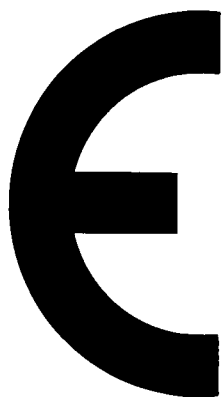


# Bulletin

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## OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 7/8 1983

Volume 16

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# Bulletin

## OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

ECSC — EEC — EAEC  
Commission of the European Communities  
Secretariat-General  
Brussels

No 7/8  
1983

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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:

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar



# 1. Rationalization of the common agricultural policy: the Commission's proposals

## Report and proposals on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the Community's structural Funds

1.1.1. On 18 June the Stuttgart European Council decided<sup>1</sup> to 'take broad action to ensure the relaunch of the European Community ... so as to provide a solid basis for the further dynamic development of the Community over the remainder of the present decade'. It agreed that negotiations would commence without delay in the Council on specified subjects. It also asked the Commission to provide two reports, with proposals, on the common agricultural policy<sup>2</sup> and the structural Funds.<sup>3</sup>

When it submitted these two reports<sup>4</sup> on 29 July the Commission sought to demonstrate its determination to contribute, with all the means at its disposal, to this effort to get Europe moving again.

Twenty years after the common agricultural policy was set up, there is an objective need for reform. The Commission has constantly called for this in a series of papers<sup>5</sup> ever since it took office. The aim is to rationalize the instruments of this policy and thereby make it work more efficiently while abiding by shared principles that all concerned recognize as valid. At the same time Community funds devoted to agriculture must be used more sparingly, particularly at a time of economic and financial austerity.

In its report, the Commission focuses, though not exclusively, on the administrative considerations proper (improved coordination, prevention of overlapping) singled out by the European Council. It endeavoured to identify the conditions under which the relatively large appropriations allocated to the structural Funds could make a more effective contribution, when coupled with the different types of Community loans, to the structural development of the Community and the implementation of Community policies. The Community dimension would enhance the value of these measures. On the

other hand, the Commission was mindful of the need for a balanced budget and presented practical means of achieving this objective.

## Rationalization of the CAP

### Why adapt the CAP?

1.1.2. Twenty years after the establishment of the agricultural common market the need for change is undeniable. The proposed reforms are founded on the Commission's conception of how European farming should develop and function. Although there is an undoubted link between these proposals and the problem of Community revenue over the next few years, the whole matter is far more than a mere exercise in accounting to ensure better use of Community money. The objective is to adapt the CAP to the new realities of the 1980s.

1.1.3. In 1981 the Commission made it clear that the Community could no longer grant unlimited price guarantees because it had gone past the stage of self-sufficiency and outlets were unreliable. In most agricultural sectors the long-term growth trend of production by volume is 1.5 to 2% per year, whereas consumption is rising at no more than 0.5% per year. The Community is therefore obliged to subsidize sales on the Community and export markets. In the milk products sector alone, 50 to 65% of butter and skimmed milk (two products which enjoy price guarantees) is disposed of in this way. Inside the Community, the rise in food consumption will no doubt continue to slow down because of the decline in the population growth rate. On the world markets, where

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.2.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.3.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.5.

<sup>4</sup> COM(83)500 and 501 final.

<sup>5</sup> 'Guidelines for European agriculture', Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.135.

effective demand depends on the solvency of importers, which in its turn is dependent on the recovery of the world economy and credit availability, there is no improvement in sight.

1.1.4. In financial terms, product price support is again a formidable budget problem: after some stability during 1980-82, when prices were relatively high on world markets, there came a very sharp change in 1983 which forced EAGGF guarantee expenditure up by 30%.

Agricultural expenditure is now growing faster than the Community's resources. To remedy this, short-term palliatives and piecemeal savings are insufficient: planned action is essential, giving the CAP a long-term context including activities both upstream and downstream, in particular the food processors. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the use of agricultural materials for obtaining organic chemicals and energy.

### **How to adapt the CAP**

1.1.5. The Commission's strategy is consistent with its previous proposals,<sup>1</sup> some of which (restriction of the price guarantee to a certain volume of production, beyond which some of the cost must be borne by producers) are already being implemented (cereals, milk, colza).<sup>2</sup>

The keynote consists in placing responsibility on the producers and stressing production at competitive prices. This means that Community farming will have to accept more of the market pressures to which other economic sectors are subject. Only in this way will the Community be able to develop its exports and maintain its share of the world market.

This new approach does not mean the CAP must ignore the economic and social situation in the primary sector. The diversity of agricultural structures in the various Member States must be preserved because it is essential to the fabric of rural life. But long-term measures must rely more heavily on structural aids under an overall strategy to develop the less-favoured areas, with less emphasis on incomes support and guaranteed prices.

1.1.6. The Commission's programme for the rationalization of European farming revolves around five fundamental themes:

- (i) continued and extended application of the principle of guarantee thresholds leading to the introduction of a system of production quotas and involving a super-levy on the additional quantities produced;
- (ii) a prudent price policy, narrowing down the gap between prices in the Community and those charged by the main competitors, particularly in the cereals sector;
- (iii) a review of prices and aid schemes for milk products, beef/veal and sheepmeat;
- (iv) adoption of measures to rectify market imbalances caused by imports of cereal substitutes and vegetable oils, together with efforts to control Community production;
- (v) automatic phasing out of MCAs in accordance with a fixed timetable.

1.1.7. The guarantee thresholds are the cornerstone of the Commission's proposals. Several methods are envisaged: smaller increases in target prices, limitation of aid to a maximum volume of production, levies on producers, quotas by country or by holding. The problem is especially pressing for milk, for which the Commission proposes a system of quotas on the basis of deliveries to dairies over a given period, together with a special levy on milk produced by intensive methods. The Commission also favours maintaining the measures taken in respect of cereals, colza, tomatoes and dried grapes; if necessary, it would consider establishing a similar system for beef/veal.

1.1.8. On the question of prices, the Commission recommends caution. Possible solutions would be to fix prices for longer periods or even to freeze or reduce prices expressed in ECUs in cases where the market situation was particularly difficult or the application of the guarantee threshold made such a measure necessary.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Guidelines for European agriculture' — Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1982, points 2.1.76, 2.1.79 and 2.1.90; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.94.

For cereals, it proposes accelerating the reduction of the gap between prices in the Community and in competitor countries; this would also put an end to the advantages enjoyed by imported cereal substitutes. The Commission also envisages measures to help small producers and producers in less-favoured areas.

*1.1.9.* With regard to aids and premiums, the Commission plans to phase out gradually the subsidy for butter consumption, replacing it by aid for the use of butter in processed products and the production of milk with a higher fat content. The calf premium will be discontinued, but the suckler cow premium will be retained.

*1.1.10.* In foreign trade, the Community will have three objectives:

- (i) preventing the deterioration of world prices by closer international cooperation,
- (ii) promoting exports under long-term contracts,
- (iii) reviewing external protection, in accordance with GATT rules, in respect of products for which the Commission is requiring greater discipline from Community farmers.

As a corollary of the measures to consolidate the system of guarantee thresholds, the Commission intends to impose fuller compliance with the principle of Community preference and special measures against imports of cereal substitutes.

*1.1.11.* Lastly, the Commission proposes dismantlement of the system of monetary compensatory amounts by adjustment of the green rates in three stages: one-third at the time of introduction, one-third at the beginning of the following marketing year, and one-third at the beginning of the second marketing year after introduction. Old MCAs will be removed in two stages, half the amount at the beginning of the first marketing year and the other half at the beginning of the second marketing year following introduction of the new rules.

*1.1.12.* The Commission believes the proposed changes will enable Europe's agricultural potential to be developed with due regard to the need for rational use of the

Community's financial resources. The changes will not be easy because they require difficult decisions on the part of all the Community institutions and concessions and sacrifices from all parties. This may rise to some shifts of responsibility between the various categories of the population, i.e. taxpayers, farmers, consumers, food manufacturers, Member States and non-member States.

Adaptation of the CAP is a political choice. It will demonstrate the intention of the Ten to safeguard the operation of the common agricultural policy in a changed economic context, while ensuring respect of the fundamental objectives of the Community.

## Increasing the effectiveness of the structural Funds

### Presentation of the structural Funds

*1.1.13.* Two structural Funds were set up by the EEC Treaty:

- (i) the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (Guidance Section), provided for in Article 40 in order to attain the objectives of the common agricultural policy (primarily, increased productivity through rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilization of the factors of production, in particular labour);
- (ii) the European Social Fund, set up under Article 123 'in order to improve employment opportunities for workers in the common market and to contribute thereby to raising the standard of living...'

A third structural Fund was added to this armoury in 1975, i.e. 17 years after the establishment of the Community. This was the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) whose purpose was 'to correct the principal regional imbalances within the Community resulting in particular from agricultural preponderance, industrial change and structural underemployment.'<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 73, 21.3.1975.

In addition, there are the structural financial instruments, namely the EIB, ECSC loans and the NCI.

*1.1.14.* The resources mobilized under the financial instruments have shown a four-fold increase in real terms over the past 10 years, although it is only since 1975 that they have assumed significant proportions. These resources, which are modest in terms of Community GDP (around 0.3%), have, however, been concentrated on the least-favoured countries and regions, with the proportion of grants received by those countries (Italy, Ireland, Greece, the United Kingdom) climbing from 40% in 1974 to 70% in 1982. In addition, Community assistance in priority regions also reached significant levels, whether in terms of income (2% to 4% of per capita GDP) or in terms of investment (9 to 14% of gross fixed capital formation).

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*1.1.15.* In its examination, the Commission focused on the key concept of the effectiveness of Community structural action. It defined two levels of effectiveness that call for analyses and proposals:

- (i) effectiveness of the structural Funds from a Community point of view, i.e. the value added by Community action to national measures in pursuit of objectives set by the Community;
- (ii) effectiveness in the management of the Funds, including that which can be achieved through their close coordination.

### **Enhancing the effectiveness of the structural Funds in the interests of the development of the Community**

*1.1.16.* If the effectiveness of the structural Funds is to be enhanced, three main principles must be implemented:

- (i) genuine conditionality of Community action, i.e. the possibility for the Community, through discussions with the Member State concerned, to ensure that the objectives set by it are met and hence to apply its own considerations of effectiveness to the granting

of assistance. Community assistance, therefore, must be provided in the form of programme financing whenever the measures in question permit, as opposed to individual project financing. This means resolutely rejecting any automatic intervention which would reduce the Community's role simply to that of checking that the formal requirements have been met;

- (ii) the definition of specifically Community objectives for the Funds (both those already laid down in the texts and those that have now become indispensable for the Community as a result of the crisis or because of the development of its other policies), and not mere participation in the financing of national policies, with the associated risk that the Community's role would be no more than one of redistribution;

- (iii) the concentration of Community assistance on 'well-defined targets': geographical concentration, concentration of objectives and concentration of financial resources.

*1.1.17.* The reform of the Social Fund,<sup>1</sup> now under way, is in line with these principles. With the restructuring of the CAP,<sup>2</sup> measures under the EAGGF Guidance Section will be reviewed and more narrowly targeted with these same principles in mind. On the Regional Fund, the Commission recalls that the negotiations within the Council on its proposals for a reform of the Fund have failed as regards the concentration of the quota section and the volume of the non-quota section. As a result, it urges that discussions be resumed on a new basis and proposes the following plan:

- (i) the ERDF would have two broad priority tasks: the development and structural adjustment of the less-developed regions, and the conversion of declining industrial areas;
- (ii) ERDF assistance would take the form of programme contracts jointly financed with the Member States concerned;

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.78.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.2 to 1.1.12.

(iii) the distinction between quota and non-quota sections would be abolished and the quotas would eventually lose their *raison d'être*; during a transitional phase, the geographical distribution of assistance could be governed by quantitative guidelines (e.g. in the form of indicative ranges). The quota ought no longer to be considered 'a virtually unconditional drawing right';

(iv) programmes financed would be either national programmes of value to the Community satisfying the criteria laid down in the general regulation or Community programmes governed by appropriate legal provisions broadly outlined in the general regulation. The ultimate aim is to work solely on the basis of programmes that satisfy specifically Community objectives.

### **Improved coordination and management of the Funds**

1.1.18. Coordination is essential. It is part and parcel of a greater degree of complementarity between the Funds, which must be achieved without the inconsistencies and duplication that could stem from overlapping between the Funds. The Commission has already adopted this approach with the integrated programmes and operations and its proposed action to overcome the serious conversion problems in the regions affected by the crisis in the steel industry.

1.1.19. More rational management also means *ex ante* technical, economic and

financial assessment and *ex post* monitoring of the results of operations, the latter not to be limited to a mere check but to include an economic assessment. This applies particularly to cofinanced operations under regional, national or Community structural development programmes.

### **Budgetary implications**

1.1.20. In the interests of predictability and sound management, the Commission is proposing that the growing resources allocated to the structural Funds should be entered in the budget under a multiannual indicative plan. Whereas the resources allocated to the Social Fund and to the ERDF, being non-compulsory expenditure, have hitherto been decided each year by the budgetary authority without any commitments being made for the following year, the Commission suggests that both arms of the budgetary authority be associated in the definition of a medium-term plan which would take account of the structure of the budget, the rate of increase in own resources and the objectives of the structural policies. As to the volume of appropriations needed, the Commission proposes that the budget plan be such that structural spending increases steadily as a proportion of the Community budget. In view of the magnitude of the task and its context, the Commission has set its sights on a two-fold increase in real terms over a period of five years.

## 2. Fifth directive concerning the structure of public limited companies and employee participation — the Commission amends its proposal

1.2.1. On 19 August the Commission transmitted to the Council an amended proposal<sup>1</sup> for a fifth Directive concerning the structure of public limited companies and employee participation. The original proposal dates back to 1972,<sup>2</sup> but Parliament did not adopt its Opinion until May 1982.<sup>3</sup> During this interval the Commission published a Green Paper<sup>4</sup> in which it indicated the means by which the original proposal might be made more acceptable, particularly following the enlargement of the Community. Parliament's Opinion backed these views to a large extent but also considered that the Directive should be more flexible. The Economic and Social Committee delivered two opinions on the proposal, the first in 1974<sup>5</sup> and the second in 1978,<sup>6</sup> following publication of the Green Paper. The amended proposal is primarily intended to take account of those opinions.

### Structure of the public limited company

1.2.2. The amended proposals preserve the fundamental concept that in the administration of a company there should be a clear division between the function of management and the function of supervision.

Having regard to the great diversity of the systems in force in the Member States, they may either impose a dualist system with a management board and a supervisory board, or may permit the company itself to choose either such a dualist system or a unitary system with a single administrative board. Nevertheless where there is a unitary board a distinction is drawn between the executive board members who exercise the function of management and the non-executive board members who exercise the function of supervision. The non-executive members must be in the majority on the board. This possibility of an option is in keeping both

with the recommendations of Parliament and with those of the Economic and Social Committee.

Moreover, in addition to the administrative organs of the company, the general meeting provides the means by which the shareholders exercise their essential rights. The Directive ensures that these rights are protected in an equivalent manner by a number of provisions relating to the general meeting, including the rules by which it is convened, the agenda, the matters to be communicated to members, proxies, the minutes and the void or voidable nature of decisions taken.

### Employee participation

1.2.3. Having regard to the differing ways in which the Member States treat the question of employee participation the Commission has adopted a flexible approach which allows four possible options for employee participation. Participation is mandatory only for undertakings which, directly or indirectly, employ over 1 000 people in the Community. The four options are as follows:

(i) Employee participation by employee representatives on the supervisory board or on the unitary administrative board, together with representatives of the shareholders. The number of employee representatives must be between one-third and one-half of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 240, 9.9.1983; Supplement 6/83 — Bull. EC; COM(83)185 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 131, 13.12.1972; Supplement 10/72 — Bull. EC.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 149, 14.6.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, points 2.1.8 and 2.4.12.

<sup>4</sup> Supplement 8/75 — Bull. EC.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 109, 19.9.1974.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 94, 10.4.1979.

supervisory board members or of the non-executive directors. In cases of a tied vote the shareholders representatives have the final say.

(ii) Employee participation on a supervisory board appointed by co-optation. The general meeting or the employee representatives may object to nominations, in which event an independent arbitration body will decide.

(iii) Employee participation by the creation at company level of a separate body composed solely of employee representatives. Such a body is limited to rights of consultation and information analogous to those of a supervisory board. It cannot, however, exercise any power of veto in respect of decisions of the management.

(iv) Employee participation by means of systems agreed by collective bargaining. This option reflects traditions which, in certain Member States, favour a more openly contractual and less legalistic approach in the field. Nevertheless the result of such collective agreements must correspond to the minimum principles of the other three models. If no agreement is concluded within set time-limits one of the formal options will automatically apply.

The Directive ensures that in all cases employee participation is exercised by representatives elected according to certain democratic principles, namely:

- (i) guaranteed freedom of expression;
- (ii) the right of all employees to vote;

(iii) proportional representation guaranteeing minority rights;

(iv) secret ballots.

### **The Commission's objectives**

1.2.4. The Commission considers that this proposal will contribute to the efficient operation of public limited companies, the form of undertaking of greatest economic and social importance, at a time when all undertakings must realize their full potential. The clear distinction between the role of management and the role of supervision clarifies decision making for those running the company and minimizes the risk of mistakes in the decisions taken. It should therefore result in a greater level of protection for shareholders and a greater degree of confidence by investors in commercial and industrial investment.

Harmonization of the laws concerning employee participation in public limited companies recognizes, at a European level, the role of employees in such undertakings and creates the conditions for harmonious industrial relations. Furthermore it is a necessary step in the creation of the internal market. In several fields concerning the cross-frontier relationship of undertakings within the Community, such as international mergers, and their tax implications, or the European Company statute, all progress is politically linked to the resolution in the amended proposal for a Fifth Directive of the question of the equivalent degree of protection of employees in the Community.







**PART TWO**  
**ACTIVITIES**  
**IN JULY/AUGUST 1983**

# 1. Building the Community

## Economic and monetary policy

### Council's review of economic problems

2.1.1. On 11 July the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) carried out the second quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community, on the basis of a communication from the Commission.<sup>1</sup> It also held an initial exchange of views on possible improvements in the international monetary system.<sup>2</sup>

### Economic situation

2.1.2. The Council's second quarterly review on 11 July was held in accordance with the 1974 Decision on the attainment of a high degree of convergence of the economic policies of the Member States; the underlying Commission communication was on budget policy in 1984.<sup>3</sup>

At the close of the discussions, the Council approved the following conclusions:

(i) The forecasts now available point to a recovery of economic activity in the Community. However, in most of the Member States, the rate of expansion will be low or moderate, and continued recovery at a satisfactory rate in 1984 is not guaranteed, both because of the uncertain international climate and because of languishing domestic demand, especially business investment.

(ii) In those countries where the results of policies pursued show sufficient progress towards overall economic balance, some room for manoeuvre exists to assist the recovery. To ensure that such an approach is credible, it should fit in with the medium-term prospects for controlling the public sector deficit and restructuring public finances in favour of productive activities. On the other hand, in most member countries, the situation with regard to public finances still requires that priority should be given to a reduction of the budget deficit and of the ratio of public expenditure to national income.

(iii) If economic expansion were to be lower than forecast, the built-in stabilizers should, consistent with the needs of anti-inflation policies, be given a free rein except in the countries where the public debt is especially disquieting.

(iv) Budgetary policies should continue to concentrate on medium-term improvement, but be applied with sufficient flexibility to deal with

unpredictable cyclical hazards, thus contributing to the convergence of economic trends in the Community.

(v) In each Member State and at Community level monetary policy and budgetary policy should be closely coordinated so that they do not combine to slow down growth—which is still very modest—and aggravate unemployment in the event of a deterioration in the international monetary situation.

2.1.3. On 6 July the Economic and Social Committee gave an own-initiative opinion<sup>4</sup> on the economic situation in the Community in mid-1983.

### Community borrowings

#### Community loan to France

2.1.4. The Commission announced in July that borrowing operations carried out under the Community loan mechanism for balance-of-payments support for Member States—under which the Council had decided on 16 May to grant a loan of 4 000 million ECU to France<sup>5</sup>—had been completed on 7 July with the conclusion of a contract for a USD 1 300 million floating-rate loan from an international banking syndicate.

This fourth loan<sup>6</sup> is for five years and the rate agreed is  $\frac{3}{8}\%$  above three- or six-month LIBOR for the first three years and 0.5% above three- or six-month LIBOR for the last two years.

### Monetary Committee

2.1.5. On 5 July the Monetary Committee held its 293rd meeting in Brussels with Mr Camdessus in the chair. It examined in particular the present interest rate situation and also discussed the problems of financing the IMF.

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1 Point 2.1.2.

2 Point 2.1.6.

3 Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.4.

4 Point 2.4.26.

5 Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.3.

6 Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.8.

## International monetary system

2.1.6. The Council held an initial exchange of views on possible improvements in the international monetary system.

This matter will be examined in greater detail by the Monetary Committee and taken up again by the Ministers at their informal meeting in Greece on 10 and 11 September, with a view to the adoption of a common position for the meeting of the Group of Ten scheduled to take place in Washington at the end of September.

## Internal market and industrial affairs

### Free movement of persons — Freedom to provide services

#### *Mutual recognition of diplomas — Access to economic activities*

2.1.7. The Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health met from 5 to 7 July in order to conduct one of its regular half-yearly examinations of the problems posed by the implementation of the directives on the freedom of movement of doctors, general nurses, dental practitioners and midwives. It also discussed questions relating to medical demography and the migration of members of the aforementioned professions in 1982.

### Free movement of goods

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

### Industrial products

2.1.8. On 5 July the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>1</sup> for the amendment of the Council Directive of 6 February 1970<sup>2</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the permissible sound level and exhaust system of motor vehicles. This proposal concerns the reduction of the permissible sound level limit values applicable to all vehicle categories defined in that Directive.

2.1.9. On 16 May, in the absence of an opinion from the Committee concerned, the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>3</sup> for a Directive adapting to technical progress the Council Directives of 4 November 1976<sup>4</sup> relating to radio interference caused by electrical household appliances, portable tools and similar equipment and the suppression of radio interference with regard to fluorescent lighting luminaires fitted with starters. The Commission proposed that the right to require prior type-testing, which had hitherto been enjoyed by the Member States, should be withdrawn.

On 18 August, since the Council had failed to act within the three months following submission of the proposal, the Commission itself adopted the measures<sup>5</sup> set out in its proposal for a Directive.

2.1.10. In July, the Economic and Social Committee delivered a favourable opinion on the proposal for a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures (rear-mounted rollbar, frame or cab type) of narrow-track wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.<sup>6</sup>

### Foodstuffs

2.1.11. On 25 July, the Council adopted a Directive<sup>7</sup> on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain lactoproteins (caseins and caseinates) intended for human consumption.<sup>8</sup>

2.1.12. On 22 July, the Commission adopted a Directive<sup>9</sup> introducing a temporary numbering system for food additives which have not yet received an EEC number. The new temporary number will replace the chemical name on food labels.

2.1.13. On the same date, the Commission also adopted a Decision inviting Belgium to

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 200, 27.7.1983; COM(83)392 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 42, 23.2.1970.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 166, 25.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.23.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 336, 4.12.1976.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 247, 7.9.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 123, 9.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.11.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 50, 24.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.18.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 255, 15.9.1983.

suspend the putting into effect of a regulation requiring specific indication of non-edible sausage skins, pending the adoption of a Community Directive.

2.1.14. The Commission representatives, acting as Community spokesmen, played an active part at the 15th session of the world food standards programme 'Codex Alimentarius' (FAO/WHO), which was held in Rome from 4 to 15 July.

## Legal framework of enterprises

### Companies

2.1.15. On 19 August, the Commission sent the Council an amended proposal<sup>1</sup> for a fifth Directive on the structure of public limited companies and employee participation.<sup>2</sup>

## Industrial affairs

### Steel

#### Extension of the production quotas system

##### *Council meeting on steel*

2.1.16. At its meeting on 25 July, the Council conducted a thorough examination of all aspects of the Commission's proposal concerning the extension for two and a half years of the production quotas system provided for by Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty.<sup>3</sup> The discussion produced unanimous agreement among the Member States concerning the need to extend the abovementioned system for two and a half years as an indispensable adjunct to the restructuring programme decided on by the Commission on 29 June.<sup>4</sup>

As a result, the Council notified the Commission of its assent to the application until 31 January 1984 of the system laid down in Article 58.<sup>5</sup> It also undertook to give its assent before that date to the application of the Article 58 arrangements for the remainder of the period in question.

##### *Action taken by the Commission*

2.1.17. After receiving the assent of the Council (Steel)<sup>6</sup> and the approval of the

ECSC Consultative Committee in June,<sup>7</sup> the Commission extended the monitoring and production quotas system<sup>8</sup> applicable to certain products manufactured by steel undertakings. The existing system is retained subject to a number of adjustments involving, in particular, its extension to include reversing-mill plate and heavy sections and the creation of a reserve quota to cover adjustments which, apart from exceptional difficulties, must take account of restructuring, exceptional exports and the stability of the relative shares of the undertakings. Since the system does not cover the whole of the first quarter of 1984 (extending only to 31 January 1984) special arrangements have been made for January 1984.

### Abatement rates

2.1.18. In accordance with its Decision on the extension of the monitoring and production quotas systems for certain products,<sup>9</sup> the Commission fixed the rates of abatement for the third quarter of 1983<sup>8</sup> on 28 July.

On the basis of studies conducted jointly with undertakings and associations of undertakings, the following rates were fixed.

(i) For the establishment of production quotas:

Category I(a):	44
Category I(b):	36
Category I(c):	19
Category I(d):	+ 34
Category II:	48
Category III:	34
Category IV:	40
Category V:	41
Category VI:	39

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4; OJ C 240, 9.9.1983; Supplement 6/83 — Bull. EC; COM(83)185 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 131, 13.12.1972; Supplement 10/72 — Bull. EC.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.31.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 226, 24.8.1983.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.16.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.4.46.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 208, 31.7.1983.

<sup>9</sup> Point 2.1.17.

(ii) For the establishment of the part of production quotas which may be delivered in the common market:

Category I(a):	47
Category I(b):	36
Category I(c):	23
Category I(d):	+ 30
Category II:	54
Category III:	51
Category IV:	42
Category V:	48
Category VI:	47

### National plans for the restructuring of the steel industry

2.1.19. As regards restructuring and the application of the aids code in general, the Council meeting on steel noted that on the appointed date the Commission had taken the anticipated decisions concerning the programmes for the restructuring of the steel industry.<sup>1</sup>

On the particular question of aids for the continued operation of undertakings during restructuring activities, the Member States meeting within the Council delivered a favourable opinion to the Commission concerning requests for derogations from the two-year period fixed for the duration of these aids on behalf of certain enterprises in several Member States.

These derogations do not affect the deadline of 31 December 1984, after which aid may no longer be paid.

### Forward programme for steel

2.1.20. On 2 July, following the opinion delivered by the ECSC Consultative Committee,<sup>2</sup> the Commission adopted the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1983<sup>3</sup> at its second reading.

### Methods of price quotation and transport costs in connection with the sale of steel

2.1.21. In order to encourage the establishment of list prices yielding sufficient revenues to enable enterprises to contribute to the restructuring required in the steel sector and

to bear the consequences at social and regional level, and in response to certain practices which have given rise to underbidding and to revenues lower than some companies' production costs, the Commission sent a communication to the undertakings involved concerning methods of price quotation and transport costs in connection with the sale of steel.<sup>4</sup>

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2.1.22. The Commission has taken decisions imposing sanctions on certain steel undertakings because of their infringement of price rules (Articles 47 and 60 of the ECSC Treaty).

Eight of these decisions were adopted on 13 July<sup>5</sup> and the ninth on 9 August.

2.1.23. On 18 July, the Council expressed its profound dissatisfaction at the decision taken by the American authorities on 5 July to assist American producers of special steels pursuant to Section 201 of the US Trade Act 1974 by adopting import-control measures. It signified its approval of the attitude adopted by the Commission, which had requested early consultations within the framework of the GATT.<sup>6</sup>

Parliament adopted a resolution<sup>7</sup> on the steel industry on 7 July.

### Electronics and information technology

2.1.24. On 5 July the Commission approved the conclusion of 38 research projects for the pilot stage of the Esprit programme.<sup>8</sup> They concern advanced microelectronics, software technology, advanced information processing, office computers and integrated computer-controlled manufacturing processes. Two contracts for an information system were also approved.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.4.47.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 175, 2.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 208, 31.7.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 196, 23.7.1983; OJ C 210, 6.8.1983.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.2.22.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 369, 29.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.19; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.25.

### *Other sectoral problems*

2.1.25. The Commission has decided to publish EUR Report 8750 *Testing and classification of the resistance to fire of structural building components* as part of the 'Industrial processes — Building and civil engineering' series.<sup>1</sup>

The first part of this report contains a great deal of information, never previously presented in a single document, relating to the test facilities available in the Member States and their conditions of use.

The second part provides a detailed description of a Community reference method for the testing and classification of structural building components.

### **Industrial innovation and the information market**

2.1.26. On 12 August the Committee for Information and Documentation in Science and Technology (CIDST) sent the Commission and CREST its opinion on a programme of activities for the development of the market for specialized information and the organization of the information environment. This programme, which the Commission has been requested to put before the Council, is aimed at following up and expanding the initiatives taken under the three successive action plans for information and documentation (implementation of the Euronet-Diane network, user support, projects on electronic publishing and document supply, development of multilingual tools and specialist information service systems).

## **Customs union**

### **Simplification of customs formalities**

#### **Simplification of intra-Community trade formalities**

2.1.27. On 18 July, after Parliament had given its opinion in May,<sup>2</sup> the Commission

amended<sup>3</sup> its December 1982 proposal<sup>4</sup> for a standard declaration form to be used in intra-Community trade.

The proposed amendments should simplify the Council's task, in that they leave the Commission to deal with detailed points of implementation such as the type of paper and format to be used.

### **Accession to the International Convention on the harmonization of frontier controls on goods**

2.1.28. On 7 July the Commission, which had taken part, under the auspices of the United Nations' Economic Commission for Europe, in the negotiations for the International Convention on the harmonization of frontier controls on goods, recommended<sup>5</sup> to the Council that the Convention<sup>6</sup> be concluded on behalf of the Community.

### **General legislation**

#### **Release of goods for free circulation**

2.1.29. On 14 July the Commission amended<sup>7</sup> its Directive of 17 December 1981<sup>8</sup> laying down certain provisions for implementing the Council Directive of 24 July 1979<sup>9</sup> on the harmonization of procedures for the release of goods for free circulation. The amended Directive stipulates that nothing in the new harmonized rules on release for free

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<sup>1</sup> This study (EUR 8750) will be sold by the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, L-2985 Luxembourg.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 161, 20.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.42.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 209, 5.8.1983; COM(83)469 final.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 71, 16.3.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.20.

<sup>5</sup> COM(83)374 final.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.30.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 204, 28.7.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 28, 5.2.1982.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 205, 13.8.1979.

circulation shall affect the declarant's right to have goods released pending the results of checks to verify their origin or customs value.

### Reliefs from customs duty

2.1.30. On 29 July the Commission adopted four Regulations<sup>1</sup> implementing the Council Regulation of 28 March setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty.<sup>2</sup> One of the implementing Regulations establishes the list of biological or chemical substances provided for in Article 60 of the Council Regulation; the other three provide for the implementation of Articles 50 to 59 (educational, scientific and cultural materials), Articles 70 to 78 (articles for the use of handicapped persons) and Article 127 (duty-free admission of small non-commercial consignments). These implementing rules are essential for the entry into force of the Council Regulation on 1 July 1984.

### Customs procedures with economic impact

#### Outward processing

2.1.31. On 30 June the Commission adopted a Regulation on the form of prior authorization to be granted for the economic outward processing traffic in textile and clothing products and the procedures for issuing and checking such authorizations;<sup>3</sup> the Regulation establishing the economic outward processing arrangements for textiles had been adopted on 16 March 1982.<sup>4</sup>

The Commission Regulation introduces a standard Community form for the prior authorizations provided for in the 1982 Regulation, which should help cooperation both among Member States and with the non-member countries where processing operations are carried out. It also lays down common rules for the issuing of authorizations and the administrative checks to be carried out during the operation.

## Common Customs Tariff

### Nomenclature

2.1.32. On 20 July the Commission adopted three Regulations<sup>5</sup> to ensure uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff as regards the classification of goods in the following CCT headings and subheadings:

- (i) 32.04 A IV (paprika extract);
- (ii) 84.25 (oscillating connecting-rods for lawnmowers or grasscutters);
- (iii) 84.49 and 85.05 (portable machines for giving a finishing cut to lawn edges);
- (iv) 89.28 A II (a) (multi-channel analysers).

2.1.33. On 11 August the Commission adopted two Regulations<sup>6</sup> to ensure uniform application of the Common Customs Tariff, concerning the classification of goods under CCT heading 15.06 (pig fat) and CCT sub-heading 90.28 A II (a) (electronic integrators).

### Economic tariff matters

#### Tariff quotas

2.1.34. On 11 July the Council adopted two Regulations<sup>7</sup> opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for the following products:

- (i) salad beetroots falling within Common Customs Tariff subheading ex 07.01 G IV, originating in Cyprus (1984);
- (ii) sweet peppers and table grapes falling within Common Customs Tariff subheadings 07.01 S and ex 08.04 A I, originating in Cyprus (1983).

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 220, 11.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 105, 23.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.28.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 180, 5.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 76, 20.3.1982.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 202, 26.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 224, 17.8.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 191, 15.7.1983.

## Competition

### **Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases**

#### **Prohibited horizontal agreements**

*Commission takes action against agreements limiting wholesalers' and dealers' discounts on farm tractors in the Netherlands*

2.1.35. On 27 May 1980, Vimpoltu, the Dutch association of importers and wholesalers of farming and horticultural machinery, notified the Commission of a decision which the Commission regarded as being in breach of Community competition rules. On 13 July the Commission adopted a Decision<sup>1</sup> ordering Vimpoltu to put an end to the restrictions.

Two main provisions of the Vimpoltu decision were contrary to Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty: members of the association were not to give dealers discounts higher than 25%, including bonuses, of the full recommended retail price, and recommended retail price lists were to be published and exchanged. About 90% of farm tractors imported into the Netherlands are imported by Vimpoltu members, so that the decision produces an appreciable restriction of competition which affects trade between Member States.

The decision could not be exempted under Article 85(3) because the greater market transparency expected is not of sufficient benefit to consumers. Market transparency is generally an advantage to users of a product as it enables them to buy on the best terms, but the system which the Vimpoltu decision sets up results in uniform prices, so that the transparency it achieves cannot be turned to practical account by users. Indeed the effect of the decision may well be to make farmers pay more, because of the reduced competition between importers, in terms of wholesale prices, and between retailers, in terms of discounts and thus consumer prices too.

The Decision confirms the Commission's opposition to agreements on discounts within

a Member State which affect imports from other Member States and may thus insulate national markets.

#### **Industrial and commercial property: royalties**

*Commission prohibits restrictive practices on the market for sailboards*

2.1.36. By a Decision<sup>2</sup> adopted on 11 July the Commission prohibited Windsurfing International Inc. (WSI) from continuing to implement certain clauses in licensing agreements which infringe Article 85 of the EEC Treaty. WSI, which is based in California, belongs to Hoyle Schweitzer, known as the 'inventor of windsurfing'.

Though the patent protection it enjoys in Germany relates only to a 'rig for a sailboard', WSI also claimed patent protection for the board itself. On the basis of this interpretation WSI imposed the following condition amongst others on its various licensees in Germany:

- (a) the licence was confined to certain types of board to be approved by WSI;
- (b) component parts, particularly the patented rig, were not to be sold separately;
- (c) royalties were always payable on the basis of the selling price of a complete sailboard.

In addition, the licensees were subject to a clause prohibiting them from challenging the licence patents.

The Commission viewed these practices as restrictions of competition which clearly went beyond the patent protection that could legitimately be claimed and were in particular intended to exclude manufacturers of other boards from the German market. It imposed a fine of 50 000 ECU.

In investigating the case, the Commission also found that a number of the licensees had attempted to interfere in intra-Community trade in sailboards by imposing export and resale bans on dealers. Fines of between 5 000 and 15 000 ECU have been imposed on the licensees concerned.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 200, 23.7.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 229, 20.8.1983.



