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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. Commission programme¹

1.1.1. On 8 February Mr Thorn, the President of the Commission, presented to Parliament the *Sixteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities* and also announced the Commission's priority objectives for 1983-84.²

1.1.2. Because of the seriousness of the economic and social situation and the political circumstances, Mr Thorn broke with the tradition of giving a programme address accompanied by a stock-taking and based his speech on the twin priorities of the struggle against unemployment and the fight against industrial decline.

Mr Thorn said, 'The battle against unemployment and industrial decline is a battle for the future of our nations and the future of the European idea'.

He added, 'I doubt whether there is a simple explanation for all this. But there is every reason to believe that we are not making full use of the scope offered by the European dimension and Community solidarity, despite the fact that this is one of the keys to success. The Community can still hope to succeed where individual Member States are bound to fail. ... The fight merits top priority, and it will be the acid test of our countries' ability to exploit and develop the Community which is their creation'.

1.1.3. In its programme for 1983-84 the Commission intends to implement and intensify five interdependent categories of priority action:

- (i) improving the general economic and social environment;
- (ii) completing the single market;
- (iii) restoring industry to a position of strength;
- (iv) reinforcing the Community's budgetary and financial instruments;
- (v) enhancing the Community's influence in the international environment.

At the same time it considers that, if it is to play an effective role, the Community must

overcome two obstacles impeding its progress: the lack of adequate financial resources and the shortcomings of the decision-making process.

To deal with the question of Community finances, the Commission presented to Parliament in February, together with the programme for the second half of its term of office, a document designed to stimulate consideration and discussion of ways of expanding own resources. The Commission will prepare formal proposals before the end of May in the light of the views expressed and its own reflections.

On the second point, the President of the Commission insisted that decisions must be taken rapidly and clearly. 'It is no longer acceptable that Community decisions, when they finally emerge, can only be described as "too little, too late",' he said. 'A decision that is constantly deferred ceases to be of any use, and Europe loses its credibility'. Decisions could be taken more rapidly if only the provisions of the Treaties were applied. The continual search for unanimity on all issues, even where it is not required by the Treaties, paralyses the Community.

As promised in the inventory of problems relating to enlargement,³ the Commission has already sent the Council a number of proposals on institutional matters designed to encourage the Council to delegate more executive tasks to the Commission and to increase the number of areas where it takes majority decisions. This type of vote would require the formal assent of Parliament, which would thus be more closely involved in the Community legislative process.

¹ See also point 2.4.13.

² *Programme of the Commission for 1983-84*, Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

³ Supplement 8/82 — Bull. EC.

2. Relations between the Community and Japan

1.2.1. Two of the Commission vice-presidents, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, visited Japan in February. They took part in the quadrilateral meeting organized by the Japanese Government and had bilateral talks with the Japanese as well—relating to the moderation of Japan's exports to the Community and the opening up of Japan's markets to imports.

Following these talks, relations between the Community and Japan may get off to a new start after years of difficulty.

Trade problems

1.2.2. For a number of years relations between the Community and Japan have been more or less entirely dominated by trade issues. Japan's assault on the Community market has been sustained and effective. European manufacturers have not always been equally successful in their efforts: the Japanese market has the reputation of being difficult to break into and is in many cases effectively protected against foreign penetration. As a result, the balance of trade has become increasingly lopsided. At the time when the common market was set up, the Japanese market was incapable of absorbing much in the way of European goods; in the 1950s Japan's per capita output was less than a third of the Community's. Like other countries lacking their own raw materials and energy resources, Japan had to adopt an export-based strategy. Today the Community takes about 12% of Japan's exports.

The Community's deficit on trade with Japan has been increasing steadily since the early 1970s—from USD 1 350 million in 1973 to USD 6 300 million in 1978, USD 7 000 million in 1979, USD 10 989 million in 1980, USD 11 500 million in 1981 and USD 10 500 million in 1982.

As far as the Community is concerned, the specific problems in trade with Japan are:

(i) the Japanese tactic of waging an all-out export drive in a limited number of indus-

tries—notably cars, television sets, machine-tools, electronic goods;

(ii) Japan's low propensity to import, and especially the existence of technical and administrative restrictions or barriers against imports of such products as leather goods, food, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics, chemicals and agrochemicals.

The opening up of the Japanese market and closer integration of the country's economy into the world economy remain crucial issues in EEC-Japanese relations.

Commission statements and Council declarations

1.2.3. Confronted with these problems, the Community entered into what has sometimes been a rather strained dialogue with Japan, with the aim of restoring a better balance of trade. Since the autumn of 1977, visits to Japan by members of the Commission have alternated with visits to Brussels by members of the Japanese Government.

Successive Council and European Council statements have established the broad outlines of a common Community 'strategy' centred on this process of dialogue. In substance, the strategy which has gradually emerged is based on a Council declaration dated 25 November 1980.¹

At the January 1981 session of the twice-yearly EEC-Japan industrial consultations, the Commission delegation noted that Japan's response had fallen a long way short of what the Council was calling for. The Council's November declaration was followed by a number of others reaffirming its position—on 17 February 1981,² 18 and 19 May 1981³ and 8 December 1981.⁴ In March 1982⁵ the Council set out a comprehensive common strategy including:

¹ Bull. EC 11-1980, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

² Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.2.30.

³ Bull. EC 5-1981, point 1.3.8.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.2.43.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.35.

(a) continued efforts to tackle the root cause of economic friction, Japan's low import propensity,

(b) an invitation to Japan to provide tangible assurances that in future years it would pursue a policy of effective moderation of exports to the Community as a whole, particularly of cars, colour television sets and tubes, and certain machine tools,

(c) acknowledgement of the need to complete a Community policy which would enable European firms to develop positive strategies to meet Japanese competition,

(d) exploration of the opportunities for scientific and technological cooperation between the Community and Japan with a view to achieving balanced cooperation, and

(e) the initiation of the GATT Article XXIII procedures with Japan.

Action along these lines continued throughout 1982, and the Community took part in three Article XXIII consultations with Japan.¹ The Japanese reaction at these meetings fell short of what the Community had hoped. Essentially, the Japanese delegation based their case on the measures introduced by the Government in January and May with the aim of making the market more accessible to foreign manufactures.² A further set of measures, including tariff cuts and a revision of the laws and regulations concerning technical barriers and test and certification procedures, was announced in December 1982 and January 1983.³

The Community, while regarding the measures as evidence of the Japanese Government's awareness of a serious problem in relations with its trading partners, nevertheless considered that they were commensurate neither with the scale of the problem nor with Japan's international responsibilities. On 13 December the Council asked the Commission to renew the Community's request to the Japanese authorities to provide tangible assurances that from 1983 onwards Japan would pursue a policy of clearly defined and effective moderation towards the Community as regards sensitive products.⁴ The Commission was asked to report back to the Council in January.

Latest developments

Ministerial talks in Tokyo

1.2.4. Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon visited Tokyo from 7 to 12 February for talks with members of the Japanese Government, including the Prime Minister, Mr Nakasone, the Foreign Minister, Mr Abe, and the Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr Yamanaka, and with other political and business figures. This was the first time the Japanese authorities agreed to consider the interests of the Community as a whole, and the talks constituted the final stage of protracted negotiations in the course of which the Community has sought easier access to the Japanese market and a moderation of Japanese exports in various sectors.

Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon succeeded in getting Japan to moderate exports of 10 sensitive products.

The Japanese measures can be categorized under five heads:

(i) general export moderation: in the case of five products in particular—light utility vehicles (vans), fork-lift trucks, motor cycles, quartz watches and hi-fi equipment—consultations could be held in the event of failure to observe this principle;

(ii) continuation of the moderation introduced in 1982 for exports of cars and numerically controlled machine-tools;

(iii) for colour television cathode tubes, a specific level of moderation for three years (1983, 1984 and 1985);

(iv) moderation of exports of colour television sets for two years (1983 and 1984); renewable for a third year;

(v) an *ad hoc* solution for video recorders (assurances as to prices and quantities).

Following the negotiations conducted by Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, the Commis-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.43; Bull. 7/8-1982, point 2.2.55; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.2.37.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.26; Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.2.44.

³ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.60.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.57.

sion, as requested by the Council on 13 December 1982,¹ reported on the three aspects of relations with Japan:

(i) In its communication, the Commission emphasized the need to keep up the pressure on the Japanese authorities to go on improving access to the market, and proposed specifically that the Community take an active part in the forthcoming review of Japanese regulations on standards and test and certification procedures.

(ii) As regards the moderation of Japan's exports of 10 sensitive products, the Commission considered it had obtained from the Japanese authorities the assurances called for by the Council on 13 December that a policy of clearly defined and effective moderation towards the Community as a whole would be pursued.

(iii) Lastly, the Commission advocated an expansion of cooperation with Japan in fields such as science and technology, industry, energy and development aid.

A turning point in the Community's relations with Japan

1.2.5. On 22 February the Council, reviewing EEC-Japan relations and following up the guidelines laid down in March, July and December 1982:

(i) invited the Commission to pursue vigorously the further opening of the Japanese market;

(ii) stressed the need to monitor closely the implementation of the assurances given by the Japanese side;

(iii) agreed with the Commission that industrial cooperation with Japan should be strengthened;

(iv) invited the Commission to evaluate the state of EEC-Japan trade relations by July and to present to the Council, if necessary, suggestions for possible further action.

1.2.6. This comes at a time when relations between the Community and Japan, long bedevilled by trade problems and a source of irritation on either side, look as if they

might be set for an improvement. There are a number of pointers to such a development.

Japanese export pressure in industries undergoing restructuring within the Community prompted the Council on 13 December 1982² to ask the Commission to seek tangible assurances from the Japanese authorities that exports to the Community as a whole of products subject to such pressure would be 'moderated'. When Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon visited Tokyo early in February, they received such assurances in respect of 10 products from the Minister of International Trade and Industry, and this was duly noted by the Council on 22 February. It is the first time Japan has given such assurances to the Community, and they should give European industry a chance to press ahead with restructuring and improve its productivity.

As for opening up the Japanese market, measures have been introduced or are being considered which, while not satisfying all the Community's desiderata, do mark a step in the right direction and a recognition of the problem.

The fall in tension as a consequence of Japan's willingness to improve access to its market and moderate its exports should make it possible for the Community to concentrate henceforth on the development of cooperation with Japan and its extension to other fields. At its meeting on 22 February the Council emphasized this point; Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon, on their visit to Tokyo, also stressed the importance of developing relations along these lines and the Japanese authorities agreed. For the time being, initial efforts at cooperation would cover the following fields:

(i) science and technology: the Community envisages exchanges of information and joint research programmes on specific projects;

(ii) industrial cooperation: cross-investment and joint investment projects should be developed, particularly in the 'industries of the future', and technology transfer encouraged;

¹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.57.

² Point 1.2.3.

consultations could be arranged for the purpose of comparing notes and discussing prospects in particular industries;

(iii) development aid: there is to be a system of consultations aimed at comparing notes and ideas and if possible setting up joint development projects in certain countries; a number of specific projects are currently being considered;

(iv) informal economic, financial and monetary cooperation: the aim would be to coordinate macroeconomic policy to some extent, with a view to easing the way for an economic recovery and enabling the yen to play an international role more in keeping with the importance of the Japanese economy, with a more realistic and stable exchange rate.

3. Strengthening the common commercial policy

Background and aims

1.3.1. The European Council of June 1982,¹ discussing EEC-US relations, stated that in the matter of trade protection the Community should aim to act 'with as much speed and efficiency as its trading partners' and 'defend vigorously the legitimate interests of the Community in the appropriate bodies'.

Consequently, the Commission felt that the range of trade protection instruments currently available to the Community — anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings, surveillance or safeguard mechanisms — should be extended to embrace a new instrument, which it put before the Council on 1 March² and which will provide a more specific means of combating any unfair practices on the part of non-member countries and eliminating any resultant injury while also making it easier for the Community fully to exercise its rights.

Scope of the new Regulation

1.3.2. The new Regulation should provide a way of coping with a broader spread of injurious practices on the part of non-member

countries, including many not covered by the specific instruments that existed, namely:

- (i) restrictive administrative practices contrary to international rules;
- (ii) restrictions on exports of raw materials;
- (iii) certain restrictions on imports, etc.

1.3.3. Also, more generally, the new Regulation is aimed at ensuring the full exercise of the Community's rights in the appropriate forums, notably by having recourse, on the direct initiative of the Commission, to international procedures for the settlement of disputes.

1.3.4. What is more, unlike the arrangements under the existing instruments, the procedure proposed by the Commission will make it possible to identify and remove any injury suffered by the Community industry on its export markets. Hence, the instrument not only covers the Community markets but is also aimed at improving access for Community firms to non-member countries' markets.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1982, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.10.

² COM(83)87 final.

Referral to the Commission

Complaint on behalf of Community producers

1.3.5. The Commission considers that, following the practice of some of the Community's partners and what is in any case already current practice in the Community's anti-dumping/anti-subsidy proceedings, Community industry¹ should be able to submit complaints about unfair commercial practices direct to the Commission.

Referral by a Member State

1.3.6. The Member States should of course be able to refer to the Commission cases of unfair commercial practices and also cases where the full exercise of the Community's rights is at stake.²

Examination proceedings

1.3.7. These are based directly on the provisions of Regulations Nos 3017/79 (anti-dumping/anti-subsidy)³ and 288/82 (rules for imports)⁴ and comprise an examination by the Commission of the admissibility of a complaint and examination proceedings designed to ensure the transparency and equity of any countermeasures: consultation of the Member States, non-member countries or any other interested parties, followed by checks on the premises of the firms and authorities concerned as part of an investigation into the alleged practices and any resulting injury. In addition, the proposal lays down precise time limits to be complied with at each stage of the procedure.

Decision-making machinery and action that can be taken

1.3.8. If, following the examination procedure, the Commission considers that action

should be taken in the Community's interests, it takes a decision after prior consultation of the Member States within an Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of each Member State and chaired by a Commission representative. Any Member State which opposed the action proposed by the Commission when consulted may refer the decision to the Council within five days. Unless the Council, acting by a qualified majority, decides otherwise within a period of 30 days, the Commission's decision is deemed to have been adopted ('guillotine' procedure).

By laying down a procedure and setting time limits enabling the Commission to make full use of its decision-making powers, the new Regulation would make it possible to act with the speed and efficiency stipulated by the European Council.

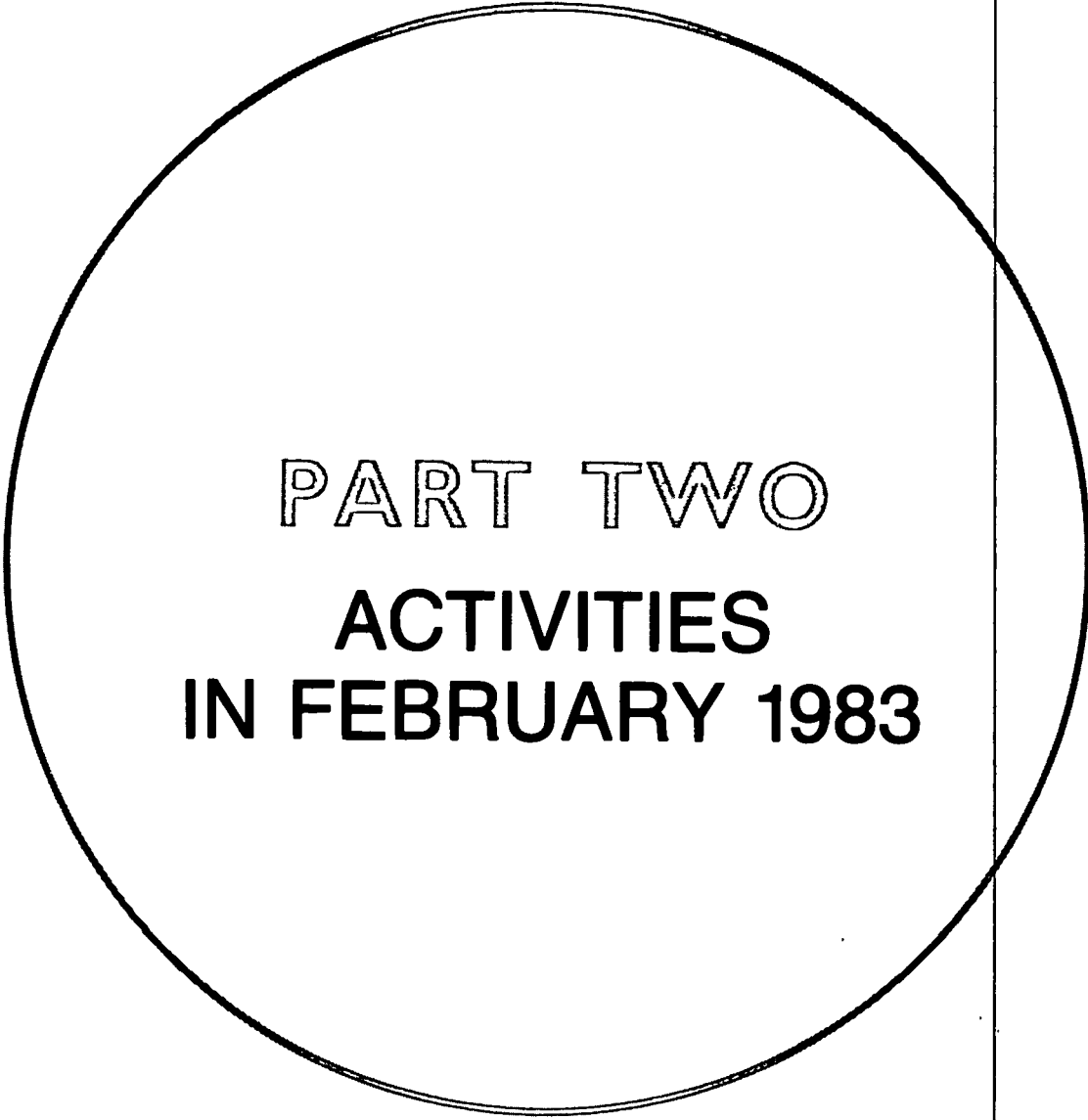
1.3.9. Any commercial policy measures may be taken that are compatible with existing international obligations, notably following recourse to international dispute settlement procedures; they include the suspension or withdrawal of concessions resulting from commercial policy negotiations, the raising of customs duties or the introduction of any other charge on imports and the introduction of quantitative restrictions or any other measure affecting trade with the non-member country concerned.

¹ 'Community industry' is here taken to mean industry and agriculture.

² Point 1.3.3.

³ OJ L 339, 31.12.1979.

⁴ OJ L 35, 9.12.1982.



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN FEBRUARY 1983**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.1. On 17 February the Economic Policy Committee held its 129th meeting, with Mr Byatt in the chair. It looked into the problem of protectionism and continued its discussions on economic policy issues.

Community borrowings

New Community Borrowing and Lending Instrument (NCI III)

2.1.2. On 7 February the Council reached a common position, on the basis of the Commission's amended proposal,¹ agreeing in principle that the Commission be empowered to continue to borrow under the NCI. This common position provides for a ceiling of 3 000 million ECU which will be drawn in several tranches to be authorized by the Council acting by a qualified majority. The proceeds of such borrowing will be allocated in the form of loans to the financing of investment projects meeting the priority objectives of the Community in the energy and infrastructure sectors and to the financing of investments by small and medium-sized businesses in industry and the other productive sectors, with particular reference to their regional impact and the need to combat unemployment. The Council's position was notified to Parliament under the conciliation procedure.

2.1.3. Without waiting for the outcome of this procedure, the Commission on 28 February sent the Council a proposal for a Decision making available an initial tranche of borrowings worth 1 500 million ECU.²

Priority will be given to financing:

(i) the efficient use of energy, the replacement of oil by other sources of energy in all sectors, and infrastructure projects facilitating such replacement;

(ii) infrastructure projects which are associated with the development of productive activities, which contribute to regional development or which are of Community inter-

est, including transport, telecommunications and information technology, and the transmission of energy;

(iii) investment projects, mainly those of small and medium-sized firms, in industry and the other productive sectors, designed in particular to promote the dissemination of innovation and new techniques.

