous metals. While China was applying itself to creating the necessary infrastructure to exploit such resources, the Community recognized the need to import more from China. For this reason a Community-China trade week would take place at the beginning of 1981.<sup>1</sup>

### Romania

2.2.75. On 27 June, at the sixth round of negotiations,<sup>2</sup> the Agreement between the Community and Romania on trade in industrial products was finalized in Brussels. During the meeting the two parties established the type and extent of the economic concessions which the Community proposed granting to Romania.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.58.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.63.

### 3. Institutional and political matters

#### Political cooperation

This Agreement and the one establishing the Joint Committee responsible for following all economic and trade relations between the Community and Romania—initialled on 8 February 1980<sup>1</sup>—are to be signed in the near future.

#### European political cooperation

2.2.76. Four 'declarations' on subjects relating to political cooperation were issued at the end of the meeting held by the European Council (in Venice) on 12 and 13 June. They concerned the Middle East, the Euro-Arab Dialogue, Lebanon and Afghanistan.<sup>2</sup> The European Council also touched on the problems of southern Africa, notably Namibia.<sup>3</sup>

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2.2.77. During its 16 to 20 June part-session, Parliament adopted three resolutions on subjects relating to political cooperation: the situation in the Central African Republic, the political rights of the people of South Africa and the violation of the French Embassy in Monrovia.<sup>4</sup>

#### Institutional developments and European policy

##### Convergence and budgetary matters

2.3.1. The convergence and budgetary matters dossier which has for so long headed the list of unresolved problems has changed in appearance since the end of May, when the Nine<sup>1</sup> reached a comprehensive agreement settling a number of matters in dispute, the budget question first and foremost. A new phase began in June as steps were taken to implement the Council conclusions of 30 May on the United Kingdom contribution to the financing of the Community budget.<sup>2</sup>

This action took the form of two proposals which the Commission sent to the Council on 12 June for Regulations on the revision of the financial mechanism set up in 1976 and on supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> These two items are now matters of financing, the second also coming under regional policy, given the aims of the supplementary measures.

##### Ministerial meetings

2.3.2. Ministers representing the Governments of the nine Member States held two informal meetings in June. From 3 to 5 June the Ministers of Agriculture met in Parma, while on 10 and 11 June it was the turn of the Industry Ministers in Venice. There were also two Council meetings at which the Ministers discussed a number of matters in

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.70.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.6 to 1.1.9.

<sup>3</sup> Point 1.1.10.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.18: OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.18.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 158 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5; OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980; OJ C 171 of 11.7.1980.

their capacity as representatives of the Member States' Governments: the meeting of Justice Ministers in Rome on 19 June, and that of Education Ministers in Brussels on 27 June.

2.3.3. Meeting in Parma from 3 to 5 June at the request of the Italian Minister, Mr Marcora, the Agriculture Ministers turned their attention to the problem of hunger in the world. Mr Marcora proposed that the Community should increase food aid—since half the world population was going hungry—instead of selling off some of its surplus agricultural products cheaply to non-member countries. The Ministers apparently discussed only that one item, and the other eight Ministers confined themselves for the most part to taking note of the suggestions of their Italian colleague. Mr Gundelach, who represented the Commission at the meeting, took the view that the Community should not limit its agricultural production but aim to achieve a better balance in its relations with the least-favoured developing countries.

2.3.4. At an informal meeting in Venice on 11 June—the eve of the European Council—the industry Ministers of the Nine took no decisions but did establish a procedure for trading opinions on matters within their area of responsibility, and if possible agreeing on a joint position. Topics discussed were: the cost to European industry of the decisions taken at the recent OPEC meeting in Algiers; the balance to be struck between free competition and State intervention; the situation in crisis industries; and the health of the European motor industry. The Ministers commented on measures which had been introduced or were planned by the Commission, present in the person of Mr Davignon, the Member with special responsibility for the internal market and industrial affairs.

Mr Davignon explained the Commission's reasons for taking or proposing particular measures in various industries. As for the motor industry, he felt that it still held some winning cards, particularly in the research field.

2.3.5. On 19 June the Justice Ministers met in Rome as representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council. Seven delegations signed the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations,<sup>1</sup> the first step towards unifying and codifying within the Community the general conflict rules in civil law. However, the Ministers were unable to agree on two further important and interrelated matters. Firstly, the extradition convention—the French proposal for a European judicial area—was not signed; the Dutch delegation opposed it because of the risk it appeared to constitute for the right of asylum. Seeing this proposal rejected, the French delegation let it be known that France would not ratify the agreement on the application by the Nine of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (concluded within the Council of Europe in January 1977), which had been signed by the Ministers of Justice of the Nine meeting in political cooperation in Dublin<sup>2</sup> on 4 December 1979.

2.3.6. On 27 June the Education Ministers,<sup>3</sup> meeting both as the Council and within the Council, discussed developments in the various educational systems in the Community; they took note of a plan by the French Minister for the preparation of a guide to the history of European civilization and of a state-

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.16.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.68.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.148.

ment by the Dutch delegation on the academic recognition of diplomas. They also took note of a memorandum from Mr Bruner on the implications of the new computer technologies for the education of young people and their preparation for working life.

#### A break in the enlargement process: controversial remarks by President Giscard d'Estaing

2.3.7. President Giscard d'Estaing's remarks to the Permanent Assembly of Chambers of Agriculture in Paris on 5 June—referring to the desirability of a break in the enlargement process—caused a stir in the Community and in the two applicant countries concerned—Portugal and Spain.

The French President, after alluding to the difficulties which preceded the compromise agreement of 30 May, went on to say:

'The discussions which have been taking place in recent months have shown clearly that some new members are not yet fully integrated, since they have asked to be exempted from some of their obligations to the Community. This attitude on their part has a further implication which has not yet been appreciated in some quarters. In my view it will not be possible to cope with the difficulties and uncertainties caused by this extension of the first enlargement process at the same time as those which would arise from the accession of more States. For this reason, in view of the attitude taken by some of our partners since the beginning of this year, the Community must apply itself as a matter of priority to completing the first enlargement before it can contemplate a second.'

These remarks were received coolly in most of the European capitals and in the Commission. The Commission's spokesman stated that on the basis of the undertakings given by the Member States to the applicant countries, the Commission had been instructed to assist with the accession negotiations, that it had complied with this mandate to date and

intended to complete it in accordance with the agreed timetable.

While the representatives of the Governments of other Community countries showed little inclination to adopt President Giscard d'Estaing's suggestion, the two applicant countries expressed some disappointment at his remarks. Mr Eanes, the Portuguese President, said during an official visit to Norway that the French President's remarks did not apply to his country. Mr Calvo Sotelo, the Spanish Minister responsible for relations with the European Communities, simply stated that account had to be taken of the scar left by the recent crisis within the Community.

## Institutions and organs of the Communities

### Parliament<sup>1</sup>

2.3.8. Parliament held two part-sessions in June. The first was the regular part-session in Strasbourg from 16 to 20 June and the sec-

<sup>1</sup> This report was prepared from 'Le point de la session' published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 175 of 14.7.1980 and C 187 of 24.7.1980, and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes Nos 257 and 258. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party—Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.



ond was in Luxembourg on 26 and 27 June to consider the new draft budget for 1980, that being the first time it had sat in Luxembourg since the direct elections.

### *Part-session in Strasbourg from 16 to 20 June*

2.3.9. During the first of the June part-sessions the debates covered the whole range of Community activities, notably after the House had heard statements on the Venice European Council and the review of the Italian Presidency. Two areas which came in for particularly close attention were environmental issues and social affairs.

Following the major debate in May on the common organization of the sheepmeat market,<sup>1</sup> the House had to vote on the motion for a resolution. The combined opposition of those who found the motion too liberal and those for whom it was not liberal enough resulted in its rejection.

### **Venice European Council and results of Italian Presidency (18 June)**

2.3.10. The Council President, Mr Colombo, made a very detailed survey of the six months of the Italian Presidency, which had been particularly eventful, with the problems of the British budget contribution, farm prices, the Community budget and, on the international scene, the occupation of Afghanistan and the detention of the hostages in Iran.

No 'victors or vanquished' emerged from the decisions of 30 May, which were the first moves towards a reappraisal of the Commun-

ity mechanisms. As Mr Colombo saw it, the adjustments to be made would involve limits on Community support for surplus agricultural products and the development of new policies on energy, employment and industrial innovation. The Council President also reviewed progress made under various Community policies: energy, research (the JRC programme), iron and steel (voluntary restraint agreement with non-member countries), fisheries (adoption of general principles and negotiations with non-member countries). He emphasized the need to develop regional policy, combat inflation and develop the lending and borrowing policy in order to recycle the petrodollars and thus correct the disequilibrium in the balances of payments. On the question of enlargement, a good start had been made in the negotiations with Spain and Portugal and they must now advance rapidly according to schedule.

Mr Colombo also wanted to see political cooperation continue to develop and was heartened by the fact that for all their internal problems, the Europeans had shown their determination to assert themselves on the international scene.

The Venice declarations on the Middle East were inspired by the principle of justice for all. This meant recognition both of Israel's right to existence and of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, which in turn implied the need for a process of self-determination and negotiation in which the PLO would have a part.

Turning, in conclusion, to institutional relations, Mr Colombo called on the institutions to continue studying the Three Wise Men's

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.3.8.

Report and not defer it from meeting to meeting.

Mr Jenkins took up the point of 'neither victors nor vanquished' made by Mr Colombo. He then indicated the three areas in which the Community would have to act in the months ahead: the structural changes needed in preparing for enlargement, energy policy and the short-term structural measures needed to improve the employment situation.

In conclusion, Mr Jenkins suggested that it was perhaps not such a bad thing that the Council of Ministers had succeeded where the European Council had failed (the problem of the British contribution and the agricultural prices). He urged the Community institutions to push forward the Community's business, and not to get into the dangerous habit of leaving difficult decisions to be taken by the next European Council.

2.3.11. As they took the floor, the Group spokesmen took different views on the two questions whether the Community crisis had been overcome and whether the Venice declaration on the Middle East<sup>1</sup> would make it easier to find a solution.

Mr Glinne (*Soc/B*) contended that the Venice European Council had not reacted to the challenge to Europe on the economic, energy and employment fronts. The European Council was actually 'inhibiting' the Council of Ministers in its specialized functions. The Socialists were aggrieved by the lack of response to their proposals to set up a European Energy Agency, which would monitor the activity of the multinationals, to refrain from massive use of nuclear power and to establish a system of economic planning as a remedy to the problem of unemployment. Nor had there been any mention in Venice of enlargement; the attitude towards the applic-

ant countries must be one of welcome and not of reserve.

Turning to the financial mechanisms of the Community, Mr Glinne recalled that the Socialists gave their priority to the allocation of funds. This must exemplify solidarity between regions, which opposed the principle of a 'fair return'.

Mr Klepsch (*EPP/D*) agreed with Mr Glinne on the matter of enlargement. But he took issue with the Socialists on the question of nuclear energy. Of course we had to save energy, use coal and new sources, but we could not do without nuclear power if we were to reduce our energy dependence.

Turning to the common agricultural policy, Mr Klepsch welcomed the increase in farm prices for the new marketing year, which satisfied the European People's Party. He was also glad that something was now being done to control agricultural surpluses and that a balanced solution had been found to the problem of the British contribution.

Mr Scott-Hopkins (*ED/UK*) was happy to note that for the first time agricultural spending in 1980 would be increasing less rapidly than our own resources. He went on to welcome the Community's restatement, concerning the Middle East problem, of the principles universally accepted by the international community: the declaration of the Nine on the Middle East betrayed no one.

For the French Communists, Mr Denis painted a very bleak picture of the Community's present circumstances.

The European Parliament was a democratic cover for the austerity and the body blows to the workers and farmers, and for the policy

<sup>1</sup> Point 1.1.6.

against *détente* and the 'Atlantist' alignment. The European Council had scamped the problem of enlargement and had not breathed a word about the massive bill for the Brussels compromise on the British contribution. To mask what was amiss in European integration Venice had pitched its spotlights on the Community's international doings. France was backpedalling on the Middle East issue and was hiding behind the Nine. If Europe spoke with one voice, then it was the voice of America.