## Joint ventures

### *Cooperation agreements Iveco/Rockwell*

2.1.37. The Fiat subsidiary Iveco, the second largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in the Community, and Rockwell, one of the leading manufacturers of automotive components in the United States, intend to manufacture and sell truck axles jointly in Europe. Under the cooperation agreement, Iveco will give up most of its own axle production; it will transfer its production facilities to the joint venture company and will place its purchasing capacities at its disposal. Rockwell will primarily contribute its technical know-how. By decision adopted on 13 July the Commission exempted the joint venture for 11 years from the ban on restrictive practices (Article 85(1) and (3) of the EEC Treaty).<sup>1</sup>

The cooperation agreement is expected to result in an improvement in the production and sale of rear-drive axles and to be beneficial to purchasers in the Community. The axles developed by Rockwell are designed for use with fuel-efficient and environmentally acceptable engines. As a result of the cooperation agreement, Iveco will be able to make use of this axle technology and, together with its partner, adapt it to European requirements.

The joint venture company is not only to cover Iveco's axle requirements. It will also increasingly supply other commercial vehicle manufacturers, most of which have hitherto manufactured their own axles. The intended large-scale production and use of efficient manufacturing methods are likely to reduce costs. In addition, the Commission expects that the emergence of an efficient supplier will stimulate competition on the market for truck axles.

## Procedural decision

### *Interim order prohibits predatory pricing by AKZO*

2.1.38. On 29 July the Commission took a Decision ordering interim measures,<sup>2</sup> on the application of Engineering and Chemical Supplies (ECS) of Stonehouse, Gloucester-

shire, which alleged that it faced immediate and irreparable damage as a result of an abuse of a dominant position by AKZO.

ECS manufactures benzoyl peroxide, a product with applications both as a bleach in the flour milling sector and as a catalyst in the chemical industry. It alleged that following the expansion of its activities from supplying mainly the United Kingdom flour milling market to the broader export market for plastics, particularly to Germany, representatives of AKZO from both the United Kingdom and the Netherlands had threatened to put it out of business by means of selective and very large price reductions on the milling side unless it abandoned the plastics application. Documents found by the Commission during surprise visits provided sufficient prima facie evidence that such threats had indeed been made and implemented.

The Commission's investigations under Article 86 are still continuing into this matter and other aspects of AKZO's behaviour in the organic peroxide market. In the meantime it has ordered AKZO Chemie UK to return to the price levels which it applied in the United Kingdom for the flour application before the threats were originally made. AKZO will however be permitted to align on any lower offer shown to have been made by a competitor.

The Decision makes clear that the Commission is prepared to use interim measures to prevent irreparable damage being caused to small producers by dominant companies attempting to eliminate them from the market by abusive behaviour.

## State aids

### General aids

#### *Italy*

2.1.39. On 5 July the Commission decided not to object to the research and innovation sections of a scheme to assist sectors of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 224, 17.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 252, 13.9.1983.

economy of national importance which was set up by Act No 46 of 17 February 1982.<sup>1</sup>

The Act provides for the replenishment of the Special Fund for Applied Research by around LIT 1 700 000 million. The Fund, managed by the IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano), was set up by Article 4 of Act No 1089 of 25 October 1968, and was authorized by the Commission at that time. Secondly, the new Act sets up a Special Fund for Innovation to promote programmes for introducing technological advances focusing on new products or production processes or the improvement of existing products or processes. The Fund is to step in at the stages of project design, testing, development and pre-industrial application; it would grant low-interest loans with a maximum term of 15 years, for up to 55% of the cost of the project (and 70% in certain exceptional cases). A non-repayable subsidy could in certain cases be granted instead of a loan. The aid could not be combined with other assistance for the same project.

The budget for the Fund until the end of 1983 is to be of the order of LIT 1 850 000 million; 20% of these resources would be reserved for small firms. The Italian Government has undertaken to inform the Commission of any specific cases in which the amount of the investment exceeds LIT 10 000 million, and of all cases where the loan covers more than 55% of the cost. It will also report every six months on the number and cost of the investment projects receiving assistance, broken down by industry, region and type of project.

In view of these undertakings the Commission decided not to oppose the launching of the new Fund.

### *United Kingdom*

2.1.40. On 27 July the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the proposed Innovation-linked Assistance Scheme, notified to it by the UK Government; the scheme is designed to promote the commercial exploitation of new technology products and processes.

The assistance would take the form of grants of up to 33.3% of the cost of consultancy and advisory services, with a maximum grant of UKL 50 000, and 20% of project costs (i.e. investment) for projects costing not more than UKL 2 million. Firms employing less than 500 people would qualify; larger firms would as a general rule be excluded. The total budget would be UKL 40 million. Applications could be made up to 31 March 1986.

The Commission took the view that the lack of any specific definition of the kind of technology eligible or the activities carried on by applicant firms meant that the scheme might constitute a general scheme of investment aid which would distort competition and affect trade to an extent contrary to the common interest. The Commission asked the UK Government and the Governments of the other Member States to submit their comments, and will be publishing a notice in the *Official Journal* asking any other parties concerned to do likewise.

### *Germany*

2.1.41. On 27 July the Commission decided not to object to the introduction by the German Government of a pilot project aimed at facilitating the start-up of firms using new technology, and encouraging the private financial market to put venture capital into such firms. The pilot project would operate over a period of four years, with a budget of about DM 100 million. It is estimated that about 100 firms would receive help; to qualify, firms must have been in operation for not more than three years and may not employ more than 10 people.

The aid would take the form of grants (90% for the design stage, up to a ceiling of DM 54 000; 75% of the cost of developing a prototype, up to a ceiling of DM 900 000), and a guarantee of up to 80% on bank loans for the production and launching stages. Aids to the various stages may be combined. They will be granted according to three sets of

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<sup>1</sup> Gazzetta Ufficiale No 57, 27.2.1982.

criteria: regional, industrial (microelectronics) and venture capital in general.

The Commission generally gives sympathetic consideration to assistance to research and development in small businesses, and takes the view that the shortage of finance available to these firms for the industrial and commercial exploitation of R&D results can justify the grant of assistance in carefully determined and limited cases. It was on these grounds that it raised no objection to the German pilot project.

The Commission also took account of the fact that the assistance would be granted to a limited number of very small firms in order to promote projects which may be of general interest. It nevertheless asked the German Government to send it an annual report within three months of the end of each review year, showing the aid granted broken down by firm, type of industry and region.

## Industry aids

### *Restructuring the steel industry*

2.1.42. At its meeting on 25 July the Council noted that the Commission had adopted, on the planned date, the decisions expected of it concerning the restructuring programmes for the iron and steel industry.<sup>1</sup>

As far as the aids for continued operation for the undertakings being restructured, more especially, were concerned, the Member States meeting within the Council gave the Commission a favourable opinion on the requests for authorization of a derogation from the two-year period laid down for the grant of these aids for certain undertakings in several Member States. This derogation does not affect the final date of 31 December 1984 after which no payments of aid can be made.

2.1.43. On 7 July Parliament adopted a resolution on the Community steel industry.<sup>2</sup>

## *Textiles*

### France

2.1.44. On 9 March, as already reported here,<sup>3</sup> the Commission decided to initiate the

procedure of Article 93(2) of the Treaty in respect of two Decrees issued by the French Government which extended for the period from 1983 to 1985 two aid schemes already operating in France—one for textiles and the other for clothing—financed by parafiscal charges.

Having given the parties concerned the opportunity of submitting their comments, and following thorough study, the Commission took the view that the measures in question would help to provide the recipient industries with considerable financial support, on a scale and in such forms that trade is bound to be affected and conditions of intra-Community competition distorted. On account of their objectives (the schemes are in the main intended to cover the grant of investment subsidies for firms' modernization and rationalization) and duration, the Commission considered these measures tantamount to operating aid. Furthermore, they may be combined with other general or specific measures of assistance for which the French textiles and clothing industries are eligible. Like the previous scheme, the two Decrees contain no provisions designed to prevent increases in production capacity in branches already experiencing surpluses, nor do they lay down conditions for reciprocal commitments on the part of the recipient firms operating in these branches which could meet the requirements and interests of the Community textiles and clothing industries.

On 20 July the Commission accordingly decided that the aid the schemes provided for individual company projects, which was financed by parafiscal charges, was incompatible with the common market and could no longer be granted.

2.1.44a. On 8 June the Commission commenced the Article 93(2) EEC procedure in respect of the Decree on the application in 1983 and 1984 of the scheme reducing

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12 and 2.1.66.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.37.

employers' social security contributions in the textile and clothing industry.<sup>1</sup> On 15 June it then commenced infringement proceedings under Article 169 EEC,<sup>1</sup> as it considered that the French Government had failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty by putting into effect a scheme legally based on the earlier scheme in respect of which the Commission had adopted a final negative decision on 12 January.<sup>2</sup>

On 5 July the Commission delivered a reasoned opinion addressed to the French Government. It did not receive an answer within the period set, and concluded that the French Government was not prepared to comply with the reasoned opinion. On 27 July it decided to continue the infringement proceedings by referring the matter to the Cour of Justice under the second paragraph of Article 169, and requested that in view of the urgency of the case the Court prescribe the necessary interim measures under Article 186.

#### Belgium

2.1.45. On 27 July the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a plan by the Belgian Government to grant State aid towards the reactivation of a nylon production plant belonging to a synthetic fibre producer by another textile company. The aid would amount to BFR 725 million.

On the basis of the information available to it, the Commission has found that the aid plan is not in line with its decision of 9 February 1983 concerning the Belgian textile and clothing industry scheme.<sup>3</sup> That decision required that both the synthetic fibres industry and the tufted carpet industry be excluded from the scheme, and furthermore prohibited all other aids to the textile and clothing industry, whether industry aids or general aids.

The Commission considers that the planned aid also disregards its request to Member States, made in 1977 and extended in 1979, 1981 and 1983,<sup>4</sup> to stop granting aid which might increase production capacity for synthetic fibres: the reactivation of the

undertaking in question has to be regarded as the creation of new capacity because the company had gone out of business in 1982.

#### *Synthetic fibres*

2.1.46. The Commission has carried out a review of the situation of the synthetic fibres industry: aid to the industry is subject to a system of control which was introduced in 1977 and the latest extension of which expired on 19 July 1983.

The main fact which emerged from the review is that production capacity on a Community-wide basis still exceeds requirements.

The new capacity reductions required over the 1983-86 period in order to adjust to the market situation are of the order of 300 000 tonnes for the Community as a whole.

On 20 July, therefore, the Commission decided it was necessary to extend the system of control set up in 1977 for a further two-year period ending on 19 July 1985. Under Article 93(1), it told Member States that it would continue to view with disfavour any aids proposed by Member States, be they industry aids, regional aids, or general aids, which had the effect of increasing individual firms' net production capacity in the synthetic fibres industry.

The Commission reminded Member States that it must be notified of any plan to grant aid of whatsoever type to firms in the synthetic fibres industry.

On the other hand, the Commission reiterated that it would continue to give sympathetic consideration to Member States' plans to grant aid for the purpose of speeding up or facilitating conversion out of synthetic fibres into other activities or of reducing capacity.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.68.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 137, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.25.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.39.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.42.

## State monopolies of a commercial character

### Greece

2.1.47. On 2 August the Commission sent the Hellenic Republic a Recommendation concerning the adjustment of its State monopolies of a commercial character within the meaning of Article 37(1) of the EEC Treaty. By virtue of Article 40(1) of the Act concerning the conditions of accession and the adjustments to the Treaties,<sup>1</sup> the Hellenic Republic is bound to adjust its monopolies progressively, from 1 January 1981, so as to ensure that by 31 December 1985 no discrimination regarding the conditions under which goods are procured and marketed exists between nationals of the Member States. Under the last paragraph of Article 40(1) of the Act, the Commission is required to make recommendations to the Member States concerned as to the manner in which and the timetable according to which the adjustment must be carried out.

Following a lengthy exchange of memoranda with the competent Greek authorities, and the initiation of the infringement procedure provided for in Article 169 of the EEC Treaty in order to obtain the necessary information, it has finally proved possible to draw up a list of products which in Greece form the subject of a State monopoly. The Recommendation concerns the most important aspect of a State monopoly, namely the exclusive right to import products from the other Member States. In view of the fact that part of the transitional period laid down has already elapsed, the Commission took the view that for each of the products in question a quota should be opened for 1983 equal to at least 6% of national production or consumption. For the two remaining years it considered that quotas of 9% and 15% would be fair, it being understood that after 31 December 1985 no quantitative restriction will be admissible.

The following products are covered by the Recommendation: salt; sulphur; petroleum oils; spirit; paraffin; gas oils; fuel oils; potassium sulphate; dulcin; matches; and playing cards.

## Financial institutions and taxation

### Financial institutions

#### Banks

2.1.48. On 6 July Parliament delivered a favourable opinion<sup>2</sup> on the proposal for a Directive concerning the annual accounts of banks and other financial institutions.<sup>3</sup>

Parliament considers that the proposal should be more flexible both as regards the balance sheet layout and the valuation rules so that it more closely fits the different situations in the Member States with respect to the accounts of financial institutions.

### Taxation

#### Indirect taxes

##### Turnover tax

2.1.49. On 1 July the Commission presented its amendment to the proposal for a Thirteenth Directive<sup>4</sup> on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes, in particular as regards arrangements for the refund to taxable persons not established in Community territory of value-added tax charged on their purchases of goods or services in a Member State or on their imports of goods into a Member State.<sup>5</sup> The amendment, which takes account of the opinions expressed by the Economic and Social Committee<sup>6</sup> and by Parliament,<sup>7</sup> now requires the Member States to notify the Commission of the non-Community countries to which they apply the provision which allows them to withhold refunds; it obliges the Commission to submit the report on the application of the Directive to Parliament at the same time as it is submitted to the Council.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 291, 19.11.1979.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 130, 1.6.1981; Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.31.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 196, 23.7.1983; COM(83)413 final.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 223, 27.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.54.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 176, 4.7.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.4.36.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 161, 20.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.52.

## Turnover tax for farmers

2.1.50. On 20 July the Commission sent the Council a report on proposals for improving and adjusting the value-added tax arrangements introduced by certain Member States under the common flat-rate scheme for farmers.<sup>1</sup> The report was presented in accordance with Article 25(11) of the Sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977.<sup>2</sup> Its purpose is to review the way in which Article 25 has been applied in the Member States which have made use of the option of applying to farmers a flat-rate scheme to offset the value-added tax charged on their inputs. As well as describing the various national flat-rate schemes, the report analyses the differences observed in the implementation of the common flat-rate scheme of Article 25 by the Member States and presents proposals for improvements.

The report is intended to stimulate discussion among all the parties concerned in preparation for talks on the specific and formal proposals which the Commission is to present to the Council with the aim of securing greater convergence in the application of the common flat-rate scheme for farmers; this related in particular to the scope of the flat-rate compensation schemes, which should be limited to producers who would encounter difficulties if they were subject to the normal simplified VAT scheme.

## Employment, education and social policy

### 1982 Social Report

2.1.51. July saw the publication by the Commission of the Report on Social Developments for 1982.<sup>3</sup> As in previous years, this report describes the situation in the 10 Member States and reviews the action taken by the Commission in the social area.

In 1982 the unemployment rate rose from 9.2% at the beginning of the year to 10.8% at its end as a result of the decline in economic activity. In parallel, deindustrialization continued in certain sectors of activity and geographical areas. This led the Commis-

sion to emphasize the need for action to promote investment<sup>4</sup> and for specific measures to assist young people under 25, who are particularly hard hit by unemployment. The Commission also stressed the importance of action to identify new areas for the creation of employment (small and medium-sized firms, cooperatives and local initiatives), the reduction and reorganization of working time,<sup>5</sup> vocational training<sup>6</sup> and further efforts to promote equal opportunities for men and women.<sup>7</sup>

In October 1982 the Commission presented this opinion on the review of the Social Fund<sup>8</sup>—on which the Council had agreed a common position in June.<sup>9</sup> The Commission also continued its work on social security questions<sup>10</sup> and on safety and health at work (asbestos<sup>11</sup> and noise<sup>12</sup>)—the latter following adoption by the Council of the Directive on the protection of workers from exposure to metallic lead.<sup>13</sup>

2.1.52. On 6 July the Economic and Social Committee adopted on own-initiative opinion on social developments in the Community in 1982, concerned primarily with the problems of long-term unemployment as the major challenge for the 1980s.

<sup>1</sup> COM(83)435.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

<sup>3</sup> Available from the Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1982, points 2.1.5 and 2.1.6; Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.19.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.55.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.31; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 2.1.81 and 2.1.82.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 186, 21.7.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.48.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.78.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.50.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 301, 18.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.46.

<sup>12</sup> OJ C 289, 5.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.45.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 247, 23.8.1982; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.51.

## Employment

### Employment and the labour market

#### *Local job-creation initiatives*

2.1.53. The programme of consultations on local employment initiatives<sup>1</sup> sponsored by the Commission within the framework of the joint EEC/OECD programme on local initiatives came to an end in July. These consultations had begun in June 1982 with the task of actually organizing the meetings being carried out by the Centre for Employment Initiatives in London. In all 22 meetings were held in the various Member States, bringing together representatives of national, regional and local authorities, cooperative workers, unions, business and other sections of society.

Using the information gathered in the course of these meetings, Commission staff have now started work on an overall analysis of the question with a view to drafting a communication to the Council on job creation via small-scale local initiatives.

#### *Economic problems of introducing new technologies*

2.1.54. On 6 and 7 July representatives of the Union of Industries of the European Community (Unice), the Employers' Liaison Committee and the Commission attended a seminar in Namur to discuss the social and economic problems accompanying the introduction of new technologies in the various sectors of the economy.

This seminar complemented the conference on union attitudes to this question, organized by the European Trade Union Confederation in May with financial support from the Commission.

The employers' representatives were able to make known their views regarding the results of the national round tables organized by the Commission in 1982 to ascertain the opinions of employers, unions and governments on procedures for consulting workers when technological changes are being introduced. The Commission will take these views—and

those expressed by the unions in May—into account in drafting proposals on this question.

#### *Reorganization of working time*

2.1.55. On 7 July Parliament delivered a favourable opinion<sup>2</sup> on the proposal for a Directive concerning temporary work.<sup>3</sup> The Parliament resolution notes that the Commission text covers arrangements for two forms of temporary employment (the supply of temporary workers by employment businesses and fixed-duration contracts of employment) and acknowledges that a Community legal instrument is needed in this field. Whilst Parliament's verdict on the Commission proposal is favourable, it does ask for a range of amendments and additions.

## Financial instruments

### European Social Fund

2.1.56. On 12 July the Commission approved the list of youth unemployment priority regions to be used in the context of the guidelines for the management of the Fund during the period 1982-84. The new list comprises the six regions qualifying for the higher rate of intervention (Greenland, the French Overseas Departments, Ireland, Northern Ireland, the Mezzogiorno and Greece), the Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, areas with a youth unemployment rate in 1981 above the Community average and areas below this average but with a youth unemployment rate much higher (30%) than the relevant national average in 1981.

2.1.57. On 25 July the Commission presented to the Council the Eleventh Report on the activities of the European Social Fund,<sup>4</sup> covering 1982. This report emphasizes the growing gap between the volume of applications, which was 50% up on 1981,

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.34; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.46; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.65; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.77.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 128, 19.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

<sup>4</sup> COM(83)434 final.

and the resources available. The volume of appropriations available in 1982 amounted to 1 577.85 million ECU (42.4% up on the previous year) and the volume of aid granted was 1 531.98 million ECU. Fund resources, augmented by transfers made during the year, amounted to 5.82% of the Community's general budget, as against 4.57% in 1981. Of the 90% of Fund assistance allocated to operations in ERDF regions, nearly 45% went to six absolute priority regions. It should also be noted that some 80% of Fund assistance was allocated to operations aimed at young people or workers in less-developed or declining regions (609.5 million ECU and 608 million ECU respectively).

2.1.58. The European Fund Committee, meeting in plenary session in Brussels on 8 July, considered 347 applications for Fund aid submitted by Member States. The Committee also gave its opinion on 38 proposed pilot schemes and studies.

#### **Measures for the benefit of workers in the ECSC industries**

2.1.59. In July, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute 27 426 750 ECU towards redeployment expenses for 12 428 workers affected by closures or cutbacks in coal mines and steel plants in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

#### **Housing<sup>1</sup>**

2.1.60. Under the eighth and ninth housing loan schemes (first and second instalments for workers in the ECSC industries, the Commission approved loans for a total of 1 451 000 ECU towards the building of 665 housing units in Greece, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

In addition, under the ninth programme (second instalment), the Commission approved global loans to financial intermediaries in Denmark (100 000 ECU), the Federal Republic of Germany (3 800 000 ECU), Greece (175 000 ECU), Italy (4 600 000 ECU from own resources and LIT 53 908 million or the equivalent in

another currency from borrowed funds) and the United Kingdom (701 396 ECU).

#### **Education and vocational training**

##### **Vocational training**

2.1.61. On 11 July the Council formally adopted a resolution concerning vocational training policies in the European Communities in the 1980s<sup>2</sup> which it had approved in principle in June<sup>3</sup>

2.1.62. On 29 July, as a follow-up to its response to the Greek Memorandum,<sup>4</sup> the Commission transmitted a proposal<sup>5</sup> for a Council Regulation concerning special financial support for Greece in the social field, and more specifically assistance towards the construction, adaptation and equipment of vocational training centres in urban zones and the construction, adaptation and equipment of treatment centres and centres for the medical, vocational and social rehabilitation of the mentally ill and mentally disabled. The volume of assistance envisaged amounts to 120 million ECU.

##### **Paul Finet Foundation**

2.1.63. The Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 121 applications by written procedure and awarded 102 grants for a total of BFR 1 420 481.

#### **Living and working conditions, social protection**

##### **Fight against poverty**

2.1.64. On 7 July Parliament passed a resolution<sup>6</sup> on the final report from the

<sup>1</sup> The details given here are confined to approval decisions. Payments effected pursuant to these decisions are reported in the section on 'Financing Community activities' under 'Financial operations—ECSC loans'.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 193, 20.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.80.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.7.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 232, 30.8.1983; COM(83)477 final.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.



Commission to the Council on the first programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty.<sup>1</sup>

### Equality between men and women

2.1.65. The Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men<sup>2</sup> held its fifth meeting in Brussels on 6 and 7 July. The Committee discussed guidelines for positive action programmes and considered a variety of problems including unemployment amongst women, the desegregation of employment (public service), the monitoring of the application of the equal treatment Directives and the establishment of a network of equal opportunities advisers with a view to making all concerned aware of the range of occupational choice open to women.

### Social security for migrant workers

2.1.66. Regulation 2000/83<sup>3</sup> amending Regulations 1408/71<sup>4</sup> and 574/72<sup>5</sup> on the application of social security schemes to employed and self-employed persons and their families moving within the Community was published on 22 August. Parliament's opinion<sup>6</sup> on the Commission's proposal<sup>7</sup> was given in May.

2.1.67. Council Regulation 2001/83<sup>3</sup> consolidating Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 was published on the same date.<sup>8</sup> Parliament had given its opinion<sup>9</sup> on the Commission's proposal<sup>10</sup> in March (and not in May as wrongly stated in Bulletin 6-1983).<sup>8</sup>

## Health and safety

### Health and safety (ECSC)

2.1.68. On 6 July, the Commission decided to grant financial support of 306 350 ECU to two research projects under the ECSC programme on the effects on the health of workers of physical and other occupational factors at the work place.<sup>11</sup>

One of them will evaluate, mainly by means of *in vitro* tests, the carcinogenicity of welding fumes containing chromium and nickel, while the other will study the influence

of the temperature and humidity of inhaled air on respiration, circulation and physical capacity at different ambient temperatures.

2.1.69. On 8 July, the Commission decided to grant 2 110 800 ECU as financial aid to ten research projects under the second ECSC research programme on safety in mines.<sup>2</sup> They concern explosion hazards, inspection of workings, the transport, handling and manipulation of tools, noise prevention and identification of dangerous areas.

2.1.70. On the same date it decided to grant financial aid of 1 917 900 ECU to 11 projects under the fourth ECSC research programme on the technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works.<sup>13</sup> The projects cover control of air pollution, analysis of a pollutant, a process for cleaning effluent from coking plants, noise reduction in electric arc furnaces, treatment of waste in the steel industry and reduction of noise during flame cutting, including flame scarfing.

2.1.71. On 12 July the Commission, in cooperation with the Mines Safety and Health Commission, which has been working on the problem for many years, organized a symposium on instantaneous outbursts of gas in mines in order to learn more about these phenomena and their origins.

### Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.72. The Commission has just published the 21st annual report on the 'results of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.60; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.39.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.73; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.63.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 230, 22.8.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 149, 5.7.1971.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 74, 27.3.1972.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 161, 20.6.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 27, 2.2.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.74.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.88.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 96, 11.4.1983.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.42.

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.26.

<sup>12</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.71.

<sup>13</sup> OJ C 147, 13.6.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.34; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.71.

environmental radioactivity measures in the Member States of the European Community for air—deposition—water—milk (1981)'—radiological protection.<sup>1</sup> The report is based on the results of environmental radioactivity measurements in the Member States and concerns the presence of radiation in the air, deposition, surface water and milk in 1981.

It constitutes one of the means available to the Commission for implementing Articles 35 and 36 of the Euratom Treaty (concerning the continuous monitoring of the level of radioactivity in the environment in the Member States) and ensuring observance of the 1980 Directive establishing basic standards.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.73. Pursuant to Article 37 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission has delivered an opinion on the Cruas nuclear power station in France.

2.1.74. On 1 August the Commission sent the Council a communication concerning the Community's role as regards the safety of nuclear installations and the protection of public health,<sup>3</sup> accompanied by a draft Council resolution on transfrontier radiological problems, designed to encourage Member States to cooperate more actively in activities undertaken or planned by the Commission.

2.1.75. On 7 July the Economic and Social Committee delivered a favourable opinion<sup>4</sup> on the proposal for a Directive<sup>5</sup> amending Annexes I and III to the Directive of 15 July 1980 concerning the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.<sup>2</sup>

## Cultural sector

2.1.76. On 7 July Parliament passed a resolution<sup>1</sup> on the 500th anniversary of the birth of the painter Raphael (1483-1520). It asks for 1983 to be proclaimed the 'Year of Raphael'.

2.1.77. On 8 July Parliament passed a Resolution<sup>6</sup> on ACP-EEC cultural cooperation.

## Regional policy

### Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.1.78. On 23 August the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation<sup>7</sup> instituting integrated Mediterranean programmes. This is the legal instrument to go with the proposals presented by the Commission to the Council on 24 March.<sup>8</sup>

### Coordination and programmes

#### Regional development studies

2.1.79. On 28 July the Commission decided, in accordance with Article 12 of the Fund Regulation, to grant 0.986 million ECU to finance 10 studies closely connected with Fund operations. The studies relate to Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

#### Regional Policy Committee

2.1.80. The Regional Policy Committee met on 7 and 8 July with Mr Attali in the chair.

It continued its work on the second periodic report on the economic and social situation of the regions of the Community.

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<sup>1</sup> Document EUR 8308, available from DG V, Luxembourg.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 246, 17.9.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.1.195 and 2.1.196; COM(83)472 final.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.4.28.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.83.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 251, 19.9.1983; COM(83)495 final.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.3, 2.1.66 and 3.4.1 to 3.4.3.

It gave a favourable opinion on the regional development programmes for West Berlin and France and endorsed 23 large-scale infrastructure projects submitted for ERDF assistance.

## Financial instruments

### *European Regional Development Fund*

#### Revision of the ERDF Regulation

2.1.81. On 18 July the Council decided to resume work on the revision of the ERDF Regulation at its September meeting in the light of the proposals presented at the end of July on the Community's structural Funds.<sup>1</sup>

#### Fund Committee

2.1.82. The ERDF Committee met on 12 July to give its opinion on the draft grant decisions for the third allocation for 1983 under the quota section of the Fund.

#### *Supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom*

2.1.83. On 11 July the Commission transmitted to the Council its fifth report<sup>2</sup> on the implementation of the Council Regulation of 27 October 1980 establishing supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.<sup>3</sup> The report, which covers the period from 1 January to 30 June 1983, has also been transmitted to Parliament. With the release at the end of March of new financial grants of 692 million ECU to public expenditure in the United Kingdom,<sup>4</sup> the total amount allocated since December 1980 to the supplementary measures now stands at 3 933 million ECU.

#### *Aid for disaster victims*

2.1.84. In July Parliament adopted two resolutions:<sup>5</sup> one on medium- and long-term aid to disaster-stricken regions; the other on the recent storm damage to agricultural production in Greece.

## Environment and consumers

### Environment

#### Action by the Community relating to the environment (ACE)

2.1.85. On 28 July the Commission decided to grant financial aid from the Community totalling 248 977 ECU for environmental measures which can help to create new jobs. This new set of projects is designed to supplement the descriptive analyses already in progress<sup>6</sup> on subjects such as management of waste, waste water, nature and the countryside, control of industrial pollution and management of the environment by the public sector. Once all the measures carried out under the 1982 and 1983 budgets have been completed, the Commission will have information covering most of the main environmental problems in the Community, ensuring a sufficiently broad geographical coverage of the Community and emphasizing those environmental aspects which offer the best job creation prospects.

#### *Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances*

##### Freshwater and marine pollution

#### *Hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) discharges*

2.1.86. On 19 July, in accordance with the Council Directive of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community,<sup>7</sup> the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>8</sup> for a Directive concerning

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.13 to 1.1.20.

<sup>2</sup> COM(83)415 final.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 284, 29.10.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, point 2.3.46; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.65; OJ L 73, 19.3.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.73.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.73.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.83; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.96.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 129, 18.5.1976.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 215, 11.8.1983; COM(83)422 final.

the production of HCH and the treatment of HCH with a view to extracting lindane or producing other substances. The proposal lays down limit values which the emission standards for discharges of HCH, including lindane, may not exceed, expressed as maximum concentrations of these substances in effluent or as maximum quantities of these substances discharged per tonne of HCH production or treatment capacity, and also sets quality objectives for HCH and lindane in the aquatic environment affected by discharges of these substances. It specifies the Community provisions applicable where the water affected is intended for the abstraction of drinking water and also contains a provision designed to prevent circumvention of the rules by discharging HCH into air instead of into water.

#### *Bonn Agreement*

2.1.87. On 29 July the Commission recommended<sup>1</sup> that the Council decide as soon as possible to sign the Agreement designed to extend the provisions of the Bonn Agreement of 1969 for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and other Harmful Substances.<sup>2</sup> The new Agreement, which should be adopted at the Diplomatic Conference to be held in Bonn at the beginning of September, adjusts the geographical scope of the 1969 Agreement, reinforces existing cooperation and extends the scope of the Agreement to include harmful substances other than oil.

#### *Mercury discharges*

2.1.88. On 6 July the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion<sup>3</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>4</sup> to the Council of 22 December 1982 for a Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry.

#### **Chemicals**

2.1.89. On 29 July the Commission adopted a Directive<sup>5</sup> amending for the fifth time<sup>6</sup> the Council Directive of 27 June 1967 on the approximation of laws, regulations and

administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances.<sup>7</sup> The newly-adopted version enlarges on the two paragraphs in Annex VI to the 1979 Directive which relate to corrosion and irritation criteria and a guide for the labelling of dangerous substances. It also enables certain parts of Annexes I, II, III and IV to the original Directive to be adapted to technical progress.

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

##### **Flora and fauna**

2.1.90. On 26 August, in accordance with Article 2 of the Council Directive<sup>8</sup> of 28 March 1983, the Commission sent the Council and the European Parliament a report<sup>9</sup> on the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom.

In the light of the scientific information currently available on the numbers of harp seals and hooded seals and after consultations with the non-member countries concerned, the Commission reaches the conclusion in its report that the Directive of 28 March should be applied for the period proposed and that the situation should be reconsidered by September 1985.

##### **Natural resources**

#### *Protection and management of water*

2.1.91. From 4 to 8 July Commission representatives attended two seminars for

<sup>1</sup> COM(83)476 final.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1981, point 2.1.54; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.84.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.4.29.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 20, 25.1.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.99.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 257, 16.9.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

<sup>7</sup> OJ 196, 16.8.1967.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 91, 9.4.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.76.

<sup>9</sup> COM(83)463 final.

Europe's leading water management specialists held in Varese by the European Institute for Water.<sup>1</sup> The two seminars covered a number of different subjects, and in particular training requirements as regards water specialists and the creation of new jobs or the conversion of existing jobs in this field. It was clear that the Institute could play an important role not only in training but also in European integration by helping the Member States to solve problems connected with the implementation of Community legislation on water management and protection.

#### *Containers for liquids for human consumption*

2.1.92. In July Parliament gave its opinion<sup>2</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>3</sup> for a Directive on containers for liquids for human consumption, sent to the Council on 23 April 1981. Apart from requesting a number of amendments to the original proposal, Parliament also asked for it to be made into a recommendation. While agreeing to the substance of the proposed amendments, the Commission would prefer to maintain the legal form of a Directive, which it feels to be the most appropriate.

#### **International cooperation**

2.1.93. On 7 July two meetings were held in Brussels between the Commission and the United States. The first, which was held in the context of the work done following the Council mandate<sup>4</sup> of 30 May 1978, related to the application of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Council Directive<sup>5</sup> of 18 September 1979 amending for the sixth time the Directive of 1967 on dangerous substances.<sup>6</sup> The participants considered progress to date and held a detailed discussion on the confidentiality of information. The second meeting was held in the context of the 1974 exchange of letters<sup>7</sup> which initiated cooperation between the Commission and the United States on the environment. Several subjects of mutual interest were discussed, particularly the control of chemical products, air pollution, aircraft noise and the management of dangerous waste.

## **Consumers**

### *Physical protection*

#### **Foodstuffs**

2.1.94. On 22 July the Commission adopted a Directive<sup>8</sup> introducing temporary measures for the designation of certain ingredients in the labelling of foodstuffs for sale to the ultimate consumer. This Directive provides for the introduction, pending the assignment of definitive numbers, of a temporary numbering system for those additives that have not yet received an EEC number.

It should be recalled that under the Directive of 18 December 1978<sup>9</sup> additives must be designated in the list of ingredients by the name of their category (e.g. colour), followed by their specific name (e.g. chlorophyll) or EEC number (e.g. E 140).

### *Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests*

#### **Consumer credit**

2.1.95. At its July part-session Parliament delivered a favourable opinion<sup>2</sup> on the proposal<sup>10</sup> for a Directive relating to the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning consumer credit which the Commission had presented to the Council on 27 February 1979. Parliament did, however, ask the Commission to strengthen its proposal as regards the protection of consumers against unlawful credit terms.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.86.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 204, 13.8.1981; Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.39.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.56.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

<sup>6</sup> OJ 196, 16.8.1967.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1974, point 2231.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 255, 15.9.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 33, 8.2.1979.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 80, 27.3.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.51.

## *Consumer information, education and representation*

### **Consumers Consultative Committee**

**2.1.96.** At its plenary meeting on 5 July the Consumers Consultative Committee (CCC) adopted a number of own-initiative opinions. To begin with, the Committee submitted to the Commission an opinion setting out its views and proposals for a consumer policy in times of crisis. This opinion stresses the importance of pursuing a consumer policy even at such times, outlining the CCC's view of the main elements of such a policy, and emphasizes that consumers must, by making constructive proposals, play a positive role in efforts to stimulate economic revival.

The CCC takes the view that, far from being a luxury, consumer policy has a crucial role to play during the crisis in stimulating the economy and promoting greater economic and political cohesion. In particular, the Committee calls for action to improve market transparency, combat the inflationary practices of businesses, protect consumers against entering into ill-considered contractual obligations, improve the quality of products, services and the environment and highlight ways in which consumer policy helps to combat the crisis.

The Committee also gave its opinion at this meeting on several proposals for Community action. An unfavourable opinion was delivered on a proposal aimed at amending the Directive of 13 July 1981 on the prohibition of certain substances with a hormonal action and those having a thyrostatic action.<sup>1</sup> The CCC opposes the proposal firstly on the grounds that, by authorizing natural hormones, it goes against the undertaking made by the Council on 30 September 1980 to prohibit all hormones, both natural and synthetic,<sup>2</sup> and secondly on the grounds that there is reason to cast doubt on the conclusions of the Scientific Committees from which the proposal derives. The argument here is that the Committees based their conclusions on traditional toxicological analyses, whilst openly admitting that only analyses carried out on the biological effects of natural hormones could

provide valid information on the levels of such hormones likely to endanger health. Finally, the CCC regards the Commission draft as totally inadequate with regard to the fundamental problem of controls.

**2.1.97.** Again at the meeting on 5 July, and with a view to avoiding misunderstandings and disappointments such as accompanied the last reduced-price butter sales operation (Christmas butter), the Committee called on the Commission to speed up the decision-making process so as to ensure that the implementing arrangements were made public by the beginning of September.

**2.1.98.** Finally, in its opinion on the exemption from the competition rules of the Agreement on the centralized clearing of Eurocheques, the Committee called on the Commission to carry out not only a legal analysis of the Agreement but also an overall evaluation of the Eurocheque system and its operation from the economic point of view. This opinion also recommends that exemption should be withheld until the problem of stolen Eurocheques has been resolved in a satisfactory manner and improvements have been made as regards the transparency of transactions.