Monetary Committee

2.1.4. The Monetary Committee held its 287th meeting in Brussels on 15 February, with Mr Camdessus in the chair. After a general review of questions of current interest, the Committee examined the economic and financial situation in Denmark.

*

2.1.5. On 10 and 11 February the Interim Committee of the IMF met in Washington. It approved a 47.5% increase in Fund quotas, bringing the total to SDR 90 000 million. Progress was made in the discussion of the desirability of a new SDR allocation. This question will probably be referred to the Interim Committee meeting to be held on 25 September.

2.1.6. The Group of Ten³ (now Eleven since Switzerland has become a full participant) held their meeting at the same time. The Group discussed the details of Saudi Arabia's association with the General Arrangements to Borrow.

2.1.7. On 10 February Parliament adopted a resolution on oil prices and the OPEC Conference.⁴

Internal market and industrial affairs

Council meeting

2.1.8. On 1 February, in accordance with the instructions received from the European

¹ OJ C 28, 3.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.3; COM(83)15 final.

² OJ C 66, 11.3.1983; COM(83)85 final.

³ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.4.

⁴ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983; point 2.4.15.

Council in December 1982,¹ the Council turned its attention to the problems of the Community's internal market and the measures to be taken to strengthen it and to intensify action aimed at eliminating restrictive trade practices. First of all, it held a detailed discussion of the problem of access to Community certification for products from non-member countries.

The Council then examined three proposals designed to simplify intra-Community trade formalities.² In particular, it looked at a proposal for a Council Regulation seeking to replace the administrative documents used for customs and tax purposes in intra-Community trade by a single document.³

Lastly, the Council considered a proposal for a Directive laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations.⁴ Certain useful guidelines emerged from the discussion. The Council will continue its examination of these various problems and proposals at its next internal market meeting on 1 March.

2.1.9. In the same context of simplifying intra-Community trade formalities, the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on 24 February⁵ on a Commission proposal made in July 1982. The opinion also embraces two other proposals³ relating to the introduction of a Community export declaration form and the amendment of the Regulation on transit.

2.1.10. On 21 February the Commission transmitted to the Council a report on the functioning of the European internal market.⁶ The report assesses the corpus of Community legislation in this area, its economic impact, the current problems (bureaucratic inertia, differing situations and methods, specific problems) and also the operational guidelines aimed at protecting the *acquis communautaire* and eliminating disparities. The report, which was drawn up at the request of the Council at its joint meeting on 16 November 1982,⁷ offers a general assessment of the inadequacies noted in the functioning of the internal market and ways of remedying them, rather than a specific

analysis of individual problems. It also meets the call made by the European Council in December 1982 for the revitalization of the internal market¹ and is the basis for the action (now in progress) of holding a series of Council meetings to deal specifically with these problems.⁸

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

2.1.11. On 24 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on a draft Council resolution on the easing of the formalities relating to checks on citizens of Member States at the Community's internal frontiers.⁹

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

2.1.12. The Advisory Committee on Veterinary Training, meeting on 8 and 9 February, had a preliminary exchange of views on the progress of the study which it had decided to undertake on 14 and 15 September 1982.¹⁰

The Committee also heard various papers, followed by discussions, on the organization and regulation of veterinary training in the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Greece, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Special rights of citizens and passport union

2.1.13. On 7 February Parliament passed a resolution on conscientious objection.¹¹

¹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 1.2.3.

² Points 2.1.42 and 2.1.126.

³ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

⁴ OJ C 253, 1.10.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

⁵ Point 2.4.30.

⁶ COM(83)80 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.6.

⁸ Point 2.1.8.

⁹ Point 2.4.30; OJ C 197, 3.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.5.

¹¹ Point 2.4.17; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

Free movement of goods

General economic situation in Greece

2.1.14. In collaboration with the Greek authorities, the Commission continued its examination of the requests concerning the application of Article 130 of the Act of Accession which were the subject of the Decision of 19 January 1983 (83/15/EEC) authorizing Greece to establish arrangements for the surveillance of imports of certain products.¹

On 2 February the Commission, noting that it had sufficient information on which to take a decision with regard to a number of the products referred to in the Greek authorities' application, authorized Greece to take measures to limit imports originating in or coming from other Member States until 1 January 1984.² The limits are linked to a monitoring system covering imports from non-member countries. The Commission Decision concerns sports shoes, furniture, tiles, tights, pullovers, men's suits, baths of cast iron, porcelain wash basins, cigarettes, infant foods and spirituous beverages. Restrictions were also imposed on imports of sports shoes originating in or coming from Taiwan, while imports of these products originating in or coming from other non-Community countries were made subject to the monitoring system.

Pursuing its examination of the Greek Government's application, the Commission adopted a further Decision on 28 February authorizing Greece to take measures to limit imports of sprayers, taps, cocks and valves and babies' napkins originating in or coming from other Member States.³ Imports of these same products originating in or coming from outside the Community were made subject to a monitoring system.

Restrictions were also imposed on imports into Greece of umbrellas originating in or coming from Taiwan, and imports of umbrellas originating in or coming from other non-member countries were made subject to the monitoring system. A monitoring system is likewise to be applied to imports into Greece of mechanical cultivators originating in Japan and of ceramic tableware (other

than porcelain) originating in or coming from Japan or Spain.

The employment situation in the industries affected by these Decisions is critical. They are for the most part made up of small units whose very existence would be imperilled by any further increase in imports, however marginal, since imports have already risen considerably during the last few years. In the circumstances, the imposition of restrictions until 1 January 1984 on the quantities of these products that may be imported, coupled with a monitoring system in respect of non-Community countries, should make it possible to embark on the process of improving and redressing the balance in these industries under Greece's five-year plan. This ought to enable the industries in question—and in particular the firms affected—to adjust to Community competition.

The Greek authorities' application with regard to other sectors was rejected.

Removal of technical barriers to trade

2.1.15. On 11 February Parliament delivered a favourable opinion⁴ on a proposal for a Council Directive relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers.⁵

2.1.16. On the same date Parliament passed a resolution⁴ on the position as regards implementation of the Council Directive of 19 February 1973 relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits:⁶ notwithstanding the adoption of the Directive, certain technical barriers to trade seem to persist in this sector.

¹ OJ L 17, 21.1.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.5.

² OJ L 37, 9.2.1983.

³ OJ L 58, 5.3.1983.

⁴ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁵ OJ C 279, 22.10.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.7.

⁶ OJ L 77, 26.3.1973.

Industry**Steel**

2.1.17. Among measures designed to strengthen the crisis arrangements currently in operation, the Council formally adopted on 21 February a Decision adding cold-rolled plate, in coil and in strips, of a thickness of 3mm or more to the list in Annex I to the ECSC Treaty.¹

2.1.18. On 16 February the Commission adopted the initial rates of abatement² to be applied to the manufacture of certain steel products during the second quarter of 1983, pursuant to Decision No 87/83/ECSC of 12 January 1983³ amending Decision No 1696/82/ECSC of 30 June 1982⁴ and providing for a two-stage procedure for setting the rates of abatement.

Rates of abatement or increase

	Production	Part which may be delivered in the common market
Ia (Hot-rolled wide strip)	49	47
Ib (Thin sheet)	45	40
Ic (Galvanized sheet)	24	27
Id (Other coated sheet)	+ 23	+ 22
IV (Wire rod)	39	42
V (Reinforcing bars)	46	52
VI (Merchant bars)	41	48

These rates have been set by the Commission following consultations with the producers, consumers and other interested parties. The Commission notes that industrial activity will probably remain at the same low level that it reached during the first quarter of 1983, with the possibility of a slight seasonal revival. This is the position throughout the Community, except that a slight upturn in the construction sector is expected in the Federal Republic of Germany and that industrial activity in consumer durables has already shown signs of revival in

the United Kingdom. The levels of stocks held by dealers are adequate to anticipate demand, despite the reduction in consumers' stocks. Export prospects remain very gloomy with prices at a very unattractive level.

Consultations will take place in March to determine whether market trends justify any changes in the rates currently proposed.

On the same day the Commission also adopted the final rates of abatement applicable in the first quarter of 1983 to products covered by the voluntary-restraint arrangements:

Rates of abatement or increase

	Production	Part which may be delivered in the common market
II (Reversing mill plate)	- 48	- 47
III (Heavy sections)	- 42	- 54

¹ OJ L 56, 3.3.1983; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.16; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.12.

² OJ L 45, 17.2.1982.

³ OJ L 13, 15.1.1983.

⁴ OJ L 191, 1.7.1982.

2.1.19. On 11 February the Commission called on the producers of certain high-alloy steels to adapt their production levels to the market trends identified in the course of the consultations held with the producers and users of high-alloy steel products.¹ These consultations led to the conclusion that the gloomy prospects which are a feature of all sectors using high-alloy steel in the Community and on the export markets point to a level of demand between 10 and 15% lower than in the first quarter and, barring unforeseen developments, than in the second quarter of 1983 in comparison with the corresponding period of 1982. These findings, which apply to the whole of the Community, are aggravated in the case of the United Kingdom, where, a year before, there had already been a relative decline in overall industrial production.

In the light of these estimates, output in the first (and probably also the second) quarter of 1983 should not, in general, exceed a level of 10% below that of the corresponding periods of 1982. Deliveries to the United Kingdom market should take account of the special situation in that market, which is estimated to be 10% lower than in the preceding year.

2.1.20. On 14 February the Commission also approved the individual ECSC Decisions on the cumulation of production and quotas for the first quarter of 1983 in respect of Krupp Stahl and Lenzen, as provided in Article 13(1) of Decision No 1696/82/ECSC of 30 June 1982.²

2.1.21. The ECSC Consultative Committee,³ meeting in Luxembourg on 18 February, adopted two resolutions, one of which related to the General Objectives for Steel (1985) and the other to the social aspects of restructuring the Community steel industry.⁴

2.1.22. On 23 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on the proposal for an incentives scheme for exploration programmes for non-energy mineral raw materials within the territories of the Member States.⁵

Shipbuilding

2.1.23. On 23 February the Commission adopted a communication on the policy guidelines for restructuring the shipbuilding industry.⁶ This stresses, in particular, that the consequences of the prolonged crisis call for renewed efforts to revive the industry's efficiency. To this end, the Commission intends to give an impetus to the implementation or development of a number of measures aimed at ensuring the qualitative consolidation of structures. These measures are based essentially on the promotion of concerted action and the coordination of resources.

Accordingly, it is recommended that the measures to be taken should focus on:

- (i) modernization, rationalization, optimum use of the workforce at the level of the individual production processes;
- (ii) technological improvements and product innovation;
- (iii) further standardization, research and development and greater cooperation with Community shipowners in the area of operations based on industrial cooperation.

*

2.1.24. On 10 February Parliament passed a resolution on the crisis in the shipbuilding industry in which it expressed its grave concern over the situation.⁷

Electronics and information technology

2.1.25. On 17 February, with a view to extending to new activities the list of projects eligible for Community aid, the Commission amended⁸ the Regulation of 7 December 1981 on Community projects in the field of microelectronic technology.⁹

¹ OJ C 40, 11.2.1983.

² OJ L 191, 1.7.1982.

³ Point 2.4.33.

⁴ OJ C 72, 17.3.1983; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.15.

⁵ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.16.

⁶ COM(83)65.

⁷ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁸ OJ L 47, 19.2.1983.

⁹ OJ L 37, 30.12.1981.

Other industries

Machine tools

2.1.26. On 11 February the Commission sent to the Council its comments on the machine-tool industry,¹ together with a basic document dealing with the situation and prospects.

This document, addressed to the Council and other Community bodies, will also be examined and discussed in the quarters directly concerned on both sides of industry.

Europe's machine-tool industry is, by tradition, the world leader in terms of its share of production and of trade.²

As the sector holding the key to the competitiveness of all manufacturing industry, it is the natural focal point for investment and, as such, plays a decisive part in the success of any attempted revival of investment.

In the face of mounting competition from Japan—which has made its home market impenetrable for foreign competitors and simultaneously launched a fierce offensive concentrating on the sector of numerically controlled machine-tools — the Community machine-tool industry has turned to the Commission for help in its endeavours to strengthen its competitive base.

To counterbalance the advantages which have provided Japanese industry with a springboard for expansion, namely intervention by the public authorities in all its many forms, the successful integration of the electronics and mechanical-engineering industries and the vigorous efforts to stimulate demand, the Community's machine-tool industry must eliminate its structural disparities (it is made up of small and medium-sized firms and the situation varies widely from one country to another), speed up the incorporation of advanced electronics in its products, overcome the financing problems habitually encountered by small firms and turn out products better suited to market trends.

The Commission has the political will to make the requisite effort and intends to

mobilize all available resources to strengthen the competitive base of Europe's machine-tool industry.

The measures which it has decided to take in order to achieve this end relate to both supply and demand; while not specific to this particular branch of industry, they exemplify the implementation of the recently proposed general industrial strategy. On the supply side, the measures set out to:

- (i) encourage the requisite structural adjustment by: (a) reassessing the transparency and impact of general or regional public aid schemes; (b) taking account of the urgent need to increase the economic, industrial and financial scale of the companies, bearing in mind market entry and market concentration (Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty); and (c) giving effect to the proposals concerning the European Cooperation Grouping³—before the end of the year if possible;
- (ii) encourage the spread of advanced technologies by: (a) stimulating the expansion of numerical-control production through discussion of the related investment problems with the manufacturers concerned; (b) taking specific action to help standardize the interfaces between the machines, the control systems and the operators; (c) taking account of the needs of the machine-tool industry in the Community's action programmes, including the 1984-87 outline programme and those on data processing, microelectronics, fundamental technological research and Esprit; (d) promoting coordination of the work undertaken by the heads of machine-tool research bodies in the public and private sectors by arranging contacts at Community level;
- (iii) help solve the financing problems by: (a) formulating practical proposals on the

¹ SEC(83)151.

² The Community accounts for 30% of world machine-tool production; it exports 40% of its output.

³ OJ C 103, 28.4.1978.

financing of innovation in small and medium-sized firms (a communication is to be sent to the Council early in 1983); (b) allowing firms adequate access to the resources mobilized by the Community's financial instruments, and in particular by the NCI and the EIB;

(iv) improve vocational training facilities by: (a) discussing with the employers' organizations and trade unions concerned¹ the advantages of deepening the dialogue between the two sides of industry on the introduction of new technologies; (b) examining the measures needed to satisfy any training requirements not catered for at present (for example, to meet the need for systems engineers); (c) taking appropriate measures under the European Social Fund.

On the demand side, the measures are intended to:

(i) facilitate the forecasting of market trends, with the Commission providing financial and logistic support worth a total of 1.2 million ECU towards the exploratory survey of the Community market which the industry has called for to help it decide its production strategy;

(ii) help revive investment by working to improve the effectiveness of the investment-support schemes already in operation, based on detailed analyses possibly culminating in Commission proposals to the Member States to harmonize their procedures and to adopt the legal instruments to that effect;

(iii) harmonize demand by approaching the leading machine-tool users (i.e. the motor and aerospace industries, etc.) with a view to standardizing customer specifications;

(iv) restore the balance of trade by strengthening the Community's foreign trade policy *vis-à-vis* Japan so as to establish trading patterns which truly reflect the relative competitiveness of the rival industries; in the short term this would mean Japan's increasing its imports from and moderating its exports to the Community.

All these measures are to be put in hand or worked out in greater detail during the first six months of the year.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

Simplification of formalities in intra-Community trade

2.1.27. At its meeting on the internal market² the Council discussed the proposal for a Regulation aimed at replacing the administrative documents needed for customs and tax purposes in intra-Community trade by a single document,³ and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to report to it so that talks could be resumed on 1 March with a view to reaching a positive conclusion.

2.1.28. At its 23 and 24 February session the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion⁴ on the proposal for a single document and on proposals for Regulations concerning the establishment of a Community export declaration form and amending the Regulation on transit.³ Parliament had already delivered its opinion on these proposals in January.⁵

2.1.29. At the same session the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on a proposal for a Directive to facilitate formalities and inspections in respect of the carriage of goods between Member States.⁶

Accession to international conventions on the harmonization of customs arrangements

2.1.30. In accordance with Council directives issued on 24 February 1981, the

¹ European Metalworkers' Federation and European Committee for Cooperation in the Machine-Tool Industries.

² Point 2.1.8.

³ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.21; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.20.

⁴ Point 2.4.30.

⁵ OJ C 42, 14.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.8.

⁶ OJ C 127, 18.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.13.

Commission took part on behalf of the Community in the negotiation of an international convention on the harmonization of goods inspections at frontiers, under the auspices of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva. The Convention was adopted by the ECE on 2 February.

Customs procedures with economic impact

Inward processing

2.1.31. On 7 February the Council adopted¹ a proposal² amending the Directive of 4 March 1969 on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of inward processing.³ This Directive puts a stop to the different forms of tariff treatment applied by the Member States when secondary compensating products resulting from operations carried out under the inward processing system are released into free circulation. It has a considerable economic impact on exports of the main products, which can benefit from the overall reduction in the cost of the processing operation.

2.1.32. On 4 February the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal⁴ amending the Directive of 26 May 1975 on detailed rules concerning equivalent compensation and prior exportation under inward processing arrangements.⁵

This proposal is designed to establish that Community common and durum wheats are not of the same commercial quality and do not possess the same technical characteristics as non-Community common and durum wheats for the purposes of applying the inward processing arrangements.

The Commission was unable to adopt the provisions envisaged by this proposal in the absence of an opinion from the Committee on Customs Processing Arrangements.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Mergers

2.1.33. On 14 February, under its supervisory powers concerning concentrations in the ECSC (Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty), the Commission authorized the acquisition by Sacilor SA, a firm in the group formed by Usinor, Sacilor and Société Métallurgique de Normandie, of a controlling interest in Ugine Aciers SA and in Société des Aciers Fins de l'Est (SAFE). These operations are among the measures to restructure the French special steels industry.

Sacilor will acquire 78.5% of the capital of Ugine Aciers, a subsidiary of Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann, which will retain 21.5% of the shares, and 75.1% of the capital of SAFE, a subsidiary of Régie Nationale des Usines Renault, which will retain 24.9% of the shares.

As a result of these operations the Usinor/Sacilor/Normandie group will increase its share of Community production of special structural steels, steel for ball bearings and tool steel only marginally, but will obtain a substantially large share of stainless steel and heat-resisting steel. Nevertheless, given the size and calibre of the immediate competitors, the oligopoly will remain fairly balanced, which will rule out any danger of the firms concerned acquiring a dominant position.

The new group will, broadly speaking, rank second among Community producers of special steels in general, with a share of around

¹ OJ L 59, 5.3.1983.

² OJ C 200, 4.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.27; OJ C 13, 17.1.1983; Bull. EC 12-1982, points 2.1.30 and 2.4.29.

³ OJ L 58, 8.3.1969.

⁴ COM(83)41 final.

⁵ OJ L 156, 18.6.1975.

17%, below a group with a market share of around 19% and followed by two firms each holding a share of around 10%.

Accordingly, the Commission has concluded that these operations are in accordance with Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty and may be authorized.

State aids

Industry aids

Shipbuilding

2.1.34. On 17 February the Commission sent the Council a report on aid granted to shipbuilding in the EEC in the first half of 1982.¹ The report was drawn up in compliance with the Fifth Directive on aid to shipbuilding,² adopted on 28 April 1981 and extended on 21 December 1982,³ and describes the various forms of assistance granted by the Member States.

2.1.35. On 2 February the Commission decided to raise no objection to revised rules on the provision of guarantees for shipbuilding loans by the Länder of Bremen, Hamburg, Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein. The credit facilities comply with the terms of the OECD Understanding, and their intensity is low, so that they may be considered compatible with the common market under Article 2 of the Fifth Directive.²

On the same grounds the Commission decided to raise no objection to the extension to 1983 of the shipbuilding aid scheme operated by the German Federal Government itself.

2.1.36. On 2 February the Commission decided not to object to the extension to 1983 of the Danish shipbuilding aid scheme. The Commission considered that in view of the progress made in the restructuring of the shipbuilding industry in Denmark, and the relatively low intensity of the assistance, the scheme could be considered compatible with the common market under Articles 6 and 8 of the Fifth Directive.