The Community, concluded Mr Denis, was pursuing a policy of capitulation to the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States.

Mr Bangemann (*Lib/D*) contested the remarks of the previous speaker. He declared that the Community was under no allegiance. It had demonstrated that in the major political options, it depended on no one.

He was glad to see the Community out of its recent crisis and sounded a warning for the future: every effort must be made to stop such crises developing again. This meant reinforcing the Community's internal structure. For the Community to survive and for democracy to be respected there must be a return to majority decisions within the Council.

Having expressed his relief that the Community had recovered its political credibility, Mr Ansquer (*EPDF*) nevertheless raised questions which were troubling his Group. Was the rethinking of the fundamental mechanisms of the Community not a snare? Would the basic principles of the common agricultural policy be preserved? Was there not a danger that the aid, normal in the circumstances, granted to the United Kingdom by lightening its budgetary contribution might drag the Community into the baleful waters of 'fair return'? Mr Ansquer's final

point was that with present own resources in danger of exhaustion the time had come to think about fresh resources, not only to preserve what the agricultural policy had achieved but to enable the Community to initiate new common policies, particularly for energy, research, employment and transport. He also called for the revival of the North-South Dialogue.

2.3.12. Mr Colombo wound up the debate, stressing that the declaration on the Middle East had its value and had come at the right moment to relaunch the dialogue. The political stance of the Nine was in no way intended to obstruct the process set off by the Camp David agreements. The Nine were reaffirming the right of Israel and the Arab countries to their existence, but were, at the same time, restating the right of nations to self-determination. There was no single definition of Western solidarity; Europe was formed of free peoples, who had their own free will.

#### Protection of the environment (17, 19 and 20 June)

2.3.13. After debates, Parliament passed five resolutions relating to protection of the environment and the consumer.

#### *Conservation of wildlife and natural habitats*

'Man needs a healthy environment', declared Mr Muntingh (*Soc/NL*). The flora and fauna of Europe were in real danger. So it was a good thing that the Community had signed the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, concluded within the Council of Europe. What

was needed was a Community policy really concerned with protecting nature and the environment and not merely attacking pollution, for which there were already numerous statutory provisions. It was now a question of taking effective measures and, in particular, of providing environment services with more money and more staff.

Many speakers, including Mr Verroken (EPP/B), Miss Hooper (ED/UK), Mrs von Alemann (Lib/D), Mrs Dekker (NA/NL), Mr Gergho (EPP/I), Mrs Agnelli (Lib/I) and Mr Turner (ED/UK), all supported the rapporteur, emphasizing, moreover, the importance of informing and instructing children about the preservation of the natural environment.

Mrs Poirier (Com/F), however, felt that though it was necessary to protect nature, there was no call to impose uniformity on the lives of our different peoples; hunting regulations, moreover, must remain the prerogative of the Member States.

Parliament finally adopted the resolution in Mr Muntingh's report, approving the conclusion of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.

### *Discharges of pesticides*

Mr Mertens (EPP/D) welcomed the Commission's two proposals<sup>1</sup> which would set limit values on discharges and quality objectives to curb the effects of discharges into Community waters of the pesticides aldrin, dieldrin and endrin, known as the 'drins'.

The House adopted the resolution in Mr Mertens's report.

### *Mercury pollution*

'We no longer distinguish between natural death and death artificially caused by man', said Mrs Fullet (Soc/F) in a warning about mercury pollution.

She therefore approved the Commission's proposal<sup>2</sup> for limiting discharges of mercury which were polluting the aquatic environment. She regretted, however, that the setting of limit values and quality objectives was confined only to chlor-alkali electrolysis. (Industry accounts for between 75 and 90% of all mercury discharges; the electrolysis industry for 30%.) Mrs Fullet also called for special regulations for the lost-brine process, which was the most pollutant and which some Member States were still using.

The House adopted the resolution in Mrs Fullet's report.

### **Accident hazards of certain industrial activities**

2.3.14. Following the Seveso accident, the Commission prepared an outline Directive designed to strengthen preventive measures in the Community against serious accidents in industry.<sup>3</sup>

Mrs Roudy (Soc/F) believed that after the Directive had been adopted, new provisions would have to be added whenever new facts or information became available; and at no time must the intended harmonization prevent Member States from applying even more

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 146 of 12.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.82.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 169 of 6.7.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.59.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 2.1.50 and 2.1.57.

stringent measures. In conclusion, she urged the Commission to encourage the search for production techniques and substances which were less dangerous to workers and the local population and to draft a directive on the transport of dangerous products as soon as possible.

Most speakers approved the main lines of the Commission's Directive. They included Mrs Seibel-Emmerling (*Soc/D*), Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*) and Mr Estgen (*EPP/L*), who pointed out, however, that progress implied risks and that fear was a bad counsellor. Mr Combe (*Lib/F*) stressed that action at Community level was called for to avoid distortions of competition. He agreed that measures should be graduated according to the type of industrial activity but regretted that the terms industrial activity, major accidents and dangerous substances were not defined sufficiently clearly in the Directive.

In contrast, Mr Sherlock (*ED/UK*), was more critical of the Directive, describing it as poor. Mrs Boserup (*Com/DK*) thought that the limit values were in some cases too high and had no scientific basis.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Natali restated the two objectives of the Directive: to forestall major accidents and, when these did occur, to contain the effects. The Directive in no way prevented stricter national measures being applied.

Mr Natali accepted a provision contained in Mrs Roudy's report to the effect that where an industrial activity notified pursuant to the Directive constituted a major accident risk for people and/or the environment in one or more Member States other than the Member State in which it was carried on, the Member State concerned would provide the other(s) with all relevant particulars.

The resolution in Mrs Roudy's report was finally adopted by the House, which approved the Commission's proposal with some amendments.

### Dangerous substances and preparations

2.3.15. Parliament adopted without debate a resolution approving the proposal for a Directive on restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.<sup>1</sup>

### Social security of migrant workers (17 June)

2.3.16. Mr Albers (*Soc/NL*), who thought that the Council meeting of 9 June on social affairs had yielded 'poor results',<sup>2</sup> urged that a start at last be made on standardizing existing family allowance schemes. Since 1975, it was most often the country of employment which was paying the family allowances. It was only France which was not applying this principle; migrant workers in France did not receive family allowances unless their children were living with them.

Recent evidence suggested that certain Member States, in particular the Federal Republic of Germany and Belgium, were being tempted to abandon the principle of the 'country of employment'.

This was liable to worsen the circumstances of migrant workers already hard hit by unemployment.

All the speakers were in favour of the general application of the country of employment

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 31 of 8.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.10.  
<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.50.

principle. Indeed, in many countries, social security payments were considered as an item of wages and there could be no question of revoking acquired rights. It would be a step backwards in Community integration in the social sphere.

For the Commission, Mr Vredeling stressed the unanimous support from the political groups for Mr Albers' resolution. He reminded the House that since 1975 the Commission had been proposing that the Council take steps to stop France being 'the odd man out'. For Greece, it was arranged that the principle of the 'country of residence' would apply for three years, but after that the general principle of 'country of employment' would be followed.

Parliament adopted the resolution in Mr Albers' report.

### Position of women in the Community

(17 and 19 June)

2.3.17. Mrs Dekker (*NA/NL*) presented a report on the situation of women, which relates in particular to the Second United Nations Conference on Women to be held in Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July. Mrs Dekker said that for all the undertakings given in Mexico City very little progress had been made. Because of the economic situation, things had even taken a turn for the worse in the Community.

Mrs Roudy (*Soc/F*) held that the three Community Directives (on equal pay, equal treatment and equal social security) had not had the desired effect. Other remedies must therefore be found.

Many women speakers took the floor in the debate. Mrs Maij-Weggen (*EPP/NL*) deplored the scant progress made. Miss

Roberts (*ED/UK*) pointed to the inadequacies of training for women. Mrs von Alemann (*Lib/D*) and Mrs Chouraqui (*EPD/F*) found that family life unfortunately still prevented women from going out to work. Miss de Valera (*EPD/IRL*), Mrs Hoff (*Soc/D*), Mrs Gaiotti de Biase (*EPP/I*), Mrs Macciocchi (*Ind/I*) and Mrs Salisch (*Soc/D*) all maintained that existing legal provisions had not been satisfactorily put into practice.

Mr Albers (*Soc/NL*), one of the few male speakers in the debate, called for discrimination in favour of women, particularly in the matter of recruitment.

At the end, Parliament adopted a resolution in which it urged the Commission to prepare several reports to provide it with reliable statistics on the position of women in the Community.

### Situation in the Central African Republic

(19 June)

2.3.18. After a debate on the situation in the Central African Republic, Parliament passed a resolution stating the attitude which the Community must adopt towards countries where human rights were being violated.

Speaking to the motion, Mr Jaquet (*Soc/F*) highlighted the problem of administering aid in countries guilty of flagrant violations of human rights and at the same time of respecting the principles affirmed by the Lomé Convention, according to which each beneficiary draws up its own indicative programme. An effort must be made to resolve the dilemma, especially as the on-the-spot checks by a Community delegation and the reference to respect for human rights in the new Lomé Convention were clearly not enough to prevent misuse of aid.

Replying for the Commission, Mr Cheysson pointed out that the defence of human rights might appear to contradict the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of a State. The Commission had nevertheless often publicly condemned violations of human rights and this had never upset our ACP partners. In the case of the developing countries, we must seek to improve the situation for the population by investigating the reasons for the violations found there. Whatever action is taken, our first concern is that it should be effective, and distinctions must accordingly be made between the various forms of aid. It was for the Commission to approve and control aid granted to countries which had need of it. The Commission had never shirked its responsibilities. On the matter of control it made distinctions according to the nature of the aid.

To avoid deflection of aid to the profit of dictatorial regimes, it was channelling aid increasingly through non-governmental organizations. While it could step in swiftly if the need arose, the Commission could also discontinue aid whenever flagrant violations of human rights occurred.

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2.3.19. Parliament also passed resolutions or gave opinions on:

- (i) the proposal for a Directive on cosmetic products:<sup>1</sup> it approved, subject to a few observations, the Commission's initiative;
- (ii) the forthcoming application of the interim programme to combat poverty;
- (iii) proposals concerning the control or eradication of classical swine fever:<sup>2</sup> the House endorsed the proposals and urged the Commission to take further measures for intra- and extra-Community trade in pigs and pigmeat;

(iv) the proposal for financial aid for the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal:<sup>3</sup> Parliament called for regular monitoring of the use of this aid;

(v) the proposal for a Regulation<sup>4</sup> on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry: the House urged that restructuring measures be implemented more flexibly;

(vi) the political rights of the people of South Africa;

(vii) violation of the French Embassy in Monrovia.

#### *Part-session in Luxembourg on 26 and 27 June*

2.3.20. The part-session held in Luxembourg at the end of the month was entirely devoted to budgetary matters. Apart from some brief discussion of the 'provisional twelfths' and the preparation of the 1981 budget, the main subject for consideration was the new draft of the 1980 budget, which the Council transmitted to Parliament on 20 June.<sup>5</sup>

The debate itself fell into two phases: adoption of amendments or proposals for modifications with a discussion on whether or not the House should vote on the entire budget; a general discussion of the motion for a resolution tabled on behalf of the Committee on Budgets by the rapporteur, Mr Dankert.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 165 of 2.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.85.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 130 of 31.5.1980; OJ C 132 of 3.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.62.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.80.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 107 of 30.4.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.95.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.44.

### Draft amendments or proposed modifications

2.3.21. Of the many draft amendments or proposed modifications, Parliament adopted no more than thirty or so, which resulted in a relatively slight increase on the draft established by the Council, i.e. some 2 million EUA in appropriations for payment and 9 million EUA in appropriations for commitment.

Despite considerable opposition, the House nevertheless adopted a draft amendment<sup>1</sup> transferring 100 million EUA of appropriations for payment for the milk sector to Chapter 100 (reserve).

2.3.22. Many amendments were rejected not because Parliament was against their content but for practical reasons, so as not to depart too much from the Council's draft and thus hold up the budgetary procedure.