## **Agriculture**

### **Proposals for rationalizing the common agricultural policy**

**2.1.99.** In accordance with a mandate from the European Council held in Stuttgart, the Commission submitted to the Council, on 29 July, a communication on measures for rationalizing the common agricultural policy.<sup>3</sup>

In a second communication<sup>4</sup> the Commission analyses the functioning of the Community structural Funds: the European Social Fund, the ERDF and the EAGGF Guidance Section. It proposes improved coordination as between

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 222, 7.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.76.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.1.55.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12; COM(83)500 final.

<sup>4</sup> Points 1.1.13 to 1.1.20; COM(83)501 final.

the Funds and in conjunction with the Community's borrowing and lending agencies.

The two documents were examined at a special Council meeting on 30 August,<sup>1</sup> from which political guidelines emerged.

## Council

2.1.100. At its 22 July meeting the Council resumed work on the main questions referred to it. Three Regulations—one on the rules for calculating the differential amount where the production aid is fixed in advance in the colza, rape and sunflower sector,<sup>2</sup> one concerning the distillation of wine and the by-products of winemaking<sup>3</sup> and one increasing the expenditure limits for work undertaken in connection with the common forestry measure in certain Mediterranean areas<sup>4</sup>—were approved.

The Council decided to defer examination of the adjustment of the *acquis communautaire* for fruit and vegetables and olive oil<sup>5</sup> to its September meeting.

It also discussed for the first time the proposal revising the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables.<sup>6</sup>

Since the general rules of the aid scheme for dried grapes and dried figs are due to expire shortly, the Council examined ways and means of introducing transitional measures pending the adoption of the definitive scheme, but was unable to reach agreement.

Lastly, the Commission examined the proposal for implementing agricultural research projects.<sup>7</sup>

## Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

### Agri-monetary measures

2.1.101. On a proposal from the Commission, the Council decided<sup>8</sup> to bring forward to 11 July the effect of the devaluation of the representative rate for the Greek drachma in the wine sector which had been agreed in connection with the price decisions for

1983/84. As from that date, monetary compensatory amounts in the wine sector were abolished.

However, as a result of the movement of the Greek drachma on foreign exchange markets, negative monetary compensatory amounts for Greece had to be reintroduced on 29 August.<sup>9</sup>

### Agricultural holdings and incomes

2.1.102. On 4 July the Commission adopted a number of provisions concerning the surveys of agricultural holdings.<sup>10</sup>

2.1.103. On 7 July Parliament passed a resolution on the effect of the CAP on the Community's external relations.<sup>11</sup>

## Market organizations

### Changes to Basic Regulations

#### Milk and milk products

2.1.104. On 30 June the Council adopted a Regulation introducing a Community scheme for granting aids to milk consumed in schools, which replaces the various programmes implemented hitherto at national level.<sup>12</sup> The aids will be given for at least five years at the rate of 125% of the target price for milk. On 28 July the Commission then adopted the new rules on school milk, taking account, as far as possible, of the schemes already operated in some Member States and experience gained.<sup>13</sup> For whole milk, the Community aid is 125% of the milk target price and

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.4.3.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.124.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.117.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.145.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.136.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 94, 8.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.119.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 27, 2.2.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.185.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 186, 9.7.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 239, 29.8.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 251, 12.9.1983.

<sup>11</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 183, 7.7.1983.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 206, 30.7.1983.

for the other eligible products it is derived from that amount.

### *Corrigendum*

2.1.105. Point 2.1.143 of Bulletin 6-1983 should read: 'The Council adopted this Regulation on 14 June...' (OJ L 163, 22.6.1983).

### **New common market organizations**

#### *Alcohol*

2.1.106. In the light of Parliament's opinion,<sup>1</sup> the Commission submitted to the Council, on 25 July, an amendment to its proposal for a Regulation on the common organization of the market in ethyl alcohol of agricultural origin.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Prices and specific measures**

#### *Cereals*

2.1.107. On 29 July the Commission adopted a special measure providing for export refunds on durum wheat exported from Greece,<sup>3</sup> to take account of the expected bumper durum harvest in that country.

2.1.108. To encourage the clearance of stocks of common wheat prior to the new harvest the Commission introduced a special intervention measure in a Regulation of 12 August.<sup>4</sup> This involves up to 3 million tonnes of common wheat of minimum breadmaking quality, divided into monthly quotas for the months from August to October.

#### *Pigmeat*

2.1.109. Following the informal agreement at the price fixing for 1983/84, the Council amended<sup>5</sup> on 18 July the 1971 Regulation<sup>6</sup> on the calculation of MCAs in the pigmeat sector. From 1 August the MCAs on pigmeat products will no longer be calculated on the basis of the lower limit of the buying-in price for pig carcasses but on the basis of 90% of that price. This measure will have no very pronounced effect on market prices, since in recent years these have been regulated not through the buying-in price but through private storage aid.

### *Fresh fruit and vegetables*

2.1.110. By two Regulations<sup>7</sup> of 18 July the Council decided to postpone for one marketing year the three-year phased reduction in the financial compensation granted to encourage the marketing of lemons and to alter the amounts of the compensation for the 1983/84 marketing year.

2.1.111. On 13 July the Commission amended<sup>8</sup> the Regulations laying down conditions for inviting tenders for the disposal of fruit and vegetables withdrawn from the market and conditions for awarding contracts for obtaining juice by processing such products.

2.1.112. On 26 July the Commission set the reference prices for lemons and apples for the 1983/84 marketing year and the Community offer prices applicable to Greece in respect of those products.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.113. On 25 July it had authorized derogations from the quality standards for apples, pears and leeks for the 1983/84 marketing year and extended the list of apple and pear varieties to include new varieties whose characteristics corresponded to the definitions laid down.<sup>10</sup>

2.1.114. Lastly, on 28 July, the Commission approved quality standards for onions and witloof chicory.<sup>11</sup>

#### *Wine*

2.1.115. Following its annual practice, the Commission forwarded to the Council on 6 July the final estimates for the 1981/82 wine-growing year.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 184, 11.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.146.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 214, 10.8.1983; COM(83)470 final.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 206, 30.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 222, 13.8.1983; OJ L 236, 26.8.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 199, 22.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 106, 12.5.1971.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 198, 21.7.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 191, 15.7.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 203, 27.7.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 202, 26.7.1983.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 213, 4.8.1983.

<sup>12</sup> COM(83)410 final.



These show that table wine production was very moderate and even low. It amounted to 141.6 million hl (against 182 million hl in 1979 and 164 million hl in 1980), down 14% on the previous year.

Internal uses amounted to 149.6 million hl, including 124.7 million hl for direct consumption and 24 million hl for distillation. The quantities distilled with Community aid come to 14.1 million hl, including 10 million hl in Italy. Stocks fell to 76.5 million hl (-16%) because of the moderate harvest, imports amounted to 5.8 million hl (against 5.4 million) and exports came to 11 million hl (+37.2%), mainly because of an increase in exports from Italy.

Overall consumption of wine in the Community continues to decline in line with the long-term trend, particularly in France and Italy, where consumption was respectively 89 l/head/year in 1981/82 against 97 l in 1976-80 and 83.6 l/head/year against 89 l.

2.1.116. With its report the Commission presented an analysis of the foreseeable situation as regards planting and replanting of vines in the Community.<sup>1</sup> The total area planted with wine grapes, which fell from 2.66 million ha in 1976/77 to 2.49 million ha in 1980/81, fell again by 32 000 ha in 1981/82, mainly in France and to a lesser extent in Italy and Greece. The area under table grapes is around 126 000 ha and about 63 000 ha in Greece are planted with grapes for drying. The contraction of areas under vines, however, has not caused a drop in production, which is indeed tending to increase in the long-term. An encouraging sign, however, is the increase in the production of quality wines.

Because of the irreversible decline in consumption, the Community has had to intervene much more (long-term storage contracts, preventive distillation, etc.), drawing heavily on the EAGGF, whose expenditure on the wine sector soared from 132 million ECU in 1976 to 538 million ECU in 1982.

2.1.117. On 25 July the Council amended and consolidated in a single Regulation the general rules on the distillation of wine and the by-products of winemaking.<sup>2</sup> It also extended<sup>3</sup> by 16 months the application of

the 1978 Directive on the programme to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions of France.<sup>4</sup>

2.1.118. In order to make room for the new harvest, the Commission adopted in July and August a number of management measures concerning restorage aid,<sup>5</sup> support distillation,<sup>5</sup> preventive distillation,<sup>6</sup> the distillation of wine obtained from table grapes,<sup>6</sup> the distillation of by-products of winemaking<sup>7</sup> and postponement of the deadlines for preventive distillation.<sup>8</sup> It introduced the possibility of concluding short-term private storage contracts for grape must, concentrated grape must and rectified concentrated grape must.<sup>6</sup>

2.1.119. The Commission also amended the Regulations concerning the aid amounts and the detailed rules for implementing the system of aid for the use of grape must in the United Kingdom and Ireland and its use to make grape juice.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.120. Lastly, on 14 July the Commission amended<sup>10</sup> the Regulation on research and development measures concerning new uses for products belonging to the wine sector.<sup>11</sup>

### *Milk and milk products*

2.1.121. On 8 August the Commission submitted to the Council a proposal<sup>12</sup> for a Regulation intended to mitigate the difficulties encountered by Australia and New Zealand in taking up the import quotas for Cheddar cheese allocated to them under their cheese agreements with the Community.

<sup>1</sup> COM(82)412 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 212, 3.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 202, 26.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 203, 27.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 232, 23.8.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 236, 26.8.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 192, 16.7.1983; OJ L 219, 10.8.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 200, 23.7.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 191, 15.7.1983.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 95, 14.4.1983.

<sup>12</sup> COM(83)473 final.

*Beef/veal*

2.1.122. Because of the seasonal movement of the beef/veal market, the Commission decided to authorize from 5 September renewed buying-in of carcasses and half-carcasses, instead of the forequarters as at present.<sup>1</sup>

*Sheep- and goatmeat*

2.1.123. On 11 July the Commission determined the loss of income and the premium payable per ewe for the 1982/83 marketing year.<sup>2</sup> The cost of this measure will be around 100 million ECU, 60 million of which were paid in 1982.

*Oils and fats*

2.1.124. In order to achieve fairer conditions of competition between undertakings situated in the different Member States and to take account of forward exchange rates, on 18 July the Council extended the system of differential amounts for colza and sunflower seed.<sup>3</sup> The Commission will prepare a report and, where appropriate, submit proposals for amending this Regulation, in time for the Council, acting by a qualified majority, to take a decision before 31 December.

2.1.125. On 18 July the Council also renewed for 1983/84<sup>4</sup> the general rules concerning special measures for soya beans.<sup>5</sup>

2.1.126. On 12 August the Commission fixed the amount of the marketing aid for soya beans.<sup>6</sup>

2.1.127. On 25 July it also fixed the average world market price and the target yield for flax seed for 1982/83.<sup>7</sup> The price of 26.638 ECU/100 kg represents the average of the world market prices recorded during the representative period for the sale of Community flax seed. The target yield used as a basis for granting the aid is differentiated according to the characteristics of the flax produced and according to production areas.

2.1.128. On 7 July the Commission authorized Greece to suspend in 1983 the customs duties applicable to imports of certain oils and oilseeds.<sup>8</sup>

2.1.129. On 28 July the Commission fixed olive yields and olive-oil yields for 1982/83.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.130. It also submitted to the Council on 31 August four proposals for Regulations intended to reinforce checks on the payment of production aid for olive oil.<sup>10</sup> These Regulations provide for an independent control agency, temporarily financed from the Community budget, to be set up in each producer Member State; they introduce a system of sanctions for infringements of the aid scheme, transfer responsibility for checking on oil mills from the producers' organizations to the Member States and provide for centralized data collection.

Because there is such a large number of producers, the Commission proposes payment at a uniform rate for small producers (less than half a tonne of oil) and a payment depending on the actual volume of production, with strict controls, for other producers. Small producers will be able to choose between the two arrangements, provided that satisfactory controls are instituted.

*Processed fruit and vegetables*

2.1.131. In July the Council fixed the production aid for tinned pineapple and the minimum price to be paid to producers for 1983/84.<sup>11</sup>

2.1.132. The Council also fixed the minimum prices and the amount of the aid for dried prunes d'Ente<sup>12</sup> and Williams pears in syrup,<sup>13</sup> and adopted measures to encourage the disposal of dried grapes and dried figs from recent harvests,<sup>14</sup> extending the period

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 238, 27.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 187, 12.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 199, 22.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 216, 6.8.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 190, 28.7.1979; OJ L 215, 23.7.1982.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 222, 13.8.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 203, 27.7.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 186, 9.7.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 221, 12.8.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 249, 17.9.1983; COM(83)480 final.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 198, 21.7.1983.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 186, 9.7.1983; OJ L 200, 23.7.1983.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 196, 20.7.1983.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 214, 5.8.1983; OJ L 204, 28.7.1983.

of storage<sup>1</sup> and maintaining the protective measures applicable to imports.<sup>2</sup>

### *Tobacco*

2.1.133. Following the fixing of prices and premiums for tobacco from the 1983 harvest,<sup>3</sup> the Commission adopted on 29 July a Regulation<sup>4</sup> establishing a new classification of the Ellassona variety and altering the description of the reference quality of the Forchheimer Havana II C variety.

### *Hops*

2.1.134. On 29 July the Commission proposed to the Council that aids be fixed for the producers of certain varieties of hops grown in the Community.<sup>5</sup> It attached to its proposal a report on the production and marketing of hops from the 1982 harvest.<sup>6</sup> This shows that it will probably be difficult to market the 1982 harvest, even though it is only of average size, because of the large stocks held by brewers. At present the Commission does not consider it advisable to propose structural measures or make production aid in respect of the 1982 harvest conditional upon grubbing up. If the harvest proves to be too abundant, however, the Commission may present measures to accompany its aid proposals.

World hop acreage, which has not been reduced sufficiently in view of requirements, seems to have been around 96 000 hectares in 1982, 14% more than the figure considered desirable at that date. In the light of the information available, the Commission believes that in the medium term it should not exceed an absolute maximum of 90 000 hectares. Including stocks, this should cover overall demand even with below-average harvests.

2.1.135. On 18 July the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>7</sup> for a Regulation amending the Regulation of 19 July 1977<sup>8</sup> concerning the certification of hops.

### *Flax*

2.1.136. On 18 July the Commission presented the Council with a first programme<sup>9</sup> for applying the 1982 Regulation<sup>10</sup> laying

down, for 1982/83 to 1986/87, measures to encourage the use of flax fibres.

The measures to promote the use of flax in clothing, household linen and furniture are intended to expand outlets both in the Member States and elsewhere. These measures, which will cover a two-year period, will be fully financed from the portion withheld from the flat-rate aid granted in respect of Community area under fibre flax. The amount available from the last two marketing years during which a portion of the aid was withheld is 2.3 million ECU.

### *Cotton*

2.1.137. The Commission has determined the percentage of the cotton aid which Member States may pay in respect of 1983/84 until actual production has been ascertained.<sup>11</sup> This percentage has been fixed at 92.5, but may be increased to 100 if the beneficiaries provide an adequate security.

The Commission has also adjusted the notional costs of ginning and crushing.<sup>11</sup>

2.1.138. On 26 July the Commission adopted a Decision<sup>12</sup> on the information to be given in applications for reimbursement of aid granted by the Member States to cotton producers groups and their associations.

### *Bee-keeping*

2.1.139. On 11 July the Council amended<sup>13</sup> the 1981 Regulation<sup>14</sup> introducing a system of aid for bee-keeping for 1981 to 1984 so as to include the possibility of financing a

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 214, 5.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 210, 2.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 170, 28.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.172.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 206, 30.7.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 221, 18.8.1983.

<sup>6</sup> COM(83)359 final.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 253, 21.9.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 200, 8.8.1977.

<sup>9</sup> COM(83)452 final.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 162, 12.6.1982.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 203, 27.7.1983.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 255, 15.9.1983.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 196, 20.7.1983.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 122, 6.5.1981; OJ L 299, 20.10.1981.

Community research programme on the disease caused by the varroa mite.<sup>1</sup> Following this amendment, the Commission adopted, on 27 July, a Regulation<sup>2</sup> implementing the programme. The cost is put at 250 000 ECU.

2.1.140. In July Parliament delivered its opinion<sup>3</sup> on the Commission's May proposal<sup>4</sup> for financing a research programme on a bee disease.

## Structures

### Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.1.141. On 23 August the Commission forwarded to the Council the proposal for a Regulation<sup>4</sup> concerning the legal instruments necessary for establishing and implementing the integrated Mediterranean programmes proposed to the Council in March.<sup>5</sup>

### New measures or amendments to Directives

2.1.142. Because the measures to improve the infrastructure of certain rural areas had started later than anticipated—mainly because of the delay in drawing up the outline programmes—the Council, on 18 July, extended the duration of this common measure<sup>6</sup> and of the programme for accelerating the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions of France.<sup>7</sup>

2.1.143. On 29 July the Commission also approved an amendment<sup>8</sup> to the 1978 Regulation on the outline programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation measures in the Mezzogiorno.<sup>9</sup>

2.1.144. The Commission has presented the Council with a set of structural proposals concerning:

- (i) the development of agricultural advisory services in Greece;<sup>10</sup>
- (ii) a common measure to develop cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland;<sup>10</sup>
- (iii) a common measure to accelerate collective irrigation works in Greece;<sup>10</sup>
- (iv) a special emergency measure to assist stock-farming in Italy;<sup>10</sup>

(v) an extension of the common measure to accelerate agricultural development in certain regions of Greece:<sup>11</sup> This is intended to implement in all rural areas of Greece measures to improve infrastructure, agricultural water control and forestry until the integrated Mediterranean programme for Greece is started.<sup>12</sup> The cost of the measure is estimated at 44.7 million ECU for one year. The proposal is part of the Commission's response to the Greek Memorandum.<sup>13</sup>

### Forestry

2.1.145. On 25 July the Council increased by 25% the estimated cost of the common measure for forestry in certain Mediterranean areas of the Community, bringing the total estimated costs to 230 million ECU for the five-year period (until the end of 1984) covered by the measure.<sup>14</sup>

### Coordination of agricultural research

2.1.146. On 8 July Parliament endorsed<sup>3</sup> the proposal<sup>15</sup> for a Decision adopting joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research which the Commission submitted to the Council last December. Parliament preferred four-year programmes (the Commission had proposed five-year programmes), proposed supplement-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 153, 11.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.121.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 204, 28.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 251, 19.9.1983; COM(83)495 final.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.13, 2.1.121 and 3.4.1 to 3.4.3.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 198, 21.7.1983; OJ L 204, 28.7.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 202, 26.7.1983; OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 233, 24.8.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 166, 23.6.1978.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 192, 19.7.1983; COM(83)440 final.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 210, 6.8.1983; COM(83)468 final; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.4.4.

<sup>12</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, points 2.1.121 and 3.4.1.

<sup>13</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.6.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 205, 29.7.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.113.

<sup>15</sup> OJ C 27, 2.2.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.128.

tary details in respect of certain research items and called for an overall appropriation of 52 million ECU.

## Agricultural legislation

### Veterinary legislation

2.1.147. On 5 July the Commission deleted the Münster area in the Federal Republic of Germany from the list of areas officially ranked as free from classical swine fever.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.148. On 8 July Parliament endorsed<sup>2</sup> the proposal for a Directive introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease, which the Commission had laid before the Council in September 1982.<sup>3</sup> In its opinion Parliament called for a reinforcement of the measures proposed and in particular for the establishment of an alert zone with a radius of 150 km from the holding concerned.

### Plant health legislation

2.1.149. In order to take account of the interest in some Member States in plants of the bonzai type, the Commission has provisionally authorized<sup>1</sup> derogations from certain provisions of the 1976 Directive on protective measures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants.<sup>4</sup>

It also laid down conditions for the introduction into the Member States of plants of the species *Pinus parviflora* grown in Japan.

### Competition

2.1.150. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to make no comment on the introduction of the following draft measures, notified by:

#### Greece

Aid for tobacco growers to compensate for the damage caused by natural disasters in August and October 1982; aid to increase crop productivity in 1983; aid to increase livestock productivity; aid in the form of compensation for farmers affected by natural

disasters; aid for organizations of beekeepers' cooperatives for the production of honey in 1982.

#### United Kingdom

Aid for the marketing of agricultural products.

*Isle of Man*: hill cow subsidy scheme; aid for farmers raising certain breeds of cows which have calved but whose milk has not been sold (beef cow subsidy scheme).

#### Germany

*Baden-Württemberg-Hessen*: investment aid for the milk and milk products sector; change in existing aids for farms suffering damage as a result of storms, floods and other natural disasters.

*Bavaria*: dairy subsidy for warehouse extension and workshops.

*North Rhine Westphalia*: aid for additional vocational training in agriculture; aid for elderly farmworkers giving up farming.

*Lower Saxony*: aid for the eradication of paratuberculosis; directives on the financing of further training for agricultural, forestry and horticultural workers.

*Hamburg*: aid for farms in financial difficulties.

#### Belgium

Changes to fuel-saving incentives regarding investments in horticulture.

#### Italy

Application of Act 675/77 regarding sparkling wines.

*Latium*: Bill to subsidize the purchase of milk tanks.

*Friuli-Venezia Giulia*: Bill concerning financing rules, additional provisions and interpretation of the regional legislation on agriculture;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 199, 22.7.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 248, 22.9.1983; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.66.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 26, 31.1.1977.

intervention in hill-farming; modernization of agriculture and special assistance for hill-farming.

**Denmark**

Land purchase aid and agricultural loans.

Pigmeat fund (amendment in 1983 budget).

2.1.151. The Commission decided to commence the Article 93(2) EEC procedure in respect of the following aid:

**France**

Aid for the export equalization fund of the Comité Interprofessionnel de l'Œuf.

2.1.152. The Commission also decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the following aids:

**France**

Aid for sheepmeat and pigmeat ('caisse de péréquation').

**Italy**

Law No 423/81: measures to assist agriculture.

*Emilia-Romagna*: extraordinary assistance for the restructuring of cooperatives involved in cattle farming, wheat growing and cheese making.

**Belgium**

Grant to compensate professional horticulturists and farmers for the purchase of fuel (VAT refunds).

**European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund**

**Guidance Section**

*Reimbursements to the Member States*

2.1.153. On 15 and 26 July the Commission adopted decisions concerning applications for reimbursement and advance payments for the measures covered by the integrated development programme for the Western Isles of Scotland (Outer Hebrides)<sup>1</sup> and

applications for reimbursement<sup>2</sup> in respect of the Council Decision on financial aid from the Community for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia.<sup>3</sup>

2.1.154. During the second quarter of 1983 the Commission decided that the EAGGF Guidance Section should pay 45.6 million ECU to France and Belgium in respect of expenditure incurred in 1981 and 1982 and to Ireland by way of an advance on expenditure to be incurred in 1983 under Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80.

The reimbursements relate to the socio-structural Directive 72/160/EEC, the Directives to assist less-favoured regions 75/268/EEC and 79/359/EEC, the Regulations connected with the common organization of markets (EEC) Nos 1035/72, 1163/76, 1820/80 and 456/80, and Directive 82/400/EEC amending Directive 77/391/EEC.

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2.1.155. In June the Commission altered the criteria for the selection of projects to be financed under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.<sup>4</sup> As from 1983 these criteria, which will no longer be valid for a limited period only, will be reviewed regularly by the Commission, should the need arise. Certain criteria result directly from the regulation in question while others have been established to meet structural requirements and to reflect the situation in the various sectors.

**Fisheries**

2.1.156. On 7 July<sup>5</sup> the European Parliament adopted two Resolutions, one on the management of fishing activities and the other on Parliament's future role in the implementation of the common fisheries policy.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 235, 25.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 255, 15.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 325, 1.12.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

## Council

2.1.157. On 11 and 12 July and again on 25 and 26 July the Council failed to agree on the allocation of North Sea herring quotas among the Member States, a key element in any agreement concerning the allocation of overall quotas for 1983.

As at the Council meeting of 30 June,<sup>1</sup> Denmark was opposed to the Commission proposals of 20 June<sup>2</sup> concerning herring quotas. Several compromise solutions were sought on the basis of a report which Commission experts had prepared on the methodology for the allocation of the North Sea herring stock and which was submitted to the Council on 25 July.<sup>3</sup> The Member States continued to differ over the report's conclusions, particularly as regards the definition of the reference period for the calculation of quotas.

On 5 July,<sup>4</sup> the Council having taken no decision on the 1983 herring quotas, the Commission decided to suspend herring fishing in the North Sea by United Kingdom and Netherlands vessels with effect from 12 July 1983, since the provisional quotas fixed in May<sup>5</sup> had been exhausted. On 18 July<sup>6</sup> and 8 August<sup>7</sup> similar decisions were taken to suspend fishing by German and Danish vessels respectively.

2.1.158. The Council failed to agree on the Commission proposal whereby Norway would be allocated 31 000 tonnes of the said North Sea herring stock for 1983 as a whole<sup>8</sup> but, acting on a proposal from the Commission,<sup>9</sup> it adopted an interim quota<sup>10</sup> covering two-thirds of the proposed quantity, i.e. 20 500 tonnes. This interim decision was taken despite the opposition of the United Kingdom and the abstention of the Netherlands.

## Resources

### *Internal aspects*

2.1.159. In the field of national measures going beyond the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 of 25 January 1983<sup>11</sup> but applying only to fishermen of the Member

State concerned, the Commission took note of the following measures, whilst reserving its right to review their compatibility with Community law and the common fisheries policy at any time:

On 22 July, a draft internal French regulation prohibiting French fishermen from using trawl nets equipped with teeth to catch species other than shellfish, together with a request from the French authorities for this prohibition to be extended to all Community fishermen by means of a Community regulation. The Commission has been unable, at this stage, to establish the compatibility of this draft measure with Community law and the common fisheries policy; the draft provisions in question do not correspond to those of Articles 18, 19 or 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 of 25 January 1983.<sup>11</sup>

For a clearer assessment of whether the provisions of the draft French measure should be incorporated into Community law, the Commission has requested the French authorities to provide additional scientific data on how the use of toothed trawls affects stocks of flat fish, and sole in particular.

On 23 August, the following two Danish measures:

(i) a draft order concerning certain North-East Atlantic fisheries, amending an earlier order on the same subject which was approved by the Commission on 29 June<sup>12</sup> and the provisions of which are in accordance with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 of 25 January 1983;<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.198.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.197.

<sup>3</sup> COM(83)481 final.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 188, 5.7.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 139, 28.5.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.135.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 195, 19.7.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 219, 10.8.1983.

<sup>8</sup> COM(83)382 final.

<sup>9</sup> COM(83)436 final.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 211, 3.8.1983.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.

<sup>12</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.200.

(ii) an order prohibiting sprat fishing in a specific area of the North Sea from 22 July until the end of October 1983; the provisions of this Order are in accordance with Article 20 of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 of 25 January 1983<sup>1</sup> and Article 5 of Regulation (EEC) No 170/83 of the same date.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.160. The Commission approved the following national measures the provisions of which are in accordance with Article 19 of the Regulation of 25 January 1983<sup>1</sup> since they relate to the management of local stocks:

(i) on 28 July, a draft UK Order prohibiting, for various weekend periods up to 1 April 1985, salmon and trout fishing other than by rod and line in the estuary of the River Lune in North-West England;

(ii) on 3 August, a draft UK Order prohibiting, from 1 October 1983 until 31 March 1984, the dredging, fishing or harvesting of oysters and mussels in the Mylor Creek area of the estuary of the River Fal in Cornwall.

### *External aspects*

#### **Bilateral relations**

2.1.161. On 26 July<sup>2</sup> the Council approved the provisional entry into force of the fisheries agreement negotiated by the Commission with Equatorial Guinea.<sup>3</sup>

2.1.162. In Brussels on 31 August, the Commission and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tomé and Príncipe initialled an agreement concerning the exercise of fishing activities in the economic zone of the latter. The agreement provides for the issue of licences, on payment of a fee, to 27 tuna boats and for Community participation in the implementation of projects for the development of Sao Tomé and Príncipe. The agreement, which is to run for an initial period of three years, will be the second concluded with countries on the Gulf of Guinea, following the agreement with Equatorial Guinea,<sup>4</sup> and the fifth with a developing country (Senegal,<sup>5</sup> Guinea-Bissau,<sup>6</sup> and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea (Guinea-Conakry).<sup>6</sup>

2.1.163. On 21 and 22 July a Commission delegation held exploratory talks in Roseau,

the capital of Dominica, with Mrs Charles, the Prime Minister of that country. The talks were seen as a first step towards establishing the principles of cooperation which will govern reciprocal fishing activities in the future. With a view to reaching fishing arrangements satisfactory to both sides, the delegations examined possible ways of granting financial compensation to the Dominican Government in the event of any imbalance in catch possibilities.

2.1.164. From 1 to 5 August exploratory talks were held in Victoria between the Commission and the Seychelles authorities to find the basis for negotiating a fisheries agreement. Such an agreement should enable tuna fishing activities to continue when the experimental French catches come to an end on 11 November. Further meetings are to take place in Brussels in September and October.

2.1.165. From 3 to 5 August discussions were held in Ottawa between a Commission Delegation and the Canadian authorities to consider the difficulties encountered in applying the fisheries agreement concluded in December 1981<sup>7</sup> and to define procedures for ensuring that the agreement operated to the satisfaction of both sides. The main topics discussed were the Community tariff quotas for Canadian fishery products and the rules applicable to vessels fishing in Canadian waters (daily catches, licences, observers, etc.). Both parties agreed to meet again in September.

2.1.166. On 11 July<sup>8</sup> the Council adopted a Regulation on the conclusion of the fisheries agreement between the Community and Finland.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.204.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.161.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.93; Thirteenth General Report, point 352.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.118.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 379, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.138.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 192, 16.7.1983.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.138.



## Multilateral relations

2.1.167. With the approval of Parliament,<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted on 25 July<sup>2</sup> a Decision on accession by the Community to the Gdansk Convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the Baltic Sea and the Belts<sup>3</sup> as amended by the Protocol of the Conference of the Representatives of the States Parties to the Convention signed in Warsaw on 11 November 1982.<sup>4</sup>

## Markets and structures

### Market organization

2.1.168. In connection with the day-to-day management of the markets in fishery products the Commission adopted on 29 July:

- (i) a Regulation fixing the reference prices for carp for the 1983/84 marketing year;<sup>5</sup>
- (ii) a Regulation amending that of 23 December 1982<sup>6</sup> fixing the standard values for fishery products withdrawn from the market.<sup>5</sup>

2.1.169. The Commission also prepared a number of documents on the interpretation of the new rules governing the common organization of the market.

2.1.170. The Commission continued its talks<sup>7</sup> with the Thai authorities on an arrangement to replace the agreement on minimum prices for clams which the Community concluded with Thailand in June 1981.<sup>8</sup>

2.1.171. Following detailed discussions between the Community and Sweden it was agreed to set up a working party to ensure the proper operation of the herring quota arrangements and, in a wider context, to preserve the original balance of the agreement concluded between the two parties in 1972.

### Structures

2.1.172. The Council meetings of 12-13 and 25-26 July failed to reach agreement on the Commission proposal for structural measures to implement the Resolution of 25 January 1983.<sup>9</sup> Greece requested in particular

that vessels under 12 metres in length should be covered by the measures eligible for Community aid.

2.1.173. Pursuant to the Council Regulation of 21 December 1982<sup>10</sup> on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry and aquaculture, the Commission decided on 28 July to finance 370 projects for the construction and 595 projects for the modernization of fishing vessels, together with 34 aquaculture projects. The total aid thus granted amounts to 36.0 million ECU. This includes 4.0 million ECU available for investments in Greek fisheries, following the adjustment of the UK budget contribution.

Table 1 shows the breakdown by Member State.

In the selection of projects some priority was given to those for the modernization of existing vessels. Where aid was granted for the construction of new vessels, the aim was to prevent, in certain sensitive maritime areas, the risk of increased fishing capacity conflicting with the need to safeguard marine resources. As regards aquaculture projects, the main selection criteria were the particular requirements of the peripheral regions concerned and the technical feasibility and profitability of the projects submitted.

2.1.174. As regards State aids, the Commission raised no objection to the entry into force in Belgium of a Royal Decree granting a premium for the scrapping of fishing vessels subject to replacement of the latter by new vessels. The maximum rate of the premium is BFR 30 000 per 'compensated' GRT<sup>11</sup> scrapped. Appropriations for the scrapping premium total BFR 13 062 138.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.134.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.113.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 206, 30.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 368, 28.12.1982.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.122.

<sup>8</sup> Fifteenth General Report, point 459.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 28, 3.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 1.1.8.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 5, 7.1.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.151.

<sup>11</sup> 'Compensated' gross registered tonne: a measure which takes account of the amount of work incorporated per GRT, which is the unit of physical volume.

Table 1 — EAGGF Guidance Section aid for fishery projects

Member State	Number	Aid in national currency		Aid in million ECU (at July 1983 rates)
Belgium	1	BFR	6 233 981	0.137
Denmark	183	DKR	18 123 098	2.220
FR of Germany	189	DM	5 453 479	2.404
Greece	211	DR	506 020 803	6.699
France	91	FF	37 801 476	5.549
Ireland	72	IRL	3 140 136	4.360
Italy	139	LIT	8 984 708 337	6.681
The Netherlands	12	HFL	4 746.682	1.868
United Kingdom	101	UKL	3 548 412	6.085
Total	999			36.003

## Transport

### Inland transport

#### Infrastructure

2.1.175. On 9 August the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>1</sup> for a Regulation on financial support for a multiannual transport infrastructure programme, to run from 1983 until the end of 1987.

With the 1976 proposal<sup>2</sup> on support for projects of Community interest in transport infrastructure, as amended in 1980,<sup>3</sup> still awaiting adoption by the Council, the Commission tabled an *ad hoc* proposal<sup>4</sup> to provide the Council with the legal basis which it required to disburse the 15 million ECU entered in the 1983 budget as support for infrastructure projects and also covering implementation of the experimental transport infrastructure programme laid before the Council in December 1982.<sup>5</sup>

In the light of the two criteria agreed—that the projects must help to eliminate bottlenecks and must make a significant impact on trade and traffic between the Member States—the Commission proposed that the funds should

be spent on the projects on:

- (i) modernization of the road between Axios and Gallicos (in Greece);
- (ii) modernization of the Mulhouse-Nord rail interchange in France;
- (iii) the Wexford by-pass in Ireland;
- (iv) construction of the Potaschberg-German border section of the Luxembourg-Trier motorway.

For 1984 the Commission proposes support measures on the basis of a list of projects reflecting the objectives set out in the experimental programme, and assistance for transport infrastructure projects of Community interest in Greece (see the reply<sup>6</sup> of last March to the Greek Memorandum).

As for the remainder of the period over which the new Regulation is to apply, i.e. from 1985 to 1987, it proposed that each year the

<sup>1</sup> COM(83) 474 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 207, 2.9.1976; Bull. EC 6-1976, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 89, 10.4.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.79.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.212.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.156.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 1.4.8.

Council should adopt a list of projects eligible in the light of the criteria applied, based on a proposal from the Commission and on the opinion of Parliament. From this shortlist the Commission would then choose which projects were to receive support. The combined rate of aid from all Community sources together may not exceed 70%.

### *Approximation of structures*

#### **Harmonization of social provisions**

2.1.176. On 28 July the Commission consented<sup>1</sup> to the Danish Government's request to exempt certain transport operations from the Council Regulation of 25 March 1969 on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport<sup>2</sup> and from the Regulation of 20 July 1970 on the introduction of recording equipment in road transport.<sup>3</sup> Only transport operations with no significant impact on the economy are to be exempted, for example, operations to supply local markets, door-to-door selling, mobile banking, exchange or savings transactions, mobile exhibitions and, finally, deliveries of milk from the farm to the dairy and vice versa.

2.1.177. On 7 July Parliament passed a resolution<sup>4</sup> on compliance with the regulations on rest periods for lorry and coach drivers.

#### **Technical questions**

##### *Community driving licence*

2.1.178. The government experts on driving licences met in Brussels on 7 and 8 July. They took stock of the progress made in implementing the first Directive on the introduction of a Community driving licence<sup>5</sup> before embarking on their preparations for the second stage called for by the Directive, which entails harmonization of the vehicle categories and definition of the physical and mental fitness standards for drivers and of standards for practical aspects of the driving test.