2.1.37. On 9 February the Commission decided partially to terminate the procedure it

had initiated under Article 93(2) in respect of the shipbuilding aid programme in the United Kingdom.⁴

This follows the Commission's interim decision of 22 July 1982 to authorize the grant of aid up to 31 December 1982;⁵ the Commission has now decided that the production aid provided from the fifth tranche of the Intervention Fund for Shipbuilding can be considered compatible with the common market. The scheme will apply up to 15 July 1983.

The Commission also decided to raise no objection to the offsetting of the losses of Harland & Wolff in Northern Ireland, in view of the yard's continued efforts to reduce capacity and the particular conditions under which it operates. The Commission took no decision on the offsetting of the losses of British Shipbuilders, but told the British authorities that they would have to inform it of their intentions once the scale of the group's losses had been established; the Commission will assess their proposals at that stage in the light of the Fifth Directive and of Articles 92 and 93 of the Treaty.

Machine tools

2.1.38. On 9 February the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of part of a set of measures to assist the machine-tool industry notified by the French Government on 1 April 1982.

The measures envisaged made provision in particular for aid towards the acquisition of the first or second automated machine, loans towards the purchase of further such machines, and the acquisition by the State of shareholdings under agreements (*contrats d'entreprise*) with individual machine-tool manufacturers.

¹ COM(83)53 final.

² Council Directive 81/363/EEC: OJ L 137, 23.5.1981; Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.1.20.

³ OJ L 371, 30.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.45.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.49.

⁵ Bull. EC 7-1982, point 2.1.45.

The Commission found that these measures constituted State aids caught by Article 92 of the EEC Treaty, because they would relieve firms of costs which they would otherwise have to bear and were therefore liable to distort trade within the Community.

The Commission took the view that the planned assistance towards the acquisition by firms of a first or second machine tool of advanced design was in practice an incentive which would be almost entirely confined to small and medium-sized businesses; it might be prepared to authorize such a scheme on the grounds that the modernization of industrial plant was in the Community interest. The Commission noted that the French authorities had given assurances that this assistance would be granted without discrimination as to country of origin.

The Commission consequently decided to raise no objection to these measures on condition that they were applied for the benefit of small and medium-sized businesses only.

As regards the measures to assist machine-tool manufacturers, the Commission concluded that given the difficult situation in the industry the agreements under which the State would acquire a shareholding in return for an injection of capital would allow the firms concerned to acquire fresh finance on more favourable terms than would be possible on the money markets.

The Commission did not at that stage possess sufficient information on the purpose and the exact form of the equity loans involved to be able to decide whether this scheme qualified for exemption under Article 92(3).

It accordingly decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of this assistance.

Textiles

2.1.39. On 10 March 1982 the Belgian Government notified the Commission of its intention to introduce an alternative plan to the scheme of assistance for the textile and clothing industry which had been approved for 1982.¹

On 19 May 1982 the Commission initiated proceedings under Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of that plan.² In the course of the proceedings, by letters dated 18 June and 21 December 1982, the Belgian Government informed the Commission of changes in some aspects of the plan, and said that it was no longer to be applied as an alternative to the scheme of assistance in force for 1982, but represented a new plan for aids to the textile industry for 1983. On 9 February, after hearing the parties and carefully scrutinizing the plan, the Commission decided that it could be regarded as compatible with the common market only if the following conditions were met:

- (i) the total budget for public aid in 1983 must not exceed BFR 4 000 million;
- (ii) aid from public funds for restructuring investment must be limited to loans covering up to 50% of the costs and having a maturity of up to ten years, which may carry interest subsidies of 7% for up to five years;
- (iii) if firms raise the loans on the capital market, aid may extend only to an interest subsidy; in that case a supplementary State guarantee may be granted for up to 50% of the funds so borrowed;
- (iv) the following sensitive subsectors must be excluded from the scheme: woven pile fabrics, combed wool spinning, tufted carpets, tights and the production of synthetic fibres and yarns;
- (v) aid to 11 other subsectors is subject to prior notification if the recipient firm has a workforce of more than 150;
- (vi) aid may be granted only to viable firms, which must meet certain minimum requirements depending on their financial situation;
- (vii) the aid must not lead to an increase in capacity;
- (viii) firms in the textile and clothing industry must not be granted any additional or alternative aid;
- (ix) the use to which the aid has been put will be checked.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.46.

² Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.20.

2.1.40. On 12 August the Commission had decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of two aid measures proposed under the Belgian textile plan, to assist a combed wool spinning firm and another manufacturing carpets and floor coverings.¹

On 9 February, after hearing all interested parties and carefully scrutinizing the projects, the Commission decided that these aids were incompatible with the common market and could not be granted.

Financial institutions and taxation

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover tax

2.1.41. On 24 February the Commission sent to the Council a communication² concerning the application of Article 27(1) to (4) of the Sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977 on value-added tax³ to a request for derogation submitted by the German and Luxembourg Governments. The purpose of the derogation, as provided in the draft agreement between Germany and Luxembourg, is to simplify the collection of VAT on the transactions relating to the construction and maintenance of a frontier bridge.

2.1.42. At its meeting on 1 February on the internal market⁴ the Council heard an interim report on the question of deferred payment of the VAT payable by taxable persons on importation of goods coming from Member States. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee actively to continue its examination of the Commission proposal⁵ in the light of the comments made at the meeting and to report back to the next Council meeting.

2.1.43. At its 23 and 24 February session the Economic and Social Committee approved the Commission proposal.

Tax-free allowances

2.1.44. On 4 February the Commission sent to Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee a report on tax-free allowances benefiting individuals.⁶ The report, prepared at the request of Parliament, describes the system in current operation, identifies areas ripe for further development and those giving rise to difficulties, and examines possible improvements to the system. The report covers travellers' tax-free allowances and tax-free allowances for small parcels sent both within the Community and from non-Community countries.

It is hoped that the report will stimulate general discussion, and it is to be followed by specific proposals for the improvement of the system.

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

Informal meeting

2.1.45. The Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs of the Member States held an informal meeting in Bonn on 21 and 22 February.

Mindful of the priority task of combating unemployment, the Ministers studied at length the problem of youth unemployment and called for an analysis of job opportunities for unemployed young people.

They reaffirmed the brief given to the Commission at the joint Council meeting of Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs and Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs⁷ to explore in depth the proposals for

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.43.

² COM(83)79 final.

³ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

⁴ Point 2.1.8.

⁵ OJ C 201, 5.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.57.

⁶ COM(83)47 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1982, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

policies aimed at ensuring 'that all young people entering the labour market over the next five years will have access to vocational training or preliminary work experience'. They said they wished to debate this problem at a joint meeting with the Ministers responsible for education and vocational training.

With regard to working time, the third element in the policy to combat unemployment, the Ministers considered that a reorganization of working time through greater flexibility of working hours represented a contribution to the humanization of work and to full employment.

Local job-creation initiatives

2.1.46. As part of a series of seminars on new employment patterns organized for the Commission by the European Centre for Work and Society, a seminar on local employment initiatives was held in Nice from 9 to 11 February. The deliberations of this seminar, which was attended by some 40 government experts, researchers and field workers, form part of the Commission's efforts to frame proposals aimed at creating more jobs on a small scale at local level.¹

The wide-ranging discussions gave rise to the following key conclusions:

- (i) Against a backdrop of rising unemployment, there has been a spectacular increase in the number of local job-creation initiatives, a trend that is likely to continue in years to come.
- (ii) Notwithstanding a variety of motives and approaches, these initiatives seem to have one thing in common, namely the desire to respond to local economic and social needs by tackling the problems on the spot.
- (iii) If job-creation potential is to be realized and a climate of confidence at local level restored, local sponsors will have to be found to implement new structures to support and give impetus to local initiatives.
- (iv) New financial arrangements geared to the specific needs of local initiatives will have to be found, i.e. unorthodox forms of financial guarantee, etc.
- (v) Greater attention should be given to the potential of unemployed persons wishing to

start businesses, drawing on experience gained in certain Member States where arrangements have been made enabling the unemployed to continue drawing benefit on a temporary basis.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.47. The European Social Fund Committee, meeting in plenary session in Brussels on 11 February, considered 350 applications for Fund aid submitted by Member States. The Committee also gave its opinion on 25 study projects and pilot schemes.

Measures for the benefit of workers in the ECSC industries

Steel — Social aspects

2.1.48. On 18 February the ECSC Consultative Committee unanimously endorsed² a paper put before it by the Commission in January containing proposals aimed at continuing and buttressing, during the period 1983-86, the implementation of special social measures to accompany restructuring in the Community steel industry.³

Education and vocational training

Cooperation in the field of education

2.1.49. On 10 and 11 February, in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Education and the Rui Foundation in Rome, the Commission held an information seminar for establishments of higher education in Italy on the development of cooperation in higher education at Community level.

Education and training for migrant workers

2.1.50. A conference took place at Boekelo, the Netherlands, from 7 to 10 February on a model for teaching tailored to the

¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, points 2.1.33 and 2.1.34.

² Point 2.4.33; OJ C 72, 17.3.1983.

³ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.36.

needs of Turkish and Moroccan children aged between 4 and 8, devised between 1978 and 1982 by the city of Enschede with Commission support.

2.1.51. On 11 February Parliament adopted a resolution calling for the protection and conservation of Europe's social heritage in order to preserve landmarks in the development of industrial society in Europe.¹ It invited the Commission to study the possibility of Community funding of initiatives along these lines and expressed the hope that similar measures might be studied with regard to the preservation of the history of rural life.

2.1.52. On the same day Parliament adopted two resolutions on measures in favour of minority languages and cultures and on language teaching in the Community.¹

Living and working conditions and social protection

Social security for migrant workers

2.1.53. On 24 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered a favourable opinion on the proposal for a Regulation amending Regulations (EEC) Nos 1408/71 and 574/72 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community.²

Equal treatment for men and women

2.1.54. A working party set up by the Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men met on 21 February to study a comparative analysis of the extent to which taxation systems in the Member States affect equal opportunities for women.

2.1.55. Following a Commission communication to the Council concerning participation by the Community in the United Nations World Conference on Women to be held in Nairobi in 1985, the Commission took part in a meeting, held in Vienna from 23 February to 4 March, of the United Na-

tions Commission on the Status of Women, which is responsible for preparing for the World Conference.

2.1.56. On 11 February Parliament passed a resolution on discrimination between single mothers and married women as regards filiation in certain Member States.³ Parliament invited the Commission to study the possibilities of tackling these problems by Community measures.

Social integration of handicapped persons

2.1.57. In February the Commission organized a meeting of the Disability Liaison Group to consider the setting-up in the Member States of district projects to promote the social integration of disabled people.

2.1.58. The Commission also organized a meeting of the Community Network of Rehabilitation Centres in order to draw up the Network's annual programme.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.59. At its 55th meeting the Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation studied 515 applications and awarded 421 grants amounting to a total of BFR 5.85 million.

Health and safety

Health and safety at work

2.1.60. The thirteenth report of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission (1981) was submitted on 18 February to the ECSC Consultative Committee, which approved it. As usual, the report contained a summary of the activities of the working parties, a recapitulation of studies undertaken and comments on accidents in the Community steel industry.

¹ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.74.

³ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.61. Under the provisions of Articles 35 and 36 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission called a meeting in Luxembourg on 24 and 25 February of the representatives of the authorities of the Member States responsible for monitoring environmental radioactivity with a view to studying the Commission's annual report based on the findings of tests carried out in a number of laboratories within the Community. The information supplied relates to the results of measurements of fallout and of radioactivity present in the air, in water, in the soil and in milk (the latter considered as an indicator of radioactivity in the food chain).

It was acknowledged that the network of measurement installations whose task it is to monitor on a permanent basis radioactivity levels in the Member States should be adapted in order to take account of new nuclear sites and neighbouring conurbations.

It was also agreed to update the Commission's annual report as regards presentation and to introduce into it the new International System units, in particular the becquerel.

Regional policy

Coordination and programmes

Integrated Mediterranean programmes¹

2.1.62. On 23 February the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council its policy guidelines for the integrated Mediterranean programmes. These are to improve the situation of the Community's Mediterranean regions, which include some of the most disadvantaged in the Community and others that may suffer when the Community is enlarged. The programmes comprise a series of complementary measures to modernize agriculture, the mainstay of these regions, and to promote other productive activities in the area that will provide jobs for manpower shed by agriculture. The programmes will run for six years at a total cost to the Community estimated at 6 600 mil-

lion ECU, an average annual outlay of more than 1 000 million ECU. Each of the integrated programmes will be based on these policy guidelines.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

2.1.63. On 22 February the Commission decided to grant 46 000 ECU under Article 12 of the Fund Regulation to assist the financing of a study closely related to Fund operations. The study will cover the possibilities of increasing activity in the port of Falmouth, Cornwall, in the United Kingdom and the installations required.

2.1.64. At its session on 23 and 24 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion on the Fund's seventh annual report.²

Measures in favour of the United Kingdom

2.1.65. On 25 February the Commission adopted the fourth report to the Council and Parliament on the implementation of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2744/80 of 27 October 1980 establishing supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.³ The report covers the period 1 July to 31 December 1982.

2.1.66. On 10 February Parliament delivered its opinion⁴ on the proposal to extend and adapt the supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom.⁵ Parliament considers that:

- (i) in principle the expenditure resulting from this Regulation should be classified as non-compulsory;
- (ii) projects financed on the basis of the new Regulation must comply with the principles

¹ The programmes will be the subject of a chapter in Part One of the next Bulletin.

² Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.40.

³ OJ L 284, 29.10.1980; COM(83)100 final.

⁴ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁵ OJ C 35, 8.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.49; COM(83)30 final.

and objectives of the existing common policies as defined by the institutions;
(iii) the conditions of participation and control procedures must be harmonized with those normally applied to actions resulting from the application of the existing common policies;
(iv) the provision in the Joint Declaration that 'fixing of maximum amounts by regulation must be avoided' must be respected.

Aid for disaster victims

Corrigendum

2.1.67. In Bulletin 12-1982, the beginning of point 2.1.92 should read: 'On 15 December the Commission decided to grant the following emergency aid from Article 690 of the budget: 1 500 000 ECU to help the people of south-west France worst hit by the floods and bad weather last November; 250 000 ECU to help the people of Italy worst hit by the floods and and bad weather, especially in Tuscany, last November.'

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2.1.68. On 11 February Parliament adopted a resolution on the problems of urban concentration in the Community and on the Community's contribution to projects in major conurbations.¹

Environment and consumers

Environment

Third action programme

2.1.69. On 7 February the Council and the representatives of the governments of the Member States formally adopted the resolution on the continuation and implementation of a European Community policy and action programme on the environment² which they had approved on 17 December 1982.³ This is the third environment programme (1982-86), for which the Commission had submitted a proposal on 9 November 1981.⁴ It fol-

lows on from the first two programmes adopted in 1973⁵ and 1977⁶ respectively.

Council meeting

2.1.70. At the Council meeting on 28 February devoted to environmental matters a Directive was adopted on imports of the skins and products deriving therefrom of the pups of certain species of seal into the Community.⁷ The Council also adopted the Decision concluding a Protocol dealing with pollution from land-based sources to the 1976 Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution.⁸

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.71. On 7 February the Council formally adopted a resolution relating to the control of water pollution² which it had agreed on 17 December 1982.⁹

2.1.72. At its 28 February meeting the Council formally adopted a Decision concluding a Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources.¹⁰ This Protocol, which was signed in Athens on 17 May 1980,¹¹ is the most significant legal act to be concluded under the 1976 Barcelona Convention¹² since it is the first to deal with marine pollution from land-based sources—which account for 85% of all pollution in the Mediterranean.

¹ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² OJ C 46, 17.2.1983.

³ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.95.

⁴ OJ C 305, 25.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.16; OJ C 294, 10.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.52.

⁵ OJ C 112, 20.12.1973.

⁶ OJ C 139, 13.6.1977.

⁷ Point 2.1.76.

⁸ Point 2.1.72.

⁹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.100.

¹⁰ OJ L 67, 12.3.1983; Sixteenth General Report, point 354.

¹¹ Bull. EC 5-1980, point 2.1.40.

¹² OJ L 240, 19.9.1977.

2.1.73. At the same meeting the Council took note of a memorandum presented by the German delegation dealing with preparations for an international ministerial conference on the protection of the North Sea against pollution, and oil pollution in particular. The Council instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to study the memorandum and to take the necessary action.

Chemicals

2.1.74. The Scientific Advisory Committee to examine the Toxicity and Ecotoxicity of Chemical Compounds met in Brussels on 3 and 4 February to discuss ecotoxicity in particular. This meeting resulted in the adoption of an opinion on quality objectives for the aquatic environment in respect of benzene, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride and pentachlorophenol. A whole series of new data on the ecotoxicity of cadmium was also discussed. Once their scientific validity has been checked, these data could lead to changes in the existing report on cadmium.

Pollution by acid rain

2.1.75. The Commission informed the Council meeting on research matters on 8 February of its intention to organize another symposium this year on pollution by acid rain to examine the scientific aspects of this pressing and complex problem in more depth.

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

Flora and fauna

2.1.76. On 28 February the Council resumed its discussions on the problem of Community imports of the skins of sealpups and products deriving therefrom.¹ In the wake of the far-ranging discussions to which most of the meeting was devoted and on the basis of the discussion paper² put up by the Commission on 15 February, the Council adopted a Directive which requires the Member States to take or maintain all mea-

asures necessary to ensure that the skins or products deriving therefrom of (whiteback and blueback) baby harp and hooded seals are not imported for sale on their territory. The Directive does not apply to products deriving from traditional hunting by the Inuit. It is to have effect from 1 October 1983 and will lapse on 1 October 1985 unless the Council provides otherwise. The Commission is instructed to hold negotiations with Canada and Norway to reach an agreement by this latter date which will obviate the need for a ban on imports. The Council may review its decision by qualified majority in accordance with Article 148 of the EEC Treaty in the light of the report to be presented by the Commission by 1 September. If no new decision is taken the Directive will automatically enter into force on 1 October. Until then the Member States are bound by the commitments they entered into in the resolution of 5 January.³

Although this Directive does not take up all the points of the Commission's initial proposal,⁴ particularly as regards its legal basis, it does enable the ban on imports of sealpup skins and products deriving therefrom to be extended in accordance with the wishes of the public, Parliament and the Commission.

It also provides a basis, through negotiations with the main parties concerned, for finding a more general solution to this problem in the light of scientific evidence and the effects of slaughtering pups of the harp and hooded seals.

Natural resources

2.1.77. On 24 February the Economic and Social Committee endorsed a proposal for a Directive transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 13 September 1982 on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture.⁵ The Committee recognized the value of using

¹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.104.

² COM(83)71 final.

³ OJ C 14, 18.1.1983.

⁴ OJ C 285, 30.10.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.58.

⁵ OJ C 264, 8.10.1982; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.50.

sewage sludge in agriculture, particularly from the point of view of waste disposal and consequently environmental conservation.

Agriculture

Council

2.1.78. At its meeting on 7 and 8 February the Council resumed its discussions¹ on the adjustment of the *acquis communautaire* in the fruit and vegetable and olive-oil sectors in the light of an interim report dealing with the technical side of the different problems still pending where major differences of opinion remained.

As regards fruit and vegetables, the Council looked at the problems of strengthening producers' organizations, extending the organizations' rules, the crisis affecting wholesale markets, restricting intervention to produce from the current marketing year, and a number of external aspects. As regards olive oil, the Council examined what changes or additions to the existing rules might be envisaged, and the financial and budgetary questions arising.

The Council decided to resume discussion of these matters at its March meeting, which would be devoted to them exclusively. It would by then have received from the Commission revised proposals² concerning the fruit and vegetables sector and, in the case of olive oil, the detailed rules to be applied during the transitional period.

2.1.79. Without actually starting negotiations proper, the Council carried out a detailed examination of the proposals on agricultural prices and related measures for 1983/84,³ in particular as regards milk (co-responsibility), cereals (guarantee threshold), rice, olive oil, beef and veal, sheepmeat, fresh fruit and vegetables, and sugar. Discussion was to be resumed at the Council's second meeting in March.

2.1.80. The Council adopted two Directives amending the health rules applicable to intra-Community trade in fresh meat and to imports of animals and fresh meat from third countries⁴ and a Regulation fixing the

quantity of New Zealand butter which the United Kingdom would be authorized to import during March.⁵

2.1.81. The Council heard a statement by the Commission on the talks with the United States authorities,⁶ US wheat-flour exports and other operations envisaged in the milk sector. The Council emphasized the need to coordinate discussions on stabilizing world agricultural markets, particularly within GATT and OECD.