Some of these amendments, which bore on questions of principle, were rejected on 'political' grounds. This happened to a Communist proposal to delete the chapter relating to the supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom and to another, again Communist, proposal which would have indirectly caused Parliament to raise the increase in agricultural prices to 7.9%. A similar fate befell amendments aimed at inserting remarks and comments into the budget. Nor did the House retain the amendments relating to the inclusion of the EDF and lending and borrowing operations, whereas this question had been one of the bones of contention last December.<sup>2</sup> But Parliament did not abandon this demand, which was expressly mentioned in the adopted resolution.

### The debate

2.3.23. Though the debate on the amendments allowed members to express their views on the budget and, in particular, the French Socialists and Communists to condemn the measures which, to their minds, hurt the farmers without solving the problems of the common agricultural policy, the general debate reflected, through the vote on the resolution, Parliament's opinion on the new draft of the 1980 budget.

The adopted resolution first restates the three demands made by Parliament in November 1979:<sup>3</sup> restoration of the unjustified cuts in non-compulsory expenditure; the first moves to control agricultural expenditure; inclusion of the EDF and Community lending and borrowing operations in the budget. On agricultural spending the resolution found that a useful attempt had been made to control it, in accordance with Parliament's objectives and along the lines it had suggested, namely by an increase in the coresponsibility levy, the agreement in principle on a supplementary levy in 1981 if milk production should continue to increase and an undertaking to recast the budget structure by 1982. The budgetary authority must adopt the principle that the cost of extra production in structural surplus should be financed by the producers themselves (and not from the Community budget). The Commission was urged to reclassify expenditure not directly connected with the common agricultural policy, such as the monetary compensatory amounts, in order to make clear the real costs of the common

<sup>1</sup> This amendment has not been accepted by the Council; point 2.3.46.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, points 2.3.4 and 2.3.5.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, points 2.3.6 to 2.3.9.



agricultural policy. Revenue accruing from the coresponsibility levy should be used to encourage consumption and reduce milk-sector spending.

On the subject of structural spending (non-compulsory expenditure) the House observed that, compared with the one the Council presented in September 1979, this new draft offered an increase of some 500 million EUA in appropriations for commitment. The structural policies (regional and social policy, energy policy, development aid, industrial, environment and transport policy) must nevertheless be further strengthened.

Parliament once again insisted that the EDF and lending and borrowing operations should be included in the budget and that the supplementary measures for the United Kingdom and the interest rate subsidies proposed in the context of the European Monetary System should be classified as non-compulsory expenditure. Since the Council did not share that view, Parliament asked for the conciliation procedure to be opened. The House also insisted on a joint declaration by the budgetary authority to the effect that the Management Committees should have only a consultative capacity, in order not to compromise the authority devolving upon the Commission from Article 205 of the EEC Treaty in the matter of implementing the budget.

Finally, the resolution calls into question the entire 'philosophy' of the 'maximum rate of increase of non-compulsory expenditure': the House considered that the budgetary authority must examine each amendment and modification on its 'own merits', and then, and only then, decide by common agreement the appropriate rate of growth for the budget (the maximum rate and hence the margin for manoeuvre would be fixed afterwards).

In conclusion, the Council was asked to notify without delay its assent to the changes

made by Parliament, thus enabling the President to declare the 1980 budget definitively adopted.

Before the resolution was passed, the House heard many explanations of vote from the Group spokesmen.

Mr de la Malène (*EPD/F*) felt that the House must adopt the 1980 budget as soon as possible, and thus demonstrate a sense of responsibility, for Europe sorely needed a budget. Nevertheless, this in no way meant that the European Progressive Democrats supported the budgetary compromise reached on the farm prices and the British contribution. They therefore opposed the resolution.

Mr Klepsch (*EPP/D*) felt that they must now tackle the 1981 budget and, in particular, the three basic problems it would pose: revenue, agricultural surpluses and new policies. They must therefore call it a day on the 1980 procedure. The Council must give its assent to the changes decided by Parliament.

For the Italian Communists, Mr Gautier came out against a budget which ignored the needs of the Community. It was not these trifling modifications which would do anything to change it. The majority of Parliament had decided that the House should play second fiddle. The positive role it had taken in November and December was fading.

Mr Glinne (*Soc/B*) emphasized that in rejecting the Socialists' amendments, the EPP Group and the Liberals had broken the minimum consensus secured in the Committee on Budgets, which was to ask for a moderate increase in non-compulsory expenditure and the inclusion in the budget of the EDF and lending and borrowing operations. The final resolution was weaker than the November one, which had lost none of its cogency.

The Liberal Group, said Mr Bangemann (D), supported the resolution, which voiced Parliament's resolve to see the EDF and lending and borrowing operations incorporated in the budget. But to have demonstrated this resolve by way of amendments would have stalled the budget.

Mr Baillot (*Com/F*) found that the Dankert resolution sought to justify radical changes to the common agricultural policy, the concessions to the United Kingdom and the transfers from the agricultural policy in favour of the industrial redeployment of the multinationals. The French Communists were against this budget. The majority of the House had decided to have done quickly with the 1980 budget, which Parliament was dragging like a ball and chain. But the House was simply putting off the day of reckoning.

Mrs Gaspard stated that the French Socialists would not support the resolution, which was a retreat from the position the House had taken in December. It was an attack on the common agricultural policy through the budget. True, the CAP must be remodelled. The House had to tackle that problem and, at the same time, the future of own resources.

Claiming that Parliament's decision to take more than the Council had offered was illegal, Mr Bonde (*Ind/DK*) declared that the members of his movement had sent a petition to the Danish Government urging it not to accept Parliament's position.

#### Other budgetary arrangements

2.3.24. Besides the resolution on the draft estimates of its revenue and expenditure for 1981, Parliament adopted a resolution authorizing additional provisional twelfths for the EAGGF Guarantee Section, in accordance with the Commission's request of 7 May.<sup>1</sup>

#### Council

2.3.25. The Council held nine meetings in June. Table 3 lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. The footnotes refer to the points in the Bulletin where a more detailed account is given of decisions taken, agreements reached, positions adopted and questions discussed.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 2.1.68 and 2.3.38.

Table 3 — Council meetings in June

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
641st Luxembourg 9.6.1980	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Pandolfi, Italian Minister of the Treasury	Mr Ortoli, Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Economic situation.</i> Discussion of the economic situation in the Community.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Recycling.</i> Monetary Committee requested to take a further look at the problems connected with the recycling of oil-producing countries' surpluses.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.2.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.5.

Table 3 (cont.)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
642nd Luxembourg 9.6.1980	Labour and social affairs	Mr Foschi, Italian Minister of Labour	Mr Vredeling, Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Medium-term economic policy.</i> Presentation of report on priorities for the financial programme.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Community labour market policy.</i> Resolution adopted.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <i>Action against poverty.</i> Note taken of the second Commission report and discussion of the supplementary interim programme.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• <i>Tripartite Conferences.</i> Adoption of procedure to improve working methods.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• <i>Handicapped persons.</i> Approval of conclusions concerning the further implementation of the first Community action programme for occupational rehabilitation.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• <i>Safety and health at work.</i> Approval of Directive on the protection of workers from exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• <i>Social security for self-employed workers.</i> Discussion of the proposal for a Regulation on social security for self-employed workers moving within the Community.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• <i>Illegal immigration and employment.</i> Situation reviewed.<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.7.<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.42.<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.48.<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.57.<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.53.<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.61.<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.50.<sup>8</sup> Point 2.1.44.

Table 3 (cont.)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
643rd Luxembourg 16.6.1980	Fisheries	Mr Signorello, Italian Minister of Shipping	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Internal aspects.</i> Discussion of technical measures for the conservation of resources, monitoring of fishing activities, procedure for allocating catch quotas and structural policy. Extension of interim conservation decision.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>External aspects.</i> Approval of the conclusion of fisheries agreements between the Community and various non-member countries.<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
644th Luxembourg 17.6.1980	Agriculture	Mr Marcora, Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Sheepmeat.</i> Confirmation of agreement in principle on the proposed Regulation on sheepmeat.</li> <li>• <i>Structural measures.</i> Discussion on various structural measures involving integrated development programmes in several regions of the Community.<sup>3</sup></li> </ul>
645th Luxembourg 17.6.1980	Budget	Mr Fracanzani, Italian State Secretary at the Treasury	Mr Tugendhat, Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>1980 budget.</i> Meeting with a parliamentary delegation to discuss the Commission's proposals concerning both the procedure required for approval of the budget and various related questions; general approach worked out reflecting the Council's position on the 1980 budget.<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>
646th Rome 19.6.1980	Justice	Mr Morlino, Italian Minister of Justice	Mr Davignon, Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Law applicable to contractual obligations.</i> Agreement reached by Member States' government representatives on the text of a Convention standardizing the rules relating to the law applicable to contractual obligations.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.119.<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.121.<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.109.<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.44.<sup>5</sup> Points 2.1.16 and 2.3.5.

Table 3 (cont.)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
647th Luxembourg 24.6.1980	Transport	Mr Formica, Italian Minister of Transport	Mr Burke, Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Driving licences.</i> Agreement in principle on Directive.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Summertime.</i> Agreement in principle on summertime arrangements.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <i>Statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by rail and inland waterway.</i> General consensus on two Directives.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• <i>Technical characteristics of road vehicles.</i> Permanent Representatives Committee instructed to continue work on draft Directive.</li> <li>• <i>Aid for infrastructure projects.</i> Brief exchange of views.</li> <li>• <i>Air fares.</i> Commission asked to look into the matter.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• <i>Rates for the international carriage of goods by rail.</i> Detailed discussion of Commission's proposal.</li> <li>• <i>International rules for combined rail/road carriage of goods.</i> Discussion on Commission's negotiating brief for the conclusion of an agreement with non-member countries.</li> <li>• <i>Social legislation.</i> Note taken of the sixth Commission report on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport.</li> </ul>
648th Brussels 27.6.1980	Education	Mr Sarti, Italian Minister of Education	Mr Brunner, Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Education Committee.</i> Examination of the Committee's general progress report on the action programme.<sup>5</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.132.<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.133.<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.126.<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.138.<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.148.

Table 3(cont.)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
649th Luxembourg 30.6.1980	Environ- ment	Mr Balzamo, Italian Minister of Scientific Research	Mr Natali, Vice-President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Education and working life.</i> Discussion on future employment policy with particular reference to the transition by young people from education to working life.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Education systems.</i> Discussion of developments within the Community.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>New technologies.</i> Note taken of the memorandum from Mr Brunner, Commission Member, on how the progressive introduction of new computer technologies could affect education and the preparation of young people for working life.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• <i>Sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates.</i> Agreement on Directive.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• <i>Water for human consumption.</i> Agreement on Directive.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• <i>Action programme on the environment.</i> Wide-ranging debate on the progress of work under the second action programme (1977-81).<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• <i>Discharges of aldrin, dieldrin and endrin into the aquatic environment.</i> Discussion of the Commission's proposal on limit values.<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• <i>Chlorofluorocarbons.</i> Discussion based on Commission communication.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• <i>Major accident hazards resulting from industrial activities.</i> Significant progress towards agreement on the Commission's proposal.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.148.<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.70.<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.72.<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.69.<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.73.<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.82.<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.80.

## Commission

### Activities

2.3.26. At its four meetings in June, the Commission focused its efforts mainly on the implementation of the agreement reached by the Council at the end of May on the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget and on agricultural prices. The Commission also followed closely the progress of the 1980 budget procedure.

### *Decisions, communications and proposals*

2.3.27. The main communications or proposals adopted by the Commission for transmission to the Council concerned a new impetus for the association with Turkey, amendment of the Financial Regulation and the supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom, the application to the customs sector of the Tokyo Round, plans to combat pollution of the seas by oil and excise duties on manufactured tobacco.

The Commission also adopted the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1980 and a Directive designed to ensure clarity in financial dealings between the Member States and public undertakings.

### *Discussions, policy debates and work in hand*

2.3.28. The Commission devoted a large part of its discussions to preparations for the

European Council meeting in Venice and the Western Summit. It also discussed the next Presidency of the Council, which will fall to Luxembourg; kept a close watch on developments in relations with Turkey; and held an initial policy debate on the preliminary draft budget for 1981.