#### **Operation of the market**

##### **Fixing of rates**

##### *Commercial independence of the railways*

2.1.179. On 25 July the Council formally adopted a Decision granting the railways of the Member States commercial independence with regard to the management of their international passenger and luggage traffic,<sup>6</sup> as agreed on 7 June.<sup>7</sup>

##### **Sea transport**

2.1.180. On the same date the Council also formally adopted the Recommendation on the ratification of or accession to the 1979 International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (SAR),<sup>6</sup> likewise as agreed on 7 June.<sup>8</sup>

##### **Air transport**

2.1.181. Again on 25 July, the Council formally adopted the Directive concerning the authorization of scheduled interregional air services for the transport of passengers, mail and cargo between Member States,<sup>6</sup> as agreed in June.<sup>9</sup>

#### **Cooperation with non-Community countries**

##### **EEC-Spain Agreement on combined international transport**

2.1.182. On 6 July the Commission and Spain initialled an Agreement on the international combined road/rail carriage of goods.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 222, 13.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 77, 29.3.1969; OJ C 73, 17.3.1979 (consolidated version).

<sup>3</sup> OL L 164, 27.7.1970.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 375, 31.12.1980; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.117.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 237, 26.8.1983.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.219.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.228.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.229.

This Agreement fits in with the Commission's general thinking on the need to promote international combined transport services and will be a great boost to rail/road services between the Community and Spain since it lifts all the quantitative restrictions and licensing requirements imposed on the terminal road section of the operation. Removal of the quantitative restrictions in this way will add to the attraction of a form of service which warrants support not only because of its economic advantages but also because of its benefits in terms of road safety, environmental protection and energy savings.

The Agreement will apply to container and swap-body services as soon as it enters into force. On the other hand the measures to liberalize the carriage of trailers and semi-trailers will not apply until the Spanish railways have acquired the missing facilities and rolling stock, which they should achieve by 1 July 1985 at the latest.

The Agreement will apply for five years, starting on the date on which it enters into force. Naturally, it will be superseded by the Community legislation already in place should Spain join the Community before the Agreement expires.

## Energy

### Energy problems before the Council

*2.1.183.* The Council meeting on energy matters on 12 July held extensive exchanges of views and deliberations without reaching any decisions. There was a wide-ranging discussion of the communications presented by the Commission in June on a Community energy strategy<sup>1</sup> and a five-year action programme.<sup>2</sup> The most important point to emerge from these discussions was the doubts—widely shared by Member States—about the Commission's idea of funding the five-year programme by a Community energy tax.<sup>3</sup> The Council did, however, reach some consensus on the idea of a five-year action programme to update the Community's energy strategy.

The Council also held a policy debate on the Commission communication of 10 June on a balanced solid fuels policy<sup>4</sup> and looked at the problems arising from the Commission's proposal for a new system for coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry in the Community.<sup>5</sup> The Council approved the Commission's approach to the problems of oil refining<sup>6</sup> and reaffirmed its resolve to adopt a multiannual programme for demonstration projects.<sup>7</sup>

It looked at the proposal for a Regulation on financial support for certain categories of investment in the rational use of energy.<sup>8</sup> It was decided that all these points might be re-examined in Athens at an informal meeting of ministers on 23 September and would be included on the agenda for a future energy Council meeting, which should be held in early November.

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*2.1.184.* On 7 July Parliament adopted a Resolution<sup>9</sup> on the 12th World Energy Conference, to be held in New Delhi from 18 to 23 September.

### Specific problems

#### Energy saving and the rational use of energy

*2.1.185.* On 5 July the Commission amended<sup>10</sup> for the second time<sup>11</sup> its proposal for a Regulation on the payment of financial incentives in support of certain categories of investment in the rational use of energy,<sup>12</sup> introducing a new category of investment for energy saving in buildings and industry.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4 and 2.1.231.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.5 to 1.2.19 and 2.1.232.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.20 and 2.1.232.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.16 and 1.2.17.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.159.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.2.18.

<sup>7</sup> Points 2.1.191 to 2.1.193.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.233.

<sup>9</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 209, 5.8.1983; COM(83)454 final.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 188, 14.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.233.

<sup>12</sup> OJ C 285, 30.10.1982; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.91.

## Oil and gas

**2.1.186.** On 18 July, following a statement by Mr Davignon urging the Council to express as soon as possible its views on the Commission proposal on the granting of support for Community projects in the hydrocarbons sector in 1983,<sup>1</sup> the Council agreed that every effort should be made to find a solution to this question as quickly as possible.

**2.1.187.** On 27 July the Commission published in the *Official Journal* a communication inviting interested parties to submit requests for support for technological development projects in the hydrocarbons sector in 1984.<sup>2</sup>

## Solid fuels

### *Solid fuels policy*

**2.1.188.** On 12 August the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>3</sup> for a Regulation concerning financial support from the Community in favour of the industries producing solid fuels. On 21 April<sup>4</sup> the energy Council had called for more modern indigenous production of solid fuels in the Community. It agreed to examine the problems in solid fuel production which were primarily those of investment and running down of stocks, for which Community aid should be provided. This proposal forms the legal basis for such Community aid and forms part of the five-year energy programme sent to the Council in June.<sup>5</sup>

### *Coking coal and coke for the iron and steel industry*

**2.1.189.** On 12 July the Commission decided, in accordance with the Decision of 25 July 1973,<sup>6</sup> to authorize production aid for coking coal proposed for 1982 by three producer countries (Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and France), to give the United Kingdom a provisional answer and to inform the governments concerned.

## Nuclear energy

**2.1.190.** On 8 August the Commission sent a communication on the implementation of

the verification agreement concluded by Euratom and its Member States who do not have nuclear weapons with the international Atomic Energy Agency. This communication follows up the report sent to the Council on 28 January.<sup>7</sup>

## Energy saving and new energy sources

**2.1.191.** On 11 July the Council formally adopted the Commission's proposal<sup>8</sup> for a Regulation on the granting of financial support for pilot industrial projects and demonstration projects relating to the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels.<sup>9</sup> On 9 August the Commission, as required by the Regulation, notified the Council for information purposes of its decision granting financial support for demonstration projects in this field.<sup>10</sup>

**2.1.192.** On 11 July the Council adopted the Commission's proposal<sup>11</sup> for a Regulation on the granting of financial support for demonstration projects relating to the exploitation of alternative energy sources, energy saving and the replacement of hydrocarbons.<sup>8</sup>

**2.1.193.** These two Regulations, which are valid for 1983, are a follow-up to the programme launched in 1978 on energy saving and alternative energy sources.<sup>12</sup> They form part of a multiannual programme, the need for which was recognized by the Council in March<sup>13</sup> and reaffirmed on 12 July, though a decision for the period of the programme running from 1984 to 1987 was postponed until its next meeting.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.235.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 200, 27.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 232, 30.8.1983; COM(83)447 final.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.147.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.2.16.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 259, 15.9.1973; OJ C 36, 13.2.1980.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.105.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 261, 6.10.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.174; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.238.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 195, 19.7.1983.

<sup>10</sup> COM(83)1124 final.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 227, 1.9.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.174; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.238.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 158, 16.6.1978.

<sup>13</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.163.

## Nuclear safety

### Plant safety

2.1.194. On 1 August the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication<sup>1</sup> concerning the Community's role as regards the safety of nuclear installations and the protection of public health. The document summarizes the conclusions of an examination of this role in three major areas—research and development, the technical/regulatory aspects of the safety of installations and health protection.

2.1.195. As regards health protection, the Commission makes the point that, with the development of the nuclear industry in recent years, certain radiological problems now have effects which transcend national boundaries and should therefore be examined at Community level. The Commission has already taken steps with regard to two of these aspects:

(i) plans for transfrontier intervention in the event of an accident in a nuclear power plant situated near the border of another Member State;

(ii) examination of the overall radiological impact of the discharge of radioactive effluents in watercourses and marine waters affecting the Community.

To ensure that its activities in this field are as effective as possible, the Commission considers it advisable to ask for Council support in the form of a resolution on transfrontier radiological problems.

## Research and development

### Development of a common policy

2.1.196. On 25 July the Council formally adopted the resolution on framework programmes for Community research, development and demonstration activities and a first framework programme 1984 to 1987,<sup>2</sup> on which it had reached agreement on 28 June.

### Codest

2.1.197. On 5 July the Commission called the first meeting of the Committee for the European Development of Science and Technology (Codest),<sup>3</sup> whose main task is to assist the Commission in implementing the next scientific and technical policy. At the press conference, attended by Mr Davignon, Vice-President of the Commission, Mr Fasella, Director-General for Science, Research and Development, Mr Columbo, the Chairman of Codest, Mr Curien and Mr Prigogine, Vice-Chairmen, and Mr Benno Hess and Sir David Philips, the other officers of the Committee, it was stated that Codest was to provide an on-going evaluation of research requirements in the Community and an appraisal of existing research potential in the member countries. The final aim was gradually to establish a European scientific continuum which would make for better geographical, sectoral and also psychological mobility amongst research scientists, thereby maximizing results.

### Cooperation with non-member countries

#### *Cooperation with Spain on controlled thermonuclear fusion*

2.1.198. On 25 July the Council approved the extension of the cooperation agreement between the Community (Euratom) and the Kingdom of Spain in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion.<sup>4</sup> The first agreement<sup>5</sup> had been concluded on 14 July 1980 for three years.

### COST activities

2.1.199. On 26 July the Commission forwarded to the Council a proposal<sup>6</sup> for a decision adopting a Community concerted

<sup>1</sup> COM(83)472 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 208, 4.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.248; Supplement 5/83 — Bull. EC (in preparation).

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.152.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 238, 27.8.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 190, 24.7.1980.

<sup>6</sup> COM(83)446 final.

action project (COST 91 bis) on the effect of processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food. On the same date it also sent the Council a proposal for a decision authorizing it to negotiate an agreement for the implementation of this concerted action project between the Community and non-member States participating in scientific and technical cooperation (COST).

The purpose of this concerted action project is to coordinate research and development in the Member States on the following three subjects:

- (i) the HTST process (high-temperature short-time processing) and other new thermal processing systems;
- (ii) the qualitative and nutritive properties of food obtained by means of biotechnology;
- (iii) chilling and refrigerated storage.

This project is a follow-up to COST project 91 (effects of thermal processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food) and aims to give the agri-food industry the data it needs to supply consumers with quality products at minimum cost.

It is also one of the initial items in a sectoral R&D programme on agri-food technologies which is being prepared by the Commission in the light of the goals of the 1984-87 framework programme.

The Community will contribute 780 000 ECU to this four-year project planned to start in 1984.

### Horizontal activities

#### *Experimental action to stimulate the efficacy of the Community's scientific and technical potential*

2.1.200. Following the Council Decision of 28 June,<sup>1</sup> the Commission published an announcement<sup>2</sup> on an experimental stimulation action designed to improve the efficacy of European research and development. It is hoped that it will benefit young scientists and improve mobility within the European research system. The experimental phase is intended as a springboard for the full-scale

stimulation action to be conducted under the framework programme for the Community's scientific and technical activities.

Seven areas have been selected initially for the experimental phase:

- (i) *pharmacobiology*: particularly the application of new developments in cellular and molecular biology;
- (ii) *solid state physics*: particularly the dynamics of structural phenomena and composite materials;
- (iii) *optics*: particularly the application of modern techniques of mathematical analysis to various problems in the field of optics;
- (iv) *combustion*: particularly ignition phenomena and the local behaviour of material undergoing combustion;
- (v) *photometry/photoacoustics*: particularly their application to the field of non-destructive analysis;
- (vi) *interface phenomena*: particularly catalysis and emulsification;
- (vii) *climatology*: transitory phenomena.

Several methods will be tried out: research grants, aid to encourage mobility amongst research scientists, the twinning of laboratories in different countries and the development of multidisciplinary multinational projects.

Proposals have to reach the Commission by 1 October 1983 if they are to be considered this year.

### Multiannual programmes

#### Energy

##### *Leaching of glass samples for waste embedment*

2.1.201. As part of the Community research project on the management and storage of radioactive waste, 12 laboratories have completed a comparative test of a new method of quality control for high-level waste containing glass under simulated repository

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 181, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.259.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 182, 8.7.1983.

conditions. Laboratories from two non-Community countries, Finland and the United States, participated in these tests which were carried out in autoclaves under static conditions using distilled water at elevated temperatures of 100 to 200°C. The complete results are being evaluated and will be published in autumn 1983. If confirmed by the results of the comparative test, the new method will make it possible to determine with great accuracy the degree of release of radioactivity from its glass embedment, when in contact with water.

In another contractual research project, conducted by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) at Harwell, five reference glass samples, containing a higher than normal amount of plutonium, have been tested for radiation stability. After five years—corresponding to 2 000 years storage of real waste—of exposure to distilled water, which is particularly corrosive, the leach rate had increased by a factor of not more than 4. The average value of leaching was in the order of  $10^{-3}$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>.d. The observed changes in the glass properties may be considered to be comparatively small and in certain cases show saturation effects.

#### *Plutonium removal from manipulation scraps*

2.1.202. The highly radiotoxic plutonium has to be manipulated with particular care. Any material, such as paper tissues, plastics, etc. which has been in direct contact with plutonium is considered contaminated and must be treated as radioactive waste.

In the framework of the Community research programme on the management and storage of radioactive waste, a chemical process called 'acid digestion' has been developed for waste volume reduction and the recovery of plutonium residues associated with such manipulation scraps.

In collaboration with the Kernforschungsanstalt Karlsruhe, 'acid digestion' has been put into operation in the Alona installation at Mol, Belgium. To date 150 kg of waste material, containing 600 g of plutonium, have been processed in this plant. The plutonium has been recovered as plutonium

nitrate. Nominal capacity of the plant is 1.5 kg of waste per hour. About 1 tonne of manipulation scraps containing approximately 8 kg of plutonium will be treated in this way.

#### *Commissioning of Europe's largest solar power station at Pellworm*

2.1.203. Ten new solar power stations subsidized by the European Community have been completed in six countries. They convert solar energy directly into electricity.

On 12 July, the largest solar power station in Europe with a capacity of 300 kW was commissioned on the German island of Pellworm in the North Sea. Constructed by AEG-Telefunken, it converts sunlight falling on silicon panels directly into electricity to supply the island's health resort. Pellworm is the largest power station in the Community programme, which started in 1980 and comprises 15 projects to which national research ministries are contributing. Ten other solar power stations of 30 to 100 kW have already been commissioned in six European countries. Together with those which are due to be completed early in 1984, they prove that photovoltaic solar energy can be harnessed profitably even in Europe's climate. These low-maintenance, non-polluting installations supply energy for a wide variety of purposes, such as water pumps in Belgium, air safety at Nice airport, the sole electricity supply for the inhabitants of a small island in the south of Italy and of the isolated village of Aghia Roumeli on the Greek island of Crete and the electrical installations in a naval college in the Netherlands. Community representatives pointed out at Pellworm that support for the use of solar energy has been given to European industry, universities and research centres for the past eight years.

The Community has spent a total of DM 75 million on a variety of research programmes.

#### *Living and working conditions*

2.1.204. In July the Commission took several decisions on financial assistance under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty.



2.1.205. On 8 July, the Commission decided to grant 1 917 900 ECU as financial aid for eleven research projects on the technical control of nuisances and pollution at the place of work and in the environment of iron and steel works.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.206. On the same date it also decided to grant 2 110 800 ECU as financial aid for ten research projects under the second programme on safety in mining.<sup>2</sup>

2.1.207. Finally, after receiving a favourable opinion from the ECSC Consultative

Committee and the assent of the Council, it decided on 6 July to grant 306 350 ECU as financial aid for two research projects in the programme on the effects on the health of workers of physical and other occupational factors at the work place.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 147, 13.6.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.34; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.71.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.71.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.26.

## 2. Enlargement and external relations

### Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

#### Agricultural aspects

2.2.1. On 25 July the Commission sent two communications to the Council on guidelines and proposals for the transitional period for Portuguese and Spanish agriculture. The proposals recommend that for the various sectors of production the rules governing the common agricultural policy would come into effect progressively in two stages, whereas the socio-structural measures would apply immediately upon accession.

2.2.2. On 18 July the Council, because of the need to reach an overall solution on the revision of the *acquis communautaire* in the matter of Mediterranean products,<sup>1</sup> agreed to defer its discussions until its September meeting.

#### Portugal

##### *Accession negotiations*

2.2.3. The 14th negotiation session at ministerial level,<sup>2</sup> on Portugal's accession to

the European Communities took place in Brussels on 18 July. The two delegations exchanged statements on the progress made in the negotiations and on their continuation in the autumn.

During the meeting, the Finance and Planning Minister, Mr Ernani Rodrigues Lopes, had talks with Mr Natali, in which he confirmed the new Portuguese Government's desire to complete the accession negotiations as soon as possible.

#### Spain

##### *Accession negotiations*

2.2.4. The 27th negotiating session at deputy level<sup>3</sup> on Spain's accession to the Communities was held in Brussels on 15 July.

The conference finally reached an agreement on the petroleum monopoly in Spain (duration of adaptation period and minimum percentage of quotas to be opened in relation to national production), thus completing the negotiations on this point.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.5.6 and 2.2.1; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.97.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.2.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.4.

In addition the Community presented a statement on the ECSC. Spain for its part submitted two statements on external relations, one relating to fishing and the other to Euratom.

## Commercial policy

### Implementing the common commercial policy

#### *Import arrangements*

#### Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.5. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980<sup>1</sup> on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission decided to open quotas on the following products:

*Italy—Poland:* bicycle tyres and inner tubes;<sup>2</sup>  
*Federal Republic of Germany—Hungary/Romania:* textile products (categories 7 and 8) in outward processing traffic;<sup>3</sup>

*Italy—People's Republic of China:* tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of porcelain or china and/or other kinds of pottery;<sup>4</sup>

*Italy—Hungary:* aluminous cement;<sup>5</sup>  
*Federal Republic of Germany—Poland:* textile products (category No 6) in outward processing traffic.<sup>6</sup>

#### Trade protection

#### *Anti-dumping and anti-subsidy measures*

2.2.6. The Council established a definitive anti-dumping duty on 4,4'-isopropylidene-diphenol originating in the United States of America.<sup>7</sup> The Commission had imposed a provisional anti-dumping duty on this product in January.<sup>8</sup>

2.2.7. The Council also imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of barium chloride originating in the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic.<sup>9</sup> The Commission had imposed a

provisional anti-dumping duty on this product in April.<sup>10</sup>

2.2.8. The Commission imposed a definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of certain ECSC products (iron or steel coils for rerolling) originating in Argentina, Brazil, Canada and Venezuela.<sup>11</sup> This duty replaces the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed by the Commission in March<sup>12</sup> and amended in June.<sup>13</sup>

2.2.9. The Commission imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of dicumyl peroxide originating in Japan<sup>14</sup> and certain imports of hardboard originating in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Sweden.<sup>15</sup> With regard to the latter products the Commission decided to reopen the anti-dumping procedures.

2.2.10. The Commission imposed a definitive countervailing duty on certain iron or steel sheet or plate originating in Brazil,<sup>16</sup> but suspended it as a definitive anti-dumping duty had been imposed on the same products in May.<sup>17</sup>

2.2.11. The Commission initiated anti-dumping proceedings in respect of imports of vinyl acetate monomer originating in Canada,<sup>18</sup> certain ball bearings originating in Japan and Singapore,<sup>19</sup> horticultural glass and certain drawn glass originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 187, 13.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 191, 16.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 199, 26.7.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 202, 29.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 206, 2.8.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 199, 22.7.1983.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 23, 26.1.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 228, 20.8.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 110, 27.4.1983.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 210, 2.8.1983.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 82, 29.3.1983.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 160, 18.6.1983.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 203, 27.7.1983.

<sup>15</sup> OJ L 241, 31.8.1983.

<sup>16</sup> OJ L 205, 29.7.1983.

<sup>17</sup> OJ L 131, 20.5.1983.

<sup>18</sup> OJ C 180, 7.7.1983.

<sup>19</sup> OJ C 188, 14.7.1983.

<sup>20</sup> OJ C 194, 20.7.1983.

2.2.12. It extended<sup>1</sup> the anti-dumping procedure in respect of imports of non-alloy crude aluminium originating in Egypt, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia<sup>2</sup> to imports of the same product from Norway and Suriname.

2.2.13. It also published a notice<sup>3</sup> of a review of anti-dumping duty imposed on imports into Ireland of louvre doors originating in Taiwan.

2.2.14. The Council accepted the undertaking given in the course of the review of the anti-dumping proceeding in respect of compound fertilizers (urea and ammonium nitrate solution) originating in the USA, and terminated the procedure.<sup>4</sup>

2.2.15. The Commission decided to terminate anti-dumping proceedings concerning certain U + I sections of iron or steel originating in South Africa<sup>5</sup> and certain pears in syrup originating in Australia, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of South Africa.<sup>6</sup>

These proceedings had been initiated in February 1982 and February this year respectively.<sup>7</sup>

The Commission also decided to accept the undertaking given in connection with the anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of caravans for camping and parts thereof originating in Yugoslavia;<sup>8</sup> it accordingly decided to terminate that proceeding, which had been initiated in March.<sup>9</sup>

#### *Surveillance measures*

2.2.16. The Council adopted<sup>10</sup> a Regulation confirming the Commission's Regulation of 12 April<sup>11</sup> revoking the protective measures in respect of imports into France and the United Kingdom of tableware and other articles of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes, of stoneware, and introducing a system of automatic authorization for imports of the products in question originating in or coming from South Korea.

2.2.17. The Commission repealed<sup>12</sup> the protective measures applicable to certain espadrilles originating in China, introduced measures requiring prior authorization for imports of these products and of certain

slippers from China into France and terminated the Community investigation into imports of these products.

2.2.18. The Commission adopted a Regulation making the import of certain textile products originating in Argentina subject to Community surveillance.<sup>13</sup>

#### *Treaties and trade agreements: extension or tacit renewal*

2.2.19. On 9 August the Council decided on the extension or tacit renewal of certain trade agreements concluded by Member States with third countries (third tranche 1983).<sup>14</sup> The agreements concerned were due to expire between 1 August and 31 October 1983.

#### *Export credits*

##### **Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits ('Consensus')**

2.2.20. At the negotiations on the renewal of the Arrangement held in Paris from 27 to 29 June<sup>15</sup> all the Community's partners agreed *ad referendum* to an overall compromise proposed by Mr Wallen, Chairman of the OECD Group on Export Credits.

On 6 July the Commission proposed that the Council accept the compromise. On 11 July the Council, which was unable to accept the 'Wallen compromise' as it stood, instructed the Commission to request that the current

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 206, 2.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 31, 5.2.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 187, 13.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 211, 3.8.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 181, 6.7.1983.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 196, 20.7.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 37, 10.2.1983; OJ C 33, 10.2.1982; OJ C 276, 19.10.1982.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 240, 30.8.1983.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 89, 31.3.1983.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 200, 23.7.1983.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 96, 15.4.1983.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 244, 2.9.1983.

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 187, 12.7.1983.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 233, 24.8.1983.

<sup>15</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.17.

'Consensus' be extended until 31 October and that negotiations with the other participants be resumed in September.

### **Understanding on Export Credits for Ships**

2.2.21. On 18 July the Council extended for a further period of six months<sup>1</sup> its decision of 28 April 1981<sup>2</sup> concerning the application of the OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships.

## **Sectoral commercial policy measures**

### *Iron and steel products*

#### **American measures concerning specialty steels**

2.2.22. The measures concerning specialty steels decided on by the United States on 5 July<sup>3</sup> were the subject of a Council statement on 18 July:

'1. The Council expressed its profound dissatisfaction at the decision of the US authorities of 5 July to grant import relief to the US specialty steel industry under Section 201 of the US Trade Act 1974. The measures taken would have a damaging impact on the Community's specialty steel exports to the United States and were not justified by economic factors.

2. The Council regretted in particular the double jeopardy arising out of these measures and the anti-dumping or countervailing actions already taken.

3. The Council expressed the view that these measures were not compatible with the conclusions and the commitments of the OECD Ministerial Council and of the Williamsburg Summit to halt protectionism and, as recovery proceeds, to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers.

4. The Council

(i) noted with approval that the Commission, while reserving the Community's GATT rights, has requested prompt consultation in the framework of GATT. These consultations should start as soon as possible during this month. They would allow the Community to contest the justification of the US measures, to define the injury suffered as a result of the measures and to request compensation. The period of GATT consultations should be limited;

(ii) took note of the intention of the Commission to raise the measures as announced by the US at the meeting of the OECD Steel Committee with a

view to examining the compatibility of the measures with the OECD Steel Consensus.

5. The Council requested the Commission to report on the results of its consultations with the US Administration and on its ongoing bilateral contacts at the next Foreign Affairs Council.'

2.2.23. At a meeting of the OECD Steel Committee held on 20 July and a meeting with the United States held under Article XIX of the GATT on 28 July the Commission contested the justification of the American measures.

### **Arrangements with third countries**

2.2.24. The negotiations with Brazil for the conclusion of an arrangement concerning imports into the Community of products other than cast iron<sup>4</sup> were broken off, as the Brazilian authorities stated that they were unable to accept the Commission's final proposal concerning a quantity of 103 000 tonnes.

2.2.25. The Commission held consultations concerning arrangements with a number of its partners. A Commission delegation visited Romania to review the management of the arrangement with that country after the first six months from the angles of both achieving the quantities agreed and compliance with the price rules. Consultations of the same type also took place with Spain.

Consultations were also held with Finland and Austria to check that there was a balanced development of trade, as provided for in all the arrangements with the EFTA countries.

### *Textile products*

#### **Agreements and arrangements with third countries**

2.2.26. A second round of exploratory talks between the Commission and China<sup>5</sup> was held in Brussels from 27 June to 5 July in

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.2.16.

<sup>2</sup> Fifteenth General Report, point 643.

<sup>3</sup> See also points 2.2.38 to 2.2.42.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.19.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.14.

order to discuss the regime which will govern trade in textiles from 1 January 1984. Certain indications concerning both the nature of the regime as well as its economic content were given by both sides.

#### *MFA countries*

2.2.27. Consultations between the European Community and Peru, held in Brussels on 11 to 13 July, resulted in Peru's agreeing to the introduction of regional limits on its exports of T-shirts to France and Italy. The limits will apply for the remainder of 1983 and for the three years 1984 to 1986.

Similarly consultations held on 20 July with Macao led to the introduction of regional limits on its exports of men's and boys' overcoats to the UK and babies' garments to Ireland.

2.2.28. The Community also held general consultations with Bangladesh in Brussels on 18 July. A number of issues relating to the application of the bilateral textiles agreement were examined.

#### *Preferential Mediterranean countries*

2.2.29. On 25 July the Commission submitted to the Council a report on the results of negotiations which it had conducted with preferential countries on the renewal of the voluntary restraint arrangements for textile products.

With the exception of Turkey, with which an arrangement on cotton yarn alone was signed, arrangements were obtained with all the preferential countries.

2.2.30. Previously consultations had taken place with Portugal and Spain on 1 and 6 July respectively. At the meeting with Portugal, 1983 management levels were agreed, as were access levels for 1984 and 1985. During the consultations with Spain, a number of matters concerning the administration of the agreement were settled.

2.2.31. On 12 July the Community and Turkey agreed to a new higher set of minimum prices for cotton yarns covered by the existing arrangement for this product. The Turkish authorities also agreed to

reinforce the system of administrative cooperation in order to ensure compliance with these minimum prices.

Finally, in the continued absence of any arrangement with Turkey on other categories,<sup>1</sup> the Community had to resort to a safeguard measure against a number of Turkish textile products: the existing Community restrictions on cotton fabrics and T-shirts which expired on 15 July were renewed to the end of the year<sup>2</sup> and two new Community restrictions were introduced for trousers<sup>3</sup> and bed linen.<sup>2</sup>

Regional restrictions will also affect terry towelling and other outer garments imported into the United Kingdom and dresses and men's and boys' suits imported into France.

## Relations with industrialized countries

### Quadripartite meeting (London)

2.2.32. On 16 and 17 July a further quadripartite meeting<sup>4</sup> was held in London. Canada's Minister of State for International Trade, Mr Gerald Regan, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr Uno, the United States' Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr William Brock, and Mr Haferkamp met to discuss the outcome of Unctad VI,<sup>5</sup> the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting to be held in November and the Consensus on Export Credits.<sup>6</sup>

### Impact of the common agricultural policy on external relations

2.2.33. On 7 July Parliament adopted a resolution<sup>7</sup> on the impact of the common agricultural policy on the external relations of the European Community. It deals with the

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.29.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 188, 13.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 192, 16.7.1983.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.2.17.

<sup>5</sup> Points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.2.20.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.4.8.

policy's possible future effects on bilateral relations between the Community and the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

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### EFTA countries

#### *Closer cooperation between the Community and the EFTA countries*

2.2.34. On 18 July the Council adopted the sixth annual report by the Permanent Representatives Committee on the development of cooperation between the Community and the EFTA countries.<sup>1</sup>

This report, which emphasizes that there is general satisfaction with the operation of the free trade agreements, also reviews the most recent decisions and achievements in areas of cooperation outside the scope of the agreements and refers to the importance attached to the development of the agreements by the Commission, Parliament<sup>2</sup> and the EFTA parties, both on a bilateral level and within the EFTA ministerial Council.

The Council welcomed the fact that the free trade agreements are functioning very well and reiterated its wish to pursue, in close liaison with the Commission, the work currently underway in the various fields offering scope for even closer cooperation, with a view to achieving concrete results to the mutual benefit of the Community and the EFTA countries. It was agreed to transmit the report to the EFTA countries and to Parliament.

### Norway

2.2.35. On 11 July Mr Haferkamp met Norway's Foreign Minister, Mr Stray, and the Minister for Trade and Shipping, Mr Haugstvedt, in Moss, Norway, for the third high-level meeting.<sup>3</sup>

2.2.36. The two parties reviewed their overall economic relations and agreed that the free trade agreements signed 10 years ago were functioning properly. They noted that since then cooperation had expanded to a number of new fields both within and outside the scope of the agreements.

Both sides underlined the importance of the consultations on industrial policy aimed at mutually beneficial cooperation. They also expressed the wish to sign an exchange of letters on regular contacts in the field of consumer protection.

2.2.37. Furthermore, the two parties agreed to strengthen their contacts in matters regarding the international economy and trade as well as cooperation in international organizations of an economic nature, including international economic conferences. They also considered it desirable to expand the existing contacts between the Norwegian Ministry of Finance and the Community on economic policies. Lastly, the two parties stressed their commitment to active participation in the follow-up to Unctad VI.<sup>4</sup>

### United States

#### *Decision of the United States concerning special steels*

2.2.38. On 5 July the President of the United States decided to apply unilateral measures to imports of special steels from a number of sources, including the Community.

2.2.39. On 18 July the Council,<sup>5</sup> having found that the United States measures could not be reconciled with the conclusions and commitments of the OECD ministerial Council<sup>6</sup> and the Williamsburg Summit<sup>7</sup> regarding the halting of protectionism, approved the Commission's decision to avail itself of the GATT rules and to raise the matter in the OECD Steel Committee.

2.2.40. At the meeting of this Committee on 20 July, the Commission representative contested the validity of the United States measures, in particular on the grounds that imports were not the cause of the difficulties

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.50.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.24.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.38; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.2.40; Bull. EC 11-1980, point 2.2.44.

<sup>4</sup> Points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

<sup>5</sup> Points 2.2.22 and 2.2.23.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.62.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.3.

faced by the US steel industry. He criticized all the measures (anti-dumping measures and countervailing duties plus, as from 5 July, measures taken under Section 201 of the Trade Act), which will, for at least two years, virtually squeeze out Community exports of the two products subject to an additional duty and substantially reduce its exports of the three products subject to quantitative restrictions.

2.2.41. On 28 July the Commission held a meeting with the United States under Article XIX of the GATT. The Commission challenged the conformity of the US measures with GATT rules (in particular Article XIX), drew attention to the injury caused and submitted claims for compensation in the following sectors: steel, industrial products connected with the steel industry, textiles and chemicals.

2.2.42. Discussions continued in the Council (Article 113 Committee and Working Party on ECSC Questions) on a technical analysis of the United States' measures and on the Community's reaction to them.

#### *Bilateral talks on agriculture*

2.2.43. On 26 and 27 July a further meeting of senior Commission and US officials took place in Brussels for discussion of two GATT-related issues.

The first concerned the action to be taken in response to the conclusions of the GATT panels on the United States' complaints concerning Community exports of flour, wheat and macaroni, spaghetti, etc. on which refunds have been paid. The discussion, which did not produce a solution, will be resumed in September.

The second question concerned the establishment of the informal working party to examine certain aspects of the Code on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures.<sup>1</sup> Initial discussions took place and a work programme was drawn up.

#### *Exchange of letters between the United States and the Community on wine*

2.2.44. On 26 July, representatives of the United States Government and the Commis-

sion signed an exchange of letters on wine, thus marking an important stage in the bilateral consultations which commenced in 1976 on the technical and legal problems arising between the two parties.

2.2.45. The subjects dealt with in this exchange of letters may be summarized as follows: under the rules for the common organization of the wine market, only wines which have been subject to oenological practices allowed by Community legislation may be used for direct human consumption in the Community. The rules apply both to wines produced in the Community and to imported wines. A comparison of the practices allowed in the United States and those provided for under Community rules revealed that some exceptions to Community rules had to be allowed in respect of imports of certain US wines which have been the subject of oenological practices which are not allowed in the Community.

The letter expresses the Community's willingness to make the necessary adjustments and thereby avoid the risk of restrictive measures being applied to Community exports to the United States.

2.2.46. The United States, in turn, is now prepared to help prevent the downgrading of geographical designations into generic names, this being of great importance for the designation of wines and the protection of such designation. It is also prepared to change its oenological practices as the Commission wished. Now that the two sides have reached an understanding on permissible oenological practices, the rules concerning the accompanying document can be revised to the satisfaction of both the United States and the Community. This understanding will also make it easier to harmonize the United States and Community rules on the labelling of wines and for the Member States and the United States to cooperate with a view to facilitating the detection of infringements of the rules in force.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.28.

*United States' sale  
of dairy products to Egypt*

2.2.47. On 3 August the United States Government announced the conclusion of a contract with Egypt for the sale, on special terms, of 18 000 tonnes of butter and 10 000 tonnes of cheese.

2.2.48. The Commission had already told the United States Government that in its view this transaction contravenes GATT rules and is incompatible with various undertakings given by the United States in other international forums.<sup>1</sup> The Commission does not regard the transaction as a case of food aid, as the United States has claimed, but as a subsidized commercial operation, and considers that it jeopardizes the already precarious stability of the world market in dairy products.

At the Commission's request, the International Dairy Products Council will hold an extraordinary meeting to examine the effects of the United States' action on the world market.

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2.2.49. On 7 July the Economic and Social Committee adopted an own-initiative opinion<sup>2</sup> on relations between the Community and the United States.

**Japan**

*High-level consultations*

2.2.50. The 22nd round of high-level consultations between the Commission and the Japanese authorities, held in Brussels from 5 to 7 July, provided an opportunity to take stock of all aspects of relations between the Community and Japan. The Commission was anxious that the opening up of the Japanese market should continue and that Japan should take further steps to correct existing imbalances. The Commission was concerned at the trend towards the accumulation by Japan of substantial trading surpluses, a trend which could prove damaging to relations in general between the Community and Japan, at a time when joint efforts are being made to consolidate and broaden those

relations, notably through the promotion of cooperation.

**Australia**

2.2.51. Senior officials from the Commission and Australia met in Brussels on 13 and 14 July to prepare for the ministerial consultations due to take place in Canberra in October. Among the subjects discussed were agricultural and industrial trade, raw materials and the general trading environment. The consultations, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, helped to clarify the respective positions of both parties and identify points which could be realistically pursued at the October meeting.

**Relations with other countries  
and regions**

**Mediterranean countries**

**Cyprus**

2.2.52. A Protocol on Financial and Technical Cooperation between the Community and the Republic of Cyprus<sup>3</sup> was initialled on 4 July. It will replace the first Financial Protocol,<sup>4</sup> due to expire on 31 December, and will run for five years, providing for a total of 44 million ECU of aid: 28 million ECU in loans from the EIB's own resources, 10 million ECU in grants, and 6 million ECU in special loans. The loans and grants will be used to finance productive and infrastructure projects (which should help diversify Cyprus's economy by developing its industry and agriculture), project-linked technical cooperation, and cooperation in the field of training.

2.2.53. On 26 July, the Community and Cyprus signed a Protocol on trade arrangements for 1983. Pending its entry into

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<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.39.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.4.27.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 255, 23.9.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 332, 29.11.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.42.



force, the arrangements are being applied autonomously by the Community with effect from 1 July.<sup>1</sup>

## Malta

2.2.54. On 18 July the Council resumed<sup>2</sup> its examination of the content of the second financial protocol to be negotiated with Malta. Despite a comprehensive exchange of views it proved impossible to reach agreement. The Member States' delegations are to continue discussions in order to enable the Council to take a decision at its next meeting.