2.1.82. On 24 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered a general opinion on the farm price proposals for 1983/84.⁷ It will comment on the proposals for the individual products at its March session.

Cereal substitutes

2.1.83. On 11 February Parliament gave its opinion⁸ on the proposal for a Regulation on the import system applicable in 1983-86 to products falling within subheading 07.06 A (manioc).⁹ It did not approve of the approach adopted by the Community of concluding bilateral agreements with different countries for specific products and asked for a general and overall policy to be developed. It invited the Council to give practical effect to the undertakings set out in the agreement with Thailand to help that country diversify its agriculture and find other markets. Parliament asked the Council to authorize the Commission to enter into tariff negotiations under the GATT with a view to diminishing the advantages enjoyed by cereal substitutes imported from the United States, in particular corn gluten feed, over equivalent products imported from developing countries and with a view to stabilizing US exports of that product to the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.58.

² Points 2.1.87 and 2.1.88.

³ Bull. EC 12-1982, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14.

⁴ Point 2.1.105.

⁵ Point 2.1.94.

⁶ Point 2.2.23.

⁷ Point 2.4.29; OJ C 81, 24.3.1983.

⁸ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁹ OJ C 322, 8.12.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.85.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

2.1.84. The monetary compensatory amounts for Greece were altered on two occasions (14 and 21 February) in the light of changes in the spot rate for the drachma.¹

2.1.85. On 1 February the Regulation fixing the monetary compensatory amounts was amended in the light of changes in the customs nomenclature for the pigmeat sector and the new coefficients for calculating the levies.²

Following a change in the method for calculating the derivation coefficient, the monetary compensatory amounts for certain compound feedingstuffs were altered.²

Market organizations

Adjustments to basic regulations

2.1.86. In the light of the discussions by the Council³ with a view to facilitating the decisions to be taken to pave the way for Portuguese and Spanish accession, the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a number of amendments⁴ to the proposals it made in October 1981 for modifying the organizations of the markets in fresh fruit and vegetables and olive oil.⁵

Fresh fruit and vegetables

2.1.87. The Commission's proposal to set reference prices for five new products (apricots, melons, artichokes, green beans and lettuce) still stands, with onions and sweet peppers added to the list. The Commission is also proposing that, for aubergines, the period of application of the reference price be extended. At present the reference price system, which is designed to avoid market disruption due to abnormally low offer prices from non-member countries, applies to 14 products: sweet oranges, mandarins, clementines, lemons, apples, pears, table grapes, peaches, cherries, plums, tomatoes, cucumbers, courgettes and aubergines. The Commission is no longer linking the exten-

sion of the reference price system with the discontinuation of the seasonal restrictions applied by Member States prior to the entry into force of the Community scheme, which apply mainly to lettuces, tomatoes, table grapes, artichokes, green beans, apricots and melons.

The Commission is also proposing a change in the method for calculating the reference prices.

The proposals to encourage the setting up of producers' groups, to extend, on an optional basis, the rules and practices adopted by such groups to producers who are not members and to strengthen the intervention machinery for certain products which are particularly vulnerable all remain unchanged.

Olive oil

2.1.88. The Commission feels that the approach set out in its communication of October 1981⁶ is still valid, but it has added to its proposals concerning olive oil.

At present the Community is roughly self-sufficient in olive oil, but after the accession of Spain and Portugal there could be a surplus of the order of 20%, or some 230 000 tonnes per year. This would be a result (a) of surplus production in the two applicant countries (currently 120 000 tonnes) and (b) of the fact that after accession Spain and Portugal would have to dismantle their present marketing arrangements, which are geared to limiting sales of other vegetable oils so as to discriminate in favour of olive oil. Application of the arrangements in force in the Community would result in a drop of about 110 000 tonnes in their consumption of olive oil.

¹ OJ L 42, 14.2.1983; OJ L 48, 21.1.1983.

² OJ L 30, 1.2.1983.

³ In particular: Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.66; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.74; Bull. EC 12-1982, points 1.2.4 and 2.1.109.

⁴ COM(83)90 final (olive oil); OJ C 74, 18.3.1983.

⁵ OJ C 281, 4.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.3.1.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.3.2.

On the basis of these estimates the Commission puts the additional cost to the Community budget at some 780 million ECU per year, due not only to the production and consumption aids in Spain and Portugal, but also to the increased consumption aid needed in the other producer Member States to offset the expected decline of consumption.

To help the Council reach an agreement, the Commission has proposed a new approach, namely a 10-year transition period for oilseeds and vegetable oils other than olive oil. This would not affect the application, from the beginning of the transition period, of the production aid and intervention system for olive oil in Spain and Portugal.

The Commission feels that the possibilities for conversion to other crops are limited, but it does intend to propose a voluntary conversion scheme as part of the integrated Mediterranean programmes shortly to be laid before the Council.¹

Prices and specific measures

Pigmeat

2.1.89. Since the beginning of the year the Community market price for pig carcasses has fallen sharply as a result of a marked drop in demand, aggravated by another case of foot-and-mouth disease in Denmark in January.²

To prevent a further worsening of the situation, the Commission adopted a Regulation introducing intervention measures in the form of private storage aid for pigmeat with effect from 1 February.³ These measures replace those in the Regulation adopted on 19 January.⁴

2.1.90. On 7 February the Commission put to the Council a proposal for a Regulation determining the Community scale for grading of pig carcasses.⁵ The scale is scheduled to come into effect on 1 January 1984.

Fresh fruit and vegetables

2.1.91. On 3 February the Commission set the reference prices for cucumbers for the 1983 marketing year and the Community of-

fer price applicable with regard to Greece.⁶ The reference prices show an average increase of about 7.95%, which is slightly below the average increase in production costs.

2.1.92. On 8 February the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a Regulation fixing the basic price and the buying-in price for apples for June 1983, extending until 30 June the period during which apples may be withdrawn from the market.

Wine

2.1.93. On 7 February the Commission amended⁷ the Regulation of 15 September 1982 laying down provisions concerning preventive distillation for the 1982/83 wine year,⁸ extending from 20 January until 1 March the time limit for taking part in the scheme. The distillation in question is to apply for the first time in its new form in the course of the current wine year.

Milk and milk products

2.1.94. On 8 February, after failing to reach agreement on the proposal for a Regulation fixing the quantity of New Zealand butter which the United Kingdom will be authorized to import during 1983, the Council fixed — as in December 1982⁹ and January¹⁰ — the quantity to be allowed in during March.¹¹

2.1.95. On 3 February the Commission laid before the Council a proposal altering the special import levy on New Zealand butter¹² in the light of the change in the Community intervention price for butter applicable from the beginning of the 1983/84 milk year.

¹ Point 2.1.102.

² Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.68.

³ OJ L 27, 27.1.1983.

⁴ OJ L 16, 20.1.1983.

⁵ COM(83)46 final.

⁶ OJ L 33, 4.2.1983.

⁷ OJ L 36, 8.2.1983.

⁸ OJ L 267, 16.9.1982.

⁹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.121.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.72.

¹¹ OJ L 40, 12.2.1983.

¹² COM(83)51 final.

2.1.96. On 11 February the Commission authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to sell at a reduced price, in the form of concentrated butter, an additional 2 000 tonnes of butter from public storage.¹

2.1.97. In order to encourage national and local authorities to make greater use of the school-milk scheme, the Commission put before the Council a proposal² to guarantee, for a period of five years, the Community contribution towards the cost of supplying milk and certain milk products at reduced prices to schoolchildren.³

Olive oil

2.1.98. On 17 February the Commission extended until 31 December 1984 the provision allowing consumption aid to be granted in Greece for olive oil put up in containers of a net content of more than 5 litres but not exceeding 20 litres.⁴

Processed fruit and vegetables

2.1.99. On 3 February the Commission amended⁵ the detailed rules for submitting applications for aid for the processing and storage of dried grapes and dried figs.⁶

2.1.100. Following changes in the exchange rates the Commission amended⁷ Regulation No 2742/82 on protective measures applicable to imports of dried grapes.⁸

2.1.101. It also amended⁹ Regulation No 2783/82 on the sale at a price fixed in advance of dried grapes from the 1982 harvest held by Greek storage agencies.¹⁰

Structures

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.1.102. At its meeting on 23 February the Commission approved the general guidelines and essential components of the integrated Mediterranean programmes, which are designed to encourage the economic development of the Community's Mediterranean regions. The Community's financial contribution is estimated at 6 628 million ECU over a six-year period. The integrated programmes — covering Greece, Italy and

France — will be approved by the Commission in March.

Adjustments to directives

2.1.103. On 24 February the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council two proposals¹¹ for extending the period of validity of the Directives to accelerate the restructuring and conversion of vineyards in certain Mediterranean regions in France¹² and to improve infrastructure in certain rural areas.¹³

2.1.104. On the same day the Commission also approved a proposal¹⁴ for a Council Regulation extending by one year the period of validity of the programme for the acceleration of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno.¹⁵

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.105. On 7 February the Council amended¹⁶ the 1964 Directive on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat¹⁷ and the 1972 Directive on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of animals and fresh meat from non-member countries¹⁸ and the 1977 Directive on the examination for trichinae upon importation from non-member countries of fresh meat derived from domestic swine.¹⁹

¹ OJ L 51, 24.2.1983.

² COM(83)49 final.

³ OJ L 131, 26.5.1977; OJ L 140, 20.5.1982.

⁴ OJ L 46, 18.2.1983.

⁵ OJ L 33, 4.2.1983.

⁶ OJ L 240, 24.8.1981.

⁷ OJ L 38, 10.2.1983.

⁸ OJ L 290, 14.10.1982.

⁹ OJ L 47, 19.2.1983.

¹⁰ OJ L 294, 20.10.1982.

¹¹ OJ C 69, 15.3.1983; OJ C 74, 18.3.1983;

COM(83)94 final; COM(83)95 final.

¹² OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.

¹³ OJ L 204, 28.7.1978.

¹⁴ OJ C 72, 17.3.1983; COM(83)93 final.

¹⁵ OJ L 166, 23.6.1978.

¹⁶ OJ L 59, 5.3.1983; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.81 *et seq.*

¹⁷ OJ L 121, 29.7.1964; OJ L 186, 8.7.1981.

¹⁸ OJ L 302, 31.12.1972; OJ L 186, 8.7.1981.

¹⁹ OJ L 26, 31.7.1977; OJ L 186, 8.7.1981.

2.1.106. Acting under the 1972 Directive on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of animals and fresh meat from non-member countries,¹ the Commission decided on 15 February to authorize imports from Iceland of fresh meat of bovine animals, sheep, goats and domestic solipeds.²

2.1.107. As an epizootic of classical swine fever was continuing in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Commission adopted two Decisions suspending the status of certain parts of the country.³

2.1.108. The Commission approved the establishment by Greece of a buffer zone in the region of Evros along the border with Turkey, to keep out exotic viruses of foot-and-mouth disease.³ The Community is to make a financial contribution to the measures adopted by the Greek authorities.

2.1.109. Decisions concerning animal health conditions and veterinary certification for imports of fresh meat were taken for a certain number of non-member countries. Ireland was granted derogations in line with those in force in intra-Community trade, while Denmark and the United Kingdom were granted them in respect of some South American countries where foot-and-mouth disease is a particular problem. A new Decision adopted on 1 February extends these derogations until 31 December 1983 and clarifies the verification procedure in respect of foot-and-mouth disease and classical swine fever.³

Zootechnical legislation

2.1.110. On 7 February Parliament adopted a resolution on goose cramming to produce foie gras.⁴

Plant health legislation

2.1.111. On 10 February the Commission adopted a third Decision authorizing certain Member States to import oak wood with bark attached from the United States of America.⁵

The Decision is based on a research and study programme conducted jointly by the Community and the United States. It allows

the Community to obtain supplies for a suitable period while providing the necessary safeguards against certain plant health risks to which the Community's forests might be exposed, and specifically the introduction of *Ceratocystis fagacearum*, the cause of oak wilt.

2.1.112. On 25 February the Commission adopted a Decision authorizing Ireland and the United Kingdom to take additional measures to protect themselves against the introduction of *Dendroctonus micans* (the great spruce bark beetle).⁶ This Decision was taken under the safeguard clause contained in Directive 77/93/EEC setting up the common plant protection arrangements; it also provides that Ireland and the United Kingdom should refrain from absolute bans or restrictions where they are shown to be excessive.

Competition

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

Federal Republic of Germany

Hamburg: change in the aid for pilot schemes designed to test and introduce new horticultural and fruit cultivation techniques and technology.

Belgium

Province of Luxembourg: change in the aid to encourage new farmers, by way of a two-year extension of the period during which farmers are eligible for an interest rate subsidy—on the balance not yet repaid—for loans contracted after 31 December 1977.

¹ OJ L 302, 31.12.1972; OJ L 186, 8.7.1981.

² OJ L 56, 3.3.1983.

³ OJ L 47, 19.2.1983.

⁴ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁵ OJ L 51, 24.2.1983.

⁶ OJ L 61, 8.3.1983.

Denmark

Change in the aid concerning the granting of a State guarantee and interest rate subsidy in order to consolidate loans contracted by farmers. In its new form the aid scheme applies to existing recipients (there is a greater range of investment, with higher limits) and to farmers with viable holdings and a total level of borrowing in excess of 50% (the latter qualify for the interest rate subsidy but not the State guarantee). The time limit for submitting applications is extended by three months, until 30 September 1983.

Change in the budget of nine agricultural funds covering property tax, pigmeat, milk, cattle, potatoes, seeds and seedlings, horses and sheep. The Commission may review the schemes concerning advertising for pigmeat, milk and milk products, livestock and seeds at a later stage pursuant to Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

Change in the 1982 budget and the 1983 budget estimate of the fruit and vegetable fund and the fund for plant reproductive material marketing stations.

Change in the 1983 cattle fund and potato fund budgets.

Greece

Programmes to increase productivity in the livestock sector (extension of the 1981 scheme to 1982, and additional aids in 1982).

In addition to the series of aid measures authorized under other Community rules (Regulation (EEC) No 37/81 determining national aid measures which Greece is authorized to maintain on a transitional basis in the field of agriculture¹), the projects include aid for research, for the purchase and care of pure-bred male breeding animals, for the setting up/improvement of livestock markets and for transhumance.

Programmes to increase productivity of crop products (again, extension of a 1981 scheme to 1982, with additional aids in 1982).

In addition to measures covered by other Community provisions (Regulation No 37/81¹), the schemes relate mainly to: set-

ting up a number of pilot projects concerning fruit and vegetables, citrus fruit, flowers, vines, cereals and seedlings; aid for the purchase of the tools and equipment required; and aid to cover administrative costs, the cost of research of a specific or general nature and aid in the plant health sector in the context of measures which are compulsory under national legislation.

The Commission may review its position at a later stage concerning aids for the promotion of floricultural products and management loans for the purchase and disposal of aromatic and medicinal plants, under Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

Concerning the aid in respect of seed potatoes — a product not yet covered by a common organization of the market—the Commission has recommended to the Greek authorities that any measures they introduce in future should be compatible with the Community provisions concerned.

In reaching its decisions the Commission took into account certain additional information supplied by the Greek authorities.

Italy

Molise: low-interest loans underwritten by the State for the purchase of selected male breeding animals registered in herdbooks.

The Commission's decision takes into account additional information supplied by the Italian authorities.

Apulia: subsidies for holdings or groups of holdings which suffered damage as a result of the bad weather during 1981/82; the aid, for the purchase of seeds, fodder, feeding-stuffs and straw and for supplying water, falls within the scope of measures to make good the damage caused by natural disasters.

2.1.114. The Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of an Italian bill (Emilia-Romagna) on general measures providing for financing in connection with framework laws in a number of aid sectors.

¹ OJ L 3, 1.1.1981.

Horticulture

2.1.115. On 11 February Parliament passed a resolution on horticulture in the Community.¹ It refers to matters of competition, energy supply and differences between horticulture in the northern and southern parts of the Community.

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Agricultural advisory committees

2.1.116. In the light of experience of the working of the agricultural advisory committees, the Commission changed the terms of reference of a number of the committees on 9 February.²

Fisheries

2.1.117. On 10 February Parliament adopted two resolutions, one on Community policy on fishing in the Mediterranean and the other on the development of fishing in the bays, lagoons and inland waters of Greece.¹ While welcoming the Council's agreement on a common fisheries policy,³ Parliament regretted that Mediterranean fisheries had so far been given so little attention and urged the Commission to put forward specific proposals for Mediterranean fisheries as part of the measures concerning the Mediterranean which are being discussed in connection with the 30 May mandate. Parliament also asked the Commission to cooperate with the Greek authorities in speeding up the preparation of programmes to promote fisheries in Greek inland waters.

Resources

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.118. A fisheries agreement between the Community and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea was signed in Conakry on 8 February.⁴

2.1.119. On 21 and 28 February the Council amended, with respect to licensing, the Regulations of 25 January 1983⁵ laying down certain interim measures (until 30 April 1983) for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flags of Norway,⁶ Sweden⁷ and the Faeroe Islands.⁷

Multilateral relations

2.1.120. The Commission represented the Community, as a party to the Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, at a meeting held in Edinburgh from 31 January to 2 February preparatory to the activation of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization.

Markets and structures

Organization of markets

2.1.121. As part of the day-to-day management of the market in fishery products, the Commission adopted on 8 February a Regulation fixing the export refunds on fishery products.⁸

2.1.122. To prevent the price-adjustment agreement reached between the Community and Thailand in June 1981⁹ eliminating completely exports of clams from Thailand to the Community, the Commission opened negotiations with the Thai authorities with a view to a more balanced agreement that would suit both sides.

¹ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² OJ L 51, 24.2.1983.

³ Bull. EC 1-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.143; Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.106.

⁵ OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.

⁶ OJ L 55, 2.3.1983.

⁷ OJ L 52, 25.2.1983.

⁸ OJ L 37, 9.2.1983.

⁹ Fifteenth General Report, point 459.

Structures

2.1.123. As regards national aids, the Commission raised no objection to:

- (i) the continuation in 1983 of the measures which Germany has applied since 1978 to adjust capacity in the fisheries sector (budget: DM 10 million);
- (ii) the introduction by the United Kingdom of a system of investment subsidies for marine and salt-water aquaculture projects qualifying for EAGGF guidance aid under Regulation (EEC) No 31/83 (budget: UKL 23 000 for 1983/84 and UKL 28 000 for 1984/85);
- (iii) certain investment aid schemes for mariculture in France.

2.1.124. The Commission also adopted final decisions pursuant to Article 93(2) of the Treaty against fuel subsidies in Belgium,¹ France² and Italy² and against financial assistance for the owners of fishing vessels in the United Kingdom.³ The decisions stipulate that the aids must be discontinued.

Transport

Council meeting

2.1.125. The Council held a special meeting on 23 February to discuss the present state and future prospects of the common transport policy.

After hearing a report by the President of the Council on his meeting with Parliament's Committee on Transport on 25 January, the Council embarked upon a policy debate on the communication on progress towards a common transport policy (inland transport) transmitted by the Commission on 11 February.⁴

The Council took note of the communication with great interest as it took a new approach to the question. During the discussions the Council acknowledged the special nature of the transport industry, which was both an economic activity and a public service. It also noted the historical circumstances and geographical constraints which

were at the root of the differing situations of the several modes of transport from one Member State to another — notably the differing balances between rail and road transport.

In the light of the proposals which the Commission has undertaken to present to supplement its communication, the Council will discuss inland transport again at its next meeting in June in an attempt to make some progress towards defining a common transport policy which will take into account the present conditions in and the economic and social needs of the Community.

Frontier formalities and inspections

2.1.126. At a meeting on 1 February devoted to an examination of the problems involved in strengthening the internal market,⁵ the Council studied an interim progress report on the proposal for a Directive on the facilitation of formalities and inspections in respect of the carriage of goods between Member States.⁶

2.1.127. The Economic and Social Committee gave a favourable opinion on this proposal on 24 February.

Inland transport

Common policy for inland transport

2.1.128. The communication on progress towards a common inland transport policy which the Commission sent to the Council on 11 February is a general policy paper which outlines the basis for the pragmatic approach which the Commission plans to take for 1983 and 1984.⁷ This work programme, divided into six-monthly sections

¹ Bull. EC 3-1981, point 2.1.138.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.109; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.85.

³ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.120.

⁴ Point 2.1.128; COM(83)58 final.

⁵ Point 2.1.8.

⁶ OJ C 127, 18.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.87.

⁷ COM(83)58 final.

which correspond to each Council Presidency, contains a balanced package of proposals to be made in each presidential term with the aim of encouraging Member States to work towards a political compromise that will enable each of them to get its particular projects adopted. The programme covers all areas of inland transport—road, rail, inland waterway, infrastructure and relations with non-Community countries.

The Commission intends to follow this communication up with papers on sea and air transport as well.

Operation of the market

Intra-Community removals

2.1.129. On 23 June the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposal for a Directive amending rules relating to authorizations for intra-Community removals.¹

This proposal, whose purpose is to simplify the present rules by replacing bilateral authorizations by a Community authorization, is designed to help removal firms become more efficient.

Relations with non-Community countries

2.1.130. On 11 February Parliament adopted a resolution on problems arising from the transit of goods to or from the Community through Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.²

Parliament is in favour of comprehensive negotiations with all three countries concerned and points out the need for improvements—parallel to measures directly affecting actual means of transport—in formalities and inspections at frontiers, transport safety and combined transport.

Parliament also calls upon the Council to extend the brief for negotiations with Austria which it gave the Commission in December 1981³ to cover the Community's financial contribution to the building of the Innkreis-Pyhrn motorway, in keeping with the request it had already made in its June 1981⁴ resolution.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy strategy

Specific measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy

2.1.131. On 10 February Parliament delivered its opinion² on the proposal for a Regulation establishing specific measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy.⁵ Parliament approved the proposal on the basis that it gives particular consideration to the objectives laid down in three Community programmes—on the exploitation of alternative energy sources, energy-saving and the replacement of hydrocarbons, on the liquefaction and gasification of solid fuels and on the rational use of energy.

Specific problems

Oil and gas

2.1.132. Also on 10 February Parliament adopted a resolution on oil prices and the OPEC conference.⁶

Coal

2.1.133. The Commission sent the Council a communication setting out a working programme on solid fuels⁷ on 14 February in response to the wishes voiced by ministers at their informal meeting in Copenhagen on 16 December 1982,⁸ at which they decided that it was in their common interest to seek progress towards a balanced and comprehensive Community strategy on solid fuels.

¹ OJ C 307, 24.11.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.120.

² OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.158.

⁴ OJ C 172, 13.7.1981.

⁵ OJ C 35, 3.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.103; COM(83)31 final.

⁶ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁷ COM(83)54 final.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.169.

The programme covers:

- (i) wider use of solid fuel;
- (ii) intra-Community trade in coal, lignite and peat;
- (iii) modernization and rationalization of the production of coal and other solid fuel;
- (iv) the problem of stocks;
- (v) expansion of foreign trade in coal;
- (vi) the environmental problems connected with the production and use of solid fuels;
- (vii) research, development and demonstration.

Research and development

Council meeting

2.1.134. The Council meeting of Research Ministers on 8 February was mainly concerned with the revision of the JRC research programme—particularly as regards the future of the Super-Sara project—the 1984-87 framework programme and the second research programme on forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology 1983-87 (FAST II).¹

JRC research programme. The Council held a detailed discussion on the reorientation of the 1984-87 JRC programme,² with particular reference to the future of the Super-Sara project. It was confirmed that the JRC would be required to continue to play a central role in the Community's research strategy and that it must carry out its activities in the period 1984-87 on the basis of current resource levels. Although it did not reach unanimous agreement at this stage concerning either the continuation of the Super-Sara project or other programmes, the Council asked the Commission to prepare detailed proposals on possible alternative JRC activities, together with proposals designed to improve the decision-making process for the preparation, adoption and implementation of the JRC programmes.

On 24 February, in response to this request, the Commission sent the Council two communications concerning respectively the future activities of the JRC and the improve-

ment of the decision-making process relating to the JRC's programmes.³ As regards future activities, the new JRC programme guidelines provide, in particular, for a considerable increase in research on safety in general, both nuclear and non-nuclear, and for promising initiatives in the fields of thermonuclear fusion reactors and remote-sensing, while at the same time emphasizing the availability of the Ispra Establishment as a host or development site for large-scale devices of interest to the whole Community. The Commission guidelines state that the new programme will employ the same total resources in an average year as those devoted to normal activities in an average year of the 1980-83 programme, namely 2 260 staff and 174 million ECU (1983 value).

As regards the improvement of the decision-making process, the Commission intends to call upon the assistance of a 21-member 'JRC Administrative Council', which will have the dual responsibility of participating in the decision-making process for the adaptation of the programme in the light of the Council's programme decision and of assisting the Commission in its task of managing the JRC.

The Council will attempt to reach a final decision on these questions at its 10 March meeting.

On 10 February Parliament adopted a resolution concerning the Super-Sara project.⁴

1984-87 framework programme. The Council conducted a thorough policy debate on the framework programme put forward by the Commission in December 1982.⁵ The Council welcomed this initiative, which represents a first Commission proposal for a strategic framework programme designed to optimize the contribution of European research and technology to the Community's efforts to meet the social and economic chal-

¹ Point 2.1.138.

² Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.165; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.177.

³ COM(83)107 final; COM(83)111 final.

⁴ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.173.

lenges with which it is faced. The discussion revealed that the Council shares the Commission's basic aim, which is to promote R & D activities throughout the Community—whether at national or Community level—and to endeavour to achieve common objectives in the context of an overall strategy. The Council drew up a number of guidelines for the future examination of this question with a view to taking a decision on this first framework programme during the first half of 1983.

Cooperation with non-member countries

2.1.135. On 10 February, within the framework of European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST), three Member States (Denmark, Germany and the UK) and two other countries (Finland and Sweden) signed the Memorandum of Understanding relating to the execution of a European research project on corrosion in the construction industry (COST Project 502). On the same date the Memorandum of Understanding relating to the execution of a European research project on castings technology (COST Project 504) was signed by France, Germany and the UK and by Finland and Sweden.

2.1.136. On 7 February the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal¹ for a Decision concerning the conclusion of an agreement relating to a concerted-action project in the field of shore-based marine navigation aid systems, pursuant to the Decision which the Council adopted in December 1982.²

Horizontal activities

2.1.137. At its 8 February meeting the Council held an initial policy debate on the Commission proposal for a second research programme on forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology 1983-87 (FAST II).³ The debate revealed that the Member States considered that the FAST I programme⁴ had, in general, yielded favourable results. It also enabled certain guidelines to be evolved as to the measures to be taken

with a view to reaching a decision on FAST II later in the year.

2.1.138. On 23 February the Economic and Social Committee delivered a favourable opinion on a proposal for a Council Decision adopting an experimental Community action programme to stimulate the Community's scientific and technical potential.⁵

Multiannual programmes

Energy

2.1.139. A group of scientists at the JRC's Karlsruhe Establishment has carried out the first study of actinides under static pressures up to 53 GPa (530 kbar). Actinides had never before been studied under static pressures in excess of 20 GPa. The new high-pressure phases were observed in californium metal and in the dioxides and monosulphides of uranium and thorium. The first determination of compressibility was performed for protactinium, californium, UO₂ and US; the compressibilities of americium, uranium and thorium were re-measured by means of a new and improved technique. These results provide important information which will contribute to a greater understanding of actinides in the solid state.

Aid to industrial development

2.1.140. On 24 February the Commission sent the Council a memorandum on 61 technical steel research projects,⁶ which must be referred to the ECSC Consultative Committee for its opinion and to the Council for its assent in order to qualify for financial aid under Article 55 of the ECSC Treaty. The total cost of these projects will be 25 million

¹ COM(83)35 final.

² OJ L 378, 31.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.179.

³ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.190.

⁴ Twelfth General Report, point 421.

⁵ OJ C 337, 23.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.174.

⁶ COM(83)89 final.

ECU, of which the Commission will contribute 15 million.

More than 40% of the appropriations will be allocated to research on the properties and performance of steel. In this area, particular attention will be paid to the corrosion resistance and fracture resistance of steels intended for marine applications.

Other projects will be concerned with the improvement of blast-furnace operation and the reduction of energy costs by means of substitution processes (replacement of oil by pulverized coal).

In the field of continuous casting, where energy savings are possible, research will centre on the improvement of casting quality and casting-machine efficiency.

These projects have been selected within the framework of an overall strategy for the reorganization of the European steel industry which is designed to improve its competitiveness.

2.1.141. At the JRC's Geel Establishment the linear and Van de Graaff accelerators, which constitute the basic equipment for the study of the interaction between neutrons and reactor materials, were substantially updated. The installation of pulse compression systems improved the neutron spectrometry resolution by a factor of three. These systems will make it possible to carry out more accurate measurements at the CBNM and/or to reduce measuring times for a number of experiments.

Progress was also made in the field of nuclear reference materials; in January a Community certificate was issued for uranium metal, and in February the ACPM (Nuclear

Measurements) approved a Community certificate in respect of a uranium oxide reference material.

At its meeting on 2 and 3 February the ACPM (Nuclear Measurements) delivered a favourable opinion on the 1983 programme proposals and approved the execution of the 1982 programme.

Living and working conditions

Environmental protection

2.1.142. On 8 February, following a statement by the German delegation concerning the problem of the effects of atmospheric pollution (acid rain) on forests, the Council noted that the Commission intends to organize a symposium in order to take stock of current research activities in this field at both Community and national level.

2.1.143. With a view to the implementation of the second stage (1984-85) of the R & D programme on the environment,¹ the Commission invited research proposals on the following topics: the effects of pollutants; the reduction and prevention of pollution; and the protection, preservation and management of the natural environment.

A total of approximately 8 million ECU will be allocated from the Community budget to finance the research activities involved, which will be conducted on the basis of shared-cost research contracts. Proposals must be received before 31 May 1983.

¹ OJ C 46, 17.2.1983.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

2.2.1. In order to back up the Council discussions on the *acquis communautaire*, the Commission adopted proposals¹ on 23 February aimed at amending its October 1981 proposals² on the rules applicable to fresh fruit and vegetables and to olive oil in the light of the Community's prospective enlargement.

2.2.2. On 23 February the Commission adopted the guidelines for the integrated Mediterranean programmes³ which it intends to present to the Council. The aim of these programmes is to improve the situation of the Mediterranean regions of the Community, some of which may be affected as a result of enlargement;⁴ the overall cost for the Community is estimated at 6 628 million ECU, to be spread over six years.

2.2.3. The institutional implications of enlargement have also occupied the Commission's attention, and the result is a communication to the Council⁵ in which it clarifies and adds to its communications of 20 April 1978 ('Fresco')⁶ and 12 November 1982 ('Inventory').⁷ One of the Commission's proposals is that decision-making should be more flexible.

Portugal

2.2.4. On 9 February the Commission transmitted to the Council an interim opinion on the guidelines concerning the transitional period for Portuguese agriculture.

The opinion stated that implementation of the common agricultural policy in Portugal would be a complex and delicate operation because of the problems caused by a certain lack of infrastructure. The Commission had instructed its staff to carry out a detailed examination of Portugal's infrastructure and human resources in all areas of agriculture, and it would be informing the Council of the results shortly.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.5. The fourteenth ministerial-level meeting of the negotiations for Spain's accession to the Community⁸ was held in Brussels on 22 February under the chairmanship of Mr Genscher, President of the Council.

The Community presented statements on the ECSC (external relations) and the customs union (quantitative restrictions).

2.2.6. The Spanish delegation, headed by Mr Morán, Foreign Minister, submitted statements on textiles, the oil monopoly and external relations (grounds for quantitative restrictions in respect of State-trading countries).

Bilateral relations

2.2.7. On 22 February the Council took note of a further statement by Mr Natali on the application of the 1970 Agreement.⁹ Mr Natali described the talks which he had had with the Spanish authorities and expressed the Commission's hope that agreement could be reached before mid-March on the outstanding points concerning application of the Agreement.

¹ COM(83)90 final; COM(83)91 final; points 2.1.86 to 2.1.88.

² OJ C 281, 4.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.3.1.

³ Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.2.1.

⁴ Part One of the next issue will devote a chapter to this subject.

⁵ COM(83)116 final.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1978, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7; Supplement 2/78 — Bull. EC.

⁷ Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.2.1; Supplement 8/82 — Bull. EC.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.6.

⁹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.2.3.

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Instruments of commercial policy

2.2.8. On 16 February the Commission adopted a proposal for a Regulation on the strengthening of the common commercial policy with regard in particular to protection against unfair commercial practices by non-member States.¹

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.9. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries,² the Commission decided on the following measures:

United Kingdom — Albania/Bulgaria/Hungary/Poland/Romania/Czechoslovakia/German Democratic Republic/People's Republic of China/Korea (PDR)/Vietnam/Mongolia: abolition of quantitative restrictions on imports of electronic components.³

Federal Republic of Germany — Czechoslovakia: opening of quotas for sulphate of aluminium.⁴

Trade protection

2.2.10. The Council imposed definitive anti-dumping duties on imports of light sodium carbonate from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland and the Soviet Union⁵ and of copper sulphate from Yugoslavia.⁶ The Council also amended⁶ the Regulation of 30 April 1980 imposing a definitive anti-dumping duty on certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States of America.⁷

2.2.11. The Commission imposed provisional anti-dumping duties on imports of urea ammonium nitrate solution fertilizer from the United States of America,⁸ hexamethylenetetramine from the German Demo-

cratic Republic and the Soviet Union⁹ and certain sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Brazil.¹⁰

2.2.12. The Commission also imposed a definitive countervailing duty on imports of certain sheets and plates of iron or steel originating in Brazil (together with a suspension of the application of that duty).¹⁰

2.2.13. The Commission published notices of initiation of anti-dumping proceedings concerning 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,³ non-alloyed unwrought aluminium originating in Egypt, the Soviet Union or Yugoslavia;³ certain U and I sections of iron or steel originating in South Africa;¹¹ dicumyl peroxide from Japan.¹²

2.2.14. The Commission decided to accept the undertakings given in connection with anti-dumping proceedings and terminate proceedings concerning imports of hexamethylenetetramine from Czechoslovakia or Romania,⁹ fibre building board weighing more than 0.8 g/cm³ (hardboard) from Brazil¹³ and fibre building board (hardboard) from Romania.¹⁴

2.2.15. It also decided¹⁵ to reject a request for the emergency imposition of a provisional anti-dumping duty on imports of nickel originating in the Soviet Union.

¹ COM(83)87 final; points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

² OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

³ OJ C 31, 5.2.1983.

⁴ OJ C 50, 22.2.1983.

⁵ OJ L 32, 3.2.1983.

⁶ OJ L 55, 2.3.1983.

⁷ OJ L 114, 3.5.1980.

⁸ OJ L 33, 4.2.1983.

⁹ OJ L 40, 12.2.1983.

¹⁰ OJ L 45, 17.2.1983.

¹¹ OJ C 37, 10.2.1983.

¹² OJ C 46, 17.2.1983.

¹³ OJ L 47, 19.2.1983.

¹⁴ OJ L 49, 22.2.1983.

¹⁵ OJ L 43, 15.2.1983.

Export credits

OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships

2.2.16. On 1 February the Council extended once again¹—until 31 July—its Decision of 28 April 1981 on the application of the OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships,² which expired on 31 January.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.17. The Commission continued negotiations³ with non-member countries aimed at extending for 1983 the arrangements on imports of steel products falling within the ECSC Treaty. During February the Commission completed the negotiations which it had started in December with Romania.

Arrangements have so far been initialled or signed with Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Republic of Korea, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Relations with industrialized countries

EFTA countries

2.2.18. On 11 February Parliament adopted a resolution on the EEC-EFTA free-trade agreements.⁴

Austria

2.2.19. On 18 February the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr Willibald Pahr, visiting Brussels, took the opportunity to have talks with the Commission on major topics of international concern including relations with Japan and the United States. Bilateral issues discussed ranged from the possibilities for improved cooperation and aspects of the Community's enlargement to transport problems.

2.2.20. Mr Dalsager, Member of the Commission responsible for agriculture, visited Vienna on 24 and 25 February for talks with Austria's Agriculture Minister, Mr Günter Haiden, and others.

The state of agriculture in Austria and the Community was discussed in detail, as were the parties' agricultural policies and their bilateral and multilateral relations.

Sweden

2.2.21. The Swedish Prime Minister, Mr Olaf Palme, and the Minister of Commerce, Mr Mats Hellström, visited the Commission on 24 February.

It was the first visit to the Commission by a Swedish head of government, marking a new stage in the Community's relations with Sweden, which are based on the 1972 free-trade agreement and have been strengthened and extended by regular ministerial meetings since 1981.

A joint press conference was held; questions were concerned mainly with political matters and political cooperation.

Mr Palme said he favoured the Community's enlargement to include Spain and Portugal, which was a step forward for democracy in southern Europe. Sweden for its part held to a policy of strict neutrality, but that would not prevent an extension of cooperation with the Community, which his visit was indeed designed to foster.

United States

2.2.22. On 3 February the Vice-President of the United States, George Bush, was received by Mr Thorn. The working meeting was attended by Vice-President Bush's delegation and several Members of the Commission.

The visit, which followed a visit in December⁵ by Secretary of State George Shultz

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.18.

² Fifteenth General Report, point 643.

³ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.2.11.

⁴ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁵ Bull. EC 12-1982, points 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.

and four other members of the US Government, took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere. Mr Thorn described these visits as 'tangible signs of the political will on both sides of the Atlantic to manage our affairs in a way which will preserve and develop a relationship on which so much depends for the whole world'.

He noted 'the political will on both sides to defuse some major trade tensions between us' as reflected in the steel arrangement, the lifting of the pipeline sanctions, work towards a common approach on East-West trade and the result of the GATT ministerial meeting.

But Mr Thorn also expressed the 'considerable surprise of the Commission on US action to take over for 12 to 14 months the total Egyptian flour market at subsidized prices well below the world market'. 'This action seems hardly compatible with the spirit in which official talks on agriculture were launched in December.'

2.2.23. The bilateral talks on agricultural problems started in Washington on 11 and 12 January¹ were continued in Brussels on 9 and 10 February. This second round of discussions provided the two sides with an opportunity to clarify their positions and provide additional information. Both sides undertook to report to their authorities.

The announcement on 18 January of an arrangement between the United States and Egypt for the subsidized sale of a million tonnes of US wheat flour and rumours about possible similar deals with other countries in other product sectors have not facilitated the consultation process.

The Commission expressed its grave concern over the wheat flour arrangement in a letter sent to Secretary of State Shultz on 27 January, and has taken the matter to GATT. It warned the United States during the 9 and 10 February bilateral talks that any new deal like the United States/Egypt one would lead the Community to take defensive counter-measures in order to protect its markets. On 23 February Mr Thorn also sent a letter to Mr Shultz suggesting that a political assessment of the bilateral talks on trade in ag-

ricultural products be made at a ministerial-level meeting to be held as soon as possible in March.

Finally, as agreed at the Council meeting of Foreign Ministers on 21 and 22 February, the Presidency sent a message to Mr Shultz indicating the Community's strong concern at the prospect of further US subsidized agricultural sales on its traditional export markets.

Japan

2.2.24. On 11 February Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon took part in a quadrilateral meeting organized by the Japanese Government, together with the Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, Mr Yamanaka, the US Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr William Brock, and Canada's Minister of State for International Trade, Mr Regan. Talks centred on macroeconomic questions—the world economy, developing country indebtedness, the implications of falling oil prices for economic recovery, and the financial and monetary system—and trade, with special reference to the organization of GATT and the follow-up to the ministerial meeting.

Bilateral negotiations centred on the moderation of Japan's exports to the Community, the opening up of Japan's market to Community exports, and industrial cooperation.² The Commission reported to the Council on the negotiations.

2.2.25. The general Council meeting on 21 and 22 February, on the basis of the Commission's report, adopted the following conclusions:

'The Council:

took note of the report presented by the Commission and the progress in relations between the Community and Japan;

invited the Commission to pursue vigorously the further opening of the Japanese market;

stressed the need to monitor closely the implementation of the assurances given by the Japanese side;

¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.2.14.

² Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

agreed with the Commission that industrial cooperation with Japan should be strengthened;

invited the Commission to evaluate—in collaboration with the Member States—the state of EEC/Japan trade relations by July 1983 and to present to the Council, if necessary, suggestions for possible further action.¹

Relations with other countries and regions

Mediterranean countries

Yugoslavia

2.2.26. On 23 February the representatives of the Community and Yugoslavia gave notification¹ of the completion of the procedures for ratification of the EEC-Yugoslavia and ECSC-Yugoslavia Agreements signed in Belgrade in 1980.² The Agreements will now come into force on 1 April.

Cyprus

2.2.27. On 23 February the Commission asked the Council for authorization to negotiate a new EEC-Cyprus Financial Protocol; the first Protocol, which came into force on 1 November 1978,³ is due to expire on 31 December.

Egypt

2.2.28. Mr Natali paid an official visit to Egypt from 13 to 15 February, in the course of which he met the Prime Minister, several other members of the Government, and the President of the People's Assembly. This followed similar visits by Mr Natali to Morocco, Tunisia and Israel in his capacity as the Member of the Commission responsible for enlargement and the Community's Mediterranean policy.

Discussions centred on the possible effects of enlargement on Egypt and the Community's thinking on the Mediterranean policy to be pursued after enlargement.

Asian countries

Republic of Korea

2.2.29. A Commission delegation paid an official visit to the Republic of Korea and met the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Planning, and Finance.

During the talks it was agreed to start a system of high-level consultations between the Commission and the Republic of Korea, to be held each year in Brussels and Seoul alternately.

The Republic of Korea's economy developed rapidly in the 1970s, and it is continuing to expand. The Community runs a deficit on its trade with the country, though the gap now appears to be closing.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.30. Mr Ma Yi, Vice-Chairman of the State Economic Commission of the People's Republic of China, visited Brussels on 1 February for talks with Commission officials about the various possibilities for cooperation between the Community and China.

Development⁴

Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

Food aid

Implementation procedure

2.2.31. Following the adoption last December of the Framework Regulation on food aid policy and management,⁵ the Com-

¹ OJ L 56, 3.3.1983.

² Fourteenth General Report, point 656.

³ OJ L 322, 29.11.1978.

⁴ See also 'Relations with other countries and regions'.

⁵ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.36.

mission sent to the Council on 25 February two proposals for Regulations establishing a list of countries and organizations to which food aid may be supplied, the supply and carriage conditions and a list of the products and total quantities.¹

This year the Commission proposes to follow the same rules as last for apportioning among the Member States the national food aid operations provided for under the Convention; it will make proposals for 1984 to 1986 at a later date.

Emergency aid in the form of 'various products'

2.2.32. On 21 February the Council extended the validity of the *ad hoc* procedure to be followed for emergency food aid in the form of 'various products' until 30 April, pending the introduction of the procedure provided for in the Framework Regulation.²

Allocation of aid

2.2.33. On 8 February the Commission authorized the allocation of emergency food aid to the West Africans forcibly repatriated by Nigeria.³

The aid, to be distributed by the World Food Programme, will consist of 5 000 tonnes of cereals worth 625 000 ECU.

Generalized tariff preferences

2.2.34. As part of its annual programme, the Commission organized two seminars on the Community's generalized system of preferences in February: the first, held in Denpasar, Indonesia, was for representatives of the five member countries of Asean, while the second took place in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The participants were businessmen — manufacturers, exporters and representatives of the associated services sector — and officials from government departments concerned with trade policy, export promotion and the issue of certificates of origin. Following an introductory account of the principles of the GSP, the seminars concentrated on explaining the details of the Community regulations currently applicable and in particular the

considerably improved opportunities now open to middle-income and poorer countries under the Community scheme's recast second phase through the simplification and liberalization of its administration, virtually total operational transparency and enhanced security in utilization.

The Denpasar seminar also included a session on the Commission's trade promotion programme, while in Dhaka the additional concessions accorded to the least developed countries were underlined, with particular emphasis on the virtual doubling of agricultural product coverage this year for the countries in question.

Commodities and world agreements

Cocoa

2.2.35. On the basis of a Commission memorandum the Community and its Member States carried out a review of the International Cocoa Agreement 1980. For various reasons this Agreement, which entered into force provisionally on 1 August 1981,⁴ has not functioned satisfactorily hitherto; however, the Community continues to endeavour to maintain international cooperation in this sector. Hence, on 17 February it rejected the idea of withdrawing from the Agreement. In the coming months it will seek ways of making the Agreement operational again if the market situation (currently favourable) should demand this, while at the same time considering the form and substance of a successor to the present Agreement, which expires on 30 September 1984.

Sugar

2.2.36. At its 21 and 22 February meeting the Council held a short discussion on certain fundamental aspects of the brief to be given to the Commission for the negotiation of a new International Sugar Agreement.⁵

¹ OJ C 70, 16.3.1983; COM(83)82 final; COM(83)83 final.

² OJ L 352, 14.12.1982, Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.36.

³ Point 2.2.43.

⁴ Fifteenth General Report, point 666.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.2.36.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.37. At the end of February 158 eligible projects, representing 21 106 335 ECU, had been submitted to the Commission by 157 NGOs since the beginning of the year.

A sum of 431 795 ECU was committed for two projects.

In addition, four schemes to heighten public awareness of development issues were co-financed at a cost of 148 085 ECU.

ACP States and OCTs

ACP-EEC Conventions

2.2.38. At its 23 and 24 February session the Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion on the establishment of new guidelines for increased cooperation between the ACP States and the Community.¹ This opinion also covered certain aspects of the September 1982 memorandum on the Community's development policy.²

ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

2.2.39. The 14th meeting of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors, twice postponed, was finally held on 1 February after a compromise procedure had been found concerning the approach to the question of ACP students in the Member States. The ACP States stressed the importance they attached to this question and their intention of pursuing the matter. The EEC presidency confined itself to reiterating that the matter fell outside Community jurisdiction and the Lomé Convention.

A large number of trade issues were discussed; however, no decision was taken, in particular concerning bran, strawberries and contracts for available agricultural products. The agreement on consultation procedures was confirmed. The Community reviewed the negotiations with Spain and Portugal. The Commission, for its part, reopened the door to discussions on a new derogation from the rules of origin for fishing flies from Kenya and Malawi.

Ethiopia repeated its request concerning the method of calculation of transfers. The ACP States also called for the re-examination of the conditions for applying the Sugar Protocol guarantee to be concluded rapidly and quotas reallocated on the basis of the original level to countries that have failed to deliver their agreed quantity; the EEC presidency refused to give any such commitment, but stated that the countries in question continued to be eligible.

The Community strongly urged that Nigeria, the only ACP State not to have done so, should at last sign the protocol on the accession of Greece and thereby enable the ratification process to run its normal course.

Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

2.2.40. The ACP-EEC Joint Committee held its first annual meeting from 21 to 24 February in Kingston, Jamaica. The meeting produced moments of excitement on political issues, in particular the Nigerian expulsions. In accordance with the resolution adopted by Parliament in Strasbourg,³ the European representation was almost unanimous in tabling a resolution deploring the Nigerian measures. This prompted a strong reaction from the ACP States, which had asked the European side not to interfere in the settlement of a matter that was being handled by their own authorities.

A political compromise was finally achieved: in exchange for a resolution on human rights, the European side agreed not to put its resolution on the Nigerian expulsions to the vote, though the text of the resolution would be included in the minutes of the meeting.

The very interesting substantive discussions took in industrial cooperation, on the basis of a report by Mr Fuchs (S/FR), and the

¹ Point 2.4.31.

² Bull. EC 9-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11; Supplement 5/82 — Bull. EC.

³ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

Pisani memorandum and the prospects for the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations. The *rapporteur-général*, Mr Cavalevu (Fijian ambassador), introduced his report with a major statement on the spirit of the forthcoming negotiations, their prospects and the political preparations for them. He supported the Pisani memorandum's approach and sought to examine the weaknesses of cooperation from a fresh viewpoint. In this context, and on the basis of the memorandum itself, a debate ensued (to which Mr Pisani contributed) where a number of issues were raised concerning the precise scope and features of the new approaches proposed, their political and technical validity, the resources available, etc.

The Joint Committee finally passed a number of resolutions. One stemmed from the abovementioned debate on the political preparations for the forthcoming ACP-EEC negotiations, while others concerned southern Africa, cultural cooperation, hunger in the world, ACP students and migrant workers in the Community, women, fisheries, sugar, institutions, tourism (particularly in the Seychelles), demography, the environment and the specific problems of the Caribbean countries.

The next session of the Joint Committee and of the Consultative Assembly (subject to approval by Parliament's Bureau) will be held in Berlin from 26 to 30 September.

2.2.41. On 9 February Parliament adopted a resolution in which it stated that it wished to be kept regularly informed of the positions adopted by the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee and urged that the positions of ACP parliamentary bodies and its own should be harmonized as far as possible.¹

European Development Fund

2.2.42. In February the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 19 485 000 ECU to finance projects and programmes and emergency aid operations within its purview in the following sectors:

	ECU
Training	2 235 000
Social infrastructure	8 310 000
Rural development	1 850 000
Water engineering	2 300 000
Economic infrastructure	4 390 000
Trade promotion	350 000
Emergency aid	50 000
	Total 19 485 000

2.2.43. In addition, the Commission approved on 3 February an emergency aid allocation of 5 000 000 ECU for the foreign nationals expelled from Nigeria. The aid provided transport back to their country of origin and helped them to survive.

2.2.44. At the initiative of Zaire's Executive Council, a meeting of donors was held in Brussels on 9 February in order to examine progress on the additional studies required for the Banana deep-water harbour project. There was also discussion of the training and technical assistance required by ZOFI, the project supervisor.

A further meeting will be held at the end of the year to clarify the terms of the economic updating, the results of which will assist in the search for external finance for the project.

2.2.45. During a meeting in Brussels on 7 February between Mr Pisani and the Sudanese Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, My Syed Ibrahim Moneim, the latter spoke of the grave, and potentially destabilizing, economic crisis facing Sudan. The country has requested additional and exceptional financial assistance from the Commission and the Member States of the Community.

2.2.46. On 10 February Parliament expressed its disapproval of the measures taken by the Nigerian Government against foreign workers, and requested the Commission to grant those repatriated other, more substantial, forms of emergency aid as soon as possible.¹

¹ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

2.2.47. In a resolution passed on 11 February Parliament requested that the Commission make available to the Government of Rwanda 1 000 000 ECU for the implementation of a programme of aid for Ugandan refugees.¹

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

IMF and World Bank

2.2.48. The Interim Committee of the IMF met in Washington on 10 and 11 February.² It approved a 47.5% increase in the Fund's quotas, which now stand at 90 000 million SDR. The Committee appeared to be favouring an SDR replenishment, but it will probably discuss the matter afresh on 25 September.

2.2.49. The Interim Committee's meeting coincided with a meeting of the Group of Ten (now Eleven following the advent of Switzerland as a full member). The Group discussed the details of cooperation with Saudi Arabia on the General Arrangements to Borrow.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade

2.2.50. The Committee met on 10 February and successfully completed its first three-yearly review of the implementation and operation of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

GATT panel requested by Hong Kong to examine certain quantitative restrictions applied by France

2.2.51. This GATT panel, requested by Hong Kong under Article XXIII:2 of the General Agreement, held its first substantial meeting on 3 February in Geneva. The objective of the panel is to examine, in the

light of the relevant GATT provisions, the quantitative restrictions applied by France to quartz watches and a number of other products.

The first meeting was designed to enable the Community and Hong Kong to make their respective submissions and clarify certain questions.

The next meeting of the panel is scheduled for 16 March.

Committee on Government Procurement

2.2.52. At its 23 and 24 February meeting the Committee on Government Procurement devoted itself chiefly to the discussion of four subjects.

First, at the request of the United States delegation, it was decided to set up a panel whose task will be to examine the Community's practice of excluding value-added tax from the calculation of the threshold value of public contracts under the Code.

Second, a general examination of statistics for 1981 took place. This revealed that performances under the Code had not been very convincing, though due account must be taken of the fact that 1981 was its first year of application. It was agreed that for 1982 a common format would be established to facilitate the comparison of statistics.

Third, a large part of the discussion was devoted to the question of data collection in the context of the preparations for negotiations which the Code stipulates are to start before the end of 1983.

Finally, three countries—Israel, the Philippines and Chile—stated that they would continue their efforts to accede to the Agreement.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Executive Committee

2.2.53. The Executive Committee held a special meeting on 8 February to discuss

¹ OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² Point 2.1.5.

preparations for Unctad VI, which is to take place in Belgrade in June. It recognized that Unctad's Secretariat had adopted a realistic approach in its preliminary preparations and that the developed countries should in due course take up an open-minded stance and thereby help to promote an atmosphere conducive to the avoidance of confrontation in Belgrade.

The Executive Committee also outlined those activities which the organization will be pursuing or stepping up in the context of East-West relations. These activities, of an economic nature, are necessary both for structural reasons (special characteristics of the Eastern-bloc countries) and for cyclical ones, such as the trend of trade relations. The Community imports a great deal from the Eastern-bloc countries and runs a substantial trade deficit with them. All these aspects, whether relating to trade, energy or financial matters, will be examined in greater depth so that the ministers, due to meet at the beginning of May, can be briefed succinctly but fully.

Group on Economic Relations with Developing Countries

2.2.54. At a meeting of this Group on 3 and 4 February it was noted that there had been no progress recently on the planned global negotiations; this did not signify, however, that the concept of a global approach to North-South relations, which the Community continued to support, had no future.

For the time being, the Group will concentrate on Unctad VI. With that object in view, it held a preliminary discussion on the prospects for the Conference and the preparations being undertaken, while noting that the general economic climate was far from encouraging. The Group considered that Unctad VI would be the right occasion for discussing the problems of economic recovery, development, and the relationship between development and a return to growth. The Community, for its part, took advantage of the Paris meeting to stress the political significance which it attached to the Bel-

grade Conference within the overall North-South context in 1983, and expressed the hope that the developed countries would contribute constructively and thus help to make the Conference a success.

Committee for Agriculture

2.2.55. The joint working party of the Committee for Agriculture and the Trade Committee met from 21 to 23 February in Paris. The main item on the agenda was the implementation of the brief assigned to the Committee,¹ meeting at ministerial level, concerning agricultural trade matters.

However, the Committee failed to agree on the apportionment of tasks with regard to implementation of the brief, and the matter will be re-examined at a later stage.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.56. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Ahmed Zaki (Republic of Maldives), Mr Gusti Rusli Noor (Republic of Indonesia), Mr Maurice O. St John (Republic of Trinidad and Tobago), Mr Fradique B. de Menezes (Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe) and Mr D.A. de Silva (Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka), who presented their letters of credence as Heads of Mission of their respective countries to the European Communities with effect from 22 February.

Mr Noor, Mr St John and Mr de Silva succeed Mr Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia), Mr James O'Neil Lewis (Trinidad and Tobago) and Mr Lal Jayawardena (Sri Lanka).

The Heads of Mission of Maldives and Sao Tome and Principe are their countries' first ambassadors to be accredited to the European Communities, and their appointment brings the number of diplomatic missions to 122.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.52.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983

2.3.1. Parliament voted on draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983 on 10 February. The draft established by the Council on 1 February incorporated unchanged the proposals put forward by the Commission¹ at the request of Parliament and the Council following Parliament's rejection of draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1982.²

2.3.2. In the resolution adopted after its discussion, Parliament stated that it 'considers that the draft supplementary budget No 1/83 takes substantive but partial account of the indications set out ... in its rejection of the supplementary budget No 1/1982', in particular in the following ways:

Political guarantee: the Commission has undertaken 'to bring forward proposals as soon as possible to expand existing policies and diversify the own resources system' and the Council stated that 'it shares the objective of a Community solution for the budgetary problems and hopes that the necessary decisions will be taken as soon as possible by the competent institutions of the Community'.

Incorporation of special measures in the context of existing common policies: a system of advances is provided for, rather than immediate full payment, which strengthens Community control of expenditure; provision is also made, both in cases of unused aid and where excess amounts have been granted, for repayments of Community funds if necessary.

Classification of expenditure: approximately half the proposed expenditure (645 million ECU out of 1 337 million ECU) is classified as non-obligatory.

Finally, Parliament demands 'that specific proposals for the development of existing

policies ... should be tabled by 31 May 1983, and that the necessary decisions will be taken in time to take effect by the end of 1983'. It 'reaffirms that it is not willing to agree to further recourse to measures like those which it rejected in December 1982 and urges the Commission to withdraw its proposals of 17 November 1982'.³

2.3.3. Parliament conceives the supplementary budget itself 'as a first step towards achieving much more ambitious aims for the Community—such as the revival, enlargement and the restoration of the balance of Community policies and related financial problems within the meaning of the mandate of 30 May 1980'⁴ and declares that it has no objection to the draft submitted.

In the debate before the vote, Mr Tugendhat had said: 'In preparing the supplementary budget now before you, Madam President, the Commission has tried to take proper account of the concerns which this Parliament expressed in rejecting draft supplementary budget No 1 of 1982'.

2.3.4. In two further resolutions⁵ Parliament stated its position on the implementing regulations⁶ presented by the Commission.

In its first opinion, Parliament considers that it is able to 'accept the specific measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy as 'the first step towards the implementation of a coherent Community policy'.

In its opinion on the Commission's proposal amending the Regulation establishing supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom, Parliament sets out the following four principles:

(i) the resulting expenditure should be classified as non-compulsory;

¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.3.1.

² Bull. EC 12-1982, point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

³ Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.3.3.

⁴ Supplement 1/81 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Point 2.4.8; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

⁶ OJ C 35, 8.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, points 2.1.49 and 2.1.103.

(ii) projects financed must comply with the principles and objectives of the existing common policies;

(iii) the conditions of participation and control procedures must be harmonized with those normally applied to actions resulting from the application of the existing common policies;

(iv) the provision in the Joint Declaration that 'fixing of maximum amounts by regulation must be avoided' must be respected.

2.3.5. Since Parliament did not propose any amendment to the draft budget, the President observed that the budget procedure had been completed and declared supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983 finally adopted on 15 February.

2.3.6. In draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983 the Council reassessed the 1983 VAT bases at the Commission's request, reducing them from 1 432 850 million ECU to 1 319 000 million ECU. Consequently, the VAT rate goes up from 0.77 to 0.79%.

Own resources

2.3.7. Following Parliament's opinion of 17 December,¹ the Commission on 28 February amended² its initial July proposal³ amending the Regulation⁴ implementing in respect of VAT own resources the Decision of 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions by own resources.⁵ In December the Council had extended this Regulation for a period of three years.⁶

ECSC operating budget

Rules for the collection of ECSC levies

2.3.8. The ECSC Decision of 19 November 1955⁷ set a threshold for the levy on coal and steel production which exempted firms owing less than 40 ECU in any month. This threshold was increased to 100 ECU in 1965.⁸

Since this threshold has remained unchanged for more than 17 years, the Commission

considers that it should be raised to 250 ECU to take inflation into account and so that a number of firms which have not previously reached this threshold will not have to pay the levy. In accordance with Article 50 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission on 23 February sent a draft ECSC Decision to the Council for consultation and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for information.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.9. In February the Commission concluded four private placings: one in Belgian francs for the equivalent of 20.8 million ECU, one in Luxembourg francs for the equivalent of 7.7 million ECU and two in German marks for the equivalent of 16.7 million ECU and 4.1 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.10. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in February amounting to 1.61 million ECU.

Industrial loans

2.3.11. One industrial loan (Article 54) of 0.76 million ECU was paid out during the month to a laboratory conducting research for the French steel industry.

¹ OJ C 13, 17.1.1983.

² OJ C 67, 12.3.1983; COM(83)101 final.

³ OJ C 200, 4.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.3.4.

⁴ OJ L 336, 27.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.

⁶ OJ L 373, 31.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.3.4.

⁷ OJ (ECSC) 21, 28.11.1955.

⁸ OJ (ECSC) 46, 22.3.1965.