### **Relations with workers' and employers' organizations**

2.3.29. The subject of the preliminary consultations with experts of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) was the need for the trade unions to consider energy within the context of the consumer action programme; work was also done on the preparation of an ETUC document on energy. The members of the Women's Committee concentrated on the role of women in trade union structures, night-shift work, the reorganization of working time and the reduction in working hours.

At a briefing session, youth representatives to the ETUC were informed of the results obtained since the Council Decision of 16 July 1979<sup>1</sup> establishing a second joint programme to encourage the exchange of young workers within the Community, and they had the opportunity to voice their wishes and criticisms on the subject.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 185 of 21.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.59.

Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>

## 2.3.30. New cases

Case	Subject	Type of action
<b>Customs union</b>		
140/80 — Frucht-Agentur Iberia GmbH, Landau/Pfalz v Hauptzollamt Landau/Pfalz <sup>1</sup>	Determination of the tariff subheading under which certain imported pears intended for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages fall	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
136/80 — Hudig & Pieters BV, Rotterdam v Minister van Landbouw en Visserij <sup>2</sup>	Reference for an interpretation of the first paragraph of Article 35 of Regulation (EEC) No 542/69 (Community transit) as regards the concept of 'guarantor' and the conditions under which he is released from his obligations towards the Member State through which goods were carried in the course of a transit operation	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Free movement of goods</b>		
132/80 — United Foods NV v The Belgian State and A. Van den Abeele PVBA v The Belgian State <sup>2</sup>	Compatibility of health inspection charge on imports of fish with Articles 30 <i>et seq.</i> , 36, 9 <i>et seq.</i> and 95 of the EEC Treaty	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 168 of 8.7.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports and the publications of its Information Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).



Case	Subject	Type of action
<b>Competition</b>		
146/80 — <i>Armstrong Patents Co. Ltd v Commission</i> <sup>1</sup>	Application for the annulment of the Commission's decision refusing to continue its investigation into British Leyland (dominant position) on the ground that it has no power to investigate matters governed by Articles 30 and 36 of the EEC Treaty	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Taxation</b>		
142/80 — <i>Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Essevi SpA, Milan</i> <sup>2</sup>	Possible infringement of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty as a result of the application by Italy of a system of taxation including a tax which is not applied in relation to similar domestic products	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
143/80 — <i>Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Carlo Salengo</i> <sup>2</sup>	Same subject-matter as above	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
153/80 — <i>Rumhaus Hansen GmbH &amp; Co., Flensburg v Hauptzollamt Flensburg</i> <sup>3</sup>	Payment of a countervailing charge on imports of rum from Guadeloupe	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
147/80 — <i>United Kingdom v Commission</i> <sup>3</sup>	Annulment of a corrigendum to Regulation (EEC) No 3063/79 concerning Annex IV to Regulation (EEC) No 3059/78 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Infringements</b>		
133/80 — <i>Commission v Italy</i> <sup>4</sup>	Non-application of Directive 77/62/EEC of 21 December 1976 coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 176 of 15.7.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 172 of 12.7.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 180 of 18.7.1980.<sup>4</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

Case	Subject	Type of action
134/80 — Commission v Italy <sup>1</sup>	Non-application of Directives 76/432/EEC and 76/763/EEC in the field of agricultural and forestry tractors (braking; passenger seats)	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
135/80 — Commission v Italy <sup>1</sup>	Non-application of Directives 75/321/EEC, 75/322/EEC and 75/323/EEC in the field of agricultural and forestry tractors	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
137/80 — Commission v Belgium <sup>1</sup>	Refusal by Belgium to draw up rules for the transfer to the Community pension scheme of the actuarial equivalent or the surrender value of former pension rights acquired under pension schemes in Belgium	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
144/80 — Commission v Belgium	Partial non-application of various directives in the field of dangerous substances and preparations	Action under Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

#### Disputes between the Community and its staff

v European Parliament: 141/80

v Commission: 145/80<sup>2</sup> and 151/80<sup>3</sup>

Case	Subject	Type of action
<b>Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</b>		
139/80 — Blankaert & Willems SPRL, Eeklo v L. Trost, Aachen <sup>4</sup>	Reference for an interpretation of Article 5(5): dispute arising out of the operations of an agency or other establishment	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
150/80 — Elefanten Schuh GmbH Kleef v P. Jacquain, Schoten <sup>5</sup>	Reference for an interpretation of Articles 18 (prorogation of jurisdiction) and 22 (related actions) of the Convention	Action under Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 168 of 8.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 180 of 18.7.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 164 of 4.7.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 186 of 24.7.1980.

## 2.3.31. Judgments

Date and case	Held
<b>Customs union</b>	
3.6.1980, 135/79 — Gedelfi Grosseinkauf GmbH & Co. KG, Cologne v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas <sup>1</sup>	A levy is not chargeable on added sugars on importation of orange juices into a Member State if those same juices are exempt from the levy in other Member States
<b>Free movement of goods</b>	
26.6.1980, 788/79 — Criminal proceedings against H. Gilli and P. Andres <sup>2</sup>	The concept of 'measures having an effect equivalent to quantitative restrictions on imports' must be understood as a prohibition on the importation or marketing of products lawfully marketed in another Member State
12.6.1980, 88/79 — Criminal proceedings against S. Grunert <sup>1</sup>	Council directives require Member States not to authorize the use of preservatives or antioxidants not listed in the annexes to those directives. The prohibition or authorization of such substances must not, however, result in their being wholly excluded from use. The provisions of the directives may be relied on before national courts
<b>Competition</b>	
26.6.1980, 136/79 — National Panasonic (UK) Ltd v Commission <sup>3</sup>	The application was dismissed as unfounded. The applicant was ordered to pay the costs
<b>Social security for migrant workers</b>	
12.6.1980, 733/79 — Caisse de compensation des allocations familiales des régions de Charleroi et Namur v C. Laterza <sup>2</sup>	The right to family benefits payable by the State in whose territory the recipient of an invalidity pension resides does not take away the right to receive higher family benefits awarded previously by another Member State

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 180 of 18.7.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 186 of 24.7.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 184 of 22.7.1980.

Date and case	Held
12.6.1980, 1/80 — Fonds National de Retraite des Ouvriers Mineurs (FNROM) v Y. Salmon, Liège <sup>1</sup>	The competent institution of the Member State cannot refuse to grant or reduce benefits on the ground that the worker receives a pension from another Member State
19.6.1980, 41/79 — V. Testa, Salerno v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nürnberg	An unemployed person, returning to the competent Member State after a period of three months, loses his entitlement to unemployment benefits if that period has not been extended
<b>Social affairs</b>	
26.6.1980, 793/79 — A. Menzies v Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte, Berlin <sup>2</sup>	In pension matters, an additional insurance period ( <i>Zurechnungszeit</i> ) must be taken into consideration when calculating the theoretical amount of the benefit payable, but not when calculating the actual amount
<b>Agriculture</b>	
12.6.1980, 119/79 and 126/79 — Lippische Hauptgenossenschaft e.G., Lage and Westfälische Central-Genossenschaft e.G., Münster v Bundesanstalt <sup>3</sup>	The period within which claims for repayment of premiums must be made must be decided in accordance with the national law of the country in which the intervention agency is situated. Community law does not prevent the application of national law, the effect of which may be to limit the period within which the claim for repayment must be made
12.6.1980, 130/79 — Express Dairy Foods Limited v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce <sup>2</sup>	The regulations referred to must be considered invalid. The national authorities must ensure that the sums charged in error are refunded and settle any related questions (interest). National law must be applied in a non-discriminatory manner to similar actions of a purely national nature
17.6.1980, 789/79 — Calpak SpA v Commission <sup>3</sup> and 790/79 — Società Emiliana Lavorazione Frutta SpA v Commission <sup>3</sup>	Applications dismissed; the applicants were ordered to pay the costs

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 185 of 23.7.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 186 of 24.7.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 184 of 22.7.1980.

Date and case	Held
19.6.1980, 803/79 — Procureur de la République v G. Roudolff <sup>1</sup>	Exports of cuts of forequarters of frozen, boned or boneless beef or veal described as insides of cheeks, thin flanks and shins do not come within subheading ex 02.01 A II a) 2 dd) ex 22 of the regulations referred to
26.6.1980, 808/79 — Ditta Fratelli Pardini SpA <sup>2</sup>	An exporter who has suffered the theft of an export or advance fixing certificate cannot obtain a new document
<b>Infringements</b>	
18.6.1980, 39/80 — Commission v French Republic <sup>3</sup>	(1) The case (electrical apparatus) was removed from the Court register; (2) The defendant was ordered to pay the costs
<b>Disputes between the Community and its staff</b>	
5.6.1980, 24/79 <sup>4</sup>	Judgment partly in favour of applicant
5.6.1980, 108/79 <sup>4</sup>	Application dismissed
10.6.1980, 155/78 <sup>1</sup>	Judgment in favour of applicant
12.6.1980, 107/79 <sup>4</sup>	Application dismissed
<sup>1</sup> OJ C 186 of 24.7.1980.	
<sup>2</sup> OJ C 184 of 22.7.1980.	
<sup>3</sup> OJ C 185 of 23.7.1980.	
<sup>4</sup> OJ C 180 of 18.7.1980.	

## ECSC Consultative Committee

### 208th meeting

2.3.32. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 6 June with Mr Judith in the chair; the Commission was represented.

After hearing a report on the Commission's activities in the areas covered by the ECSC Treaty during the previous three months, the Committee devoted most of its meeting to discussing the coal situation and the crisis

affecting the steel industry, with particular reference to the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of the year. It came out in favour of granting financial aid to part-finance the fourth programme on ergonomics for the steel and coal industries<sup>1</sup> and, in a unanimously adopted resolution, endorsed the programme but requested that priorities be established, the studies be coordinated with other relevant bodies and specific proposals be submitted for the publicizing of information and the dissemination of findings.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.1.44.

### *Coal situation*

2.3.33. Following discussion at its special meeting on 14 May on the present situation in the coal industry and the outlook for the future,<sup>1</sup> the Committee adopted unanimously, less one vote against and seven abstentions, a resolution<sup>2</sup> based on the text presented by Sir Derek Ezra in May and amended in the light of the opinions expressed at the May meeting.

In the resolution the Committee notes that the Community continues to be dangerously overdependent on external energy sources and stresses the imperative need for an energy strategy to reduce this dependence as quickly as possible, primarily by maximizing the viable production and use of Community coal. To this end, the Consultative Committee:

'calls on the Commission to develop as a matter of urgency with the Council of Ministers fresh initiatives for the implementation of a positive policy for Community coal and to impress upon the Council and the Member States the need to take appropriate practical measures, in particular as regards:

- (i) the promotion of investment in Community coal production, notably by means of grants or, at least, reduced interest loans,
- (ii) the encouragement by similar means of investment in the expansion of coal-burning capacity especially in the power stations and in the general industrial and heating sectors, having regard particularly to the need to maximize the substitution of coal for oil,
- (iii) the development of an effective harmonization, having regard to the operation of the market and the types of coal involved, between the production and disposal of Community coal and imports from third countries, to take account of the complementary interests of producers, consumers and workers,
- (iv) the vigorous intensification of encouragement and support for research and development on coalmining techniques, coal utilization and coal processing,

(v) the development of research on and of measures to improve the conditions of work, the health, the safety and the training of mineworkers.'

### *Forward programme for steel and situation in the steel industry*

2.3.34. The Committee examined the Commission's forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1980. All speakers stressed their concern at the current situation in the industry. Representatives of the steel producers pointed out that production figures are not always adhered to; in the first quarter of the year the figures had been exceeded by 8% for the Community as a whole, resulting in an increase in stocks which the market could not absorb. Other Committee members stressed the difficulties facing the steelworkers, the victims of the current crisis, and emphasized the need for a genuine European social policy.

The Commission representative drew attention to the lack of discipline on the part of producers, the main reason for the slump in the price of steel products, and told the Committee that the Commission would make sure that steel imports did not exceed the agreed ceiling, namely the 1976 level. Following the discussion, the Committee endorsed the forward programme.