## Morocco

2.2.55. On 14 July Mr Azeddine Guessous, Moroccan Minister of Trade, Industry and Tourism, and Mr Ottman Demnati, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, visited the Commission, where they had talks with Mr Gaston Thorn, Mr Etienne Davignon, Mr Lorenzo Natali, Mr Edgard Pisani and Mr Poul Dalsager.

The discussions centred on the possible effects of the Community's enlargement on relations with Morocco. The two ministers indicated that their Government intended to send delegations to the Commission in October in response to the offer made by the Community in January to hold exploratory talks with all the Mediterranean countries concurrently with the accession negotiations. Both sides took the view that in the context of enlargement, economic relations with all the Maghreb countries should be considered.

Mr Guessous and Mr Demnati also reiterated their concern over textile exports to the Community. Morocco was willing to abide by the voluntary restraint arrangements, but still questioned the justification for them.

## Jordan

2.2.56. HRH Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan, visiting Brussels on 7 and 8 July, held discussions with Mr Thorn and Mr Pisani.

The discussions centred on the political situation in the Middle East and on ways of strengthening economic and technical

cooperation between Jordan and the European Community.

## Asia

### Philippines

2.2.57. Mr Cesar Virata, Prime Minister of the Philippines, accompanied by Mr Arturo Tanco, Minister of Agriculture, visited the Commission on 12 July, where he had talks with Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp. Mr Tanco also met Mr Dalsager.

The main points of discussion were the domestic political and economic situation in the Philippines, the results of Unctad VI<sup>3</sup> and relations between the Community and Asean. More detailed discussions were also held on a major development project which the Philippines would like the Community to finance.

### Thailand

2.2.58. Thailand's Foreign Minister, Mr Siddhi Savetsila, visited the Commission on 14 July, and had meetings with Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp.

Apart from a discussion of Thailand's domestic political situation, the talks centred on three topics: manioc exports, the results of Unctad VI and the problem of Kampuchea.

## State-trading countries

### Romania

2.2.59. The EEC-Romania Contact Group on Agriculture met in Bucharest from 21 to 23 July for discussions on agricultural policy in the Community and Romania and present and future bilateral trade in a number of agricultural products (Community exports to Romania of beef, poultry, dairy products and cereals; Romanian exports to the Community of sheepmeat, fruit and vegetables and salami; wine).

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 191, 15.7.1983.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.37.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

## USSR

2.2.60. The Commission has granted licences for the export of some 30 000 tonnes of butter to the Soviet Union, the first time such sales have been authorized since the invasion of Afghanistan. The butter comes from several Member States, and will be exported at world prices.

The Commission decided to authorize the resumption of butter exports to the Soviet Union<sup>1</sup> in December 1982, having previously, in March 1982,<sup>2</sup> reintroduced advance fixing of refunds on exports to that destination. The advance fixing system incorporates safeguards which enable the Commission to monitor the quantities delivered and ensure that products are sold, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament, at world prices.<sup>3</sup>

## Development

### North-South relations

#### *Unctad VI*

#### General survey

2.2.61. The Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which took place in Belgrade from 6 June to 3 July, has by and large been described as a failure, partly because of the negative attitude of the United States. This is too harsh a judgment, for several reasons.

Firstly, despite the difficulties and uncertainties of the final days, the Conference ended by adopting by consensus about twenty resolutions of which more than twelve were on the central areas of debate: six resolutions on commodities, one comprehensive resolution on trade, five resolutions on money and finance and one on the least developed countries were among those adopted.

Secondly, previous commitments on ODA, trade and the least developed countries were reconfirmed and some misunderstandings were cleared up.

Thirdly, some distinct progress was made: the setting up of the Common Fund and the Integrated Programme for Commodities received new impetus; for the first time a resolution on monetary and finance questions was adopted by consensus and the trade resolution addressed the question of the 'rollback' of recent trade restrictions.

Yet the fact remains that, given the magnitude of what was at stake, Unctad VI can also be described as a missed opportunity. The only North/South meeting in 1983 did not open into a real dialogue or produce a final declaration to point the way forward even in general terms. The Group of 77,<sup>4</sup> who had come to Belgrade with a common platform worked out at Buenos Aires in April, were not able to secure the sort of general guidelines they had been hoping for to assist the continuing work which will take place both in Unctad itself and elsewhere (IMF, World Bank, GATT).

#### The search for a consensus

2.2.62. Much of the work of the Conference was concerned with an attempt to produce a consensus on joint measures to consolidate the process of economic recovery and development.

However, it was not possible to issue a 'Belgrade Declaration' as the negotiations brought to light considerable differences between Group B's<sup>5</sup> view of the situation and that of the Group of 77.

The developing countries essentially regard the current recession as a product of the structural shortcomings of the financial and monetary system based on Bretton Woods and GATT. A return to lasting growth, they believe, can only come about if the present inefficient and unfair economic system is reformed root and branch and a new international economic order created.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.77.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.53.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 292, 8.11.1982.

<sup>4</sup> Actually there are now 125 developing countries in three continents—Asia, Africa and Latin America.

<sup>5</sup> West European and other industrialized countries.

The Group B countries, on the other hand, consider that the present economic system has by and large proved workable. The need now is for coordinated policies to buttress the recovery which appears to be getting under way in various industrialized countries and allow the present international economic system to evolve and adapt, rather than for any wholesale reform of the system. Group B, therefore, were looking at Belgrade for a declaration to follow on from the statements issued after last year's GATT ministerial meeting,<sup>1</sup> the OECD ministerial meeting in May this year,<sup>2</sup> and the Williamsburg summit,<sup>3</sup> and thus convey a positive message to the economy.

It proved impossible in the short space of time available at the end of the Conference to reach a compromise between the two positions, and the text finally adopted was much more modest than the one the Group of 77 had envisaged; a number of countries, moreover—the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, and five Member States of the Community—made interpretative statements distancing themselves from the text submitted for adoption by the Chair.

### The Community's role

2.2.63. The Community, however, following intense preparation,<sup>4</sup> played an active role throughout, both in working out draft texts for Group B and also often as mediator to reconcile the different positions within the western group, but it was not able to play the sort of leading and innovative role which many, especially the Group of 77, would have liked.

### After Belgrade

2.2.64. The results will have to be considered in the longer term.

Progress was made, but it will now have to be consolidated, both in Unctad (commodities) and in other international organizations.

Opportunities were missed: the dialogue will now have to be taken up again in those areas where it had to be interrupted for lack of time. Arrangements have already been made

in Unctad, GATT, the IMF and the World Bank.

Barriers of various kinds were encountered. Some are related to the internal difficulties of the Community and its persuasive powers or lack of them, and others depend on the actual machinery for discussion and negotiation within Unctad itself. The Community and all its partners, both in the North and in the South, are faced with a challenge: they must establish the fundamental reasons for these difficulties and learn the lessons they have to teach so that they can do better next time.

### Campaign against hunger

2.2.65. On 11 July the Council adopted the Commission's January proposal<sup>5</sup> for a Regulation<sup>6</sup> implementing a special programme to combat hunger in the world; Parliament had given its opinion in April.<sup>7</sup>

Under the new Regulation the Community will experimentally implement certain special measures aimed at relieving hunger. The aid will go to developing countries, in particular the least-developed, whose own efforts it is intended to support or stimulate, and will help bring about improvements in the lives of the poorest members of society.

The Community aid will take the form of backing for recipient countries which have undertaken to increase their level of self-reliance in food and supporting measures to protect their natural resources and improve the way in which these resources are utilized.

Because of the experimental nature of the special 1983-84 programme, the Council agreed to finance it from the appropriation of 50 million ECU entered in Article 958 of the 1983 budget.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3 and 3.4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.62.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, points 3.4.1 to 3.4.3.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.47.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 37, 10.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.2.31.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 196, 20.7.1983.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 128, 16.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.2.36.

## Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

### Food aid

#### Annual programmes

2.2.66. On 11 July the Council adopted a Commission proposal<sup>1</sup> for a Regulation<sup>2</sup> laying down the 1983 implementing rules for the framework Regulation on food-aid policy and management.<sup>3</sup>

The new Regulation makes the following quantities of products available to certain developing countries and organizations for use as food aid:

- (i) cereals: an initial instalment of 927 663 tonnes and a second instalment of up to 115 706 tonnes;
- (ii) skimmed-milk powder: a total of 150 000 tonnes;
- (iii) butteroil: a total of 36 500 tonnes;
- (iv) sugar: a total of 16 086 tonnes;
- (v) vegetable oil/olive oil: a total of 6 150 tonnes;

(vi) other products (fish, dried vegetables, vegetable flour, etc.): the equivalent of a maximum of 147 436 tonnes of cereals.

The products listed in the last three indents will be made available in 1983 to certain developing countries or organizations under specific projects of emergency aid operations to be decided on by the Commission in accordance with Article 5 or Article 6 of the framework Regulation.

The new Regulation also lists those countries and organizations eligible to receive food aid.

2.2.67. On the basis of the new Regulation and with the assent of the Food Aid Committee the Commission allocated the following food aid to a number of countries and organizations.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 70, 16.3.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.2.31.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 196, 20.7.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 352, 14.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.36.

Table 2 — *Indirect aid*

Recipient	Cereals (1 000 t)	Milk powder (t)	Butteroil (t)	Other (t)
<i>Organizations</i>				
WFP projects	65	32 000	6 000	
reserve	40	—	—	
UNHCR Afghans	50	3 000	1 400	sugar 2 500, oil 500, beans 4 000
East Africa	15			
SE Asia	12			
Central America	1			
UNRWA		1 418 + 1 000	939	
ICRC	15	1 000	1 000	sugar 400, beans 620
Licross	2	1 500	500	
NGOs	25	27 000	2 000	sugar 1 400, oil 200, beans 700, dried fish 50
<b>Total indirect aid</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>66 918</b>	<b>11 839</b>	

Table 3 — *Direct aid*

Recipient	Cereals (1 000 t)	Milk powder (t)	Butteroil (t)	Other (t)
<b>1. Africa</b>				
1.1. <i>Sahel</i>				
Mali	15	600	200	
Mauritania	7	1 000	900	
1.2. <i>West Africa</i>				
1.3. <i>Central Africa</i>				
Central African Republic	1	200	—	
Sao Tome	1	—	100	
1.4. <i>East Africa</i>				
Burundi	—	100	25	
Kenya	16	—	—	
Rwanda	3	200	50	
Sudan	12	500	—	
Tanzania	20	1 800	400	
1.5. <i>Horn of Africa</i>				
Ethiopia	20 + 20	2 000	500	
1.6. <i>Indian Ocean</i>				
1.7. <i>Southern Africa</i>				
Angola	20	—	—	
Botswana	3	600	—	
Lesotho	6	300	—	
Mozambique	40	1 200	200	
Swaziland	4	—	—	
Zambia	24	500	400	
<b>2. Mediterranean</b>				
Egypt	135	10 000	2 500	
Lebanon	10	800	—	
<b>3. Caribbean/Latin America</b>				
Bolivia	10	1 100	200	
Grenada	0.5	250	—	
Guyana	—	300	100	
Honduras	5	2 000	600	
Nicaragua	4	2 000	300	veg. oil 1 000, beans 3 500
<b>4. Asia</b>				
Bangladesh	140	—	2 000	veg. oil 700
India	—	35 000	11 200	veg. oil 500
<b>Total direct aid</b>	<b>516.5</b>	<b>60 450</b>	<b>19 675</b>	
<b>Total allocations approved</b>	<b>741.5</b>	<b>127 368</b>	<b>31 514</b>	

## Emergency aid

2.2.68. The Commission decided to grant emergency food aid of 700 tonnes of vegetable oil to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA) for its emergency programme in the Lebanon. In reaction to events at the time, UNRWA had initiated a programme in 1982 to supply emergency rations to Palestinian families—composed largely of women and children—who had been deprived of their means of subsistence. This programme, to which the EEC contributed milk, vegetable oil and butteroil to a value of 3.3 million ECU was scheduled to end in June 1983. The situation in the country has not improved, however, and UNRWA has decided to extend its programme up to March 1984. Accordingly, the Commission has decided to make this further contribution, worth 650 000 ECU.

2.2.69. On 29 July the Commission authorized the allocation of 250 000 ECU to purchase beans which the International Committee of the Red Cross will supply to victims of the drought in Ethiopia, particularly in the northern provinces.

2.2.70. It also authorized the supply of 400 000 tonnes of beans worth an estimated 240 000 ECU to El Salvador, and 300 000 tonnes of beans (estimated value 180 000 ECU) to Sao Tome.

## Exceptional aid

2.2.71. The Commission took the following decisions in July under Article 950 of the budget:

*Paraguay:* following flooding in the Paraguay and Paraná river valleys the Commission voted to contribute 100 000 ECU of emergency aid to the WHO Regional Office's relief programme.

*Nicaragua:* the Commission is providing 150 000 ECU through 'Médecins sans frontières' (Belgium) and 100 000 ECU through Oxfam's Belgian branch to help 50 000 people affected by the unrest on the northern frontier of Nicaragua.

*Argentina:* the Commission is providing the League of Red Cross Societies with 250 000 ECU to be used for the relief of flood victims in several provinces of Argentina.

*Bolivia:* 350 000 ECU has been allocated to the Comité Catholique contre la faim et pour le développement to finance a relief programme for victims of the drought which is affecting parts of the Bolivian High Plateaux.

2.2.72. The following decisions were taken by the Commission in August:

*Mozambique:* Caritas Germanica gets 100 000 ECU to be used for the relief of victims of the drought and unrest affecting southern Mozambique.

*Sri Lanka:* up to 200 000 ECU is to be channelled through the League of Red Cross Societies to help victims of the emergency in Sri Lanka.

## Generalized tariff preferences

### Proposals for 1984 scheme

2.2.73. On 20 July the Commission sent proposals to the Council for the 1984<sup>1</sup> scheme of generalized tariff preferences. The three draft regulations and the draft decision on ECSC products were drawn up in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Council on 16 December 1980,<sup>2</sup> when it agreed in principle to the renewal of the Community's generalized system of preferences for a further 10-year period (1981-90) and approved a more detailed operational framework for the period 1981-85 defining product coverage, tariff treatment, the list of beneficiaries and the machinery of preferential limits.

The most important improvements and changes which the Commission has proposed for 1984 are:

<sup>1</sup> COM(83)441 final.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 354, 23.12.1980; Fourteenth General Report, point 579.

### *Industrial products*

2.2.74. Following an in-depth review of List A (sensitive products), the Commission decided to downgrade to list B (non-sensitive products) four items which are not imported from GSP beneficiary countries in any quantity — broom handles, sewing-machine parts and furniture, insulated electric cables and wire, and motor vehicles. Three other products—liquefied ammonia, heparin and certain sewing machines—are to remain on List A but will be subject to a more flexible system of ceilings.

Control on preferential imports of three other products, on the other hand—carbonates of sodium, gelatine and porcelain tableware and household articles—are to be tightened up, with individual quotas being imposed on certain suppliers.

2.2.75. The Commission has felt bound to remain cautious in proposing increases in the value of quotas and ceilings: in its view there can be no increase in certain well-known problem areas—ECSC products, shoes and leather products, certain petrochemicals and the related fertilizer sector, glass, china and watches—but it is proposing increases of between 5 and 15% for 32 quotas and 94 products subject to ceiling treatment, and an across-the-board increase of 10% in the reference base for non-sensitive products in List B.

### *Textiles*

2.2.76. The Commission is proposing that the reference year used in calculating the guaranteed shares on products falling under the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA) should be updated to 1981 (the 1977 import figures have been used since 1980). In a number of cases, however, where the full application of 1981-based calculations would have led to a very substantial increase in the existing GSP offer, the Commission has felt it necessary to limit the impact to a lower level.

In any event, no improvements are envisaged for the 3 'dominant' suppliers included in the GSP—Hong Kong, South Korea and Macao—or the two State-trading countries—China and Romania.

### *Agricultural products*

2.2.77. When in December last year the Council adopted the GSP scheme for 1983, it generally followed the Commission's proposals, which had been enthusiastically endorsed by Parliament. These were designed to improve substantially the measures in favour of the least developed countries by granting them access to the Community market on the same terms as those enjoyed by the ACP countries for all dutiable products in Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT not subject to levies or similar charges. The Council felt unable, however, to accept these proposals wholesale and removed certain products; the Commission, on the other hand, considers that the proposals should be presented again *in toto*.

For all other GSP beneficiaries the Commission has proposed improvements in preference margins on 65 products already included in the GSP; most of these fall within one of three categories: either the existing GSP rate of 2% cannot be regarded as offering a protection but to be operating rather as a 'nuisance' rate which the Commission considers should be abolished, or there are varying rates on a variety of similar fruit juices, canned fruits or canned fruit juices, for which the Commission now envisages a uniform GSP rate of 6%, and on similar reasoning a 4% rate for 9 subheadings of CCT heading No 03.03 (crustaceans and molluscs), or again the GSP rate for certain processed foods is aligned with the rates applied under the EFTA agreements.

### *Management of the GSP and allocation of Community quotas*

2.2.78. The Commission has carried out an in-depth review of the results of several years' application of a single standard key for the allocation to Member States of tariff quota 'shares for industrial products and 'allocated' ceilings in the textile scheme.

It has concluded that the present arrangements have resulted in substantial under-utilization of quotas because of differences between Member States in the level of demands for certain products. This

has led to the unity of the Common Customs Tariff being undermined, duties having been reintroduced in some Member States but not in others, and this is something which must be corrected. Having recalculated what the quota shareout *would* have been if based on average trade flows in 1981 and 1982 the Commission is proposing a phased changeover to this proportionally-adjusted allocation over the next three years.

## Commodities and world agreements

### Sugar

#### *Negotiation of new agreement*

2.2.79. The consultative group set up to advise the chairman of the conference on sugar,<sup>1</sup> Mr Jorge Zorreguieta, met in London from 4 to 8 July to consider what regulatory mechanism might be used for a future agreement.

Following these discussions the Chairman drafted a document putting forward his personal views, essentially in line with the Community's own proposals, on the basic form such a mechanism should take. The main mechanism would be a system of stockholding, with back-up measures being adopted when prices moved outside the agreed range, and small exporters would be accorded special status.

The UN Conference on sugar will meet again in Geneva on 12 September, in accordance with the decision taken at Unctad.

### Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.80. On 25 July the Commission authorized the financing by grant of the following financial and technical assistance operations for non-associated developing countries, to a total value of 42 675 000 ECU:

*Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena:* regional project to promote the timber industry (Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela) — 6 000 000 ECU.

*Bolivia:* programme of rural micro-projects — 16 000 000 ECU.

*Ecuador:* rebuilding of bridges — 2 850 000 ECU.

*Mozambique:* fish processing factory at Beira (supplementary financing) — 1 075 000 ECU.

*Interim Mekong Committee:* technical assistance for the Secretariat — 750 000 ECU.

*Bangladesh:* supply of fertilizer: 15 000 000 ECU.

*India:* pilot village trout-farming project (Jammu and Kashmir) — 1 000 000 ECU.

## Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.81. From 1 January to 31 July 300 admissible projects totalling 32.4 million ECU were submitted to the Commission by 110 NGOs.

During the same period a grant totalling 7.7 million ECU was committed for 60 projects.

In addition, 875 000 ECU was spent on co-financing 19 campaigns to inform the European public about development issues.

## ACP States and OCTs

### *ACP-EEC Convention*

#### Negotiations for a new convention

2.2.82. The Council adopted the main points of the brief to be given to the Commission for the negotiations with the ACP States for the renewal of the ACP-EEC Lomé Convention. Certain points of the brief remain to be completed and the Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study them in detail with a view to its September meeting.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.38.



## European Development Fund

2.2.83. In July the Commission decided on the allocation of 4th and 5th EDF resources totalling 144 263 846 ECU to finance projects and programmes and emergency aid operations within its purview in the following sectors:

	(ECU)
Water engineering	2 900 000
Agriculture	23 421 846
Fishing	323 000
Roads	74 360 000
Economic infrastructure	4 380 000
Social infrastructure	2 810 000
Mining surveys	1 500 000
Education	13 200 000
Training	20 944 000
Emergency aid	425 000
Total	144 263 846

## OCTs

2.2.84. On 25 July the Council decided<sup>1</sup> on changes to the financial rules now that two OCTs—Antigua and Barbuda, and Belize—have ceased to be OCTs and become ACP States. The share of the OCT resources in the Fifth EDF allocated to them is transferred to ACP resources.

The Council also amended<sup>1</sup> the Regulation of 18 February 1980 to include Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Vanuatu in the list of ACP States.

2.2.85. During its part-session from 4 to 8 July Parliament passed three important resolutions<sup>2</sup> on development-related issues. The first concerns policy towards the developing countries in the context of the Commission Memorandum on Community development policy,<sup>3</sup> the second, the medium and long-term implications of the Community's sugar policy as it affects the ACP-EEC sugar protocol of 30 September 1981, and the third, ACP-EEC cultural cooperation.

2.2.86. On 21 July Mr Pisani visited Antananarivo, in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, in response to an invitation

from President Didier Ratsiraka. Mr Ratsiraka briefed Mr Pisani on the measures taken by his Government to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies and asked for his country to be covered by the 'food strategies'.

There was also an agreement on the principle of strengthening regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean.

## International organizations and conferences

### United Nations

#### Economic and Social Council

2.2.87. The Community took part as an observer in the summer session of the Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc), held in Geneva from 6 to 29 July, and set out its position in the course of the general debate. This debate, which concentrated mainly on the major current economic problems, showed the industrialized and developing countries to be in agreement on many of the issues examined. However, while the industrialized countries are, in different degrees, prepared to rely on economic recovery and its attendant effects, the developing countries place greater emphasis on the need to speed up the development process by every available means.

The conclusions reached by Ecosoc included a resolution on food problems, which again stressed the importance of the national strategies and the various measures necessary in order to improve world food security. A further resolution, on the activities of the United Nations agencies concerned with food and agriculture, called upon those agencies to coordinate their work effectively. The Community took an active part in the final drafting of these two texts.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 204, 28.7.1983.

<sup>2</sup> Points 2.4.9 and 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 9-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11; Supplement 5/1982 — Bull. EC.

Ecosoc, in addition, adopted by a majority vote a resolution on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (the Member States of the Community having voted in favour) and decided to submit to the General Assembly at its 38th session a text drawn up by the Secretariat containing draft guidelines on consumer protection.

### *Economic Commission for Europe*

2.2.88. In the context of the Committee on the Development of Trade, a special meeting of experts on compensation trade was held in Geneva from 18 to 20 July. There was a detailed discussion of the practical problems encountered in compensation trade by both Eastern and Western businesses, in particular by small and medium-sized enterprises, and it was agreed that it would be worth continuing the dialogue within the Committee.

### **United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**

#### *Unctad VI*

2.2.89. The sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which opened in Belgrade on 6 June,<sup>1</sup> closed on 3 July with the adoption of a package of resolutions mainly concerning commodities, trade, financial and monetary matters and the least-developed countries, plus a more general text on the current international economic situation particularly from the point of view of development.<sup>2</sup>

The Conference also adopted resolutions on Unctad's various traditional activities which had not been at the centre of the negotiations but in connection with which the Group of 77 had nevertheless proposed draft resolutions. Lastly, the Conference adopted a number of essentially political texts.

### **Food and Agriculture Organization**

2.2.90. At the 83rd session of the FAO Council, held in Rome from 13 to 24 June, the Community representative stated that the Community would continue to assume its share of joint responsibility in the fight against hunger in the world and hoped that

there would be a large number of other donors.

Discussions centred on the world food and agriculture situation and, in particular, on the reports produced by the various FAO committees (Committee on World Food Security, Committee on Agriculture and Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes).

### **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

2.2.91. Several issues which concern the Community were discussed at the meeting of the GATT Council on 12 July.

The Community strongly criticized the unilateral measures taken by the United States against imports of special steels, both on economic grounds and in the context of GATT.<sup>3</sup> It requested urgent consultations with the United States in accordance with Article XIX.

The Council adopted the report of the panel which had examined a complaint by Hong Kong concerning certain quantitative restrictions applied by France;<sup>4</sup> this report contained a recommendation that the restrictions be lifted.

The Community again raised the question of the DISC system;<sup>5</sup> the United States delegation reported on the steps being taken in Washington to replace the legislation in question.

No decision was taken on the United States proposal for a study on trade in high-technology products and the establishment of a working party to examine the question of trade in counterfeit goods.<sup>6</sup> The Council will meet again at the beginning of October.

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.47.

<sup>2</sup> For fuller details, see points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.2.22 and 2.2.38 to 2.2.42.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.2.81.

<sup>5</sup> Sixteenth General Report, point 658.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.56.

The Council also decided that the special monitoring meetings would provide an opportunity to examine the observance of the undertakings to combat protectionism given at the November 1982 ministerial meeting (implementation of the seventh paragraph, indent (i), of the ministerial declaration).<sup>1</sup>

## Diplomatic relations

2.2.92. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Solomon Mahaka (Republic of Zimbabwe), Mr Antonio Gon-

zalez-de-Leon-Quintanilla (United Mexican States), Mr Jorge Guillermo Llosa Pautrat (Republic of Peru) and Mr Manfred Scheich (Austria), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission of their respective countries to the European Communities with effect from 19 July 1983.

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Arthur Blumeris (Zimbabwe), Mr Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico), Mr Julio Ego-Aguirre (Peru) and Mr Georg Seyffertiz (Austria).

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3 and point 3.4.1.

# 3. Financing Community activities

## Budgets

### General budget

#### Budgetary conciliation procedure

2.3.1. Before its budget debate, the Council met a Parliamentary delegation on 20 July.

Both sides recognized that the preparation of the draft supplementary budget No 2/1983 and the draft budget for 1984 would be particularly difficult in view of current problems, chiefly the likelihood that Community resources would run out.

The Parliamentary delegation emphasized the importance of getting agricultural spending under control and the problems raised by the development of new policies and the common agricultural policy. During the discussions, reference was made to the need to remain in line with the guidelines agreed on at the Stuttgart European Council,<sup>1</sup> particularly as regards budgetary discipline, the new policies to be put forward and the solution to the United Kingdom problem. At the end of

the meeting, the President of the Council confirmed that the Council would give full consideration to the views of Parliament's delegation in its debates on the two preliminary draft budgets.

#### Supplementary and amending budget No 2/1983

2.3.2. On 22 July, after a long and detailed examination, the Council established the draft of supplementary and amending budget No 2/1983.<sup>2</sup> The draft provides for an increase in general budget appropriations of 2 203.2 million ECU in commitments and 2 096.4 million ECU in payments, and downward adjustments in revenue forecasts, which will almost entirely deplete the Community's own resources. The proposed appropriations will require a VAT rate of 0.94%, the gross margin remaining available being 84.06 million ECU. On the resources

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.5.5 to 1.5.7.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.3.2.

side, the revenue forecasts have been revised downwards by 340 million ECU for customs duties and by 204 million ECU for the VAT balance for 1982, corrections for 1979, 1980 and 1981 having now been incorporated.

Lastly, the VAT base for 1983 has been reduced by 200 million ECU.

The draft of supplementary and amending budget No 2/1983 adopted by the Council raises appropriations as follows:

	<i>(million ECU)</i>
Agricultural expenditure	1 761
Additional compensation for the United Kingdom and reduction in the German contribution to it	370

In addition, transfers within the existing 1983 budget will provide the following support for selected activities:

	<i>(million ECU)</i>
Measures to help the less prosperous Member States	20.0
Financial contribution to inspection and monitoring operations in Danish and Irish waters	12.2
Urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast)	9.6
Aid to Italy following the 1980 earthquake (raw tobacco)	20.0
Aid to Poland	10.0
Eradication of swine fever	2.1
Application of certain measures concerning steel	1.5

#### Draft 1984 budget

2.3.3. On the same day the Council established the draft 1984 budget, after further detailed discussions. This budget also takes account of a downwards revision of revenue forecasts for 1984.

The Council fixed commitment appropriations at 26 595 million ECU and the payment appropriations at 24 848 million ECU, thus demonstrating its awareness of the need to maintain a balance between

compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure and to take a cautious approach regarding revenue forecasts, given the risk of breaking through the current own resources ceiling.

The Council considers that its allocation of funds among the major areas of expenditure reflects both the views expressed by Parliament's delegation and the restrictions imposed by the own resources situation.

2.3.4. The appropriations approved by the Council are down by 7.08% and 2.66% respectively on the Commission's proposals, presented in its preliminary draft.<sup>1</sup> Compared with the appropriations for 1983, as amended by the draft supplementary budget No 2/1983, these amounts show a very slight increase of 0.25% as regards commitments and a decrease of 0.58% for payments. The draft budget almost entirely depletes the Community's own resources for 1984. The available margin is only approximately 555 million ECU, which represents a 0.96% VAT utilization rate. Of the maximum rate of increase of non-compulsory expenditure, fixed at 11.6% for 1984, the Council, taking account of supplementary and amending budget No 2/1983, has utilized roughly half as regards payments. Consequently, Parliament is left with its margin of increase of approximately 380 million ECU.

As regards commitments, the draft budget contains an increase of 9.5% in non-compulsory expenditure, leaving Parliament a margin of increase of 383 million ECU.

After the Council's meeting, Mr Tugendhat, the Vice-President of the Commission with special responsibility for budget matters, made the following statement: 'The Commission protests against the arbitrary cuts in commitment appropriations for new policies; no consideration has been given to the general balance of the budget or to the needs of the policies in question.'

2.3.5. The appropriations agreed by the Council are as follows, by major sector (Commission proposals given in brackets):

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.3.1.

*Structural funds*

		<i>(million ECU)</i>	
ERDF	commitments	2 500	(2 500)
	payments	1 300	(1 500)
ESF	commitments	1 700	(2 400)
	payments	1 100	(1 150)
EAGGF	commitments	803	(790)
	payments	669	(698)

*EAGGF Guarantee Section:* the amount adopted by the Council is 16 500 million ECU, as proposed by the Commission;

*Development aid:* the appropriations entered in the draft budget are the same as the amounts proposed by the Commission and come to 1 311 million ECU in commitments and 1 153 million ECU in payments.

*Energy, industry, research and transport:* the following appropriations were entered in the draft budget: (million ECU):

		<i>(million ECU)</i>	
Energy	commitments	569	(772)
	payments	530	(386)
Research	commitments	604	(1 057)
	payments	497	(595)
Industry	commitments	58	(69)
	payments	57	(67)
Transport	commitments	532	(107)
	payments	503	(34)

A general reserve of 30 million ECU in commitments and 24 million ECU in payments was entered in the draft budget for financing new policies.

2.3.6. When preparing the draft budget, the Council agreed on an amount of 1 200 million ECU as compensation for the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, to be allocated among the expenditure in the energy, transport and social sectors (measures for young people). This amount of 1 200 million has already been included in the above figures.

Tables 4 and 5 show the changes made to each budgetary area at each stage of the procedure.

**ECSC operating budget**

2.3.7. On 19 August the Commission sent the draft ECSC operating budget for 1984 to Parliament for opinion and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for information. The Commission's final decision will be taken in December.

The draft assumes an unchanged levy rate of 0.31% and provides for total commitment appropriations of 379 million ECU, broken down as follows:

	<i>(million ECU)</i>
Administrative expenditure	5
Social expenditure	250
Aid for redeployment (Article 56)	(140)
Social measures connected with restructuring the steel industry	(110)
Aid for research	65
Steel	(28.5)
Coal	(24.0)
Social	(12.5)
Interest subsidies	59
Investment	(12)
Conversion (Article 56)	(47)
	379

Against the total expenditure of 379 million ECU, the levy would yield 131 million ECU, interest on investments and on loans from non-borrowed funds would raise 70 million ECU, fines and surcharges for late payment would provide 5 million ECU and a further 3 million ECU would come from cancellation of commitments unlikely to be implemented.

Exceptional revenue of 170 million ECU would be provided by way of transfer from the general budget to the ECSC budget. Of this, 110 million ECU is earmarked for measures in connection with restructuring the steel industry (continuation of the programme adopted on 24 June 1981)<sup>1</sup> and 60 million ECU is for social measures in connection with restructuring the coal industry (new proposal in the context of action on solid fuels).

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

Table 4 — Community expenditure by sector

## Appropriations for commitments

		1983 budget <sup>1</sup>		1984 preliminary draft budget		Council draft 21 and 22.7.1983		Change (3/2)	
		1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%
<b>I. Section III/B — Commission</b> (Operating appropriations)									
<b>A. Agricultural market guarantees</b>									
• EAGGF Guarantee (Ch. 10 to 29)	Total A	14 050 000 000	57.76	16 500 000 000	57.65	16 500 000 000	62.04	—	—
<b>B. Agricultural structures</b>									
• EAGGF Guidance (Ch. 30 to 33)		759 400 000	3.12	733 500 000	2.56	723 500 000	2.72	- 10 000 000	- 1.36
• Specific measures (Ch. 38)		55 129 950	0.23	56 258 000	0.20	80 475 000	0.30	+ 24 217 000	+ 43.05
	Total B	814 529 950	3.35	789 758 000	2.76	803 975 000	3.02	+ 14 217 000	+ 1.80
<b>C. Fisheries (Ch. 40 to 46)</b>									
	Total C	91 792 000	0.38	171 494 000	0.60	136 357 000	0.51	- 35 137 000	- 20.49
<b>D. Regional policy</b>									
• Regional Fund (Ch. 50 and 51)		2 010 000 000	8.26	2 500 000 000	8.74	2 000 000 000	7.52	- 500 000 000	- 20.00
• EMS (Ch. 52)		200 000 000	0.82	200 000 000	0.70	token entry	—	- 200 000 000	- 100.00
• Supplementary measures (UK) (Ch. 53)		692 000 000	2.84	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 54 and 55)		26 800 000	0.11	45 850 000	0.16	38 200 000	0.14	- 7 650 000	- 16.68
	Total D	2 928 800 000	12.04	2 745 850 000	9.59	2 038 200 000	7.66	- 707 650 000	- 25.77
<b>E. Social policy</b>									
• Social Fund (Ch. 60 and 61)		1 696 500 000	6.97	2 400 000 000	8.39	1 700 000 000	6.39	- 700 000 000	- 29.17
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 64, 65, 68 and 69)		95 455 000	0.39	171 772 000	0.60	372 505 000	1.40	+ 200 733 000	+ 116.86
• Education and culture (Ch. 63 and 67)		16 341 000	0.07	19 022 000	0.07	16 080 000	0.06	- 2 942 000	- 15.47
• Environment and consumers (Ch. 66)		12 690 000	0.05	21 064 000	0.07	10 055 000	0.04	- 11 009 000	- 52.26
	Total E	1 820 986 000	7.49	2 611 858 000	9.13	2 008 640 000	7.89	- 513 218 000	- 19.65
<b>F. Research, energy, industry, transport</b>									
• Energy policy (Ch. 70 and 71)		723 835 000	2.98	772 585 000	2.70	599 435 000 <sup>2</sup>	2.25	- 173 150 000	- 22.41
• Research and investment (Ch. 72 and 73)		436 053 000	1.79	1 056 582 000	3.69	604 107 000	2.27	- 452 475 000	- 42.82
• Information and innovation (Ch. 75)		12 510 000	0.05	38 760 000	0.14	25 935 000	0.10	- 12 825 000	- 33.09
• Industry and internal market (Ch. 77)		39 406 000	0.16	69 223 000	0.24	57 906 000	0.22	- 11 317 000	- 16.35
• Transport (Ch. 78)		16 450 000	0.07	106 950 000	0.37	532 100 000	2.00	+ 425 150 000	+ 497.52
	Total F	1 228 254 000	5.05	2 044 100 000	7.14	1 819 483 000	6.84	- 224 617 000	- 10.99

<b>G. Repayments and reserves</b>									
• Repayments to the Member States (Ch. 80)	1 014 622 000	4.17	1 074 468 000	3.75	1 057 343 000	3.98	- 17 125 000	- 1.59	
• Others repayments (Ch. 82 and 86)	108 681 757	0.45	69 105 794	0.24	44 538 328	0.17	- 24 567 466	- 35.55	
• Financial mechanism (Ch. 81)	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 79, 83, 84 and 85)	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	
• Reserves (Ch. 101 and 102)	5 000 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	—	—	
<b>Total G</b>	<b>1 128 303 757</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>1 148 573 794</b>	<b>4.01</b>	<b>1 106 881 328</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>- 41 692 466</b>	<b>- 3.63</b>	
<b>H. Development cooperation and non-member countries</b>									
• EDF (Ch. 90 and 91)	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	
• Food aid (Ch. 92)	557 950 000	2.29	569 000 000	1.99	453 700 000	1.71	- 115 300 000	- 20.26	
• Non-associated developing countries (Ch. 93)	248 935 000	1.01	323 532 000	1.13	214 750 000	0.81	- 108 782 000	- 33.62	
• Specific and exceptional measures (Ch. 94 and 95)	92 045 000	0.39	167 470 000	0.59	40 150 000	0.15	- 127 320 000	- 76.03	
• Cooperation with Mediterranean countries (Ch. 96)	160 512 000	0.66	192 000 000	0.67	108 000 000	0.41	- 84 000 000	- 43.75	
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 97, 98 and 99)	50 125 900	0.21	59 060 000	0.21	52 500 000	0.20	- 6 560 000	- 11.11	
<b>Total H</b>	<b>1 109 567 900</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>1 311 062 000</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>869 100 000</b>	<b>3.27</b>	<b>- 441 962 000</b>	<b>- 33.71</b>	
<b>Total Section III/B</b>	<b>23 172 233 607</b>	<b>95.26</b>	<b>27 322 695 794</b>	<b>95.46</b>	<b>25 372 636 328</b>	<b>95.40</b>	<b>- 1 950 059 466</b>	<b>- 7.14</b>	
<b>II. Section III/A — Commission (Staff and administrative appropriations)</b>									
<b>Commission total</b>	<b>748 554 800</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>860 097 570</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>796 638 355</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>- 63 459 215</b>	<b>- 7.38</b>	
<b>III. Sections I, II, IV and V — Other institutions</b>	<b>404 814 778</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>437 052 024</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>425 416 775</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>- 11 635 249</b>	<b>- 2.66</b>	
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>24 325 603 185</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28 619 845 388</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>26 594 691 458</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>- 2 025 153 930</b>	<b>- 7.08</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Including supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983.