*Subsidized housing*¹

2.3.12. Loans for the building of subsidized housing amounted to 0.85 million ECU, of which 0.07 million ECU was for steelworkers and 0.78 million ECU for mineworkers.

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.13. In January the Commission made a public issue for LFR 500 million (the equivalent of 11.1 million ECU) with a term of 10 years. It was issued at par with an interest rate of 11%.

EEC-NCI

Loans raised

2.3.14. In January the Commission made a public issue of Yen 20 000 million (the equivalent of 90.1 million ECU) for a term of 10 years with an interest rate of 8%. It was issued at 99.25%.

2.3.15. The Commission also made a private placing in Swiss francs for the equivalent of 26.1 million ECU.

¹ 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.

4. Institutional and political matters

European political cooperation

2.4.1. At its February part-session Parliament adopted resolutions on the liberation of Anatoly Shcharansky, Andrei Sakharov, the Turkish extradition request and southern Africa.¹

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Greenland

2.4.2. In the light of the Commission's opinion of 3 February,² the Council held an initial policy debate on the Danish Government's proposal of May 1982³ at its 21 and 22 February meeting of Foreign Ministers. The members of the Council made their comments on the fundamental problems raised by this proposal, under which Green-

land would withdraw from the EEC and come under the arrangements for the association of overseas countries and territories.

The Council agreed to continue its discussion in March and instructed the Permanent Representatives Committee to make the necessary preparations.

Uniform election procedure

2.4.3. At its meeting on 21 and 22 February the Council came out unanimously in favour of holding the next elections for members of the European Parliament during the period 17 to 20 May 1984. It will consult Parliament in the near future.

On the question of voting rights for persons resident in Member States other than their

¹ Point 2.4.27; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² Bull. EC 1-1983, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.8.

³ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.4.1.

own, the Council, following an appeal by Mr Natali on behalf of the Commission, instructed the Ministers' representatives to hold an *ad hoc* meeting to agree on measures to enable the maximum number of such persons to take part in the elections.

The President of the Council will contact Parliament before the Council adopts a final position. However, the Council agreed to continue work on a uniform procedure to apply to the 1989 elections.

2.4.4. On 11 February Parliament adopted a resolution on the information policy of the European Communities for the 1984 direct elections.¹

Relations between the institutions

Proceedings against the Council for failure to act in transport policy

2.4.5. At its meeting on 23 February the Commission confirmed its previous decision² to intervene before the Court in the dispute between Parliament and the Council. It noted that its first intervention could be confined to the preliminary ruling on the question of the action brought by Parliament. The Commission would contend that the action was admissible.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Historical archives of the European Communities

2.4.6. On 1 February the Council adopted the Regulation concerning the opening to the public of the historical archives of the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community,³ which the Commission had proposed in April 1981.⁴

It also gave its unanimous assent to a draft Decision on opening the historical archives of the European Coal and Steel Community, and the Decision was formally adopted by the Commission on 8 February.⁵

Researchers will now have access to Community archives after expiry of a 30-year

period starting on the date on which the documents are produced.

Documents containing information on the private or professional life of individual persons, documents that have been classified secret and have not been declassified, contracts submitted to the Euratom Supply Agency and records of cases submitted for judgment to the Court of Justice will not be accessible to the public. Documents which, when brought to the notice of an institution, are covered by the obligation of professional or business secrecy will not be released to the public unless the person or undertaking concerned does not object within a period to be determined.

The two instruments state each institution may hold its historical archives in whatever place it considers most appropriate.

The Commission, Parliament and the Council have already agreed that their archives will be deposited with the European University Institute in Florence. A set of microform copies of the historical archives of the institutions is to be made available on demand to each Member State.

Parliament⁵

Strasbourg: 7 to 11 February

2.4.7. Budgetary matters formed the dominant theme of Parliament's February pro-

¹ Point 2.4.15; OJ C 68, 14.3.1983.

² Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.4.3.

³ OJ L 43, 15.2.1983.

⁴ OJ C 132, 2.6.1981.

⁵ 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 68, 14.3.1983, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 1-294. 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.

ceedings; they featured in the debate on the adoption of supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983 and during the debates which followed Mr Thorn's programme address.

Various aspects of human rights were also discussed, in particular the cases of Anatoly Shcharansky and Andrei Sakharov, on which two resolutions were passed, while the report by Sir James Scott-Hopkins on the situation in southern Africa resulted in the adoption of his motion for a resolution at the end of a debate which focused on whether sanctions should be applied against South Africa's policy of apartheid. The House unanimously approved a text which combined motions by the Socialist, EPP, ED, Liberal and EPD Groups urging the Council to express its strong disapproval to the Nigerian authorities concerning the expulsion of immigrant workers. The report by Mrs Maria Antonietta Macciocchi (*Soc/I*) calling for less stringent conditions for granting conscientious objector status was adopted.

Parliament also dealt with a wide range of other matters, including fishery policy in the Mediterranean and the responsibility of the Member States for applying Community law.

Supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983

(10 February)

2.4.8. In a resolution passed by 183 votes to 33 with 5 abstentions Parliament adopted, with no amendments, the draft of supplementary and amending budget No 1/1983, designed to finance special measures in favour of the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. The feeling in the Committee on Budgets had been that this 'unqualified' approval ought to be backed by a political resolution expressing Parliament's grievances and demanding practical proposals from the Commission by 31 May and swift decisions by the Council.¹

But a majority of members did in fact consider that Parliament had obtained some degree of satisfaction with the beginnings of a common energy policy and the classification

of half the expenditure as non-compulsory. The new arrangements also instituted a system of advances, which, though not exactly what Parliament had wanted, nevertheless strengthened parliamentary control of expenditure and authorized the reimbursement of any 'overpayments' or unused aid. Nevertheless, said Mrs Scrivener (*Lib/F*) and Mr Neil Balfour (*ED/UK*), the age of *ad hoc* measures was over.

2.4.9. Those who opposed the draft budget objected to what they called the precipitation of a vote to adopt a draft differing only on the surface from the supplementary budget for 1982 which had been rejected. Consequently, they could not endorse a budget which, under sundry disguises, did no more than reflect the principle of a fair return. Mr Mouchel (*EPD/F*) felt that no truly Community solution had been found, and Mrs Sylvie Le Roux (*Com/F*) deplored the 'blank cheque' given to the Council and the Commission and expressed the fear that in the end a permanent solution would be chosen deriving from the principles contained in the Commission's green paper² and based on a method of financing using national agricultural indicators. While Mr Anselmo Gouthier (*Com/I*) also expressed disappointment, Mr Arndt (*Soc/D*), Mr Notenboom (*EPP/NL*) and Mr Lange (*Soc/D*) said they were pleased with the real progress evidenced by the Council's attitude. Regretting that the Commission's proposals in its green paper were too general in content, they would be calling for more substantial responses to their wishes and expectations.

Proposal to hold a special part-session in Brussels on unemployment

(10 February)

2.4.10. Reversing the decision by Parliament's enlarged Bureau to hold a special part-session in Luxembourg in April to debate unemployment, the House adopted by 131 votes to 98 with 11 abstentions the

¹ OJ C 194, 28.7.1982; OJ C 13, 17.1.1983.

² Bull. EC 1-1983, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.15.

amendment by Mr Alan Tyrrell (*ED/UK*), tabled by Mr Derek Enright (*Soc/UK*), to the effect that the venue be Brussels. This prompted violent protests from Mr René Mart (*Lib/L*) and Mr Victor Abens (*Soc/L*), who pointed to the extra cost of such an exercise and to the investments made by Luxembourg, all of which prompted Mr Lucien Radoux (*Soc/B*) to abstain 'out of courtesy'.

Commission programme for 1983

(8 and 9 February)

2.4.11. In surveying the Community's activities in 1982 and outlining its programme for 1983, the President of the Commission preferred to emphasize what was to be the Commission's top priority: 'winning the battle against unemployment and industrial decline'. Pointing to the long haul ahead and the inadequacy of results compared with what Japan and the United States had done to pull out of the crisis, he emphasized the futility of isolated national action and proposed that the potential of the Community's continental dimension be exploited to the full, notably by a policy of revitalizing productive investment. In material terms this strategy meant that priority action would be trained in five directions:

- (i) improving the general economic and social environment by redirecting public expenditure and taxation for the sole purpose of boosting the profitability of private investment, by consolidating and expanding the EMS and by combating unemployment among young people through vocational training that facilitated adjustment to technological advance;
- (ii) completing the single market by 1984 to enable Europe to recover its industrial strength;
- (iii) implementing a Community industrial strategy based on three elements: strengthening the new technology industries by a research and development policy, reorganizing basic industries and securing independence in energy supply;
- (iv) doubling of Social and Regional Fund expenditure over the next five years, and of expenditure on innovation and research and

development, particularly for the development of transport infrastructure;

- (v) strengthening the Community's influence in the international environment.

Mr Thorn also sounded this warning: the Commission would refuse to engage in this action if it was not supplied with sufficient funds and would not even pretend to have a policy if it was not given the money to pay for it.

2.4.12. Referring to the green paper which had just been given to the members and giving practical effect to the Commission's desire to engage in a dialogue with the House, Mr Thorn stressed the vital importance of securing new own resources in the light of the forthcoming enlargement and in order to rectify the present budgetary imbalance symbolized by the British problem.

2.4.13. Though most members found no difficulty in endorsing the Commission's approach, they made some demands about how to give it substance. The speakers for the EPP Group, in particular Mr Paolo Barbi (I), Mr Fernand Herman (B) and Mr Sjouke Jonker (NL), went so far as to hint at possible censure if the Commission failed to turn its intentions for own resources and new policies, which they approved, into definite proposals by May, so that Europe could create as many jobs as the United States and Japan had done.

More critical of the basic approach, the Socialist and Communist Groups deplored the limited nature of the measures to counter unemployment. Mr Piquet (*Com/F*) considered that the problem of unemployment had too long been analysed as a by-product of Community economic policies, while Mr Jacques Moreau (*Soc/F*) and Mr Henry Saby (*Soc/F*) said that any effort would fail if it was not sustained by an active industrial policy, financial solidarity and a genuine single market backed by a more assertive Community presence in the world.

For the Liberal Group, Mrs Simone Veil (F) rejected the thought of making the Commission the scapegoat for the shortcomings of the Member States and urged Parliament to promote resolutions not on the strength of

their electoral value but with the aim of advancing the Community in its competition with Japan and the United States, for in 1984 the voters would not only be judging Parliament — they would be judging Europe.

*

2.4.14. Parliament gave opinions on a number of Commission proposals, including:

(i) a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the installation of lighting and light-signalling devices on motor vehicles and their trailers;¹

(ii) a Regulation on the import system applicable in 1983-86 to products falling within subheading 07.06 A of the CCT (manioc);²

(iii) a Regulation extending and amending supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom;³

(iv) a Regulation establishing specific measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy.⁴

2.4.15. The House also passed resolutions on:

(i) the effects of oil prices on world financial stability: while welcoming the beneficial effect which a steady reduction of oil prices could have for the world economy, but aware that continued disagreement within OPEC could lead to a collapse in crude oil prices, Parliament called upon the Council and Commission to give a new impulse to dialogue with the oil-exporting countries, the other industrial nations and developing countries with the aim of cooperation to prevent cyclical and violent fluctuations in the price of oil;

(ii) implementation of the Council Directive of 19 February 1973⁵ on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits: since, despite adoption of the 1973 Directive, some technical barriers to trade still seemed to exist in this sector, the House called upon the Commission as a matter of urgency to draw up a report;

(iii) the crisis in the shipbuilding industry: deploring the failure of the Council to take any action on Commission proposals de-

signed to help older shipbuilding workers made redundant during the period of restructuring and its failure to accept the Commission's proposals for a scrap-and-build policy, the House urged the Commission to bring forward proposals without delay to enable the Community shipbuilding industry to weather the problems of the present world shipbuilding crisis;

(iv) discrimination between single mothers and married women as regards filiation in certain Member States: the Commission was asked to tackle this problem through Community action or other means, if necessary with binding measures;

(v) horticulture in the Community: the House urged the Commission to prevent unacceptable national support measures from upsetting the conditions of competition in the agricultural and horticultural sectors and to frame a horticultural policy which took account of all the differences between northern and southern horticulture;

(vi) goose cramming to produce foie gras: while deploring cruelty to animals, the House recognized that the different traditions and cultures of the Member States gave rise to differences in attitude as to what constituted acceptable behaviour; it therefore considered that there was no reason to restrict or prohibit the cramming of geese to produce foie gras;

(vii) development of fisheries in Greek bays, lagoons and inland waters: the House urged the Commission to speed up the preparation, in cooperation with the Greek authorities, of programmes to encourage the development of fisheries in Greek inland waters;

(viii) Community fisheries policy in the Mediterranean: Parliament called on the Commission to present concrete proposals on Mediterranean fishing as part of the Mediterranean package discussed in connection with the mandate of 30 May;

¹ Point 2.1.15.

² Point 2.1.83.

³ Point 2.1.65.

⁴ Point 2.1.131.

⁵ OJ L 77, 26.3.1973.

(ix) language teaching in the Community: the Commission was urged to do everything in its power to implement the objectives laid down in the chapter on language teaching in the 1976 action programme;

(x) the European social heritage: the House called on the Community to give the necessary encouragement to create public awareness of initiatives for the protection and conservation of the social heritage in those areas which had witnessed the development of industrial civilization in Europe; the Commission was asked to consider the possibility of Community finance for such ventures;

(xi) measures in favour of minority languages and cultures: recalling its resolution of October 1981,¹ Parliament called on the Commission to report on the practical measures taken to encourage regional and folk cultures and cultural policy in the context of media and culture programmes;

(xii) problems of urban concentration in the Community and the Community's contribution to projects in major conurbations: Parliament urged the Commission to develop integrated action programmes for inner city areas in assisted regions in consultation with Member States and local authorities;

(xiii) problems arising from the transit of goods to or from the Community through Austria, Switzerland and Yugoslavia: the House called for comprehensive negotiations with the three countries concerned and asked the Council to extend the negotiating brief given to the Commission in 1981 in respect of Austria;²

(xiv) the Super-Sara project: the House both regretted and disagreed with the conclusions of the report of the Three Wise Men, which suggested that the project be abandoned;

(xv) EEC-EFTA free-trade agreements: the House noted with satisfaction the successful implementation of the free-trade agreements and the increasingly close cooperation between the Community and EFTA as evidenced by the regular contacts at ministerial level;

(xvi) measures to assist the refugees in Rwanda: Parliament asked the Commission to make one million ECU available to the

Rwanda Government for a programme of aid;

(xvii) outcome of the proceedings of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly: the House reiterated its wish to be kept regularly informed of the views of the Consultative Assembly and its Joint Committee and requested that in future the positions adopted by Parliament and the ACP-EEC parliamentary organs should as far as possible be harmonized;

(xviii) information policy of the European Communities for the 1984 direct elections: the House considered that the issues at stake in the second direct elections to Parliament should be brought home to public opinion by a well-thought-out information campaign.

2.4.16. Responsibility of the Member States for the application of and compliance with Community law: the Commission was asked to put forward appropriate proposals for standardizing national provisions on compensation for unlawful actions by the administrative authorities.

2.4.17. In the field of political cooperation Parliament passed resolutions on:

(i) the liberation of Anatoly Shcharansky: the House severely condemned the intolerable violations of human rights of which the Soviet Union was guilty and urged the Council to lodge a protest with the Soviet Government against such practices and to allow Anatoly Shcharansky to emigrate to Israel;

(ii) Andrei Sakharov: Parliament called upon the Soviet Government to lift immediately the exile imposed on Andrei Sakharov without any justification and in defiance of all principles of the rule of law and to give him back his freedom;

(iii) the Turkish extradition requests: the House urged the bodies in the Member States concerned with extradition requests to examine requests for extradition from the Turkish Government with particular care;

¹ OJ C 287, 9.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.3.21.

² Point 2.1.130.

no definitive decision should be taken on extradition until careful examination had shown that the claim by the person concerned that he would be in danger of political persecution in Turkey in violation of his human rights was without foundation;

(iv) southern Africa: the House condemned unreservedly the policy of apartheid, in all its manifestations, pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which represented a permanent and extremely serious violation of human rights, and condemned also all violations of human rights perpetrated in all countries of southern Africa;

(v) the expulsions in Nigeria: the House urged the Council to indicate its firm disapproval to the authorities of Nigeria, a country associated with the EEC under the Lomé Convention, and asked the Commission to implement as soon as possible other more substantial forms of emergency aid and enter

into consultations with the countries concerned;

(vi) conscientious objection: Parliament stressed the need to approximate the legislation of the Member States of the Community governing the right of conscientious objection, the status of conscientious objector, the procedures to be applied and alternative forms of service.

Council

2.4.18. The Council held seven meetings in February. 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 sections of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

Table 1 — Council meetings in February 1983

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
823rd Brussels 1 February	Internal market	Mr Lambsdorff	Mr Narjes	<p><i>Community certification for products originating in non-member countries.</i>¹ Views exchanged.</p> <p><i>Simplification of trade formalities within Community:</i></p> <p>single document:¹ given first examination;</p> <p>deferred payment of VAT payable on importation:² interim report examined;</p> <p>facilitation of formalities and inspections in respect of carriage of goods between Member States:³ interim progress report made.</p> <p><i>Procedure for provision of information in field of technical standards and regulations.</i>¹ Positive guidelines worked out.</p> <p><i>Historical archives of European Communities.</i>⁴</p>

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
824th Brussels 1 February	Economic and financial questions	Mr Stoltenberg	Mr Ortoli	<p><i>NCI III.</i>⁵ Council reached common position to be notified to Parliament under conciliation procedure.</p> <p><i>Preparation for IMF Interim Committee meeting.</i>⁵</p> <p><i>Economic situation.</i> Views exchanged on latest economic developments.</p>
825th Brussels 7 and 8 February	Agriculture	Mr Rohr	Mr Dalsager	<p><i>Adjustment of acquis communautaire for Mediterranean products (Olive oil, fruit and vegetables).</i>⁶ Discussions resumed.</p> <p><i>Fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and related measures.</i>⁶ Discussed in greater detail.</p> <p><i>Import and export arrangements for processed cereal and rice-based products (ACP bran).</i>⁶ Regulation aimed at affording greater protection to manufacturers agreed.</p> <p><i>Stabilization of world agricultural markets.</i>⁶ Commission made statement on talks in progress with United States authorities.</p>
826th Brussels 8 February	Research	Mr Riesenhuber	Mr Davignon, Mr Narjes	<p><i>Revision of JRC programme—Super-Sara project.</i>⁷ JRC and future of Super-Sara project debated in detail.</p> <p><i>Framework programme 1984-87.</i>⁷ Full policy debate held.</p> <p><i>FAST II programme.</i>¹ Initial policy debate held.</p> <p><i>Acid rain.</i>⁷</p>
827th Brussels 21 and 22 February	Foreign affairs	Mr Genscher, Mr Lautenschlager	Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Dalsager, Mr Narjes, Mr Burke	<p><i>Spanish accession.</i>⁸ 14th ministerial meeting prepared.</p> <p><i>1984 elections to Parliament.</i>⁴ Council agreed to consult Parliament about holding next elections over period 17 to 20 May 1984.</p> <p><i>Greenland.</i>⁴ Initial policy debate held.</p> <p><i>Seal pups.</i></p>

Table 1 — (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
828th Brussels 23 February	Transport	Mr Dollinger	Mr Contogeorgis	<p><i>Preparation for European Council.</i></p> <p><i>Future financing of Community.</i>⁹ Green paper presented by Mr Tugendhat.</p> <p><i>New international Sugar Agreement.</i>¹⁰ Discussed briefly.</p> <p><i>EEC-Japan relations.</i>¹¹ Council took note of report from Commission and of progress made.</p> <p><i>Relations with United States.</i>¹¹ Council expressed concern at recent developments in agriculture.</p> <p><i>Demonstration projects.</i>¹² Financial aspects discussed in depth.</p> <p><i>Recognition of diplomas.</i>¹ Council discussed progress of work.</p> <p><i>Steel: guide prices.</i>¹ Council noted various points of information.</p> <p><i>1970 EEC-Spain Agreement.</i>⁸ Mr Natali made statement.</p> <p><i>Common transport policy.</i>³ Policy debate held.</p>
829th Brussels 28 February	Environment	Mr Zimmermann	Mr Narjes	<p><i>Seal pups.</i>¹³ Directive adopted stipulating that skins of pups of harp and hooded seals and products derived therefrom should not be imported into Member States for commercial purposes.</p> <p><i>Pollution of North Sea.</i>¹³</p>

¹ Internal market and industrial affairs.² Financial institutions and taxation.³ Transport.⁴ Institutional and political matters.⁵ Economic and monetary policy.⁶ Agriculture.⁷ Research and development.⁸ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.⁹ Financing Community activities.¹⁰ Development.¹¹ Industrialized countries.¹² Energy.¹³ Environment and consumers.