## **European Investment Bank**

### *Operations in June*

2.3.35. In June the European Investment Bank granted loans totalling 269.5 million

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.3.31.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 161 of 1.7.1980.

units of account:<sup>1</sup> 135.7 million u.a. for investments in the United Kingdom, 97.5 million u.a. for investments in Italy, 17.1 million u.a. in France and 11.2 million u.a. in Ireland. In addition, the EIB made loans of 7.5 million u.a. to Mauritius, one of the signatory States of the Lomé Convention, and 0.5 million u.a. for feasibility studies in Botswana and Somalia. These operations bring total EIB financing for the first half of 1980 to 1 432.9 million u.a.

## Community

### *United Kingdom*

2.3.36. Loans worth UKL 81.5 million have been made by the Bank for communication infrastructures and telecommunication networks, energy and industry in Northern Ireland, Scotland and England.

Over half the amount—a UKL 41 million loan to the Post Office—will go towards reinforcing the Northern Ireland telecommunications network with the installation of 80 000 extra telephone connections and the development of telex and Datel (data transmission) facilities. Scotland received three loans totalling UKL 32.5 million: UKL 20 million to Strathclyde Regional Council for the construction of a motorway through Glasgow, and for improvements to water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal systems which will facilitate the creation of new industries and help to eliminate beach pollution; UKL 10 million to the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board for the construction of a 1 320 MW power station at Peterhead equipped to burn gas condensates, which are unused by-products from North Sea fields; and UKL 2.5 million to Caberboard Ltd for the installation of a new production line in a

particle board factory in Stirlingshire. England received UKL 8 million, of which UKL 5 million to British Nuclear Fuel Ltd to help finance its share in the gas centrifuge uranium enrichment plant being built at Capenhurst, Cheshire, and UKL 3 million to Lancashire County Council towards the 7.3-km section of the Calder Valley motorway between Burnley and Nelson.

### *Italy*

2.3.37. In Italy LIT 115 000 million has been lent for energy, roadworks, waterworks and industry projects. An ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) subsidiary, SNAM, received LIT 45 000 million towards the construction of 225 km of the Algeria-Italy gasline running through Sicily, and AGIP, another ENI subsidiary, received LIT 13 000 million towards the development of oil and gas fields in the Po Valley and off the Adriatic coast (LIT 9 000 million) and towards installations to process sour gas produced from a field in Chieti Province, Abruzzi (LIT 4 000 million). The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno received LIT 25 000 million for road and rail links, water supplies, sewerage and gas pipelines needed for the development of the industrial estates at Frosinone, Latium and Sangro Aventino, Abruzzi. A 3% interest subsidy will apply to all these loans under the arrangements agreed when Italy joined the European Monetary System (EMS).

<sup>1</sup> The EIB unit of account is made up in the same way as the ECU and the European unit of account. The conversion rates at 31 March 1980 used by the Bank in statistics for the second quarter were: 1 u.a. = DM 2.53, UKL 0.60, FF 5.84, LIT 1 171, HFL 2.77, BFR 40.61, LFR 40.61, DKR 7.86, IRL 0.67, USD 1.30.

A further loan of LIT 25 000 million has been made to ANAS (Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade) for work on the approach roads to the Italy-France Fréjus road tunnel under the Alps from the Arc Valley near Modane, Savoie to the Rochemolles Valley near Bardonecchia in the province of Turin. Lastly, LIT 6 000 million has been lent to the Cassa di Risparmi e Depositi di Prato to help textile firms in the Prato region of Tuscany meet the costs of setting up in the new Macrolotto industrial estate and LIT 1 000 million has gone towards enlarging an electromechanical equipment plant operated by SACE SUD at Frosinone.

#### *France*

2.3.38. A loan of FF 100 million has been made to CAECL—Caisse d'aide à l'équipement des collectivités locales—which on-lent the funds to the Nord department to help finance the final section—from Orchies to Valenciennes—of the C27 motorway between Lille and Valenciennes which connects the Paris-Lille-Antwerp and Paris-Valenciennes-Brussels routes and will improve road links in the area undergoing industrial conversion following the recession in the coalmining and iron and steel industries.

#### *Ireland*

2.3.39. The British and Irish Steam Packet Company Ltd (B + I Line) has been lent IRL 7.5 million for the construction of a new car, lorry and passenger ferry to operate on routes between Ireland and Great Britain. An interest subsidy of 3% is being applied under the arrangements made when Ireland joined the EMS.

### Outside the Community

#### *Mauritius*

2.3.40. Under the first Lomé Convention, the Bank has made a loan of 7.5 million u.a. towards financing construction of a dam and a hydroelectric power station in Mauritius which will enable a local energy source to replace oil imports. The loan will enjoy an interest subsidy from the European Development Fund.

#### *Somalia and Botswana*

2.3.41. Two separate loans of 250 000 u.a. each have been awarded—as risk-capital operations from EDF resources managed for the Community by the Bank—for industrial and agri-industrial feasibility studies in Somalia and the extension of a thermal power station in Botswana.

### Financing Community activities

#### **Implementation of the 30 May agreement: proposed adjustment of the financial mechanism**

2.3.42. Following up the compromise solution agreed to on 30 May,<sup>1</sup> the Commission sent to the Council on 12 June two proposals<sup>2</sup> to implement the political agreement on convergence and budgetary questions,<sup>3</sup> i.e. on

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.18.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 169 of 9.7.1980; OJ C 171 of 11.7.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.



the problem of the United Kingdom's contribution to the financing of the Community budget.

Pursuant to the Council's conclusions<sup>1</sup> on this point, one of the Commission's proposals is to adapt the financial mechanism introduced by a Council Regulation of 17 May 1976<sup>2</sup> in order to cut the United Kingdom's net contribution to the Community budget. The second proposal would institute supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom with a view to ironing out certain regional disparities.

## Budgets

### *General budget for 1980*

#### Letter of amendment to the new budget proposal

2.3.43. The Commission had to consider the new budget estimates which it had presented to the budgetary authority on 29 February,<sup>3</sup> following rejection of the draft budget by Parliament and in order to take into account the decisions adopted by the Council on 30 May.<sup>4</sup> The changes made by the Commission to its February budget proposal are set out in a letter of amendment dispatched on 6 June.

First and foremost these changes affect the agricultural sector, with the average price increase of 5% decided on at the annual exercise of fixing intervention prices and the introduction of a new organization of the market in sheepmeat; and also with the cyclical repercussions of the economic situation, which were expected to result in an increase in expenditure in the milk sector and in the

oils and fats and fruit and vegetables sectors. The increase in agricultural prices will have relatively little impact on the 1980 budget, since it applies only from 1 June 1980. Furthermore, the measures adopted are part of the process of abolishing monetary compensatory amounts, and this has a positive effect on the budget. There is an increase of 414 million EUA in the agricultural sector compared with the proposals made in February. Cyclical adjustments amount to 534 million EUA.

The letter of amendment also reflects the decisions taken to offset certain consequences of the United Kingdom's contribution to the Community budget. The Commission proposed a new Chapter 58 in the budget. As a precautionary measure, it entered an appropriation of 300 million EUA in Chapter 100 of the budget.<sup>5</sup>

Lastly, the Commission proposed that the situation resulting from the grant of emergency aid to Zimbabwe and Kampuchea and the proposed increase in the allocation to the latter country be regularized making a total appropriation of 48 million EUA.

As regards revenue, the agreement of 30 May involves an increase in own resources from agriculture of 46.9 million EUA. Added to this is the surplus of 458.6 million EUA from the 1979 financial year. As a result of the changes in both revenue and expenditure, the own resources from VAT are 1 046.9 million EUA more than in the new budget proposal for 1980. They raise the VAT rate to about 0.78%.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 158 of 27.6.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 131 of 20.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2470.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.17 and 2.1.52 to 2.1.54.

<sup>5</sup> This appropriation was removed when the Council drew up the draft budget.

### Preparation of the new draft budget by the Council

2.3.44. On 20 June the Council sent on to Parliament, pursuant to Article 203 of the EEC Treaty and the corresponding provisions of the other Treaties, a new draft general budget for 1980. In the course of its discussions, the Council twice held meetings with a delegation from Parliament led by Mr Gonella, Vice-President. The Council's debates covered the Commission's budget proposals for 1980 as regards both the procedure required for approval of the current budget and questions such as non-compulsory expenditure, expenditure on agriculture and inclusion in the budget of borrowing operations and of the European Development Fund.

The new draft showed an increase, compared with the draft budget drawn up by the Council on 23 November 1979,<sup>1</sup> of 653 987 200

EUA in total appropriations for commitment and 269 287 200 EUA in total appropriations for payment.

The new draft budget contained increases of about 240 million EUA in appropriations for non-compulsory expenditure, for which the maximum rate of increase therefore rose from 13.9% to 21.08%.

The amendments introduced by the Council go a long way towards meeting Parliament's wishes. They cover the major areas shown in Table 4.

The following major changes (in millions of EUA) are contained in the draft budget as regards compulsory expenditure:

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.3.72.

Table 4

	<i>(million EUA)</i>	
	Total appropriations for commitment	Total appropriations for payment
• Programmes to develop new sources of energy	+ 10	+ 5
• Measures for young people	+ 9	+ 2.7
• Measures for migrant workers	+ 3.5	+ 1.1
• Measures to improve the employment situation	+ 18.5	+ 5.5
• European Regional Development Fund	+ 150.0	- 179.0
• Financial cooperation with non-associated developing countries	+ 8.5	—
• Aid to disaster victims in developing countries	+ 40.0	+ 40.0

EAGGF Guarantee Section	+ 292.971
Food aid	+ 94.137
Expenses incurred in collecting own resources	+ 32.160

The Council reduced the appropriations entered in the draft of 23 November 1979 for the following areas: administrative expenditure (down by 5 283 million EUA); financial cooperation with Mediterranean countries (down by 20 million EUA in appropriations for payment).

Total expenditure as set out in the new draft budget amounts to about 17 307 million EUA in total appropriations for commitment and about 15 681 million EUA in total appropriations for payment. Consequently, the new figure for expenditure to be financed from own resources accruing from VAT brings the VAT rate to about 0.72%.

### Parliament examines the new draft budget

2.3.45. On 26 and 27 June Parliament examined the draft budget drawn up by the Council.<sup>1</sup> It adopted amendments resulting in a further increase of 11.03 million EUA in non-compulsory expenditure to 21.44%. It also proposed a change whereby 100 million EUA entered under Item 6200 of the draft budget (refunds on milk and milk products) would be transferred to Chapter 100. In an appended resolution, Parliament set out various political considerations on the content and course of the measures it was supporting.

### The Council examines the amendments and changes proposed by Parliament

2.3.46. At its 30 June meeting the Council decided not to change any of the amendments

(to non-compulsory expenditure) adopted by Parliament. It also agreed to the resulting new rate of 21.44% for total appropriations for commitment. But it rejected Parliament's proposed change to compulsory expenditure, on the grounds that the appropriation entered under Item 6200 of the draft budget (Refunds on milk and milk products) was a reasonable estimate of expenditure to be expected under this head in 1980.

## Financial operations

### ECSC

#### Loans raised

2.3.47. In June the Commission concluded the following borrowing operations:

(i) a FF 400 million bond issue underwritten by a syndicate of French banks. The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 14% payable annually for 12 years. The loan was offered to the public at par. Application has been made for the bonds to be listed on the Paris stock exchange.

(ii) three private placings in German marks totalling about 46 million EUA.

#### Loans granted

#### Loans paid out

2.3.48. Pursuant to Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in June amounting to 102.37 million EUA.

<sup>1</sup> Points 2.3.20 to 2.3.24.

## Financing Community activities

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### Industrial loans

Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling 89.11 million EUA were granted to the following undertakings:

Arbed SA, Luxembourg;

Société Usinor, Paris;

National Coal Board, London.

### Low-cost housing

Loans for the building of low-cost housing amounted to 0.06 million EUA.

### Conversion loans

Conversion loans (Article 56) amounted to 13.20 million EUA; they were granted to the following undertakings:

#### *France:*

Banque populaire de Lorraine, Metz (Lorraine), for small businesses.

#### *United Kingdom:*

Wiggins Teape, Basingstoke (plant at Ely, Cardiff, South Glamorgan); Lightning Fasteners Ltd, Birmingham (plants at Cleator Moor, Cumbria, and Peterlee, Co. Durham).