<sup>2</sup> Including the general reserve of 30 million ECU for allocation among Chapters 70, 75, 77 and 78.

Table 5 — Community expenditure by sector

## Appropriations for payments

		1983 budget <sup>1</sup>		1984 preliminary draft budget		Council draft 21 and 22.7.1983		Change (3/2)	
		1	%	2	%	3	%	4	%
<b>I. Section III/B — Commission</b> (Operating appropriations)									
<b>A. Agricultural market guarantees</b>									
• EAGGF Guarantee (Ch. 10 to 29)	Total A	14 050 000 000	61.36	16 500 000 000	64.63	16 500 000 000	66.40	—	—
<b>B. Agricultural structures</b>									
• EAGGF Guidance (Ch. 30 to 33)		597 120 000	2.61	647 810 000	2.54	595 610 000	2.40	- 52 200 000	- 8.06
• Specific measures (Ch. 38) <sup>‡</sup>		54 062 950	0.24	49 812 370	0.19	73 435 000	0.30	+ 23 622 630	+ 47.42
	Total B	651 182 950	2.84	697 622 370	2.73	669 045 000	2.69	- 28 577 370	- 4.10
<b>C. Fisheries (Ch. 40 to 46)</b>									
	Total C	84 392 000	0.37	116 994 000	0.46	105 707 000	0.43	- 11 287 000	- 9.65
<b>D. Regional policy</b>									
• Regional Fund (Ch. 50 and 51)		1 259 000 000	5.50	1 500 000 000	5.88	1 300 000 000	5.23	- 200 000 000	- 13.33
• EMS (Ch. 52)		200 000 000	0.87	200 000 000	0.78	token entry	—	- 200 000 000	- 100.00
• Supplementary measures (UK) (Ch. 53)		692 000 000	3.02	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 54 and 55)		26 800 000	0.12	42 450 000	0.17	34 800 000	0.14	- 7 650 000	- 18.02
	Total D	2 177 800 000	9.51	1 742 450 000	6.83	1 334 800 000	5.37	- 407 650 000	- 23.40
<b>E. Social policy</b>									
• Social Fund (Ch. 60 and 61)		1 350 000 000	5.90	1 550 000 000	6.07	1 100 000 000	4.43	- 450 000 000	- 29.03
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 64, 65, 68 and 69)		95 175 000	0.42	171 086 000	0.67	372 038 527	1.50	+ 200 952 527	+ 117.46
• Education and culture (Ch. 63 and 67)		16 341 000	0.07	19 022 000	0.07	16 080 000	0.06	- 2 942 000	- 15.47
• Environment and consumers (Ch. 66)		13 590 000	0.06	15 914 000	0.06	9 405 000	0.04	- 6 509 000	- 40.90
	Total E	1 475 106 000	6.44	1 756 022 000	6.88	1 497 523 527	6.03	- 258 498 473	- 14.72
<b>F. Research, energy, industry, transport</b>									
• Energy policy (Ch. 70 and 71)		711 658 000	3.11	385 900 000	1.51	554 050 000 <sup>2</sup>	2.23	+ 168 150 000	+ 43.57
• Research and investment (Ch. 72 and 73)		415 631 000	1.82	594 695 000	2.33	496 877 000	2.00	- 97 818 000	- 16.45
• Information and innovation (Ch. 75)		11 360 000	0.05	34 175 000	0.13	22 685 000	0.09	- 11 490 000	- 33.62
• Industry and internal market (Ch. 77)		45 156 000	0.20	66 953 000	0.26	57 406 000	0.23	- 9 547 000	- 14.26
• Transport (Ch. 78)		14 450 000	0.06	33 950 000	0.13	503 100 000	2.02	+ 469 150 000	+ 1 382
	Total F	1 198 255 000	5.23	1 115 673 000	4.37	1 634 118 000	6.58	+ 518 445 000	+ 46.47



<b>G. Repayments and reserves</b>								
• Repayments to the Member States (Ch. 80)	1 014 622 000	4.43	1 074 468 000	4.21	1 057 343 000	4.26	- 17 125 000	- 1.59
• Other repayments (Ch. 82 and 86)	108 681 757	0.47	69 105 794	0.27	44 538 328	0.18	- 24 567 466	- 35.55
• Financial mechanism (Ch. 81)	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 79, 83, 84 and 85)	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—
• Reserves (Ch. 101 and 102)	5 000 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	—	—
<b>Total G</b>	<b>1 128 303 757</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>1 148 573 794</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>1 106 881 328</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>- 41 692 466</b>	<b>- 3.63</b>
<b>H. Development cooperation and non-member countries</b>								
• EDF (Ch. 90 and 91)	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—
• Food aid (Ch. 92)	557 950 000	2.44	569 000 000	2.23	453 700 000	1.83	- 115 300 000	- 20.26
• Non-associated developing countries (Ch. 93)	143 935 000	0.62	196 132 000	0.77	128 905 000	0.52	- 67 227 000	- 34.28
• Specific and exceptional measures (Ch. 94 and 95)	89 045 000	0.39	164 170 000	0.64	37 150 000	0.15	- 127 020 000	- 77.37
• Cooperation with Mediterranean countries (Ch. 96)	136 457 000	0.60	165 573 000	0.65	106 073 000	0.43	- 59 500 000	- 35.94
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 97, 98 and 99)	50 125 900	0.22	59 060 000	0.23	52 500 000	0.21	- 6 560 000	- 11.11
<b>Total H</b>	<b>977 512 900</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>1 153 935 000</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>778 328 000</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>- 375 607 000</b>	<b>- 32.55</b>
<b>Total Section III/B</b>	<b>21 742 552 607</b>	<b>94.96</b>	<b>24 231 270 164</b>	<b>94.92</b>	<b>23 626 402 855</b>	<b>95.08</b>	<b>- 604 867 309</b>	<b>- 2.50</b>
<b>II. Section III/A — Commission (Staff and administrative appropriations)</b>								
	748 554 800	3.27	860 097 570	3.37	796 638 355	3.21	- 63 459 215	- 7.38
<b>Commission total</b>	<b>22 491 107 407</b>	<b>98.23</b>	<b>25 091 367 734</b>	<b>98.29</b>	<b>24 423 041 210</b>	<b>98.29</b>	<b>- 668 326 524</b>	<b>- 2.66</b>
<b>III. Sections I, II, IV and V — Other institutions</b>								
	404 814 778	1.77	437 052 024	1.71	425 416 775	1.71	- 11 635 249	- 2.66
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>22 895 922 185</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>25 528 419 758</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>24 848 457 985</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>- 679 961 773</b>	<b>- 2.66</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983.

<sup>2</sup> Including the general reserve of 24.6 million ECU for allocation among Chapters 70, 75, 77 and 78.

Lastly, 12 million ECU, drawn from the special reserve and the former ECSC pension fund, will go towards construction and renovation under the ECSC housing subsidies scheme.

## Financial operations

### ECSC

#### Financial report for 1982

2.3.8. On 22 July the Commission sent the other institutions the ECSC financial report for 1982.<sup>1</sup> The report, which contains the ECSC balance sheet and the report by the Court of Auditors approving it, sets out the year's borrowing and lending operations. In the introduction it gives an analysis of the situation on the coal and steel market and it also reviews the ECSC's financial position in detail.

#### Loans raised

2.3.9. In July the Commission concluded:

- (i) private placings in Dutch guilders, German marks and Belgian francs for the equivalent of 10.9 million ECU;
- (ii) a public issue of DM 160 million (equivalent to 70.3 million ECU) for a term of seven years, placed at par with an interest rate of 8%;
- (iii) a public issue of USD 75 million (equivalent to 85.67 million ECU) for a term of seven years, placed at 99.5% of par with an interest rate of 11<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>%.

2.3.10. In August the Commission concluded private placings in Belgian and Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 70.91 million ECU.

#### Loans paid out

2.3.11. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in July amounting to 129.59 million ECU (industrial loans, conversion loans and subsidized housing).

### Industrial loans

2.3.12. Industrial loans (Article 54) totalling 74.56 million ECU were paid out during the month to help finance the following projects:

#### United Kingdom

*Maxiheat, Mid-Glamorgan:* manufacture and sale of anthracite briquettes.

*Investors in industry Group PLC, London:* to promote the use of Community coal.

*National Coal Board, London:* maintenance, extension and reorganization at eight mines and installation of mechanized supports.

#### Subsidized housing<sup>2</sup>

2.3.13. Loans for the building of subsidized housing totalled 1.26 million ECU, of which 0.93 million ECU was for steelworkers and 0.33 million ECU for mineworkers.

#### Conversion loans

2.3.14. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling 53.77 million ECU were granted during the two months to the following firms:

#### Italy

*For small and medium-sized firms in various regions:* Mediocredito Piemontese, Turin; Finlombarda, Milan.

#### United Kingdom

*Strathclyde:* Barr & Stroud, Glasgow; A.A. Brothers, Glasgow; Roche Products Ltd, Welwyn Garden City, Herts (Dalry/Ayrshire factory).

*Mid-Glamorgan:* Smith Kendon Ltd, Bridgend.

*For small and medium-sized firms in various regions:* Barclays Bank, London; Investors in Industry, London; National Westminster Bank, London; Royal Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh; Scottish Development Agency,

<sup>1</sup> COM(83)400 final: ECSC final report 1982, Office for Official Publications, Luxembourg.

<sup>2</sup> Only payments made during the month are reported in this section. Decisions to grant loans were reported in the 'Employment, education and social policy' section at the time of the decision.

Glasgow; Welsh Development Agency, Pontypridd.

2.3.15. In August, the Community paid out loans totalling 89.77 million ECU.

#### *Industrial loans*

2.3.16. A single industrial loan (Article 54) totalling 87.59 million ECU was paid out during the month. The loan went to the National Coal Board in London to help finance investment projects in 15 mines to improve output, reorganize and modernize pits and install new plant and mechanized supports.

#### *Subsidized housing<sup>1</sup>*

2.3.17. Loans for the building of subsidized housing totalled 1.30 million ECU, of which 1.16 million ECU was for mineworkers and 0.14 million for steelworkers.

#### *Conversion loans*

2.3.18. A conversion loan of 0.88 million ECU was granted to a firm in Belgium.

### **EEC — balance of payments**

#### **Loans raised**

2.3.19. In July the Commission raised three Community loans for balance of payments support.

The first public issue, totalling 150 million ECU, was divided into three tranches:

(i) 80 million ECU, placed at 100.25% for four years at a rate of 11.125%;

(ii) 40 million ECU, placed at par for seven years at a rate of 11.25%;

(iii) 30 million ECU, placed at par for ten years at a rate of 11.5%.

The second public issue was for USD 350 million (the equivalent of 395.2 million ECU) for a term of four years. It was placed at par at a rate of 11%.

The third issue amounted to USD 1 240 million (the equivalent of 1 430 million ECU) for a term of seven years at  $\frac{3}{8}\%$  above LIBOR for the first three years and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  above LIBOR for the remaining four years.

2.3.20. In August the Commission concluded a private placing in Swiss francs for the equivalent of 27 million ECU.

### **Euratom**

#### **Loans raised**

2.3.21. In July the Commission concluded a public issue of HFL 62.8 million (the equivalent of 24.6 million ECU) placed at par for a term of 12 years with an interest rate of 9.6467%. It also concluded a private placing in German marks for the equivalent of 22 million ECU.

2.3.22. In August the Commission concluded a private placing in US dollars for the equivalent of 23.7 million ECU.

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<sup>1</sup> Only payments made during the month are reported in this section. Decisions to grant loans were reported in the 'Employment, education and social affairs' section at the time of the decision.

## 4. Political and institutional matters

### European political cooperation

2.4.1. On 26 August the Ten issued the following statement on events in Chile:

'The ten member countries of the Community express their deep concern at the suppression in Chile, on 11 and 12 August, of the protest demonstrations demanding freedom and the restoration of democracy and human rights, in which many civilians, including children, were killed or injured.

They express the hope that Chile will restore democracy and a respect for human rights, which together are an essential pre-condition of peace and social progress.'

2.4.2. On 7 and 8 July Parliament adopted resolutions<sup>1</sup> on the situation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union, the threat to religious freedom in Malta, the violation of human rights in Iran, the increase in the minimum exchange requirement for visits to the GDR, the burning of brides in India and the arrest of Ladislav Lis.

### European policy and relations between the institutions

#### European policy

##### Preparations for the Athens European Council

2.4.3. In accordance with the agreement reached at the Stuttgart European Council,<sup>2</sup> the Special Council (foreign ministers) met for the first time on 8 July, with Mr Varfis in the chair. It reached agreement on procedure and adopted a timetable for the other special meetings to be held between 19 July and 12 November. The documents agreed at these meetings would be submitted to the heads of government at the Athens European Council at the beginning of December.

The second meeting was on 19 July; the foreign and finance ministers of the Member

States and Commission representatives held a general discussion on the future financing of the Community and other policies.

The third meeting was on 30 August, when the reports on the common agricultural policy<sup>3</sup> and the structural Funds<sup>4</sup> transmitted by the Commission on 29 July were discussed. The meeting was attended by the Member States' foreign ministers, agriculture ministers and finance ministers; the Commission was represented by Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Giolitti and Mr Dalsager. The discussions produced initial policy guidelines on the Commission's proposals. The ground for this Council meeting had been prepared by two *ad hoc* working parties and a single preparatory working party, also chaired by Mr Varfis and consisting of representatives of the Member States and the Commission.

Almost all the Member States recognized the need for rationalization of the common agricultural policy, as proposed by the Commission, but some of them felt that the sacrifices which this would require could only be acceptable if the Stuttgart mandate were implemented as part of a new Community impetus. Although most Member States supported a more rigorous price policy, there were wide variations in approach, reflecting the traditional split between those favouring budgetary stringency and those concerned to defend the CAP. There were still considerable differences of opinion on external relations: some Member States considered that the sacrifices required from European producers should be balanced by a more dynamic agricultural export policy and greater restrictions on the import of certain products from non-member countries, whereas others feared that such a policy would harm the Community's relations with its major trading partners.

The debate on the Commission's report on the structural Funds concentrated on the Regional Fund because the Commission has still to send the Council its proposals on the

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.4.12; OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.2.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12; Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

<sup>4</sup> Points 1.1.13 to 1.1.20; Supplement 3/83 — Bull. EC.

review of the EAGGF Guidance Section and the Council was generally satisfied with the 'common position' on the Social Fund.<sup>1</sup> There was a broad consensus on the Commission's proposals on geographical and financial emphasis, improved dialogue between the Commission and the Member States, the replacement of quotas by indicative ranges and better coordination of the Funds.

## Greenland

2.4.4. On 18 July the Council, on the basis of a report by the Permanent Representatives Committee,<sup>2</sup> considered the problems raised by Greenland's request to leave the Community. It gave particular attention to the key question of fisheries, but also dealt with trade and financial cooperation.

It undertook to do everything possible to ensure that the negotiations were concluded by the end of the year so that, after ratification procedures had been completed, the new relationship between the Community and Greenland could begin on 1 January 1985.

## Greek Memorandum

2.4.5. In July and August the Commission transmitted several of the proposals promised in its reply to the Greek Memorandum.<sup>3</sup> They concern:

- (i) extension of the common measure to speed up agricultural development in Greece;<sup>4</sup>
- (ii) special financial support for Greece in the social area;<sup>5</sup>
- (iii) financial support for transport infrastructure projects of Community interest in Greece.<sup>6</sup>

## Institutions and organs of the Communities

### Parliament<sup>7</sup>

#### Strasbourg: 4 to 8 July

2.4.6. The July part-session was marked by earnest debates followed by resolutions on a

very wide variety of subjects, most of which were nevertheless coloured by budgetary considerations.

The presentation of supplementary budget No 2/1983 constituted a moment of truth for the House, which was confronted with the reality of the exhaustion of own resources. This sudden awareness of empty coffers also pervaded the debate on the influence of the common agricultural policy on the Community's external relations, which produced a critical appraisal of the repercussions of the system of agricultural subsidies on all Community exports and on the economies of developing countries. The House did, however, endorse the general line of the Commission's memorandum on development policy.

As is the custom for an incoming Council President, Mr Charambopoulos presented the programme for the Greek Presidency.

### Supplementary budget No 2/1983

2.4.7. Commission Vice-President Christopher Tugendhat presented preliminary draft supplementary budget No 2/1983<sup>8</sup>—the big-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.78.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.4.5.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1983, points 1.4.6, 1.4.7 and 1.4.8.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.144.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.62.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.175.

<sup>7</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 242, 12.9.1983 and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 1-299. 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, GR = Greece, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.3.2.

gest in the history of the Community—totalling 2 380 million ECU, of which 1 800 million is for agriculture, where advances so far have been 40% higher than for the same period in 1982. The remainder is for additional refunds to the United Kingdom and—to a lesser extent—to Germany. As Mr Tugendhat said, the United Kingdom's net contribution had turned out to be higher than the reference figure adopted in October 1982: 2 036 million ECU instead of 1 530 million ECU. Pointing out that this supplementary budget meant that all possible own resources were being used in 1983, Mr Tugendhat added that 'if over the last few years the Commission's own proposals in the agricultural field had been followed, the present framework of appropriations would, in fact, be adequate. If Parliament's agricultural resolutions had actually been implemented, the present own resources would have been more than exhausted already this year'.

Mr Robert Jackson (*ED/UK*) contended that agricultural expenditure was the source of all the problems, the only possible solution being to adopt the measures advocated by Parliament itself in the Plumb report and to stop financing this expenditure beyond a certain level. Replying to Mr Tugendhat, Mr Ove Fich (*Sod/DK*) said that everyone was to blame for the situation they were in and first and foremost the Commission since it was they who had tied extra agricultural expenditure to an extra refund to the United Kingdom in order to secure agreement all round. Mr Pietro Adonnino (*EPP/1*) in turn attacked the Commission for failing to propose structural measures to hold down agricultural spending but warned it against any 'blanket freeze', which would only consolidate privileges and penalize the sectors that had received too little in the past. The rapporteur for the 1984 budget, Mrs Christine Scrivener (*Lib/F*), said that the present growth in agricultural expenditure was entirely due to cyclical movements and was astonished at the sum allocated to the United Kingdom. Mrs Jacqueline Nebout (*EPD/F*) found the 'compensation' for the United Kingdom to be a 'scarcely disguised' form of fair return and stoutly maintained that since farm prices are guaranteed by the Treaties, the thing to do

was not seize at every means of limiting expenditure but increase own resources. What disturbed Mr Louis Baillot (*Com/F*) was the Commission's passiveness in the face of the American onslaught on the world market and especially the fact that it was offering more and more 'tokens of goodwill' to the United States. He called for a tax on what he called the 'milk factories', which were no more than processing plants for imported foodstuffs allowed in despite Community preference. On the question of 'British compensation' he quipped: 'Messieurs les Anglais, payez les premiers!'. On this point, Mr Erwin Lange (*Sod/D*) wanted account to be taken of Parliament's proposals, which call for action on expenditure as well.

#### Agricultural policy and the Community's external relations

2.4.8. Presenting his report Sir Fred Catherwood (*ED/UK*) expressed concern over the risks of an agricultural war between the United States and Europe and gave as an example the recent case of sales of American wheat to Egypt. As he saw it, Europe must at all costs secure a valid agreement, under GATT, with the United States in order to curb the costly subsidies that both were granting to exports and to give preference to exports of processed products. Sir Fred picked out two probable consequences of such a move: first, from the commercial angle, world prices would rise and close up on Community prices; second, it would avoid the extremely negative effects for the developing countries in terms of their trade balances, their nutrition and the exodus from the country into overcrowded towns.

Mr Fritz Gauthier (*Sod/D*) stressed the disparity between the liberal policy applied to trade in industrial products and the leaden protectionism hindering trade in most agricultural or processed products. The Community must simultaneously pursue its policy of preferential agreements and extend it, conclude international commodity agreements and accede to the International Sugar Agreement, produce adequate quantities of good-quality products itself, stabilize imports and limit them in certain sectors, abide

strictly by the commitments it had made within GATT and initiate talks with the United States on stabilizing imports of maize gluten.

Mr Hans Seeler (*Sod/D*) hoped that the GATT negotiations would result in a reduction of the Community's agricultural exports so as not to endanger its other exports. Believing that it was nonsense for an industrial Community to be a major agricultural exporter, he described the common agricultural policy as a 'costly luxury'. In contrast, Mrs Maria Fabrizia Baduel Glorioso (*Com/I*) claimed that the Community was still dependent in several sectors and particularly in regard to fodder and if the CAP was very expensive, one reason was that the Community was importing fodder at a zero rate from the United States. She also pointed out that if an industrial nation like the United States possessed such a strong agricultural sector it was because it was shielded by a high degree of protectionism. Like the previous speaker, Mrs Simone Martin (*Lib/F*) thought that the Community, short on mineral resources, must exploit the resources it had, which were mainly agricultural. She wanted to see the objectives of the common agricultural policy redefined so as to give farmers a decent living and called for a long-term policy of aid and trade with the developing countries that would firmly establish the role of the Community as an exporter. Mrs Henriette Poirier (*Com/F*) contended that the aim of the Catherwood report was to open up the Community frontiers to produce from all the non-member countries at the risk of sacrificing the family farms. Remarking that it was the fall in the dollar which had caused part of the market to be lost to the United States, she called for adherence to Community principles, a Community answer to the United States and to Australian and New Zealand exports and a selective policy with an import tax particularly on vegetable oils. Mr Jean Mouchel (*EPD/F*) felt that the Catherwood report was too close to the ideas of Washington and constituted a defence of the interests of Australia and New Zealand, which were nevertheless exporting duty-free to the Community. He was against seeking an

agreement with the Americans 'whatever the cost'.

This view was not shared by Mrs Heidemarie Wiczorek-Zeul (*Sod/D*), who held that the attitude to take towards the United States should be to shun any conflict that might spell ruin for Europe. Similarly, Mr Erik Blumenfeld (*EPP/D*) argued that retaliation was no answer to the threat of the United States since it would work to the Americans' advantage. He mentioned as an example the huge sale of wheat to Egypt as a reaction to the export policy pursued by the Community. Mr Sjouke Jonker (*EPP/NL*) also thought it was better not to antagonize the United States because it would be a battle already lost and the Community was not always in the right. Speaking for the Commission Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp took the same line, giving further details of Community duty-free imports from the United States, which, he said, were the result of negotiations and not a gift of some kind to the Americans. He believed that discussion with the United States should preferably be on specific sectoral problems and not on the principle of aid granted to American agriculture. He was hoping for collaboration with the United States in order to secure a common interpretation of the GATT rules.

Mr Louis Eyraud (*Sod/F*) declared that the deficits of the Community's agricultural trade balance with the Third World and the United States were 19 800 and 8 200 million dollars respectively, whereas the surplus of the United States' balance with the Third World was 23 400 million dollars. Recalling that the Community was taking 50% of America's soya and 100% of its gluten exports, he doubted whether being too flexible in agricultural matters was the right way to secure equitable treatment on the industrial side, quoting as an example the barriers against imports of European steel into the United States. Remarking that the United States was giving more help—and in less obvious ways—to its farmers than was the Community, while Europe was still by far the biggest world importer of agricultural products, he advocated a policy of long-term export contracts, efficient credit arrangements

and a European export agency. Mr Charles Delatte (*Lib/F*) felt that a distinction had to be made between the countries which did not produce enough food and were producing tropical foodstuffs and the countries which were seeking outlets. He also maintained that the place taken by the Community on the agricultural markets of non-member countries was in accordance with the rules of GATT.

Finally, Parliament adopted the Catherwood report, slightly amended, by 100 votes against 68 with 10 abstentions. Earlier, during the explanations of vote, Mr Brian Hord (*ED/UK*) had said he was satisfied with the resolution and questioned the validity of the common agricultural policy, while Mrs Joyce Quin (*Sod/UK*) had welcomed the favourable treatment given to New Zealand. Mr Mark Clinton (*EPP/IRL*) had said the text was the work of the detractors of the agricultural policy and Mrs Henriette Poirier (*Com/F*) had called it a betrayal of the very future of the Community since it abandoned the field to the United States. Mr Georges Sutra (*Sod/F*) concluded with the remark that the resolution was a denial of Community preference and played into the hands of the United States.

### A new policy towards the developing countries

2.4.9. Appraising the Commission's memorandum on Community development policy,<sup>1</sup> the rapporteur, Mr Christopher Jackson (*ED/UK*), immediately pointed to the degree of interdependence that already existed between the Community and the developing countries since trade in raw materials alone between the two entities amounted to 120 000 million dollars.

Stressing that aiding these countries according to their level of development was a moral obligation and also in the Community's interest, he suggested that relations with the Lomé Convention countries and the Mediterranean countries should be more clearly defined and called for closer links between the European Community on the one hand and Latin America and regional groups such as Asean (Association of South-East Asian Nations) on the other. But first of all the Commission would have to study the

impact of Community commercial policies and the common agricultural policy on the developing countries.

Mr Eisso Woltjer (*Sod/NL*) approved the Commission's aim to help the developing countries to attain self-sufficiency in food. Mrs Maria Fabrizia Baduel Glorioso (*Com/I*) followed by Mr Hemmo Muntingh (*Sod/NL*) stressed the importance and the opportunities for the Community's own development that the developing countries represented. Mr Michel Poniatowski (*Lib/F*) felt that the emphasis must be on education and nutrition but that the dangers of the Third World population explosion must not be overlooked. Without a new economic order there would be no escape from the crisis, no self-promoted development and no self-sufficiency declared Mrs Henriette Poirier (*Com/F*), who condemned the Community's negative attitude at Unctad VI.

Mr Edgard Pisani, speaking for the Commission, pointed out that it was wrong to set aid against trade since the two were now complementary. He emphasized the need for better coordination of internal Community policies and development policy. In answer to various speakers he said that the strategy proposed by the Commission<sup>1</sup> covered not only food but applied to other fields, in particular energy.

The Jackson report, slightly amended by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection, was finally adopted by 77 votes against 37 with 3 abstentions. Before the vote was taken Mr Derek Enright (*Sod/UK*) had announced his intention of voting against a report that was too biased in favour of commercial considerations, whereas Mr Madron Seligman (*ED/UK*) endorsed the text on the grounds that it criticized the Commission memorandum for not mentioning energy investments in the Third World.

Mr Gérard Fuchs (*Sod/F*) had said he was voting against the Jackson report, which opposed the arguments of the memorandum

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9/1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11; Supplement 5/82 — Bull. EC.



and suggested measures which could increase the economic dependence of the Third World.

### Programme of the Greek Presidency

2.4.10. The new Council President, Mr Charambopoulos, told the House that the Community's main task was to move towards convergence of economies and to reduce inequalities and imbalances. Top priority should accordingly be given to the future financing of the Community. Own resources would have to be increased and means studied of achieving a more equitable sharing of the budget between the Member States, on both the revenue and the expenditure sides.

Almost all the speakers who commented on the presentation of the programme painted a gloomy picture of the present state of the Community and hoped that the Athens European Council would arrive at the solutions of which only bare outlines had been produced at Stuttgart.

2.4.11. Parliament gave opinions on a number of Commission proposals including:

(i) a Directive concerning the annual accounts of banks and other financial institutions;<sup>1</sup>

(ii) a Directive concerning temporary work;<sup>2</sup>

(iii) a Directive relating to the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning consumer credit;<sup>3</sup>

(iv) a Directive on containers of liquids for human consumption;<sup>4</sup>

(v) a Decision adopting joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research;<sup>5</sup>

(vi) a Directive introducing Community measures for the control of foot-and-mouth disease;<sup>6</sup>

(vii) a Regulation on finance for a research programme on a bee disease;<sup>7</sup>

(viii) a Decision on the accession to the Gdansk Convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources in the Baltic Sea and the Belts, as amended by the Protocol to the Conference of the Representatives of the States Parties to the Convention signed in Warsaw on 11 November 1982.<sup>8</sup>

2.4.12. The House also passed resolutions on:

(i) the Commission's communication on economic trends in the Community during the first half of 1983 and the application of the Council Decision on convergence: referring back to its previous analysis of the economic situation<sup>9</sup> which it now wished to update, Parliament's first point was that the decisions taken by the Council or the Member States did not reflect the principles of unity and solidarity that it had earlier defined. It also observed that the ever increasing interdependence between economic events at European and world level required at the very least a high level of convergence between the policies of the Member States and even of the major industrial powers of the West.<sup>10</sup> The Council was therefore urged to complete the unification of the internal market as soon as possible and the Commission was asked to make more use of its powers of recommendation in respect of any measure that helped towards convergence of Member States' economic policies.<sup>11</sup> The House also wanted to see wider public and private use of the ECU as a further step towards financial integration;

(ii) the steel industry: in response to the Commission decision on the reduction of production capacity in the steel industry pursuant to the Aid Code of 30 June 1981,<sup>12</sup> Parliament called for a comprehensive report from the Commission on the stage reached in restructuring the Community steel industry and on all the aids involved. It also requested that the anti-crisis measures be extended until the end of 1985 and hoped that a European

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.48.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.55.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.95.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.92.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.146.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.1.148.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.1.140.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.1.167.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 238, 13.9.1982.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 334, 22.12.1982.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 63, 5.3.1974.

<sup>12</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

steel conference, such as that advocated by the House in May, would be held in the near future;<sup>1</sup>

(iii) the European Schools: the House considered that these Schools should be linked to other multinational and multilingual schools in the Community and gave its support to a system of 'European Community Schools' under public administration, which would allow greater numbers of children, particularly mobile children, to learn in a multicultural context;

(iv) final report from the Commission to the Council on the first programme of pilot schemes to combat poverty:<sup>2</sup> believing that despite the shortcomings the record of the first programme was encouraging, Parliament wished to see it extended by a second programme with a budget of 20 million ECU to be supplemented by a further 20 million ECU from the Member States, the period of financing to be a minimum of five years;

(v) tributes to Raphael: noting that this year sees the fifth centenary of the birth of the painter Raphael, the great artist who marked the birth of a new culture, both Christian and lay, which could be seen as the very highest representation of the culture and genius of Europe, Parliament called for 1983 to be designated the year of Raphael;

(vi) medium and long-term aid to disaster-stricken regions: emphasizing that this aid must be designed to restore normal conditions in the regions affected and to rebuild their socio-economic structures, the House called on the Commission and the Council to include in the definition of a disaster both those which resulted from natural causes and those caused by man and to lay down the conditions governing eligibility for Community aid financed by any Fund or *ad hoc* item in the Community budget, in most cases, as a supplement to national aid;

(vii) destruction of agricultural production in Greece caused by the recent violent storms: aware that Greek insurance schemes for producers were in many ways altogether inadequate Parliament called on the Commission to intervene financially to deal with the

great problems facing producers and entire agricultural regions;

(viii) the future role of Parliament in implementation of the common fisheries policy: the House rejected any attempt on the part of the Commission or the Council to exclude it from the discussions on the future development of the common fisheries policy and insisted on the need for the Commission and Council to request its opinion on matters on which it was traditionally consulted, without such requests assuming the form of *ad hoc* consultations determined arbitrarily by the Council or Commission. It urged the Commission and the Council to define the necessary procedures with Parliament so as to forestall any interinstitutional conflict;

(ix) fisheries management: reminding the Commission of the inadequacy of its control measures, the House urged it to ensure that no export refunds were paid on fish caught by any Member State in a non-legal way; the Commission was also asked to submit monthly reports on the percentage level of quotas caught by each Member State and each non-member country fishing in Community waters;

(x) compliance with the regulations on rest periods for lorry and coach drivers: concerned at the increasing frequency of serious accidents involving lorries and coaches the House urged the Commission and the Member States to ensure strict enforcement of national and Community road safety legislation and to ensure compliance with regulations governing drivers' hours;

(xi) Twelfth World Energy Conference in New Delhi from 18 to 23 September 1983: recalling its previous resolutions on ACP-EEC cooperation in the field of energy,<sup>3</sup> the preconditions for an effective energy policy in the Community<sup>4</sup> and the measures to overcome the economic and monetary consequences of instability in the world energy market,<sup>5</sup> and restating the conclusions of the

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 161, 20.6.1983.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.60.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 39, 10.2.1983.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 96, 11.4.1983.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 128, 16.5.1983.

previous World Energy Conference, which highlighted the common destiny of industrialized and developing countries, Parliament urged that the 1983 Conference should take note of problems and needs and that all concerned—in particular, the European Community, the CMEA, OPEC, the developing countries and the regional development organizations—should implement energy policy measures to serve the general interest;

(xii) the medium and long-term problems of the Community's sugar policy in relation to the ACP-EEC Sugar Protocol of 30 September 1981: on the basis of the position taken by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly on implementation of the Sugar Protocol, in particular the resolutions of 3 November 1982 (Rome) and 30 September 1981 (Luxembourg),<sup>1</sup> the House supported the idea of a market-sharing scheme guaranteeing sugar-exporting developing countries a share in the markets of developing countries which were sugar importers and considered that the Community must support the efforts of the ACP countries to diversify their economies so as to reduce their dependence on sugar cane. The Community was asked to continue to honour its obligations under the ACP Sugar Protocol signed on 28 February 1975 and to accede to the future international sugar agreement now under negotiation;

(xiii) ACP-EEC cultural cooperation: further to the resolutions adopted by the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly, in particular on the Sixth Annual Report of the Council of Ministers and on the initial results of the Second ACP-EEC Convention,<sup>2</sup> Parliament urged the promotion of exchanges between young people from the ACP States and the Member States of the Community and the setting-up of a special programme for this purpose under the Lomé III Convention, to enable the people concerned to be more closely associated with their own development while their own needs and values are respected.

2.4.13. In the field of political cooperation Parliament passed the following resolutions:

(i) the burning of brides in India: shocked by recent reports of the burning of brides in

India in disputes concerning the payment of dowries and expressing its horror at these barbaric events, the House called on the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to acquaint the Indian authorities with the repugnance felt in Europe at these events;

(ii) violation of human rights in Iran: deeply concerned about the systematic and abominable persecution of Iranian citizens of the Baha'i faith and the summary executions by hanging without due legal procedure and the right of defence for the accused, Parliament reaffirmed that freedom of religion was a right recognized by democratic countries and by the Member States of the Community in particular. The Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation were urged to express the condemnation of the peoples of the European Community and, if necessary, draw the appropriate conclusion and act accordingly;

(iii) the threat to religious freedom in Malta: concerned by the decision of the Government of Malta to expropriate some 80% of the wealth of the Catholic Church, against the will of a majority of the population, and seeing this as evidence of its intention to prevent the Church carrying on its pastoral and charitable work, the House called on the Council to protest at once in the strongest terms against the conduct of the Maltese Government. The Commission was requested in its negotiations with Malta to take into account the need for these unilateral measures against the Church to be withdrawn;

(iv) the situation of the Jewish community in the Soviet Union: alarmed at the renewed upsurge of anti-Semitism and the suppression of Jewish culture in a community numbering some two million people, and deploring the oppression of all applicants for exit visas—a violation of the principles of the Helsinki Final Act to which the Soviet Union is a signatory—Parliament called on the Foreign Ministers of the Ten to express their concern about this issue to the relevant authorities;

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 39, 10.2.1983; OJ C 15, 20.1.1982.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 39, 10.2.1983.