### *Loan decisions*


2.3.49. The Commission also approved the grant of industrial loans under Article 54(1) and (2) of the ECSC Treaty amounting to 29.75 million EUA.



**PART THREE**  
**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. Units of account

Units of account



This section is now to be published quarterly  
— in the January, April, July/August and  
October issues.

## 2. Additional references in the Official Journal

### Additional references in the Official Journal

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 2-1980**

##### *Point 2.3.27*

#### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the report on some structural aspects of growth.

OJ C 146 of 16.6.1980

##### *Point 2.3.28*

#### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to insurance contracts.

OJ C 146 of 16.6.1980

##### *Point 2.3.29*

#### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending, as regards credit insurance, First Directive 73/239/EEC on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance.

OJ C 146 of 16.6.1980

Bull. EC 6-1980

##### *Points 2.3.30 to 2.3.36*

#### **Economic and Social Committee**

Opinions on the changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure:

- starch sector
- cereals sector
- beef and veal sector
- fruit and vegetables sector
- sugar sector
- milk sector

OJ C 146 of 16.6.1980

#### **Bull. EC 4-1980**

##### *Point 2.1.51*

Proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention on the conservation of migratory species of wild animals.

OJ C 151 of 19.6.1980

# 3. Infringement procedures

## Initiation of proceedings for failure to apply directives

3.3.1. In June the Commission sent letters of formal notice to Member States for failure to apply directives in the following 52 cases:

(i) Directive 77/435<sup>1</sup> on scrutiny by Member States of transactions forming part of the system of financing by the Guarantee Section of the EAGGF (France, Italy, Ireland, Denmark and Luxembourg);

(ii) Directives on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to motor vehicles: 79/488,<sup>2</sup> 79/489<sup>2</sup> and 79/490<sup>2</sup> (Luxembourg, Belgium, United Kingdom and Italy); 79/795<sup>3</sup> (Luxembourg, Belgium, United Kingdom, Italy and Netherlands); 78/547,<sup>4</sup> 78/548<sup>4</sup> and 78/549<sup>4</sup> (Belgium);

(iii) Directives relating to dangerous substances: 79/370<sup>5</sup> (Luxembourg, France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy) and 77/728<sup>6</sup> (Luxembourg, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom, Denmark and Italy);

(iv) Directive 78/764<sup>7</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the driver's seat on wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors (Belgium, France, Italy and Netherlands);

(v) Directives on prepackaged products: 75/106<sup>8</sup> and 76/211<sup>9</sup> (Ireland and Netherlands), 78/891<sup>10</sup> (Ireland, Denmark, Italy and Netherlands).

## Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. The Commission also delivered five reasoned opinions for failure to apply four Directives relating to motor vehicles (78/315, 316, 317 and 318)<sup>11</sup> (Belgium), and one Directive on fertilizers (79/138)<sup>12</sup> (France and Italy).

## Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.3. The Commission brought five cases before the Court of Justice: Cases 137/80 (refusal to draw up rules for transferring former pension rights) and 144/80 (partial failure to apply Directives on dangerous substances) against

Belgium and Cases 133/80 (failure to apply Directive 77/62<sup>13</sup> concerning public supply contracts), 134/80 (failure to apply Directives 76/432 and 76/763<sup>14</sup> concerning agricultural or forestry tractors) and 135/80 (failure to apply Directives 75/321, 75/322 and 75/323<sup>15</sup> concerning agricultural or forestry tractors)<sup>16</sup> against Italy.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 172 of 12.7.1977.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 128 of 26.5.1979.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 239 of 22.9.1979.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 168 of 26.6.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 88 of 7.4.1979.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 303 of 28.11.1977.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 255 of 18.9.1978.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 42 of 15.2.1975.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 46 of 21.2.1976.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 311 of 4.11.1978.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 81 of 28.3.1978.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 39 of 14.2.1979.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 13 of 15.1.1977.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 122 of 8.5.1976; OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

<sup>15</sup> OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

<sup>16</sup> Point 2.3.30.







**De europæiske  
Fællesskabers publikationer**

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**Veröffentlichungen  
der Europäischen Gemeinschaften**

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**Publications  
of the European Communities**

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**Publications  
des Communautés européennes**

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**Pubblicazioni  
delle Comunità europee**

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**Publikaties  
van de Europese Gemeenschappen**

**6-1980**



# De europæiske Fællesskabers publikationer

6-1980

## Indledning

Dette katalog omfatter alle titler på tidsskrifter og monografier og serier, udgivet af Fællesskabets institutioner i den omhandlede periode.

## Katalogisering

Kataloget er inddelt i tre dele, som følger:

**I. del — Emnelisten** katalogiserer titlerne under 20 emner (se nedenfor). Titlerne på monografier og serier er katalogiseret først, alfabetisk i blandet sprogorden; tidsskrifterne er dernæst katalogiseret på samme måde. Den fuldstændige titel for monografier og serier findes kun én gang. I andre tilfælde henviser følgenummeret i den venstre margin til den fuldstændige titel. Disse numre bør ikke anvendes til katalogisering. I emnelisten er titler på tidsskrifter kun optaget med krydshenvisning. Den fuldstændige titel findes i II. del.

**II. del — Tidsskriftslisten** giver detaljerede oplysninger om Fællesskabets tidsskrifter, katalogiseret alfabetisk i blandet sprogorden.

**III. del — Titel- og seriefortegnelsen** er ligeledes en alfabetisk fortegnelse på hvert enkelt fællesskabssprog. Den er en alfabetisk nøgle til titlerne på monografier og serier i I. del og kendetegner dem ved følgenummeret. Disse fortegnelser er kumulative.

**Hvordan man erhverver publikationerne.** Publikationerne er enten til salg, gratis eller med begrænsede modtagere. De to sidstnævnte slags publikationer kan fås direkte fra den ansvarlige institution eller, hvis det drejer sig om publikationer, som udgives af informationskontorerne, direkte fra disse. Informationskontorenes adresser findes på side 8 og 9. Publikationer med begrænsede modtagere er normalt forbeholdt medlemslandenes regeringer, fællesskabskontorer eller andre berørte myndigheder.

Bestillinger på publikationer til salg skal sendes direkte til salgskontorerne, som er anført på den sidste side.

Alle bestillinger skal indeholde den fuldstændige titel såvel som ISBN- og ISSN-nummer, hvor dette er anført før prisangivelsen i kataloget.

**Forkortelser og tegn.** De sprog, publikationerne findes på, er angivet ved hjælp af følgende forkortelser

DA dansk	DE tysk
EN engelsk	FR fransk
IT italiensk	NL hollandsk
GA irsk	GR græsk
ES spansk	PT portugisisk

En kæde af disse tegn, adskilt af skråstreger, kendetegner en publikation, hvor forskellige sprogversioner af samme tekst findes i samme bind.

Forkortelsen »multi« betyder, at teksten er flersproget.

Pris uden moms er fastsat i de forskellige møntenheder ved hjælp af følgende forkortelser:

BFR Belgisk franc	HFL Nederlandsk gylden
DKR Dansk krone	IRL Irsk pund
DM Tysk mark	LIT Italiensk lire
DRA Drachme	PES Peseta
ESC Escudo	UKL Engelsk pund
FF Fransk franc	USD Amerikansk dollar

## Emner

01 Generelle, politiske og institutionelle spørgsmål	12 Energi
02 Toldunion	13 Industri
03 Landbrug	14 Regionalpolitik
04 Ret	15 Miljø- og forbrugerpolitik
05 Sociale anliggender	16 Forskning og teknik
06 Tredje sektorer	17 Kulturpolitik og undervisning
07 Transport	18 Statistik
08 Konkurrence	19 Bibliografi og dokumentation
09 Skatter og afgifter	20 Diverse
10 Økonomisk og monetær politik	
11 Forbindelser med tredjelande	

# Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften

6-1980

## Einleitung

Der Katalog umfaßt alle während des Monats durch die Europäischen Institutionen neu veröffentlichten Monografien und Reihen sowie die Zeitschriften des laufenden Jahres.

### Gliederung

Der Katalog besteht aus drei Teilen:

**Teil I** — Das Sachverzeichnis liefert eine Klassifizierung der Titel, die nach 20 Sachgebieten unterteilt ist (vgl. unten).

In jedem dieser Sachgebiete sind die Titel der Monografien und Reihen in alphabetischer Ordnung in den Originalsprachen angeführt, gefolgt von den Titeln der Zeitschriften in gleicher Ordnung.

Eine Buchbesprechung für Monografien und Reihen wird nur einmal pro Titel und Sprache gegeben.

Im gesamten Katalog wird jeweils durch die am linken Rand gedruckte Sequenz-Nummer auf diese Katalogeintrag hingewiesen. Die im Sachverzeichnis angeführten Zeitschriften verweisen auf die Katalogeintrag in Teil 2 des Kataloges.

**Teil II** — Die Liste enthält eine genaue Besprechung jeder Veröffentlichung in alphabetischer und sprachlicher Ordnung.

**Teil III** — Das Register der Titel und Serien ist sprachlich unterteilt, alphabetisch geordnet und verweist durch die o.a. Sequenz-Nummer auf die Beschreibung des 1. Teiles. Die monatlichen Inhaltsverzeichnisse werden jährlich zusammengefaßt.

### Wie bezieht man eine Veröffentlichung?

Eine Veröffentlichung kann käuflich erworben, gratis verteilt werden oder beschränkt verfügbar sein. In den beiden letzteren Fällen kann sie nur durch die allgemeinen Verteilungsstellen der einzelnen Institutionen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften bezogen werden. Die Adressen dieser Verteilungsstellen sind auf Seite 8 und 9 angeführt.

Ist der Herausgeber einer Veröffentlichung ein nationales Pressebüro der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, kann diese nur über den Herausgeber bezogen werden.

Es bleibt hervorzuheben, daß die beschränkt verfügbaren Veröffentlichungen im allgemeinen nur den Regierungen der Mitgliedstaaten, den Diensten der Europäischen Gemeinschaften und angegliederten Organisationen vorbehalten sind.

Bestellungen für Veröffentlichungen, die im Verkauf sind, müssen an die Adressen der Verkaufsbüros (letzte Seite) gerichtet werden. Jede Bestellung muß den vollständigen Titel und - soweit im Katalog angegeben - die ISBN- oder ISSN-Nummer enthalten.

### Abkürzungen und Zeichenerklärung

Die sprachliche Version einer Veröffentlichung ist durch die folgenden Abkürzungen gekennzeichnet:

DA Dänisch	DE Deutsch
EN Englisch	FR Französisch
IT Italienisch	NL Niederländisch
GA Gälisch	GR Griechisch
ES Spanisch	PT Portugiesisch

Ein Querstrich zwischen mehreren Sprachabkürzungen zeigt an, daß derselbe Text in den angegebenen Sprachen in einer Ausgabe zusammengefaßt ist.

Ein Bindestrich zwischen mehreren Sprachangaben bedeutet, daß diese Veröffentlichung in sprachlich getrennten Ausgaben besteht.

Die Abkürzung „multi“ steht für eine Veröffentlichung, die verschiedene Texte in verschiedenen Sprachen beinhaltet.

Die Preise sind die in Luxemburg geltenden Preise, ohne Mehrwertsteuer. Sie sind in folgenden Währungen angegeben:

BFR Belgische Franken	HFL Holländische Gulden
DKP Dänische Kronen	IRL Irländisches Pfund
DM Deutsche Mark	LIT Italienische Lire
DR Drachmen	PES Peseten
ESC Escudo	UKL Englisches Pfund
FF Französische Franken	USD US-Dollar

### Sachgebiete

01 Allgemeine, politische und institutionelle Fragen	11 Auswärtige Beziehungen
02 Zollunion	12 Energie
03 Landwirtschaft	13 Industrie
04 Recht	14 Regionalfonds
05 Soziale Angelegenheiten	15 Umwelt - Verbraucher
06 Dritter Sektor (Dienstleistungssektor)	16 Wissenschaftliche und technische Forschung
07 Verkehr	17 Kultur- und Ausbildungspolitik
08 Wettbewerb	18 Statistiken
09 Steuerwesen	19 Dokumentation
10 Wirtschaft	20 Verschiedenes

# Publications of the European Communities

6-1980

## Introductory note

This catalogue includes the newly published monographs and series issued during the period to which it relates by the Institutions of the European Communities, and also their current periodicals.

**Arrangement.** The catalogue is divided into three parts as follows:

**Part I — The classified list** provides a subject classification of the titles included under 20 headings (see below). Under each subject-heading monographs and series are listed first, alphabetically by title in mixed language order; there then follows a similar list of periodical titles. Full entries for monographs and series appear only once; otherwise cross-references are given to the full entries, identifying them by the sequence numbers appearing in the left-hand margins. (Those numbers should not be used for ordering purposes.) Periodical titles only appear in the classified list as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

**Part II — The list of periodicals** presents full details of each current Community periodical listed alphabetically in mixed language order.

**Part III — The indexes of titles and series**, presented in separate sequences for each language, provide alphabetical keys to the monographs and series included in Part I, identifying them by the sequence numbers already described. These indexes cumulate throughout the year.

**How to obtain publications.** Publications may be priced for sale, gratis, or of limited distribution. Those of the last two classes may be obtained from the issuing Institutions, or, where they are published by the Information Offices of the Commission, from those Offices, whose addresses are given in the lists on pp. 8 and 9. Publications of limited distribution are however generally only for the attention of governments of Member States, Community departments and other authorities concerned.

Orders for priced publications should be directed to the Sales Offices listed on the last page.

All orders should quote the full title, as well as the ISBN or ISSN where such a number precedes the prices in the catalogue.

**Abbreviations and conventional signs.** The text languages of publications are indicated by the following abbreviations:

DA Danish	DE German
EN English	FR French
It Italian	NL Dutch
GA Irish	GR Greek
ES Spanish	PT Portuguese

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

BFR Belgian franc	HFL Dutch guilder
DKR Danish crown	IRL Irish pound
DM German mark	LIT Italian lira
DR Greek drachma	PES Spanish peseta
ESC Portuguese escudo	UKL Pound sterling
FF French franc	USD US dollar

## Headings

01 General, political and institutional matters	12 Energy
02 Customs union	13 Industry
03 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	14 Regional policy
04 Law	15 Environment and consumer affairs
05 Social affairs	16 Scientific and technical research
06 Tertiary sector	17 Education and cultural policy
07 Transport	18 Statistics
08 Competition	19 Bibliography and documentation
09 Taxation	20 Miscellaneous
10 Economic affairs	
11 External relations	

# Publications des Communautés européennes

6-1980

## Introduction

Ce catalogue comprend les monographies et séries publiées dans le mois par les institutions des Communautés européennes ainsi que les périodiques de l'année.

**Structure.** Le catalogue est divisé en trois parties:

**Partie I — La liste thématique** fournit une classification des titres par sujet en 20 rubriques (voir ci-dessous). Dans chaque rubrique, les monographies et séries sont indiquées d'abord par ordre alphabétique, par titre, toutes langues confondues. Les périodiques sont ensuite répertoriés de la même façon. Une notice descriptive complète n'est donnée qu'une fois par titre et par langue; partout ailleurs, il est fait référence à cette notice, grâce au numéro séquentiel imprimé dans la marge de gauche (ce numéro ne doit pas être utilisé pour commander des ouvrages). Dans la liste thématique, les références aux périodiques renvoient à la partie II.

**Partie II — La liste des périodiques** donne une notice descriptive complète pour chaque périodique en cours, par ordre alphabétique, toutes langues confondues.

**Partie III — Les index des titres et des séries** sont divisés par langue. Classés par ordre alphabétique, ils renvoient par le numéro séquentiel déjà mentionné aux notices de la partie I. Ces index sont cumulés tout au long de l'année.

**Pour obtenir une publication.** Une publication peut être vendue, gratuite ou de diffusion restreinte. Dans les deux derniers cas, elle sera obtenue auprès des institutions éditrices ou, si la publication dépend d'un Bureau de presse de la Commission, auprès de ce Bureau. Les adresses figurent page 8 et 9 respectivement. Cependant, les ouvrages en diffusion restreinte sont en général destinés uniquement aux gouvernements des États membres, aux services des Communautés et aux autres organisations concernées.

Les commandes d'ouvrages en vente doivent être adressées aux Bureaux de vente mentionnés en dernière page.

Toute commande doit indiquer le titre complet aussi bien que l'ISBN ou l'ISSN au cas où ce numéro est indiqué dans le catalogue.

Abréviations et signes conventionnels. La version linguistique d'un ouvrage est identifiée par les abréviations suivantes:

DA danois	DE allemand
EN anglais	FR français
IT italien	NL néerlandais
GA gaélique	GR grec
ES espagnol	PT portugais

Une séquence de tels sigles entre barres de fraction obliques indique que plusieurs traductions du même texte sont rassemblées sous la même couverture.

L'abréviation «multi» signale une publication comportant des textes différents dans diverses langues.

Les prix sont des prix publics au Luxembourg, TVA exclue. Ils sont exprimés dans les monnaies suivantes:

BFR Franc belge	HFL Florin néerlandais
DKR Couronne danoise	IRL Livre irlandaise
DM Deutsche Mark	LIT Lire italienne
DR Drachme	PES Peseta
ESC Escudo	UKL Livre anglaise
FF Franc français	USD US dollar

## Rubriques

01 Questions générales, politiques et institutionnelles	12 Energie
02 Union douanière	13 Industrie
03 Agriculture	14 Politique régionale
04 Droit	15 Environnement et consommateurs
05 Affaires sociales	16 Recherche scientifique et technique
06 Secteur tertiaire	17 Politique culturelle et enseignement
07 Transports	18 Statistiques
08 Concurrence	19 Bibliographie et documentation
09 Fiscalité	20 Divers
10 Economie	
11 Relations extérieures	



# Publicazioni delle Comunità europee

## 6-1980

### Introduzione

Questo catalogo comprende sia i titoli delle monografie e serie pubblicate nel periodo di riferimento dalle istituzioni delle Comunità europee, sia quelli delle pubblicazioni periodiche.

**Struttura.** Il catalogo è diviso in tre parti:

**Parte I — La lista per soggetto** classifica i titoli in venti rubriche (vedi sotto). In ogni rubrica sono indicati prima le monografie e serie in ordine alfabetico e senza tener conto della lingua, quindi i titoli delle pubblicazioni periodiche secondo lo stesso ordine. Nelle venti rubriche, la nota esplicativa del contenuto delle monografie e serie è indicata una sola volta per titolo e per lingua. Nel caso in cui la pubblicazione appaia in diverse rubriche, il numero di riferimento alla nota esplicativa è indicato a sinistra sul margine della lista (tale numero di riferimento non deve apparire negli ordini di acquisto). Nella lista per soggetto i periodici hanno solo i numeri di riferimento che permettono di trovare nella parte II la nota esplicativa del contenuto.

**Parte II — La lista delle pubblicazioni periodiche**, è redatta in ordine alfabetico; essa contiene per ogni titolo una nota esplicativa del contenuto.

**Parte III — Gli indici dei titoli e delle serie** delle monografie e serie sono divisi per lingua.

Tali elenchi in ordine alfabetico permettono di riferirsi alla parte I a mezzo dei numeri di riferimento già citati. Questi indici compendiano tutti i titoli e le serie pubblicati durante l'anno.

**Come ottenere una pubblicazione.** Le pubblicazioni con l'indicazione del prezzo sono in vendita. Le altre possono essere gratuite o di diffusione limitata e possono essere richieste alle istituzioni che le pubblicano o, ove si tratti di pubblicazioni degli Uffici stampa e informazione della Commissione, a questi uffici. Le liste degli indirizzi di tali uffici si trovano a pag. 8 e 9. Le pubblicazioni di diffusione limitata sono generalmente destinate solo ai governi degli Stati membri, ai servizi delle Comunità europee e alle altre autorità interessate.

Gli ordini delle pubblicazioni con l'indicazione del prezzo devono essere inviati agli uffici di vendita, il cui elenco si trova nell'ultima pagina.

Tutti gli ordini devono indicare il titolo completo e, se è indicato in catalogo, anche il riferimento ISBN o quello ISSN, che precede il prezzo.

**Abbreviazioni e segni convenzionali.** Le lingue del testo delle pubblicazioni sono indicate dalle seguenti abbreviazioni:

DA danese	DE tedesco
EN inglese	FR francese
IT italiano	NL olandese
GA gaelico	GR greco
ES spagnolo	PT portoghese

La presenza di vari simboli fra barre di frazione obliqua indica che lo stesso volume include lo stesso testo tradotto in varie lingue. L'abbreviazione «multi» contraddistingue una pubblicazione comprendente contenuti diversi in diverse lingue.

I prezzi sono al netto di IVA e sono espressi nelle seguenti monete:

BFR franco belga	HFL fiorino olandese
DKR corona danese	IRL sterlina irlandese
DM marco tedesco	LIT lira italiana
DR dracma	PES peseta
ESC escudo	UKL fiorino olandese
FF franco francese	USD dollaro statunitense

### Rubriche

01 Questioni generali, politiche e istituzionali	12 Energia
02 Unione doganale	13 Industria
03 Agricoltura	14 Politica regionale
04 Diritto	15 Ambiente - Consumatori
05 Affari sociali	16 Ricerca scientifica e tecnica
06 Settore terziario	17 Politica culturale e istruzione
07 Trasporti	18 Statistiche
08 Concorrenza	19 Bibliografia e documentazione
09 Fiscalità	20 Diversi
10 Economia	
11 Relazioni esterne	

# Publikaties van de Europese Gemeenschappen

6-1980

## Inleiding

Deze catalogus bevat de monografieën en series welke door de instellingen van de Europese Gemeenschappen gedurende de periode waarop zij betrekking hebben worden uitgegeven, alsmede periodieke publikaties.

De catalogus is in drie afzonderlijke delen verdeeld:

**Deel I – De indelingslijst** geeft een classificatie naar onderwerp der titels, samengevat onder twintig hoofdtitels (zie onder). Onder iedere onderwerp-titel zijn allereerst de monografieën en series – in alfabetische volgorde naar taal – opgenomen, gevolgd door een overeenkomstige lijst van periodieke publikaties. De volledige titels van monografieën en series worden slechts éénmaal vermeld, voor het overige wordt door trefwoorden verwezen naar de volledige titels, welke door middel van in de linker marge afgedrukte, opeenvolgende nummers zijn terug te vinden. Bij bestellingen kan niet naar deze nummers worden verwezen. De classificatielijst vermeldt alleen titelverwijzingen van tijdschriften, de volledige titels zijn opgenomen in deel II.

**Deel II – De lijst van tijdschriften** geeft een volledig overzicht van alle periodieke publikaties van de Gemeenschappen en wel in alfabetische volgorde.

**Deel III – Het alfabetische register van titels en series**, eveneens samengevat in afzonderlijke volgorde naar taal, geeft alfabetisch trefwoorden van de monografieën en series in deel I, welke zijn terug te vinden aan de hand van de reeds vermelde, opeenvolgende nummers. Deze registers worden in de loop van het jaar bijgehouden.

**Hoe kunnen de publikaties worden verkregen?** De publikaties zijn ofwel in de verkoop, ofwel gratis verkrijgbaar, of worden slechts beperkt verspreid. De beide laatste categorieën kunnen bij de publicerende instelling worden verkregen, of, indien uitgegeven door de informatiediensten van de Commissie, bij de betreffende dienst, waarvan de adressen zijn vermeld in de lijst op bladzijden 8 en 9. Publikaties die slechts beperkt worden verspreid zijn gewoonlijk voorbehouden aan de regeringen van de Lid-Staten, diensten van de Gemeenschap of instellingen waarop zij betrekking hebben.

Bestellingen voor publikaties welke ter verkoop worden aangeboden, dienen te worden gericht aan de verkoopkantoren, opgenomen in de lijst op de laatste bladzijde.

Alle bestellingen dienen de volledige titel te vermelden en tevens het ISBN- of ISSN-nummer indien dit vóór de prijzen in de catalogus is aangegeven.