(v) increase in the minimum exchange requirement for visits to the GDR: while acknowledging that every State was entitled to adopt its own monetary measures, the House considered that, because of its social and family repercussions, this substantial increase contravened the Final Helsinki Act in hindering the development of relations between individuals in Europe. The Government of the GDR was therefore urged to rescind these measures and the Governments of the Community, if necessary, to take up this question in appropriate forums such as the Madrid Conference and elsewhere;

(vi) the arrest of Ladislav Lis: the House condemned the arrest and imprisonment without trial of Mr Ladislav Lis, charged with having proposed the creation of an independent Czech pacifist movement. The House considered the inhuman conditions

and illegal nature of his detention to be incompatible with undertakings entered into by the Czech Government, which signed the Helsinki agreements. Parliament therefore demanded the immediate release of Mr Ladislav Lis.

## Council

2.4.14. The Council held eight ordinary meetings and three special meetings to prepare for the Athens European Council in July and August. The table below lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. A more detailed account of specific items can be found in the section of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

Table 6 — Council meetings in July and August 1983

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
863rd Brussels 11 July	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Arsenis	Mr Ortoli	<i>Second quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community.</i> <sup>1</sup> Conclusions approved. <i>International monetary system.</i> <sup>1</sup> Initial exchange of views on possible improvements. <i>Export credits.</i> <sup>2</sup>
864th Brussels 11 and 12 July	Fisheries	Mr Simitis	Mr Contogeorgis	<i>Common fisheries policy.</i> <sup>3</sup> Wide-ranging discussion.
865th Brussels 12 July	Energy	Mr Kouloumbis	Mr Davignon	<i>Energy strategy — Multiannual programme.</i> <sup>4</sup> Broad exchange of views. <i>Solid fuels.</i> <sup>4</sup> Policy discussion. <i>Coking coal.</i> <sup>4</sup> Examination of problems. <i>Demonstration project.</i> <sup>4</sup> Decision held over for next meeting. <i>Rational use of energy.</i> <sup>4</sup> Examination. <i>The oil-refining industry in the Community.</i> <sup>4</sup>

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
866th Brussels 18 July	Agriculture	Mr Simitis	Mr Dalsager	<p>Acquis communautaire (<i>fruit and vegetables, olive oil</i>).<sup>5</sup> Discussions deferred until September.</p> <p><i>Processed fruit and vegetables.</i> Initial discussion.</p> <p><i>Special measures for colza, rape and sunflower seed.</i><sup>5</sup></p> <p><i>Joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research.</i> In-depth examination.</p> <p><i>Common measures for forestry in certain Mediterranean zones.</i><sup>5</sup></p> <p><i>General rules for distillation operations involving wine and the by-products of wine-making.</i><sup>5</sup></p> <p>Agreement in principle.</p> <p><i>Preservatives authorized for use in foodstuffs.</i><sup>5</sup></p>
867th Brussels 18 July	Foreign affairs	Mr Charalambopoulos	Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Pisani, Mr Giolitti, Mr Burke	<p><i>United States measures on special steels.</i><sup>6</sup> Council conclusions.</p> <p><i>Relations with the ACP States.</i><sup>7</sup> Council adopted main points of brief to be given to the Commission for negotiations with the ACP States for renewal of Lomé Convention.</p> <p><i>Cooperation with EFTA countries.</i><sup>8</sup></p> <p><i>Review of ERDF.</i><sup>9</sup> Further exchange of views.</p> <p><i>EEC-Malta association.</i><sup>10</sup></p> <p><i>Community support in the hydrocarbons sector.</i><sup>4</sup></p> <p><i>Greenland.</i><sup>11</sup> Examination of the substantive problems.</p> <p><i>Portuguese accession.</i><sup>12</sup> Preparation for 14th meeting of Ministerial Conference.</p>
868th Brussels 20, 21 and 22 July	Budget	Mr Koulourianos	Mr Tugendhat, Mr Burke	<p><i>Meeting between a Parliament delegation and the Council.</i><sup>13</sup></p> <p><i>Supplementary and amending budget No 2/1983.</i><sup>13</sup> Draft established.</p>
869th Brussels 25th July	Iron and steel	Mr Vaitos	Mr Davignon, Mr Andriessen	<p><i>Situation with regard to restructuring and application of the aid code.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Extension of Article 58 system of production quotas.</i><sup>6</sup> Council assent to implementation of Article 58 system until 31 January 1984.</p>

Table 6 (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
870th Brussels 25 and 26 July	Fisheries	Mr Simitis	Mr Contogeorgis	<p><i>Extension of Annex I to ECSC Treaty.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Alloy tool steels and high-speed steels.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Dealer statistics.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Application of EEC United States arrangement on steel.</i><sup>6</sup></p> <p><i>Social aspects.</i><sup>14</sup> Council emphasized importance of social measures to accompany restructuring.</p> <p><i>Common fisheries policy.</i><sup>3</sup> Council agreed to return to entire fisheries issue at its next meeting (3 and 4 October).</p>

<sup>1</sup> Economic and monetary policy.

<sup>2</sup> Commercial policy.

<sup>3</sup> Fisheries.

<sup>4</sup> Energy.

<sup>5</sup> Agriculture.

<sup>6</sup> Internal market and industrial affairs.

<sup>7</sup> Development.

<sup>8</sup> Industrialized countries.

<sup>9</sup> Regional policy.

<sup>10</sup> Mediterranean countries.

<sup>11</sup> European policy and relations between the institutions.

<sup>12</sup> Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.

<sup>13</sup> Financing Community activities.

<sup>14</sup> Employment, education and social policy.

## Commission

### Activities

2.4.15. The Commission's attention focused mainly on the two reports—on reform of the common agricultural policy<sup>1</sup> and on ways of improving the effectiveness of the structural funds<sup>2</sup>—which it had undertaken to present to the Council by 1 August following the Stuttgart European Council.

### Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.16. The Commission gave a first reading to the draft ECSC operating budget for 1984, which will now go to Parliament and the ECSC Consultative Committee for their opinion. Final adoption (second reading) will be at the end of the year.

In the field of transport, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation for financial support for a multiannual transport infrastructure programme.

The Commission also adopted a proposal for a Council Regulation on Community financial support for the production and marketing of solid fuels (coal, lignite, peat).

The Commission sent the Council a communication concerning the Community's role as regards the safety of nuclear installations and the protection of public health.

Following completion of surveys on agriculture in the two applicant countries

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12; Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.13 to 1.1.20; Supplement 3/83 — Bull. EC.

(Spain and Portugal) the Commission adopted a communication concerning the negotiations with them on agriculture.

Lastly, it adopted its proposals to the Council on the application of generalized tariff preferences in 1984.

### Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.17. Mr Davignon and Mr Narjes met representatives of the Coordinating Committee of Chemical and General Workers' Unions in the European Community (ICEF) to discuss the present situation in the petrochemical industry.

During preliminary consultations with experts from the European Trade Union Confederation, the common agricultural policy and the problems posed by enlargement, in particular in the economic and social sphere, were discussed.

## Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>

### *Analysis of judgments delivered between 1 April and 30 June 1983*

#### Customs union and free movement of goods

2.4.18. As well as interpreting the Common Customs Tariff,<sup>2</sup> the Court gave a ruling on the customs warehousing system. In this action, which was brought by the Commission against the Netherlands, the Court interpreted the concept of 'usual forms of handling which may be carried out in customs warehouses and in free zones'<sup>3</sup> forming the subject matter of the Council Directive of 21 June 1971.<sup>4</sup>

2.4.19. In another action brought by the Commission, the Court held that Belgium and Luxembourg, by levying storage charges on goods originating in a Member State or in free circulation which were imported into those countries and presented solely for the completion of customs formalities at a special store, had failed to fulfil their obligations under Articles 9 and 12 of the EEC Treaty, which prohibit customs duties and charges

having equivalent effect in trade between Member States.<sup>5</sup>

2.4.20. The Court also gave a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty. It held that a ban on the import of vermouth the alcoholic content of which is less than the minimum prescribed in the exporting Member States for marketing on its domestic market when there is no such minimum prescribed for the marketing of vermouth produced in the importing Member States is to be regarded as a measure having an effect equivalent to a quantitative restriction.<sup>6</sup>

2.4.21. In a case mainly concerned with the compatibility of the French rules governing manufactured tobacco with the Council Directive of 19 December 1972,<sup>7</sup> the Court also ruled on the compatibility of those rules with Article 30 of the EEC Treaty. It held that the rules in question are in fact contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty in that they enable the authorities, by taking selective action in relation to tobacco prices, to restrict the freedom to import tobacco originating in other Member States.<sup>8</sup>

#### Competition

2.4.22. In Joined Cases 100 to 103/80,<sup>9</sup> the Court largely upheld a Commission Decision censuring certain concerted practices between distributors of Pioneer hi-fi equipment intend-

<sup>1</sup> For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and 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).

<sup>2</sup> Case 192/82 *Kaffee-Kontor Bremen GmbH*.

<sup>3</sup> Case 49/82 *Commission v Netherlands*.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 143, 29.6.1971.

<sup>5</sup> Cases 132/82 and 133/82 *Commission v Belgium and Luxembourg*.

<sup>6</sup> Case 59/82 *Schutzverband gegen Unwesen i.d. Wirtschaft v Weinvertriebs GmbH*.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 303, 31.12.1972.

<sup>8</sup> Case 90/82 *Commission v France*.

<sup>9</sup> *SA Musique Diffusion Française, C. Melchers & Co., Pioneer Electronic (Europe) NV and Pioneer High Fidelity (GB) Ltd. v Commission*.

ed to prevent parallel imports between various Member States and imposing very heavy fines for those infringements. The Court had to rule on numerous points of law raised by the applicants, most of which concerned matters of procedure. In particular, it reiterated the general principle that the Commission must respect the right to a fair hearing, including the right of undertakings to be given an opportunity to state their views on every aspect of the grounds on which the decision is based, including the duration of the infringement.

The principal point of interest in this judgment is the part dealing with fines. Declaring that the Commission's power to impose fines forms part of its general task of ensuring compliance with Community law and that it must therefore be free to adjust at any time the level thereof to the needs of its policy, the Court stressed that, since the case in point involved the very serious infringement of prohibiting imports or exports between Member States, the fines should be heavy enough to have a deterrent effect.

As to the method of calculating fines, the Court clarified the meaning of certain terms

used in Article 15(2) of Regulation No 17:<sup>1</sup> the turnover of the undertaking to be taken into account in fixing the maximum amount of a fine must be understood to mean total turnover and not only that relating to the goods in respect of which the infringement was committed. The calculation of the fine to be imposed is not based solely, however, on total turnover as it takes into consideration the duration of the infringement and its gravity, the latter factor being largely dependent, among other things, on the influence of the undertaking on the market in the goods in question and hence on the turnover accounted for by the latter.

To sum up, the Court confirmed that, provided the undertaking is given an opportunity to put forward its point of view regarding all the factors involved, the Commission enjoys a considerable measure of discretion when it comes to fixing the amount of fines.

<sup>1</sup> OJ 13, 21.2.1962.

#### 2.4.23. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
ECSC — Steel 144/83 — Klöckner-Werke AG v Commission <sup>1</sup>	Decision reducing the fine imposed on the applicant for exceeding steel production quotas based on a new calculation of the extent to which these quotas were exceeded	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
150/83 — Rodasider SpA v Commission <sup>2</sup>	Decision concerning an application for steel production quotas to be adapted	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
151/83 — Acieries & Laminoires de Paris (ALPA) SA v Commission <sup>3</sup>	Decision concerning an application for steel production quotas to be adapted	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
172/83 — Hoogovens Groep BV v Commission <sup>4</sup>	Annulment of Decisions 396/83/ECSC and 398/83/ECSC (State aids in the steel industry)	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty



Case	Subject	Basis
<b>Free movement of goods</b>		
156/83 — J.P. Rosello Sàrl v Sodivar SA <sup>3</sup>	Is the practice of minimum prices lawful in view of the principle of free competition?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
	May national legislation fixing minimum prices for fuels be justified on the grounds that it meets requirements of public policy?	
177/83 — Th. Kohl KG v 1. Ringelhan & Rennet; 2. Ringelhan Einrichtungen GmbH <sup>5</sup>	Is German legislation prohibiting the use by a foreign undertaking of a distinguishing symbol which was used by that undertaking and a German undertaking when the two formed a group and the German undertaking has subsequently gone into liquidation compatible with Community law?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services</b>		
152/83 — 1. M. Demouche; 2. Allianz Insurance Company; 3. HUK — Verband v 1. Fonds de Garantie Automobile; 2. Bureau Central Français <sup>2</sup>	Does the Supplementary Agreement between national insurers' bureaux of 16 October 1972 restrict the application of the arbitration clause, which the Agreement of 17 December 1953 provided as being of general application, to the sole case of a difference between the bureaux on the interpretation of the concept 'normally based'?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Taxation</b>		
134/83 — Criminal proceedings against Jan Gerrit Abbink <sup>6</sup>	Interpretation of various provisions of Community law in connection with the ban imposed by Dutch legislation on the temporary use of a vehicle registered in another Member State by a Dutch national	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Competition</b>		
123/83 — Bureau National Interprofessionnel du Cognac v G. Clair	Does the agreement concluded between wine producers and dealers in potable spirits within the Bureau National Interprofessionnel du Cognac constitute an association of undertakings and is the fixing of a minimum price for the purchase of potable spirits contrary to Article 86 of the EEC Treaty?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
127/83 — Heineken Brouwerijen BV v Inspecteur der Venootschapsbelasting <sup>1</sup>	Interpretation of Articles 92 and 93 of the EEC Treaty in connection with Dutch legislation relating to investment by companies	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
153/83 — STA 31 Sàrl v Levallois distribution 'Station Service Edouard Leclerc' SA	Is national legislation imposing minimum prices for fuels contrary to Articles 2, 3, 5, 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
170/83 — Hydrotherm Gerätebau GmbH v Compact de Dott. Ing. M. Andreoli & C.S.a.s. <sup>7</sup>	Scope of Regulation 67/67 (concerning the application of Article 85(3) of the EEC Treaty to categories of exclusive dealing agreements) and interpretation of Article 3(b)(1) of that Regulation	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Social policy</b>		
132/83 — J. Hyndman v H.S. Spring & Associates <sup>8</sup>	Is Directive 76/207/EEC (equal treatment for men and women) directly applicable and, if so, does it prohibit an employer from practising discrimination on grounds of sex irrespective of the number of persons employed by him?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
135/83 — H.B.M. Abels v Administrative Board of the Bedrijfsvereniging voor de Metaalindustrie en de Electronische Industrie <sup>1</sup>	Does the scope of Article 1(1) of Directive 77/187/EEC (protection of employees) extend also to a situation in which the transferor of an undertaking is declared bankrupt or is granted leave to suspend payment of debts and, if so, do the transferor's obligations which are assigned to the transferee by reason of the transfer of the undertaking also include, by virtue of Article 3(1), debts arising from the contract of employment or the employment relationship prior to the transfer?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
179/83 — 1. Industriebond FNV; 2. Federatie Nederlandse Vakbeweging (FNV) v Staat der Nederlanden (Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid)	Does the scope of Article 1(1) of Directive 77/187/EEC (protection of employees) extend also to a situation in which the transferor of an undertaking is declared bankrupt or is granted leave to suspend payment of debts?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Social security for migrant workers</b>		
128/83 — Caisse Primaire d'Assurance Maladie de Rouen v A. Guyot	Do the conditions for the receipt of benefits laid down in Article 71 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 include, in the case referred to in paragraph 1(b)(ii) of that Article, residence in the competent State prior to the end of the period of last employment in the Member State other than the competent State?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Agriculture</b>		
121/83 — Zuckerfabrik Franken GmbH v HZA Würzburg	Validity of the second subparagraph of Article 12(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1998/78 (offsetting of storage costs for sugar); interpretation of the words 'sugar produced' in the first indent of item (a) of the third subparagraph of Article 8(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 330/74 on the common organization of the market in sugar	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
124/83 — Direktoratet for Markedsordningerne v N. Corman & Fils SA	Is a person who purchases butter at a reduced price on condition that it is used for specific purposes freed from his obligations when the processing security has been repaid to him?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
125/83 — Office Belge de l'Économie et de l'Agriculture v Nicolas Corman & Fils SA <sup>9</sup>	Interpretation of Articles 6, 18 and 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 232/75 (cut-price butter — processing security) as regards the processing time limits and validity of the second subparagraph of Article 19(2)	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
147/83 — Münchener Import — Weinkellerei H Binderer GmbH v Commission <sup>10</sup>	Annulment of Article 1(3)(g) of Regulation (EEC) No 1224/83 (amending for the second time Regulation (EEC) No 997/81 laying down detailed rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts) in so far as it prohibits the use of the words 'spätgelesen' and 'ausgelesen' for the purpose of labelling an imported wine	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
154/83 — J. Hoche, Butterschmelzwerk v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung	Interpretation of Regulations (EEC) No 1259/72, No 2161/72, No 1237/73 and No 1910/73 (cut-price butter — processing security) as to the conditions under which the processing security is released	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
155/83 — Roomboterfabriek 'De Beste Boter' v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung	Interpretation of Regulations (EEC) No 1259/72, No 2161/72, No 1237/73 and 1910/73 (cut-price butter — processing security) as to the conditions under which the processing security is released	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Transport</b>		
133/83 — Regina v 1. Th. Scott and Sons, Bakers; 2. B. Rimmer	Interpretation of the word 'specialized' in Article 14a (3)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 543/69 (on the harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport, as amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2827/77), which provides for certain exemptions from that Regulation	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</b>		
129/83 — S. Zelger v. S. Salinitri <sup>8</sup>	Interpretation of Article 21 of the Convention for the purpose of resolving the questions of the criteria to be applied in determining which Court was first seised of proceedings	

Case	Subject	Basis
<b>Development</b>		
118/83 and 118/83 R — 1. Cooperativa Muratori e Cementisti (CMC); 2. Cooperativa Reggiana Costruzioni (CRC); 3. Cooperativa Muratori e Braccianti (CMB) v Commission	Annulment of a Commission decision preventing the applicant parties from obtaining the contract financed by the EDF for the project to divert the river Amarti (Ethiopia)	Articles 173, 175 and 215 of the EEC Treaty
126/83 — STS Consorzio per Sistemi di Telecomunicazione via Satellite SpA v Commission <sup>9</sup>	Annulment of the approval of the award of a contract financed by the EDF, the applicant's bid having been rejected	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Commercial policy</b>		
120/83 and 120/83 R — V/O Raznoimport v Commission	Annulment of Regulation (EEC) No 1613/83 (imposing a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of unwrought nickel, not alloyed, in the form of cathodes produced by electrolysis, either uncut or cut into squares, originating in the Soviet Union), application for execution of that Regulation to be suspended and an application for compensation for damage suffered	Articles 173 and 215 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Administrative matters</b>		
169/83 — Mrs M. Leussink, née Brummelhuys, and Others v Commission <sup>11</sup>	Claim for compensation for non-material damage resulting from an accident in which the applicant's spouse was involved while performing his duties	Article 178 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
145/83 — Stanley Adams v Commission	Compensation for the damage suffered by the applicant as a result of the acts and/or omissions of the Commission	Article 178 of the EEC Treaty
<b>Infringements</b>		
130/83 — Commission v Italy <sup>8</sup>	Commission Decision of 5 May 1982 (82/401/EEC) — aid granted in Sicily in the wine and fruit and vegetable sectors	Article 93 of the EEC Treaty
143/83 — Commission v Denmark <sup>12</sup>	Directive 75/117/EEC of 10 February 1975 — equal pay	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
149/83 — Commission v Denmark <sup>12</sup>	Directive 76/207/EEC of 12 February 1976 — equal treatment for men and women	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
171/83 and 171/83 R — Commission v France <sup>13</sup>	— Article 93(2) — introduction of measures granting aid to the textile and clothing industries	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
	— Application for interim measures	
173/83 — Commission v France	Barriers to the exportation of waste oils	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty

**Disputes between the Community and its staff**

v Commission:

119/83, 136-140/83,<sup>14</sup> 157/83, 158-167/83<sup>15</sup> and 176/83

v Council:

174/83<sup>16</sup>

v 1. Economic and Social Committee; 2. Council: 175/83

v Parliament:

122/83, 141/83 and 168/83<sup>5</sup>

v Court of Justice:

131/83<sup>6</sup> and 146/83<sup>1</sup> OJ C 214, 10.8.1983.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 220, 17.8.1983.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 222, 19.8.1983.<sup>4</sup> OJ C 254, 22.9.1983.<sup>5</sup> OJ C 239, 8.9.1983.<sup>6</sup> OJ C 210, 6.8.1983.<sup>7</sup> OJ C 234, 1.9.1983.<sup>8</sup> OJ C 206, 2.8.1983.<sup>9</sup> OJ C 204, 30.7.1983.<sup>10</sup> OJ C 225, 23.8.1983.<sup>11</sup> OJ C 237, 6.9.1983.<sup>12</sup> OJ C 247, 15.9.1983.<sup>13</sup> Point 2.1.44a.<sup>14</sup> OJ C 209, 5.8.1983.<sup>15</sup> OJ C 244, 13.9.1983.<sup>16</sup> OJ C 252, 20.9.1983.**2.4.24. Judgments**

Date and case	Held
<b>ECSC—Steel</b> 5.7.1983, 78/83 R—Usinor v Commission <sup>1</sup>	Order suspending the operation of the Commission's Decision of 24 March 1983 on condition that the applicant first provides a bank guarantee
<b>Free movement of goods</b> 14.7.1983, 174/82—Officier van Justitie in het Arrondissement 's-Hertogenbosch v Sandoz BV	Compatibility of a national law on the use of vitamins with Community law
<b>Social security for migrant workers</b> 5.7.1983, 171/82—Biagio Valentini v Assedic, Lyons	Benefits such as the guaranteed payments upon cessation of employment provided for by the relevant provisions of French law do not come within Article 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and where such benefits overlap with old-age pensions of other Member States Community law does not prevent the national rules against the overlapping of benefits from being applied

Date and case	Held
<p><b>Agriculture</b></p> <p>11.7.1983, 114/83R—Société d'Initiatives et de Coopération Kerisnel, Société Interprofessionnelle des Producteurs et Expéditeurs en fruits et légumes v Commission</p>	<p>Application for adoption of interim measures dismissed</p>
<p>14.7.1983, 224/82—Meiko v Federal Republic of Germany<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Article 1 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2546/80 is invalid inasmuch as it fixes 31 July 1980 as the closing date for the forwarding of contracts to the competent national agency</p>
<p><b>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</b></p>	
<p>14.7.1983, 201/82—Gerling Konzern Speziale Kreditversicherung AG v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato</p>	<p>In so far as a policyholder has, in the form laid down in Article 17 of the Convention, accepted a jurisdiction clause, that clause is also binding on a third party for whose benefit the insurance contract was concluded</p>
<p><b>Commercial policy</b></p>	
<p>14.7.1983, 231/82—Spikjer Kwasten BV v Commission<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Application dismissed as inadmissible. (Annulment of the Commission Decision of 7 July 1982 authorizing the Benelux countries not to apply Community treatment to brushes originating in China and in free circulation in the other Member States)</p>
<p>19.7.1983, 120/83R Raznoimport v Commission</p>	<p>(i) The Commission is under an obligation to monitor from day to day any changes in prices on the market of the product which is subject to a provisional duty in order to determine whether or not it is necessary to maintain that duty or the rate thereof (ii) Application dismissed for the rest (application for an order suspending the operation of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1613/83)</p>
<p><b>Privileges and immunities</b></p>	
<p>13.7.1983, 152/82—Sandro Forcheri and his wife Marisa Forcheri, née Marino v Belgian State and Institut Supérieur de Sciences Humaines<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>Where a Member State organizes educational courses relating in particular to vocational training, the fact that it requires from a national of another Member State lawfully established in the first Member State an enrolment fee which is not required from its own nationals in order to take part in such courses constitutes discrimination on grounds of nationality, prohibited by Article 7 of the EEC Treaty</p>
<p><b>Infringements</b></p>	
<p>12.7.1983, 170/78—Commission v United Kingdom</p>	<p>By levying excise duty on still light wines from fresh grapes at a higher rate, in relative terms, than on beer, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has failed to fulfil its obligations under the second paragraph of Article 95 of the EEC Treaty</p>

Date and case	Held
14.7.1983, 203/82—Commission v Italy	By failing to comply within the prescribed period with Commission Decision 80/932/EEC concerning the partial taking-over by the State of employers' contributions to sickness insurance schemes in Italy, the Italian Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty
6.7.1983, 302/82—Commission v France	Order for removal from the Court Register (textile products—indication of origin—prohibition on importation and sale if not provided with an indication of the country of origin—Article 30 of the EEC Treaty)

### Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission:

5.7.1983, 117/81<sup>1</sup> — Application dismissed

6.7.1983, 285/81<sup>2</sup> — Application dismissed

6.7.1983, 230/82<sup>1</sup> — Application dismissed

14.7.1983, 145/80<sup>1</sup> — Unnecessary to give decision on the points at issue

14.7.1983, 152, 158, 162, 166, 170, 173, 175, 177, 178, 179, 182 and 186/81 — Applications dismissed

14.7.1983, 9/82<sup>3</sup> — Application dismissed

14.7.1983, 10/82<sup>3</sup> — Application dismissed

14.7.1983, 176/82<sup>2</sup> — Application dismissed

v Court of Justice:

14.7.1983, 144/82<sup>2</sup> — Judgment for the applicant

v Council:

30.6.1983, 85/82 — Judgment for the applicant

### Orders for removal from the Court Register

7.7.1983, 1297/79 — J. Lazaras v Commission

7.7.1983, 27/83 — K. Tang-Jensen v Commission

7.7.1983, 125/82 — H. Tielemann v Commission

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 225, 23.8.1983.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 226, 24.8.1983.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 234, 1.9.1983.

## Economic and Social Committee

### *209th plenary session*

2.4.25. The Economic and Social Committee held its 209th plenary session on 6 and 7 July with Mr Ceyrac in the chair.

The Committee once more considered the role it is to play: a number of members felt that the Committee should pay greater attention to current events and that its opinions should be made known to a wider public. With a view to achieving the same aim of keeping in closer contact with everyday life, a request was made for own-initiative opinions to summarize all the occurrences prior to their adoption.

### Opinions

#### *Economic and social situation*

2.4.26. In keeping with tradition, and following a joint debate, the Committee adopted two separate own-initiative opinions, one on the economic situation in the Community in mid-1983 and the other on social developments, after a single debate with identical votes cast (unanimous approval, six abstentions).

Having noted that there was still no sign of the sort of growth which could radically reduce unemployment, the Committee felt that achieving optimum economic growth had to remain a fundamental aim of economic policy all the same, since without it the fight against unemployment would be doomed to failure. On the other hand, it also considered that the problem of unemployment could not be solved by growth alone.

The Committee was particularly concerned at the steady upward trend in long-term unemployment. This had serious social repercussions (loss of income, erosion of skills, damage to physical and mental health, spread of social deprivation) leading to a rift in society between those who have jobs and those who have not and jeopardized the political and social consensus in the Member States.

Given the probable demographic trend and the economic outlook, the Committee expected long-term unemployment to increase. It therefore laid emphasis on a strategy aimed particularly at fighting against social disintegration, reforming social security systems and curtailing their expenditure, shortening and reorganizing working time, exploiting all possible opportunities for economic growth and integrating self-help schemes into the economic and social structure.

#### *Relations with the United States*

2.4.27. The Committee adopted by 108 votes with 7 abstentions an own-initiative opinion on relations between the Community and the United States on the basis of an information report compiled by the Section for External Relations in October 1982. Whilst noting the ties between the two partners, the Committee did not underestimate the points of discord between the Community and the United States. It protested, for example, at American measures to restrict special steel imports from the Community, which contradicted the commitments entered into a Williamsburg. It also criticized the American approach which tended to give US statutes and court rulings precedence over the country's international obligations. Other sources of concern were American underestimation of the importance of trade with Eastern Europe to the Community, the true scale of development problems and the economic and monetary policy applied by Washington. The Committee also stressed the benefits for the United States and the Community of a more stable international trading and finance system, particularly in view of the backlash of the financial crisis confronting a large number of countries.

#### *Ionizing radiation*

2.4.28. The Committee adopted unanimously with 5 abstentions its opinion on the proposal for amendments to Annexes I and III of Directive 80/836/Euratom amending the Directives laying down the basic safety standards for the health protection of the



general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation. The Committee considers that the 1980 Directive is inadequate and has asked for it to be amended by 1984.

\*

2.4.29. The Committee also adopted two other opinions on:

(i) the proposal for a Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for mercury discharges by sectors other than the chlor-alkali electrolysis industry.<sup>1</sup> The Committee was especially pleased that the Directive called for the drafting of specific programmes for the gradual elimination of mercury pollution;

(ii) the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the roll-over protection structures (rear-mounted roll bar, frame or cab type) of narrow-track wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors.<sup>2</sup> The Committee welcomed this proposal.

## European Investment Bank

### *Operations in July/August*

2.4.30. Loans announced by the European Investment Bank in July and August for investments within the Community totalled 858.5 million ECU,<sup>3</sup> broken down as follows: 498.5 million ECU in Italy, 134.2 million in Ireland, 123.4 million in Denmark, 72.2 million in France, 22.5 million in Greece and 7.7 million in the United Kingdom. Of the total amount, 114.9 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).<sup>4</sup> Outside the Community the Bank lent 66.7 million ECU to Yugoslavia and 1.48 million ECU to ACP countries (St Kitts-Nevis and the Congo).

## Community

### *Italy*

2.4.31. In Italy LIT 666 200 million was lent, of which LIT 54 000 million was

provided from the NCI: LIT 298 200 million for industrial investments, mainly in small and medium-sized industries, LIT 298 000 million for energy, LIT 50 000 million for telecommunications and LIT 20 000 million for environmental protection.

*Industry:* LIT 145 000 million was lent in the form of global loans for financing small and medium-sized ventures: LIT 90 000 million to the Mediocredito Centrale, which will be onlent by various regional mediocrediti—LIT 50 000 million for projects in central and northern Italy and LIT 40 000 million for the Mezzogiorno—and LIT 20 000 million to Efibanca (Ente Finanziario Interbancario SpA) for small and medium-sized ventures in the Mezzogiorno; the Credito Industriale Sardo received a global loan of LIT 20 000 million to be onlent in Sardinia, while LIT 15 000 million went to Centrobanca for investments in the less developed regions of the centre and north. The Bank also granted individual loans for larger-scale industrial projects: LIT 120 000 million to Fiat Auto SpA for the introduction of advanced technologies at two motor factories at Mirafiori and Rivalta (Piedmont) to modernize production of car bodies and engine components; LIT 14 000 million to Nacanco Sud towards construction of a factory producing aluminium cans for non-alcoholic beverages at San Martino sulla Marrucina (Abruzzi); LIT 14 000 million to Società Italiana Vetro SpA (SIV) for a factory producing glass wool insulating materials at San Salvo (Abruzzi), downstream of a glass factory partially financed by the EIB some years ago; LIT 5 200 million to modernize and reorganize a factory producing fine coated cardboard at Villa Santa Lucia

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 20, 25.1.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.99.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 123, 9.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.11.

<sup>3</sup> The conversion rates at 30 June used by the EIB in statistics for the third quarter were 1 ECU = BFR 45.41, DKR 8.14, DM 2.27, DR 75.33, FF 6.81, HFL 2.54, IRL 0.72, LIT 1 345, LFR 45.41, UKL 0.58, USD 0.89.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 298, 20.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

(southern Latium), where recycled paper will now be used and energy will be saved.

**Energy:** LIT 120 000 million was lent to SNAM, a subsidiary of ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) to construct a 170 km gasline between Latium and Tuscany, extending to the north the line linking Algeria, Tunisia and Italy, to which the Bank has already given support totalling almost LIT 510 000 million. The new line will eventually serve to link the Mezzogiorno with the northern network, and through it the European network. LIT 85 000 million went to ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica) towards improving the low and medium-voltage electricity transmission and distribution networks in Sicily and Apulia. LIT 54 000 million was lent from NCI resources under a framework agreement for the installation of solar panels in residential and service sector buildings in central and northern Italy and the Mezzogiorno; the funds are to be advanced to ENEL for onlending to users wishing to instal this equipment, which is expected to save some 14 000 tonnes of oil a year and the use of which constitutes a major innovation for industry. LIT 20 000 million was also lent to ENEL for the construction of a 22 MW hydroelectric power station on the Dora Baltea river between Val d'Aosta and Piedmont, where average production of electricity should reduce oil consumption by over 28 000 tonnes a year. Lastly, LIT 19 000 million will help to rationalize power consumption in an oil refinery near Syracuse; savings should amount to some 25 000 toe per annum and considerably reduce pollution.

**Telecommunications:** LIT 50 000 million was lent to the Società Italiana per l'Esercizio Telefonico (SIP) to instal and extend urban telephone exchanges and improve and extend trunk networks (linking nearly 25 000 new subscribers) in Basilicata, where telephone density is still low.

**Environment:** LIT 21 000 million was lent to the Rome Municipality towards the extension of sewage treatment facilities in order to reduce pollution in the Tiber and the Mediterranean. The project includes construction of the South Rome sewage treatment plant, which will process waste water from a

population of 1.4 million, two main sewers serving it and extensions at the Ostia sewage treatment plant.

### *Ireland*

2.4.32. Loans totalled IRL 103.7 million, of which 13.6 million were provided from the NCI. IRL 73.6 million was lent for extending and modernizing telecommunications throughout the country (new or expanded exchanges, conversion of manual exchanges to automatic, development of urban and trunk networks, telex and datel facilities, connection of new subscribers), IRL 16.5 million will help to finance several road improvement works (by-passes, urban relief roads, bridges and road widening), and IRL 10 million will go to finance water supply and sewerage schemes run by county councils all over the country. Two global loans of IRL 7 million made to the industrial Credit Company to help finance small and medium-scale ventures in tourism and a loan of IRL 3 million to the Agricultural Credit Company will be used for agriculture, especially food production.

### *Denmark*

2.4.33. Loans to Denmark totalled DKR 990 million. They included 690 million (345 million of which came from NCI resources) for a gasline network linking the North Sea deposits with Jutland: the facilities include a gas treatment plant in West Jutland, a compressor station in Mid Jutland and a 57 km stretch of pipeline. These works constitute an essential link with the national system. They will enable the gas to be piped to North Jutland (where storage facilities are to be provided), to South Jutland and southwards to Germany, as well as to the islands of Fyn and Sjaelland. The project will help to establish a complete network serving the whole of Denmark and integrated, through the German link, into the continental gas grid.

DKR 300 million was granted to Den Danske Bank International, a subsidiary of Den Danske Bank, Denmark's biggest commercial

bank, which will onlend the funds for small and medium-scale ventures: DKR 150 million will be for energy production, transformation and distribution, particularly for district heating installations and grids; DKR 50 million will be channelled to productive investment fostering energy savings or seeking to modify existing equipment to achieve more efficient use of energy. Lastly, DKR 100 million from NCI resources will finance productive investment throughout Denmark by smaller undertakings operating in the industrial or service sectors. The global loan, which can be drawn on to fund modernization and extension projects as well as the creation of fresh activities, will serve to complement other global loans made by the EIB, notably to the Government (Egnsudviklingsraadet) for investments in areas eligible for national development aid.

#### *France*

2.4.34. The EIB granted loans for FF 492.5 million: FF 300 million is in the form of a global loan to the CAECL (Caisse d'Aide à l'Équipement des Collectivités Locales) for investment in smaller-scale infrastructure schemes (departmental road networks, port facilities and rural electrification projects) in regions with development or conversion problems, FF 180 million to CEPME (Crédit d'Équipement des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises) to support small and medium-scale industrial and tourist ventures, and FF 12.5 million for the extension of a heating grid in Villeurbanne (Rhône), rationalizing heat production and thereby saving the equivalent of some 8 000 tonnes of oil a year and considerably reducing smoke discharges.

#### *Greece*

2.4.35. Of DR 1 700 million granted by the Bank, DR 1 200 million will go to equipping and extending industrial areas in Larissa and Lamia (Thessaly), Ioannina (Epirus), Kilkis, Serres, Kavala and Drama (Macedonia), Komotini (Thrace) and Patras (Peloponnese), over a combined area of 1 100 hectares.

According to estimates these areas should help to create or transfer some 23 000 jobs as part of the efforts to dilute the excessive concentration of economic activity in the Athens-Piraeus and Thessaloniki areas. A further DR 500 million will go to finance the installation of two gas-turbine generators for combined heat and power production at an oil refining complex near Corinth. The two turbo-generators, each with an output of 11.5 MW and a boiler using waste heat from the turbines to produce steam, will reduce the amount of gas flared off from 13 000 to 2 000 tonnes oil equivalent per annum, thereby helping to combat environmental pollution and reduce energy consumption in line with Community and national policies: annual savings are estimated at 38 500 toe.