**Afkortingen en conventionele tekens.** De talen waarin de publikaties zijn gepubliceerd worden door de volgende afkortingen aangeduid:

DA Deens	DE Duits
EN Engels	FR Frans
IT Italiaans	NL Nederlands
GA Iers	GR Grieks
ES Spaans	PT Portugees

Een opeenvolging van deze afkortingen, gescheiden door diagonale lijnen, heeft betrekking op een publikatie waarin verschillende talen welke hetzelfde onderwerp behandelen, in één omslag zijn samengevat.

De afkorting „multi” verwijst naar een publikatie welke in meerdere talen is afgedrukt.

De prijzen zijn, zonder BTW, in de verschillende valuta, volgens onderstaande afkortingen, aangegeven:

BFR Belgische frank	HFL Nederlandse gulden
DKR Deense kroon	IRL Iers pond
DM Duitse mark	LIT Italiaanse lire
DR Griekse drachme	PES Spaanse peseta
ESC Portugese escudo	UKL Engels pond
FF Franse frank	USD VS-dollar

## Hoofdtitels

01 Algemene, politieke en institutionele vraagstukken	12 Energie
02 Douane-Unie	13 Industrie
03 Landbouw	14 Regionaal beleid
04 Recht	15 Milieu - Consumenten
05 Sociale zaken	16 Wetenschappelijk en technisch onderzoek
06 Derde sector	17 Cultureel beleid en onderwijs
07 Vervoer	18 Statistieken
08 Mededingingsbeleid	19 Documentatie
09 Fiscale zaken	20 Diversen
10 Economische zaken	
11 Buitenlandse betrekkingen	

## Institutioner – Institutionen – Institutions Institutions – Istituzioni – Instellingen

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT -  
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN -  
PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Secrétariat général du Parlement européen  
Direction générale du greffe et des services généraux  
Boîte postale 1601, Luxembourg  
Tél.: 4 30 01

RÅDET FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER - RAT  
DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN - COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - CONSEIL DES COM-  
MUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES - CONSIGLIO DELLE COMU-  
NITÀ EUROPEE - RAAD VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEEN-  
SCHAPPEN

Secrétariat général du Conseil  
Direction «Information et documentation»  
Rue de la Loi 170, 1048 Bruxelles  
Tél.: 736 79 00

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KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -  
COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -  
COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES -  
COMMISSIONE DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - COMMIS-  
SIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Division IX-C-1  
Rue de la Loi 200, B-1049 Bruxelles  
Tél.: 735 00 40  
735 80 40  
735 80 30  
736 60 00

DOMSTOLEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER -  
GERICHTSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -  
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COUR DE JUSTICE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES -  
CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - HOF  
VAN JUSTITIE VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Service intérieur  
Plateau du Kirchberg  
Boîte postale 1406, Luxembourg  
Tél.: 4 76 21

DET ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG - WIRT-  
SCHAFTS- UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS - ECONOMIC AND  
SOCIAL COMMITTEE - COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL -  
COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE - ECONOMISCH  
EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ

Division «Presse, information et publications»  
Rue Ravenstein 2, 1000 Bruxelles  
Tél.: 512 39 20

DEN EUROPÆISKE INVESTERINGSBANK - EUROPÄISCHE  
INVESTITIONSBANK - EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK -  
BANQUE EUROPÉENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT - BANCA  
EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI - EUROPESE INVESTE-  
RINGSBANK

Service information  
2, place de Metz, Luxembourg  
Tél.: 43 50 11

DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS REVISIONSRET -  
RECHNUNGSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -  
COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -  
COUR DES COMPTES DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES -  
CORTE DEI CONTI DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - DE  
REKENKAMER VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

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Tél.: 4773-1



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**GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG**

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 5300 Bonn  
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 1000 Berlin 31  
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4 Cathedral Road  
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 Tel. 225 2058

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 Tél. 501 58 85

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 Thai Military Bank Bldg  
 34, Phya Thai Road  
 Tel. 282 1452

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 Calle Colibri  
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 Caracas  
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 Washington, DC 20037  
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Kowa 25 Building  
 8-7 Sanbancho  
 Chiyoda-Ku  
 Tokyo 102  
 Tel. 239 04 41

1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza  
 245 East 47th Street  
 New York, NY 10017  
 Tel. 371 38 04

# Emneliste - Sachverzeichnis - Classified list - Liste thématique - Elenco per argomenti - Indelingslijst

## 1 Generelle, politiske og institutionelle spørgsmål — Allgemeine, politische und institutionelle Fragen — General, political and institutional matters — Questions générales, politiques et institutionnelles — Questioni generali, politiche e istituzionali — Algemene, politieke en institutionele vraagstukken

MONOGRAFIER OG SERIER — MONOGRAFIEEN UND REIHEN —  
MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES — MONOGRAPHIES ET SÉRIES —  
MONOGRAFIE E SERIE — MONOGRAFIEËN EN SERIES

- 1 **Europe today: State of European integration - European Parliament - xiii, 586pp.; 17cm; softcover; 1050g; (EN)**  
DE:80.06 - 3  
AX-28-79-916-EN-C ISBN 92-823-0021-8: ECU 12,50,  
IRL 8.30, UKL 7.40, USD 15.80.
- 2 **Index 1975: Bulletin des Communautés européennes et Neuvième Rapport général - Commission des Communautés européennes**  
1975 - vi, 108p.; 25cm; broché; 225g; (FR)  
CB-25-78-752-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1452-8: Écu 7,50,  
BFR 300, FF 43.
- 3 **Organisation der Parlamentsdienste der EG-Mitgliedstaaten und des Europäischen Parlaments im Vergleich; Stand 1978-1979 - Europäisches Parlament; Leonardy, Uwe (Bearbeiter) - 214S.; 25 x 17cm; broschiert; 300g; (DE)**  
EN:80.06 - 5. FR:80.06 - 4  
Auswertung eines Fragebogens durch das Generalsekretariat des Europäischen Parlaments  
AX-30-80-091-DE-C ISBN 92-823-0025-0: kostenlos.
- 4 **Organisation des services des Parlements des Etats membres de la Communauté européenne et du Parlement européen; situation 1978-1979 - Parlement européen; Leonardy, Uwe (compilateur) - 214p.; 25 x 17cm; broché; 300g; (FR)**  
DE:80.06 - 3. EN:80.06 - 5  
Note de synthèse suite aux réponses à un questionnaire élaboré par le Secrétariat général du Parlement européen  
AX-30-80-091-FR-C ISBN 92-823-0027-7: gratuit.
- 5 **Organization of services in the Parliaments of the EC Member States and in the European Parliament; situation 1978-1979 - European Parliament; Leonardy, Uwe (compiler) - 214p.; 25 x 17cm; softcover; 300g; (EN)**  
DE:80.06 - 3. FR:80.06 - 4  
Analysis of replies to a questionnaire by the Secretariat of the European Parliament  
AX-30-80-091-EN-C ISBN 92-823-0026-9: free of charge.
- 6 **Rapport om de europæiske institutioner - Tremandsudvalget; Rådet for De europæiske Fællesskaber - 93p.; 21cm; blødt bind; 150g; (DA)**  
DE:80.06 - 1. EN:80.04 - 10. FR:80.04 - 9. IT:80.05 - 12.  
NL:80.06 - 11  
BX-30-80-011-DA-C ISBN 92-824-0038-7: ECU 5, DKR 38.

TIDSSKRIFTER — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES  
— PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Teil C: Mitteilungen und Bekanntmachungen.

Amtsblatt der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Teil L:  
Rechtsvorschriften.

Background Report.

Berichte und Informationen.

Boletín de las Comunidades Europeas.

Bollettino delle Comunità europee.

Bulletin der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.

Bulletin des Communautés européennes.

Bulletin for De europæiske Fællesskaber.

Bulletin of the European Communities.

Bulletin van de Europese Gemeenschappen.

Committee Reports of the European Parliament.

Communauté Européenne Informations.

Comunidades Europeas: Informação.

Debates of the European Parliament.

Débats du Parlement européen.

Discussioni del Parlamento europeo.

Documenti di seduta del Parlamento europeo.

Documents de séance du Parlement européen.

Dossiers de l'Europe.

EF-avisen.

EG Magazin.

Euroforum.

Euroforum.

Euroforum.

Euroforum.

Euroforum.

Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.

Europa-noter.

Europa-Parlamentet.

Europa van morgen.

Das Europäische Parlament.

De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, C-delen: Meddelelser op oplysninger.

De Europæiske Fællesskabers Tidende, L-delen: Retsforskrifter.

European File.

European Parliament.

Europees Parlement.

Eurostat-Mitteilungen.

Eurostat-news.

Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".

Forhandlinger i Europa-Parlamentet.

Gazzetta ufficiale delle Comunità europee, parte C: Comunicazioni ed informazioni.

Gazzetta ufficiale delle Comunità europee, parte L: Legislazione.

Handelingen van het Europees Parlement.

Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de Europese Gemeenschappen.

Information om De europæiske Fællesskabers Domstol.

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Informations de l'Eurostat.

Informations sur la Cour de justice des Communautés européennes.

Informazioni sulla Corte di giustizia delle Comunità europee.

Journal officiel des Communautés européennes, série C:

Communications et informations.

Journal officiel des Communautés européennes, série L: Législation.  
Mededokumenten i Europa-Parlamentet.

Mitteilungen über den Gerichtshof der Europäischen Gemeinschaften.

Notities over Europa.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.  
Il Parlamento europeo.

Le Parlement européen.

Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.

Press Release.

Publikatieblad van de Europese Gemeenschappen, serie C:  
Mededelingen en bekendmakingen.

Publikatieblad van de Europese Gemeenschappen, serie L:  
Wetgeving.

Schede europée.

Sitzungsdokumente des Europäischen Parlaments.

Stichwort Europa.

Verhandlungen des Europäischen Parlaments.

The week in Europe.

Zittingsdokumenten van het Europese Parlement.

- 10 **Water content of frozen or deep-frozen poultry: Comparison of methods of determination** - Directorate-General Agriculture - 185p.; 30cm; softcover; 450g; (EN) [Information on Agriculture: 79/71 - Commission of the European Communities] FR:80.06 - 9  
CB-NA-79-071-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1644-X: ECU 4,35, IRL 3, UKL 2.70, USD 6.20.

TIDSSKRIFTER — ZEITSCHRIFTEN — PERIODICALS — PÉRIODIQUES  
— PERIODICI — TIJDSCHRIFTEN

Agrarmärkte: Pflanzliche Produkte: Preise.

Agrarmärkte: Preise: Tierische und Pflanzliche Produkte.

Agrarmärkte: Tierische Produkte: Preise.

Agricultural markets: Livestock products: Prices.

Agricultural markets: Prices: Livestock and vegetable products.

Agricultural markets: Vegetable products: Prices.

Crop production.

EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).

EG-Agrarpreisindizes (Output and Input).

Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel.

Europa verde: Note rapide.

Europa verde: Notizie sulla politica agricola comune.

Europe verte: Notes rapides.

Europe verte: Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune.

Fischerei: Menge und Wert der Anlandungen in der EG.

Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.

Fiskeri: Fangster landet i EF-mængder og værdier.

Green Europe: Newsletter in brief.

Green Europe: Newsletter on the Common Agricultural Policy.

Det grønne Europa: Kortfattede meddelelser.

Det grønne Europa: Meddelelser om den fælles landbrugspolitik.

Groen Europa: In het kort.

Groen Europa: Landbouwbuletin.

Grünes Europa: Kurzinformationen.

Grünes Europa: Mitteilung zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik.

Indices CE des prix agricoles (Output et Input).

Indici CE dei prezzi agricoli (Output e Input).

Landbouwmarkten: Dierlijke produkten: Prijzen.

Landbouwmarkten: Plantaardige produkten: Prijzen.

Landbouwmarkten: Prijzen: Dierlijke en plantaardige produkten.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Animalske produkter: Priser.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Priser: Animalske og vegetabiliske produkter.

Landbrugsmarkeder: Vegetabiliske produkter: Priser.

Marchés agricoles: Prix: Produits animaux et végétaux.

Marchés agricoles: Produits animaux: Prix.

Marchés agricoles: Produits végétaux: Prix.

Mercati agricoli: Prezzi: Prodotti animali e vegetali.

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Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali.  
 Prices of agricultural products sold: Vegetable and animal products.  
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