#### **Outside the Community**

2.4.36. In the Mediterranean the EIB lent 66.7 million to Yugoslavia for five sections, totalling 38 km, of the trans-Yugoslav highway, including by-passes around Ljubljana and Gradsko, south of Skopje, the Cuproja-Paracin section as well as the upgrading of two sections of the existing road to the east of Zagreb and to the west of Belgrade. This highway, scheduled for completion by the year 2000, will replace the existing two-lane road which is often heavily congested and poorly adapted to current traffic requirements. It will constitute the backbone of the country's road network and provide the most direct link with Greece, Turkey and the Middle East.

Under Lomé II the EIB granted a loan of 65 000 ECU from its risk capital to the Development Bank of St Kitts-Nevis for small and medium-scale industrial and tourist ventures as well as a loan of 350 000 ECU to enable the government to subscribe to the increase in the capital of this newly created bank, of which it is the sole shareholder. Lastly, 480 000 ECU were granted, also from risk capital, to the People's Republic of the Congo for a feasibility study on working the bituminous sandstone deposits of Lake Kitina.





**PART THREE**  
**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. ECU

## Values in national currencies of one ECU

31 August 1983 <sup>1</sup>	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.8267
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	46.0521
German mark	2.27880
Dutch guilder	2.54843
Pound sterling	0.564592
Danish krone	8.19636
French franc	6.86042
Italian lira	1 359.53
Irish pound	0.724503
Greek drachma	78.1509
United States dollar	0.842597
Swiss franc	1.84613
Spanish peseta	128.917
Swedish krona	6.69527
Norwegian krone	6.33464
Canadian dollar	1.03976
Portuguese escudo	105.198
Austrian schilling	16.0262
Finnish mark	4.85336
Japanese yen	207.827
Australian dollar	0.959896
New Zealand dollar	1.29830

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 234, 1.9.1983.

NB. Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 3.1.1 to 3.1.3.

## Representative rates ('green' rates)

Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU used in connection with the common agricultural policy

August 1983	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	44.9008
Danish krone	8.23400
German mark	2.65660 <sup>1</sup> 2.52875 <sup>2</sup> 2.54273 <sup>3</sup> 2.51457 <sup>5</sup> 2.57524 <sup>10</sup>
Greek drachma	66.5526 <sup>4</sup> 77.2479 <sup>7</sup> 74.8027 <sup>8</sup> 71.5619 <sup>10</sup>
French franc	6.55400 <sup>3</sup> 6.49211 <sup>6</sup> 6.62985 <sup>8</sup> 6.37174 <sup>9</sup> 6.19564 <sup>10</sup>
Irish pound	0.725690
Italian lira	1 341.00
Dutch guilder	2.81318 <sup>1</sup> 2.72149 <sup>2</sup> 2.73327 <sup>3</sup> 2.70981 <sup>5</sup> 2.75563 <sup>10</sup>
Pound sterling	0.618655

<sup>1</sup> For seeds.

<sup>2</sup> For cereals.

<sup>3</sup> For milk and milk products.

<sup>4</sup> For olive oil.

<sup>5</sup> For beef and veal, sheepmeat, sugar, and eggs and poultrymeat.

<sup>6</sup> For beef and veal, sheepmeat, sugar, cereals, and eggs and poultrymeat.

<sup>7</sup> For beef and veal, sheepmeat, sugar, cereals, eggs and poultrymeat, and milk and milk products.

<sup>8</sup> For pigmeat and wine.

<sup>9</sup> For olive oil and fish.

<sup>10</sup> For other products.

## 2. 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 12-1982**

### *Point 2.4.25*

Opinion 6/82 of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities on a proposal for a Council Regulation instituting a special energy development programme  
OJ C 199, 26.7.1983

**Bull. EC 6-1983**

### *Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12*

Commission Decisions of 29 June 1983 concerning the aids that the governments of the Member States propose to grant to the steel industry  
OJ L 227, 19.8.1983

### *Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7*

Amendment to the proposal for a Council Directive on procedures for informing and consulting employees  
OJ C 217, 12.8.1983

### *Point 2.1.93*

Proposal for a Council Directive relating to the protection of dialysis patients by minimizing the exposure to aluminium  
OJ C 202, 29.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.134*

Proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States concerning the safety of toys, on common technical safety standards concerning the physical and mechanical

properties of toys, and on common technical safety standards concerning the flammability of toys

OJ C 203, 29.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.217*

Proposal for a Council Recommendation to the national railway companies of the Member States on strengthening their cooperation in the commercial management of international passenger and goods transport by rail

OJ C 191, 16.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.222*

Proposal for a Council Directive amending the First Council Directive on the establishment of common rules for certain types of carriage of goods by road between Member States

OJ C 200, 27.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.226*

Proposal for a Council Directive on fuel rationing for commercial transport between the Member States

OJ C 195, 22.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.253*

Council Decision of 14 June 1983 on the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Economic Community and the Kingdom of Sweden on a European research and development programme in the field of wood as a renewable raw material

OJ L 185, 8.7.1983

### *Point 2.1.258*

Council Resolution of 28 June 1983 on a Community plan of action relating to the evaluation of Community research and development programmes

OJ C 213, 9.8.1983

### *Point 2.1.262*

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting a research and development programme in the field of non-nuclear energy (1983 to 1987)

OJ C 218, 13.8.1983

*Point 2.1.271*

Proposal for a Council Decision

adopting a multiannual research and development programme of the European Economic Community in the field of basic technological research

adopting a multiannual research and development programme of the European Economic Community

in the field of the applications of new technologies  
OJ C 230, 27.8.1983

*Points 2.4.35 to 2.4.44*

Opinions given by the Economic and Social Committee at its session on 1 and 2 June 1983  
OJ C 211, 8.8.1983

## 3. Infringement procedures

### Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement Directives

3.3.1. In July the Commission sent letters of formal notice to six Member States concerning their failure to incorporate Directives into national law, the said Member States having failed to inform the Commission of national implementing provisions, in the following cases:

(i) Council Directive of 17 December 1979 on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances<sup>1</sup> (France, Netherlands);

(ii) Council Directive of 18 September 1979 amending for the sixth time Directive 67/548/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances<sup>2</sup> (Luxembourg);

(iii) Council Directive of 17 February 1981 amending Section 2 of Annex II to Directive 72/276/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to certain methods for the quantitative analysis of binary textile fibre mixtures<sup>3</sup> (United Kingdom);

(iv) Council Directive of 24 July 1979 amending Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 70/458/EEC and 70/457/EEC on the marketing of fodder plant seed, cereal seed, vegetable seed and on the common catalogue of varieties of agricultural plant species<sup>4</sup> (Denmark, Italy).

3.3.2. In August the Commission sent a letter of formal notice to Italy concerning its failure to incorporate a Directive into national law, that Member State having failed to inform the Commission of national implementing provisions in the following case:

Council Directive of 17 February 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to collective redundancies.<sup>5</sup>

### Reasoned opinions

3.3.3. In July the Commission delivered five reasoned opinions concerning two Member States in the following cases:

(i) Implementation of aid measures for firms in the textiles and clothing sectors (France);

(ii) Procedures for financing investments at concessionary rates (France);

(iii) Loans at concessionary rates to promote savings in hydrocarbons and primary energy (France);

(iv) Export prices guarantee (France, United Kingdom).

3.3.4. In August the Commission delivered 14 reasoned opinions concerning seven Member States in the following cases:

(i) Marketing of beer (Greece);

(ii) Grants for the purchase of domestically produced trams (Italy);

(iii) Barriers to potato imports (Ireland);

(iv) Delay in paying out distillation aids in the wine sector (Italy);

(v) Provisions laying down the operating conditions of the national radio and television broadcasting companies (France);

(vi) Differential levying of excise duty on wines (United Kingdom, Ireland);

(vii) Marketing of margarine (Belgium);

(viii) Granting of premiums for the breaking-up of inland waterway vessels (Belgium);

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 20, 26.1.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 259, 15.10.1979.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 57, 4.3.1981.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 205, 13.8.1979.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 48, 22.2.1975.



- (ix) Failure to apply the Council Directive of 12 June 1978 on statistical returns in respect of carriage of goods by road<sup>1</sup> (Italy);
- (x) Certain provisions of Law No 741 of 10 December 1981 infringing the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts<sup>2</sup> (Italy);
- (xi) Incorrect application of the Council Regulation of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement

- for workers;<sup>3</sup> payment of education fees (Belgium);
- (xii) Procedures for the inspection of wood-working machines (France);
- (xiii) Ban on the sale of beers not brewed in accordance with national rules (Federal Republic of Germany).

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 168, 26.6.1978.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 185, 16.8.1971.

<sup>3</sup> OJ 257, 19.10.1968.

## 4. Statement on Greek Presidency of Council<sup>1</sup>

### Strasbourg, 5 July

3.4.1. 'Greece is the newest member of the Community and it is with a feeling of great responsibility that it is assuming the Presidency of the Council of Ministers for the next six months in a period which is particularly crucial for the future of Europe.

At this difficult juncture the Greek Presidency will make every effort to find solutions to the problems which face us, thus continuing the excellent work of the German Presidency.

In our efforts we are sure that we will have the assistance of the European Parliament given its particular sensitivity to the issues involved and its positive contribution to finding ways and means of solving the Community's many economic and social problems.

In this context the Greek Presidency will attach particular weight to the views of the European Parliament and will seek to develop its relations with Parliament, particularly in the procedure for establishing the budget, which requires very close cooperation between the two institutions. The preparation and establishment of the budget for the financial year 1984 will be a particularly difficult matter, especially bearing in mind the specific problems involved and the prospect of exhaustion of the Community's resources. Strenuous coordinated efforts will thus be required on the part of both the Member States and the Community institutions.

As you are aware, the European Council in Stuttgart finally avoided the impasse which was threatening the Community with a potentially

disastrous crisis. It became clear that it was imperative to work out a fresh approach based on new complementary measures and new policies better suited to tackling the major social and economic problems.

The burden of developing this new approach will necessarily fall on the Greek Presidency and we shall attempt to produce concrete proposals for this purpose. We expect a positive response from the European Parliament.

The central focus will be the greater cohesion of the Community and the strengthening of its voice and identity, which presupposes the convergence of the economies of the Member States and the reduction of structural and other inequalities and imbalances among them. We believe this to be a vital element for the future survival of the Community.

The question of the future financing of the Community will therefore be the immediate priority for the Greek Presidency.

The most important problem connected with future financing is that of increasing own resources. If the Community is to be in a position to achieve some sort of unity speedily, as provided for in the Solemn Declaration on European Union<sup>2</sup> and if the new policies are to be implemented, the budget problem must be dealt with.

<sup>1</sup> Statement in Parliament by Mr Charambopoulos, President-in-Office of the Council, on Greece's programme for its six-month term.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.6.1.

The aim must not be short-term solutions but a long-term approach to the Community's problems through the implementation of new policies based on the principles I have already mentioned.

The view that there should be financial balance between income and expenditure hampers or rather runs counter to the achievement of the objective of the convergence of economies and the production of inequalities in the distribution of the European product. We cannot speak of unity or union and at the same time support measures which lead to the introduction of two or three speeds within the Community or to some countries being designated second or third-class. For this reason the Greek Presidency will devote particular attention to dealing with economic imbalances and regional inequalities while at the same time making every effort to update and effectively implement existing policies and to define priorities for fresh Community action.

The Stuttgart declaration<sup>1</sup> is a valuable starting point as it sets out methodically the questions which are fundamental to the future of the Community and broadly outlines the procedure to be followed in solving them. Specifically, it makes provision for special meetings of the Council of Ministers in which both Ministers for Economic Affairs and Ministers for Agriculture will participate. These meetings will be devoted to the negotiations in question and to the preparation of concrete proposals to be submitted to the next European Council meeting in Athens in December.

Given this procedure, which the Greek Presidency will endeavour to implement to its fullest possible potential, and given the political will of the Member States, we sincerely hope that during our Presidency the Community will take positive steps in the right direction.

We are aware that for such an effort to succeed it is necessary for there to be an increase in own resources. One idea which could be studied is the introduction of a more equitable participation by the Member States in the budget, and an attempt will be made to achieve a more rational allocation of expenditure, taking due account of course of the particular problems of the less-developed members.

Another question of fundamental importance which is also connected with the financing of the Community is enlargement with the accession of Spain and Portugal. The accession negotiations must proceed in such a way that the agreements can be submitted for ratification at the same time as the results of the negotiations on future financing are approved. This means work must be speeded up if we are to avoid any delay in the final decision. More particularly, we shall concentrate our efforts on those sectors which have not yet

been dealt with in depth during the negotiations. The most important in this respect are agriculture, fisheries and social questions.

At the same time we must redouble our efforts for the rapid adoption within the Community of the necessary preparatory measures in the agricultural and financial sectors. This concerns the *acquis communautaire*, to which a solution will have to be found in the very near future.

Alongside the guidelines it issued on future financing, the Stuttgart European Council asked, still in accordance with the same urgent procedure, for an examination of the operation of the common agricultural policy.

The purpose of this examination must be to adapt the CAP to the development of farming reality, while complying with the Community's basic principles, bearing in mind the interests of small producers and those of farmers in the disadvantaged regions of the Community. Thus, the controls imposed on agricultural expenditure cannot prejudice what has already been gained for Community procedures but clearly mean rationalization and simplification of the common organizations of the market, especially in the case of products cultivation of which only began to benefit from these organizations one or two years ago, as for example raisins and dried figs. Several specific topics relative to this problem were enumerated in the declaration of the Heads of State or Government, and the Commission was asked to submit proposals on 1 August.<sup>2</sup> The results of this examination of the reform of agricultural policy, together with those relating to financing, will be submitted to the European Council in Athens.

There is another agricultural matter of special importance in connection with the conclusions of the Heads of State or Government, because to some extent it conditions progress in the negotiations on the accession of new countries. It is that of the adaptation of the organization of the market in Mediterranean products, olive oil and market gardening (*acquis*).

Substantial progress was achieved at the last meeting of the Council of Ministers for Agriculture. There are grounds for hoping that a final decision will be taken very shortly, perhaps even at the Council of Ministers for Agriculture on 18 July. The Presidency will in any event actively pursue this issue. I am sure that the Ministers for Agriculture of the Ten will finally agree that any revision of the Mediterranean *acquis* must not affect, however slightly, the economic importance

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.1 *et seq.*

<sup>2</sup> Points 1.1.2 to 1.1.12; Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

of products such as olive oil or fruit and vegetables. It would not be permissible—I would even go so far as to say that it is contrary to the Community Treaties themselves—to change a product from a source of income and work into a source of welfare benefits.

Another subject which will be occupying us during the next six months, and which forms part of the general debate on the reform of the common agricultural policy, is structural policy. On the one hand we must learn the lessons of the experience gained from the rules which are at present in force but are shortly to expire. On the other hand we must define the role that structural policy could play within a revised agricultural policy, so that we can take account of regional inequalities and of the special circumstances of different kinds of farmer, since—let us be honest about it—structural policy hitherto has been designed to suit countries with the structural characteristics of the old Community of the Six or the Nine.

In this context special attention must be given to the overall Mediterranean programmes, with regard to which our political intent must shortly be given entirely practical expression; we must find the means and begin substantive discussions on the activities and sectors which the programmes will cover.

Finally, among the points explicitly referred to at the last European Council was the question of monetary compensatory amounts. The Regulation providing for the introduction of the ECU into the common agricultural policy expires before the end of the year and must consequently be renewed. At the time its validity was last extended the Council instructed the Commission to examine the effects of the monetary compensatory amounts on production and on trade in agricultural products. Moreover, when prices were being fixed for 1983/84, the Council asked the Commission to review the method of calculating monetary compensatory amounts for certain products. The Council will therefore be discussing the substance of agri-monetary matters as a whole in the autumn on the basis of precisely these important Commission reports.

Other, less important, matters will also have to be examined during the second half of this year, and in particular the organization of the sheepmeat market, in respect of which the transitional period expires on 1 April 1984, and the grant system in the fruit and vegetables sector.

Early in October the Greek Presidency will begin the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé II Convention. We hope to finalize the negotiating directives at the forthcoming meeting of the Council in July. We are all very well aware of the

tremendous importance of this Convention, which is an example of consistent European policy in development matters. This Convention, which in a way constitutes a model, will not merely be renewed; we shall have to go further and seek the basis for a new kind of cooperation which will meet the real quantitative and qualitative needs of the ACP countries. The Commission's proposals constitute an important step in that direction.

I am certain that all the Member States will wish to assist the Presidency in conducting the negotiations in a constructive spirit in order to affirm our solidarity with those countries in unmistakable fashion.

However much this may be in the interests of the ACP countries, it is also in that of the Community, which will thereby be strengthening its active presence.

Two further meetings of the Development Council will be held during the Greek Presidency. They will deal with the integration of the various methods of providing aid to the whole of the Third World.

We shall continue to give special attention to the problem of hunger in the world on the basis of our experience in food aid, taking account above all of the real needs of the countries concerned.

I come now to an internal Community problem, and more specifically to the general economic situation. The European Council clearly indicated that we must redouble our efforts to bring about economic recovery. To this end we shall continue the efforts already begun to raise the level of productive investment and employment by facilitating the necessary structural adjustments. The budgetary and monetary policies of the Member States must be oriented in that direction, taking into account each country's margin of manoeuvre.

The success of this strategy is of course directly linked with the evolution of the international monetary situation. For this reason the Community must continually seek together with its major partners ways of achieving a lasting reduction in interest rates and of stabilizing exchange rates.

The Greek Presidency attaches great importance to even development of the economies of the Member States, in order that the Community may attain a higher level of internal cohesion.

Convergence of economic policies will be facilitated only if the problems of structural underdevelopment confronting certain Member States are overcome. This is precisely the purpose of the Community's regional and social policy.

In regional matters, the Presidency will place special emphasis on the review of the Regional Fund so as to concentrate Fund activity primarily on the less-favoured regions. At the same time it

will continue the examination of six regulations on a second series of "non-quota" measures with a view to adopting them as swiftly as possible.

The Council will also give time to the very important proposals concerning the overall Mediterranean programmes. These programmes will enable the Community's southern regions to deal with the structural problems of their economies and at the same time to counter the effects of the prospective accession of Spain and Portugal.

The Greek Presidency will assign priority to work on these proposals in order that the Council may reach some initial conclusions before the end of the year.

The statement of political intent which emerged from the Stuttgart European Council on the Greek Memorandum will constitute an important subject to be developed during the Greek Presidency.

As under the German Presidency, particular attention will be paid in the social sector to the problems associated with the employment of young people on the basis of the decisions of the Social Affairs Council of 2 June 1983 concerning the swift application of decisions on the review of the European Social Fund.

In particular, the Council will examine in depth the Commission communication on the promotion of local schemes to assist employment.

The fact of underlining these aspects of the approach of the Greek Presidency should under no circumstances be taken to mean that other aspects will be neglected.

As regards research, industry and industrial innovation, the goal of the Greek Presidency will be to reduce the technology gap between advanced and backward countries. The Council will be called on to decide on programmes on biotechnology and information technology. In the latter case, a new instrument of close cooperation with industry is to be inaugurated (*Esprit*).

During the next six months, the Council will be required to take decisions on programmes on atomic energy and nuclear fission and on the immediate action programme for the Joint Research Centre.

The Greek Presidency has an extremely heavy programme, but this will provide scope for the expression of the Community's interest in research, which is an area of strategic importance for the future.

In energy policy, the fact that a degree of stability has returned to the petroleum market should not lead us to relax our efforts to save energy. The Greek Presidency will therefore press for measures on the rational use of energy and on alternative sources of energy supplies.

Under the Greek Presidency, the Council will continue this policy on the basis of proposals which the Commission has already submitted on solid fuels, on energy and on energy research, as well as in the other areas relating to Community energy policy, and on refining. These subjects will be examined by the Energy Council which is to be held on 12 July 1983.

In addition, the Council's subsidiary bodies will consider the matter of the revision of Chapter 6 (Supplies) of the Euratom Treaty and the Greek Presidency will accelerate the updating of provisions relating to the nuclear energy market.

On transport, the Presidency is proposing, in line with the conclusions of the European Council in Stuttgart, to continue discussions on the present situation of Community policy on inland transport and will endeavour to develop the policy further.

We will place emphasis on the examination of the draft Council Resolution concerning the implementation in stages of a series of measures in the field of Community policy for inland transport which are listed in the annex to the Commission communication to the Council of 9 February 1983.

In the other important areas of road, sea and air transport, the Presidency will ensure that discussions in the Council continue with a view to arriving at concrete results.

Lastly, the Greek Presidency attaches considerable significance to Community policy on the environment. Our current economic and social difficulties must not prevent intensification of our efforts in this area. The Greek Presidency wishes to assign priority to the policy on the control of atmospheric pollution and the pollution of the aquatic environment particularly in the light of the considerable progress in that direction made by the Council in June.

I would like to underscore the importance of the achievements of the German Presidency on the internal market, and to assure the European Parliament that the Greek Presidency will continue this work.

The Greek Presidency is beginning at a time which is of great significance for the European Parliament since in June 1984 it will be holding the second round of elections by direct universal suffrage. We consider the European elections to be especially important in that they constitute a further practical democratization of the institutions of the Community and thus provide the Community as a whole with the democratic support which is essential. In this spirit of democracy we shall make every endeavour to give favourable consideration to subjects of concern to the European Parliament. I believe that by working together in close

cooperation we will be able to give our peoples increased hope in a more human and more just Europe.

I come now to European Political Cooperation, an institution whose importance is recognized by all the Member States. However, Political Cooperation is characterized by certain limitations and particular features. We should recognize from the outset that the political weight of the Europe of the Ten is not always proportionate to its economic strength. In critical regions where world peace is often at risk we are unable to influence developments as decisively as the two great nuclear powers. Naturally this determines the limits of our initiatives and actions in each case.

Furthermore, the particular features of which I spoke consist in the fact that our countries, despite their absolute adherence to the fundamental values of the free world, often have different conceptions of international developments and situations, due either to their geographical position or to the political tendencies of their successive governments or to their traditional ties with countries outside the Community. This pluralism gives us additional strength. The common positions at which we arrive, when we do arrive at such, really represent the crystallization of our common political will. It is neither possible nor expedient for the Ten to take up individual positions in international affairs.

My country however faces an additional problem. Not only is it the country which has most recently joined the Community, but it acceded at a time when the procedures of political cooperation and Community positions on several international problems had already been crystallized. Consequently, acceptance of the entire political *acquis communautaire* involves for us a higher political price, which we are unable to pay in certain cases. This is so not only because, as you appreciate, we cannot easily abandon certain traditional positions, but because, more generally, it would not be expedient for us to give the outside world the impression that we are obliged since our accession to the Community to adopt views diametrically opposed to those we have hitherto held. Naturally we are aware of the additional responsibility involved in holding the Presidency.

I should like now to set out our position on the principal international problems and the objectives of the Greek Presidency in the second half of 1983. I shall begin with the Middle East crisis, which claims the sad distinction of being perhaps the most protracted, insoluble and dangerous of international problems. I shall not weary you by listing the dangers for international peace which the protraction of this crisis involves. The Community positions on a solution of the Middle East problem are well known; they have been

formulated in a series of texts from the Venice Declaration to the conclusions of the recent European Council, including the Ministerial Declaration of 20 September 1982. We do not believe that a viable peace is possible in this region, which is so sensitive and geographically so close to us, unless Resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council are applied, unless Israel evacuates all the Arab territories which it has occupied since 1967, unless the Palestinian people are permitted to exercise the right of self-determination, with all that involves, and unless there is recognition of the right of all the States of the region, including Israel, to security within internationally recognized frontiers. We also consider that the Palestine Liberation Organization should take part in negotiations for an overall settlement.

To the already complex Middle East problem there has unfortunately, since June 1982, been added the problem of Lebanon, which suffered a military attack by Israel with the result that a significant part of its territory is still occupied by Israeli armies. The Ten have condemned this invasion unequivocally and have repeatedly called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces stationed in Lebanon without the agreement of the legitimate government of the country, and for the safeguarding of Lebanon's independence and national integrity and recognition of the Lebanese Government's right to exercise its sovereignty over the whole of Lebanese territory.

The agreement last May between Lebanon and Israel will contribute to the achievement of these objective aims, to the extent that it is accompanied by a settlement which will be acceptable to all the parties, will take account of their rightful interests and will guarantee the security of all the States and peoples of the region.

My country, for its part, aided by a common history and close traditional ties with the Arabs, is ready, in agreement with its partners of course, to undertake any initiative which could contribute in an initial stage to defusing the present crisis, an indispensable precondition for any more general peace initiative.

May I take this opportunity of stressing how much Greece is committed to the further development of political, economic, cultural and every other kind of cooperation with the Arab countries. To this end we shall endeavour to promote the Euro-Arab dialogue and to give it a more substantial content.

If the Middle East situation could spark off a world conflagration, and should for that reason have our undivided attention, East-West relations, by their nature, their diversity and their ramification have been, are and will continue to be decisive for the peaceful survival of mankind. These relations have, in recent times, after a period of

*détente*, entered on the path of confrontation, with unforeseeable consequences for world peace. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Polish crisis, and perhaps the manner in which the West has reacted to these events, have created between the two worlds a tension which may, unless we endeavour to defuse it, involve us in a relentless arms race and in the creation of crisis flashpoints which it may not always be possible to control.

I do not need to dramatize the situation. It is sufficiently disquieting in itself. However, I believe I express the views of all of us when I say that we should profit from every opportunity for agreement and from every avenue of negotiation which could lead us back to *détente* and mutual understanding. The two great nuclear powers have of course their own reasoning and their own objectives, which we are not always in a position to influence. On the other hand, the Europe of the Ten has sufficient political maturity and moral stature to ensure that its voice is heard. Our peoples want to ensure peace for several generations. All the other peoples of our planet have exactly the same aspiration. Consequently, if reason prevails in our endeavours, we shall have the support of world public opinion.

The disarmament talks conducted in various bodies and at various levels between the United States and the Soviet Union must achieve positive and tangible results. Let us not forget what valuable resources could be released, if the various negotiations produced substantial results, for dealing with the world economic crisis which threatens to assume tragic proportions for many peoples in the Third World.

I should like to add here that our efforts should be aimed at parallel progress of the negotiations for the limitation of nuclear and of conventional weapons. The spectre of nuclear annihilation should not lead us to overlook the terrible casualties and material destruction which modern conventional weapons can cause.

Afghanistan is undoubtedly a problem which should be solved in the framework of respect for the Afghan people and their independence, sovereignty and right to self-determination. These principles are contained in a series of United Nations resolutions which the Ten voted for and continue to support.

The Polish crisis is one of the most acute which post-war Europe has known. The Ten unanimously condemned the imposition of martial law, the arbitrary arrests and detentions, the dissolution of Solidarity and every attempt at foreign intervention in this proud country. However, when the imposition of sanctions was sought, my country was opposed to the idea because it believed that sanctions would run counter to the desired result and would, in the last analysis, hurt the whole

Polish people. It has to be admitted that in the meantime efforts and progress towards liberalization have been made, although these have not yet been completed.

I do not believe that our aim should be to give the Polish people lessons on how they should definitively resolve their current crisis. The line which we should follow should be one of the firmness, exhortation and the encouragement of dialogue between the political and social groups in Poland together with clear indications to the Polish regime that when it is able to return to the path of national reconciliation the Ten will be ready to support it and help it to overcome the economic difficulties and social unrest which it is currently facing.

Since our attitude to the Polish crisis is dictated by our attachment to certain basic principles such as respect for the independence of countries, non-interference in their internal affairs and the safeguarding of individual and political freedoms and human rights within every country, I think I should add that if we wish to preserve our credibility it is essential to show consistency in condemning violations of these principles and freedoms wherever they may occur.

The web of East-West relations will also be greatly influenced by the outcome of the Madrid Conference. The prospects seem fairly good. We hope that the latest compromise proposals from the Spanish Prime Minister, to whom I should like to express our thanks for his efforts, will make it possible to sign a final text in which the human dimension and the convening of a disarmament conference in Europe will have an equal place. It may be argued that the results beginning to emerge from Madrid do not meet all the hopes that were placed in the Conference. But on the path towards a lasting and peaceful coexistence of all the peoples of Europe even relatively small steps are welcome.

For the rest, and this is something of special importance, all the countries participating in the CSCE should show their sincere willingness to put the Conference decisions into practice, both those on human contacts and those on disarmament. As the cradle of modern civilization, Europe can and must become the meeting ground for the two great socio-political systems which dominate the modern world.

Africa is a continent which in a remarkably short time has been able to free itself of the bonds of colonialism and find the road to national independence. But there remains a corner of Africa which has not yet been able to cast off those bonds. The West has a duty to assist Namibia to take its place, without further delay, among the free peoples of the earth. The Ten have additional

responsibility in this matter; three Community countries are taking part in the Contact Group which worked out a plan for Namibian independence. This plan was approved by the United Nations Security Council in 1975. Implementation of Security Council Resolution No 435 has, however, met with the systematic opposition of South Africa, which has been illegally administering Namibia since 1967. The members of the Contact Group, whose contribution to the progress achieved thus far must be acknowledged, should now use all their influence and every means available to them to persuade the Government in Pretoria to comply with Resolution 435 which it has in fact accepted. The independence of Namibia cannot be linked to other problems in the area. It is unjust, I would even say criminal, that the Namibian people should be deprived of their freedom because of difficulties which may exist in neighbouring countries. And I would like to take this opportunity of condemning once more the armed incursions of South African forces, relying on their great superiority, into the territory of neighbouring countries, with all the loss of life and material destruction that they cause.

Namibia may be the last relic of colonialism in Africa, but there are millions of other Africans who live under a system which denies and tramples on the most elementary human rights. I am of course referring to apartheid. Regrettably, here too the South African Government is defiantly ignoring the appeals of the international community with no thought for the consequences of its intransigence.

I will conclude my references to Africa by stressing the constructive role played by the Organization of African Unity in promoting cooperation between the African countries and in settling their differences; this year it is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Preservation of the cohesion of the Organization is vital for the continuation of its work, which makes a major contribution to world peace.

In Asia, there are two crisis flashpoints the protracted nature of which constitute an additional threat not only to those peoples directly involved but for peace in general in the area. The Iran-Iraq war can and must be terminated, if the two sides agree to their differences being settled by peaceful means. The Ten support all the efforts at mediation being made and are prepared to help bring an end to these hostilities which have cost so many human lives. I would also appeal to the warring parties to respect the Geneva Conventions on the treatment of civilians and prisoners of war.

The problem of Kampuchea is a further instance of the invasion of a small and undefended country. It is indeed a tragedy that the peace-loving people of Kampuchea should for many years now have

been living under foreign occupation. The Ten support the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces and want the Kampuchean people to be granted the basic rights of independence, freedom and self-determination which all the peoples of the world are entitled to enjoy.

I would be very happy if I could at this point close the already very long catalogue of international crises and confrontations. Unfortunately, a further area has recently joined the ranks of problem regions on our planet. The situation prevailing in Central America today, where there is a danger of the dimensions of the problem spreading beyond the geographic borders of that area, is primarily due to the social repression and injustice suffered over many generations by almost all its peoples. The violence is assuming proportions such that it may well become totally uncontrollable and the violation of human rights has almost become a way of life. What complicates matters is the fact that Central America is tending to become an area of confrontation between East and West.

Recently, in Stuttgart, the Ten clearly defined the principles which could lead to peace in the region, i.e. renunciation of military means, the inviolability of frontiers, respect for human rights. If all parties espouse these principles, the peoples of Central America will be able to return to a peaceful existence and devote their energies to dealing with the acute economic and social crisis besetting them.

I should now like to turn to the relations of the Community countries with the outside world. The USA undoubtedly constitute an important political and economic factor in these relations, and the latter must therefore be based, on both sides, on equality, respect for our rights and obligations, and on the principle of any differences between us being settled through dialogue. Some of these difficulties have already been resolved. We hope that the same will happen with those still outstanding. Here, I would refer in particular to the renewal of the Export Administration Act, where we expect our views to be taken into account, and to the question of special high technology steels, where we believe that the Community position is very strong.

The political consultations held by the Ten in the framework of political cooperation are constantly on the increase. We shall continue them at the same rate since experience to date has shown their usefulness. This is especially true of the consultations with the other members of the Council of Europe which were introduced last April.

With more particular reference to Japan, we note that country's desire to have closer links with the Ten and to conduct a fruitful political dialogue

with the Community, which will certainly facilitate the solution of economic problems between us.

As you know, a procedure for contracts and cooperation has been established with the countries of Asean, despite the great geographical distance which separates us. We believe that this cooperation will prove profitable for all.

The Mediterranean countries, from the Maghreb to Cyprus, are of particular importance for the Ten. The ancient ties of friendship which particularly unite us as a Mediterranean people with those countries call for a stepping up of efforts to strengthen our relations and to develop our cooperation further. This will also be one of the goals of our Presidency.

At this point I should like to dwell a little more on the Republic of Cyprus. Not only because the situation in this small, independent and non-aligned country has for some years been a tragic one without, unfortunately, any sign of light on the horizon, but also because there are a number of unresolved questions in its relations with the Community which should have been settled long ago. It is the solemn duty of the Greek Presidency to press as hard as it can towards a solution of these unresolved matters—as well as of the political aspects of the problem—and we hope that in this endeavour we shall have the understanding of our colleagues.

The non-aligned movement, with the constant addition of new members, expresses and represents about half the population of our planet. In spite of the differences which arise within it from time to time, the movement is an important factor of stability in international life, and its political weight far surpasses the sum of its members. The Ten therefore have every interest in developing still further their already good relations with this

movement, to which the Indian Presidency is expected to give new impetus and greater homogeneity.

One of the most important and most justified aspirations of the non-aligned movement is the creation of a new and fairer economic order. The global negotiations, the opening of which was much delayed, will be the best way of meeting the expectations of the developing countries for a better future. Greece's economic possibilities do not permit it to provide economic or technological aid for third countries on any broad scale. I should, however, like to stress the political dimension of the problem, which is of particular concern to my country.

We are living in an increasingly interdependent world where the strongest has need of the weakest and the richest of the poorest. The negotiations between North and South are the only way of beginning to bridge the gulf between them. If this is not done, humanity will be faced with perhaps its greatest crisis since the dawn of history.

I should like to round off these general thoughts and remarks with a brief reference to the recent European Council.

In the wake of the Stuttgart meeting we can permit ourselves a certain restrained optimism. The decisions taken were far from resolving the problems; but the Community can emerge from the crisis if it continues on a new course which will bridge the gaps between its members and bring about economic convergence and the development of the backward regions of each country.

One of the goals of the Greek Presidency will be to turn the Stuttgart decisions to account in an appropriate manner.'







# Publications of the European Communities

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# Publications of the European Communities

7/8 — 1983

## 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. Publications of which English versions have been issued are listed only in that language; otherwise another version, but only one, is included, in the following order of choice:

French	Spanish
German	Portuguese
Italian	Greek
Dutch	others
Danish	

Where other language versions also exist, cross-references are provided by means of a code (those codes should not be used for ordering purposes):

IT: 1 - 12

which means that the Italian version is described in the Italian catalogue of January under No 12. This number is specific to each catalogue; it is a sequence number printed in consecutive order, opposite each entry in the classified list.

## 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 each divided into subheadings (see below).

Under each subheading, monographs and series are listed first in alphabetical 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 already described. Periodical titles appear in the classified list only as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

**Part II — Periodicals** presents full details of each current Community periodical, listed alphabetically.

**Part III — The indexes of titles and series** are listed alphabetically and cross-refer using the abovementioned

sequence numbers to the entries in Part I of the monthly catalogue. 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. 4 and 5. 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	GA	Irish
DE	German	IT	Italian
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EN	English	ES	Spanish
FR	French	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.

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ESC	Portuguese escudo	UKL	Pound sterling
FF	French franc	USD	US dollar



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- L'ordre juridique communautaire 5
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- 4 'Η Εύρώπη σέ μεταλλαγή - Godet, M.: Ruysen, O. - 201σ.: 25cm: ἔδετο: 430g: Πρόλογος τοῦ Dr. Guido BRUNNER (GR) [Εὐρωπαϊκὲς προοπτικὲς - Ἐπιτροπὴ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Κοινοτήτων] DA 82 - 5. DE:82 - 9. EN:81 - 15. FR.80 - 113. NL:82 - 14 CB-30-80-116-GR-C ISBN 92-825-1731-4: ECU 3,70, BFR 150.

### PERIODICALS

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 Avrupa.  
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 Animal production.  
 Crop production.  
 EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).



## 4 Law

### MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 5 **L'ordre juridique communautaire** - Louis, J.V. (Prof.): Université libre de Bruxelles - 149p.: 25cm; broché: 300g; 2e édition revue et mise à jour (FR) [Perspectives européennes - Commission des Communautés européennes]  
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Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.  
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## 5 Social affairs

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Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.  
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