Commission

Activities

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.19. The Commission adopted a communication on the future financing of the Community¹, and an opinion on the future status of Greenland.²

Mr Haferkamp and Mr Davignon gave the Commission a detailed report of their talks with the Japanese Government, emphasizing the political and economic importance of the results obtained. On this basis, the Commission adopted a communication detailing the discussions which it had held since the Council meeting on 13 December and the results of the latest meetings in Tokyo.³ It also sent the Council a proposal for a Regulation concerning a new instrument to counter unfair trade practices.⁴

The Commission authorized Greece to introduce safeguard measures concerning imports of certain products in accordance with Article 130 of the Act of Accession and adopted a report to the Council containing an assessment of the state of the internal market.

It sent the Council a communication and a resolution on the progressive introduction of a series of measures concerned with a common policy for land transport and communications on future work in the Joint Research Centre and improving the decision-making process in the Centre.

It adopted a number of communications on enlargement, including one on its institutional consequences, and as part of the inventory on enlargement sent the Council an interim report on internal measures taken by the applicant countries in particularly sensitive fields and the Community's financial contributions to Spain and Portugal.

Also in relation to enlargement, the Commission amended its proposal for a Regulation on fruit and vegetables and its 1981 communication on adjustments to the arrangements for olive oil and adopted guidelines for the integrated Mediterranean

programmes which it intends to present to the Council.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.20. On 8 February Mr Thorn delivered the programme address setting out the Commission's policy priorities for the next two years.⁵ At subsequent meetings the Commission produced a detailed timetable for its work up to May to enable it to honour its undertakings. This covered not only deadlines but also the type of proposals to be made and the action to be taken within the Council.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.21. The Commission was represented by Mr Thorn, its President, and Mr Richard, the Member with special responsibility for social affairs and employment, at a recent meeting with a delegation from the European Trade Union Confederation led by its Chairman, Mr Debunne.

Mr Thorn enlarged particularly on two priorities in the programme-address — shorter-term measures in the fight against unemployment and the promotion of productive investment as a contribution to the creation of jobs. For his part, Mr Debunne reaffirmed that a reduction in working hours was ETUC's first priority in fighting unemployment, and vocational training for young people should be regarded only as an accompaniment to this. He also emphasized ETUC's opposition to selective boosts to investment. The proposal to invest 1% of GNP should apply to all the Member States, whatever their economic situation.

2.4.22. Preliminary consultations with trade union representatives covered the

¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 1-1983, point 1.3.1 *et seq.*

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

⁴ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

⁵ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

labour market, basic safety standards for radiation protection,¹ health and safety at work and migrant workers.

Appointments at Director-General level

2.4.23. The Commission has appointed Mr Massimo Russo Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. He succeeds Mr Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, who has left the Commission.

Massimo Russo

Born 14 October 1938 in Asmara, Eritrea.

Married, two children.

Graduate of Law Faculty, Rome University.

MA in economics, Yale University.

1961 In-service training at Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs, EEC Commission.

1962-63 Assistant Lecturer in Economics, Law Faculty, Rome University.

1964-72 Economist, then Senior Economist, African Department, International Monetary Fund. IMF representative in Mali.

1972-74 Senior Economist at OECD, responsible for analysing the Japanese and Swiss economies.

1974-82 Division Chief, then Assistant Director, African Department, IMF. Later Deputy Director, Administration Department, IMF.

16 February 1983 Appointed Director-General for Economic and Financial Affairs.

Court of Justice²

Appointments

2.4.24. On 16 February the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States appointed Mr Constantine Kakouris judge at the Court of Justice until 6 October 1985 to replace Mr Alexander Chloros, who died in November 1982.³

¹ Council Directive of 15.7.1980: OJ L 246, 17.9.1980.

² 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).

³ OJ L 56, 3.3.1983.

2.4.25. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
Free movement of goods 16/83 — Criminal proceedings v K. Prantl ¹	Use of 'Bocksbeutel' bottles for wine from South Tyrol	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Taxation 26/83 — G. Carbone v Ministero del Tesoro	Interpretation of Articles 106, 67 and 69 of the EEC Treaty in relation to the Italian law restricting exports of foreign currency by residents travelling abroad for the purpose of tourism	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
Competition		
29/83 — <i>Compagnie Royale Asturienne des Mines SA v Commission</i> ²	Annulment of Article 1(1) of the Commission Decision of 14 December 1982 (Article 85 of the EEC Treaty) and of the fine imposed on the applicant	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
30/83 — <i>Rheinzink GmbH v Commission</i> ³	Annulment of Articles 1, 3, 6 and 7 of the Commission Decision of 14 December 1982 (Article 85 of the EEC Treaty) and of the fine imposed on the applicant	Article 173 of the EEC Treaty
Social policy		
14/83 — <i>S. von Colson and E. Kamann v Land Nordrhein-Westfalen</i> ¹	Interpretation of Directive 76/207/EEC as regards the form of a penalty for discrimination on the ground of sex in relation to access to employment; direct applicability of the Directive	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
19/83 — <i>K. Wendelboe and Others v L.J. Music ApS</i> (in liquidation)	Does Directive 77/187/EEC require the Member States to enact provisions in accordance with which the transferee of an undertaking becomes liable in respect of obligations to employees who were not employed in the undertaking on the date of transfer?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
23/83 — <i>W.G.M. Liefting and Others v Directie van het Academisch Ziekenhuis bij de Universiteit van Amsterdam and Others</i>	Interpretation of Article 119 of the EEC Treaty and compatibility of the Dutch civil service pension rules with that article	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Agriculture		
15/83 — <i>Denkavit Nederland BV v Hoofdproduktschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten</i> ⁴	Validity of Articles 6 and 7 of Regulation (EEC) No 1725/79 in so far as the effect of those provisions is that aid in respect of products exported to another Member State is paid later than aid in respect of products sold on the domestic market	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Fisheries		
24/83 — <i>W. Gewiese and M. Mehlich v C. Scott Mackenzie, Procurator Fiscal</i>	Where, after 1 January 1979, a Member State informs the Commission of a re-enactment, without substantive amendment, of a national conservation measure adopted and maintained in conformity with Community law, does the measure so re-enacted remain made and maintained in conformity with Community law in the absence of explicit approval on the part of the Commission?	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Case	Subject	Basis
Commercial policy 34/83 — Commissioners of Customs and Excise v ApS Samex (Denmark) and Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industrial Company Ltd (Korea)	Interpretation of Articles 3(2) and 10 of and Annex V to Regulation (EEC) No 3059/78 on the conditions for issuing import authorizations	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 17/83, 25/83, 27/83, 28/83, 32/83, 33/83

v Court of Justice: 20/83, 21/83⁵

v Parliament: 18/83

v Council: 22/83, 31/83

¹ OJ C 49, 19.2.1983.

² OJ C 74, 18.3.1983.

³ OJ C 78, 22.3.1983.

⁴ OJ C 53, 25.2.1983.

⁵ OJ C 56, 1.3.1983.

2.4.26. Judgments

Date and case	Held
Customs union 10.2.1983, 130/82 — Farr Company NV v Belgian State	Tariff classification of air filters used in the textile industry
Social security for migrant workers 3.2.1983, 149/82 — Robards v Insurance Officer	Effect of Article 10(1)(a) of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 in cases of divorce
Agriculture 3.2.1983, 29/82 — F. van Luijpen, disciplinary measure	It is incompatible with Article 34 of the EEC Treaty to issue the certificates provided for in Community rules in respect of fruit and vegetables only to exporters affiliated to a supervisory organization incorporated under private law
23.2.1983, 8/82 — Firma Hans-Otto Wagner GmbH Agrarhandel v Bundesanstalt für Landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung	Conditions governing financial compensation in respect of storage costs in the sugar industry, referred to in Article 3(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 1358/77

Date and case	Held
23.2.1983, 66/82 — Fromençais SA v SA Forma	Confirmation of the validity of Article 18(2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1259/72, Articles 18(2) and 19 of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 232/75 and Article 13(4) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1687/76
Administrative and institutional questions	
10.2.1983, 230/81 — Luxembourg v Parliament	The action for the annulment of a resolution of Parliament concerning its places of work was dismissed as unfounded
Infringements	
8.2.1983, 124/81 — Commission v United Kingdom	The United Kingdom was censured for adopting measures to restrict imports of UHT skimmed milk
23.2.1983, 81/82 — Commission v Belgium	Order for removal from the Court Register (freedom of lawyers to provide services)
Disputes between the Community and its staff	
v Commission (appointing authority) and JRC Ispra: 1.2.1983, 338/82 R — Applications dismissed	
v Commission: 7.2.1983, 346/82 R — Application dismissed	
23.2.1983, 225/81 and 241/81 — Judgment for the applicants	
Orders for removal from the Court Register	
19.1.1983, 236/81 — Celanese Chemical Co. Inc. v Council and Commission	

Court of Auditors

2.4.27. On 7 February the Council appointed Mr Keld Brixtofte as member of the Court of Auditors from 18 April 1983 to 17 October 1987¹ in place of Mr Arne K. Johansen, who had indicated last October that he would resign with effect from 18 April.

Economic and Social Committee

205th plenary session

2.4.28. The Economic and Social Committee held its 205th plenary session in Brussels on 23 and 24 February, with Mr Ceyrac in the chair. Mr von Wogau, member of Parliament's Committee on Economic and Monet-

ary Affairs, and Mr Narjes, Member of the Commission, took part in the debate on the internal market.

Opinions

Farm prices

2.4.29. In an opinion adopted by 72 votes to 30 with 11 abstentions,² the Committee for the first time went against the Commission proposals for agriculture.³ While accepting the average increase proposed by the

¹ OJ L 44, 16.2.1983.

² OJ C 81, 24.3.1983.

³ OJ C 32, 7.2.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14.

Commission, the Committee called for a more appropriate relationship to be established between the prices of the various products, without, however, involving a price increase for products in surplus. The Committee accepted the concept of co-responsibility, but it felt that pricing policy on its own was insufficient to maintain holdings at a suitable level and criticized the shortcomings of the related measures, in particular with respect to the huge regional imbalance. Lastly, it asked for the 'objective method' for determining farm income levels to be retained.

The Committee agreed to draft a supplementary opinion on the proposals for the various products at its March session.

Following the voting, the farmers' category of the Committee issued a minority statement categorically rejecting the Commission's proposals on prices and related measures for 1983/84.

The farmers' representatives deplored the fact that the Commission had only followed the restrictive aspects of the guidelines established in response to the May mandate and requested that an average increase of 7% should be considered the minimum. They felt it was necessary to abolish negative monetary compensatory amounts and to institute specific temporary measures (interest subsidies on tideover loans, specific measures for Ireland and Mediterranean produce, alignment of Greek prices on common prices).

Internal market

2.4.30. During its examination of the Commission's documents aimed at strengthening the internal market (easing of the formalities relating to checks on citizens at the Community's internal frontiers, simplifying customs formalities in trade in goods, introduction of a Community export declaration form, Community transit),¹ the Economic and Social Committee held a general debate in which Mr von Wogau and Mr Narjes took part.

The Committee Chairman, Mr François Ceyrac, with Mr von Wogau's backing, ex-

pressed surprise and disappointment that after 25 years of the common market the Council should have omitted for so long to enact decisions on the large number of proposals made by the Commission. Mr von Wogau felt that a large number of small firms, unable to overcome the problems encountered by their products at frontier crossings, regarded the customs union and the internal market as a mockery.

Mr von Wogau intimated that Parliament intended to mobilize public opinion in order to get the issues before the Council under way again, for example by organizing demonstrations at frontiers.

Mr Narjes stated his concern at the protectionist tendencies which were becoming apparent in all countries. If measures were not taken to oppose them, the Community internal market would deteriorate with adverse effects for its citizens. The Commission's first step had been to submit to the Council a package of measures which it hoped would be adopted by the end of March. Another package was being prepared for adoption in June. Mr Narjes also stressed that barriers to trade led to a wait-and-see attitude among investors, which acted as a serious disincentive to the adoption of advanced technologies and lowered competitiveness.

The majority of the Committee voted in favour of the various proposals before it, with two votes against and two abstentions.

ACP-Community cooperation

2.4.31. The Committee also unanimously adopted the definition of new guidelines for closer cooperation between the ACP countries and the Community. In its opinion, which the Commission had requested for the purposes of its memorandum on Community development policy,² the Committee considered that the cooperation system embodied in the Lomé Convention had to be persevered with. However, given the deteriorating situation in the less-developed and ACP

¹ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

² Bull. EC 9-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

countries, this policy should be more in tune with the needs of the time. It should also be coordinated with the development strategies of the United Nations and other international bodies so as to avoid waste and duplication.

The opinion contained several proposals for the agricultural, industrial, commercial and social dimensions of the new Convention.

Community action should give priority to promoting a return to self-sufficiency in food and providing support for maintaining and servicing materials and equipment as well as for the training of nationals of the countries involved.

In addition the Committee recommended free access to the Community market for ACP products and the promotion of trade between ACP countries and other LDCs and of trade with non-EEC countries.

It proposed that the Stabex system be supplemented by international measures for providing producers with stable, remunerative prices, which took into account the LDCs' need for foreign currency to finance their development.

Lastly, the Committee approved the Community's aim of devoting 0.1% of its GNP to Community development aid (in addition to Member States' bilateral aid target of 0.7% of GNP).

The Committee stated that it would be delivering a further opinion on the other questions raised in the Commission memorandum on development policy.

*

2.4.32. Other opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee concerned:

(i) the proposal for a Regulation on loans for projects covered by exploration programmes for non-energy mineral raw materials within the territories of the Member States;

(ii) the proposal for an amendment to the Regulation on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, self-employed persons and their families moving within the Community;²

(iii) the proposal for a 14th Council Directive on the harmonization of VAT legislation

— deferred payment of the tax payable on importation;³

(iv) the proposal for a Directive on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture;⁴

(v) the proposal for a Directive on the facilitation of formalities and inspection in respect of the carriage of goods between Member States;⁵

(vi) the proposal for an amendment to the Directive concerning the standardization of certain rules relating to authorization for the carriage of goods by road;⁶

(vii) the seventh Report on the European Regional Development Fund;⁷

(viii) the proposal for a Council Decision adopting experimental Community action to stimulate the European Economic Community's scientific and technical potential.⁸

ECSC Consultative Committee

232nd meeting

2.4.33. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Luxembourg on 18 February for its 232nd meeting, with Mr Nickels in the chair. The Commission was represented by Mr Davignon, Mr Giolitti and Mr Richard.

The major part of the meeting was spent on the General Objectives for Steel (1985),⁹ held over from the December meeting¹⁰ because the Committee had asked for more explicit information on the social aspects of the restructuring plan for the steel industry. Meantime, in January, the Commission had presented to the Committee proposals¹¹ for extending and developing the social mea-

¹ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.6.

² Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.74.

³ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.57.

⁴ OJ C 249, 23.9.1982; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.50.

⁵ OJ C 127, 18.5.1982; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.87.

⁶ OJ C 307, 24.11.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.120.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.40.

⁸ OJ C 337, 23.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.174.

⁹ Bull. EC 10-1982, point 2.1.15.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.4.30.

¹¹ Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.36.

asures adopted in June 1981.¹ The Commission put the cost of these proposals at 330 million ECU for 1983-86.

On the basis of these two documents the Committee gave its opinion on the General Objectives for Steel (1985) and adopted a resolution on the social measures for the steel industry.²

As regards the General Objectives, the Committee shared the Commission's view of the need to improve the competitiveness of firms but questioned the value of comparisons based on averages and on criteria which it considered unsound. It also called on the Commission to make explicit its intention to fight unfair competition.

Although the Committee confirmed the need to continue restructuring the industry and reducing production capacity, it also expressed reservations about the calculation of excess capacity per product, which was based on a survey conducted in 1981 and made no allowance for the closures scheduled in the restructuring plans.

As regards the social measures linked to the restructuring of the steel industry, the Committee reaffirmed its resolutions of 1981 and 1982.³ It considered that the way to improve the situation in the industry was (a) to bring in measures to stimulate productive investment and to aid individual firms by encouraging them to carry out experimental projects, and (b) to adopt specifically social measures. It therefore called on the Commission to support national conversion schemes and to concentrate financial aid in areas most affected by restructuring.

The social measures for 1983-86 should include restrictions on unwarranted overtime, continued support for national measures to reduce the labour force, continued compensation to short-time workers, financial assistance for work-sharing and reduction of working hours, help with job schemes, including temporary jobs, and vocational training and retraining. The Committee asked the Council, Parliament and the national governments to consider making available the funds needed to implement the General Objectives, over and above those avail-

able under the ECSC budget. Finally, it endorsed Parliament's suggestion that a European Steel Conference be held.

European Investment Bank

Operations in January and February

2.4.34. In January and February the European Investment Bank announced loans for investments within the Community totalling 596.3 million ECU.⁴ The breakdown was as follows: 415.8 million ECU for investments in Italy, 145 million in the United Kingdom and 35.3 million in Ireland. In this total 83.3 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).⁵ Outside the Community the Bank lent 7.5 million ECU to Jordan and 200 000 ECU to an overseas territory, the Falkland Islands.

Community

Italy

2.4.35. LIT 550 900 million was lent in Italy, including 90 000 million from NCI resources. Loans totalling LIT 313 million carried a 3% interest subsidy from the Community budget under the arrangements agreed when Italy joined the European Monetary System.⁶ LIT 310 900 million was for investment in the Mezzogiorno.

2.4.36. LIT 262 000 million was granted for the energy sector: 212 000 million to ENEL (Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica), including 60 000 million for the con-

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

² OJ C 72, 17.3.1983.

³ OJ C 188, 29.7.1981; OJ C 276, 19.10.1982; Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.3.37; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.4.28.

⁴ The conversion rates at 31 December used by the EIB for statistics for the current quarter were 1 ECU = DM 2.30, UKL 0.60, FF 6.52, LIT 1 326, HFL 2.54, BFR 45.32, LFR 45.32, DKR 8.11, DR 68.54, IRL 0.69, USD 0.97.

⁵ OJ L 298, 20.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.10.

⁶ OJ L 200, 3.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.2.

struction of a pump storage power station with an installed capacity of 1 000 MWe on the border of Campania and Molise which is scheduled for commissioning in stages between now and 1986, 60 000 million for the construction of a nuclear power station at Montalto di Castro, in Latium, with two units each of 982 MWe installed capacity, 35 000 million for the erection of over 1 000 km of high-voltage power lines, mainly in Latium and Tuscany but also in Campania, Abruzzi, Molise and Apulia, designed to update supplies between the high-voltage grids in central and southern Italy, 31 000 million for the conversion to coal of an oil-fuelled power station in Brindisi, Apulia, plus the necessary port facilities.

LIT 14 000 million went to the restructuring of the Calusia hydroelectric power station in Calabria, which is due to come on stream at the end of 1985, and 12 000 million to the installation of 400 km of high-voltage power lines in Sicily and Calabria, including a section of submarine cable across the Strait of Messina.

LIT 30 000 million was granted to AGIP SpA, a member of the ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi) group, to extend two underground reservoirs for natural gas storage (additional capacity of some 4 000 million m³) and thus help to cope with any unforeseen interruption of supplies and the winter peak demand. A loan of LIT 20 000 million to ENI will enable its subsidiary SNAM to construct six natural gaslines spliced into the Sicilian section of the Algeria-Italy gasline.

This investment project, which is designed both to develop domestic resources and reduce dependence on oil imports through alternative sources of energy, in accordance with Community policy, will supply the equivalent of some 3.8 million tonnes of oil per year.

2.4.37. LIT 152 000 million was granted to industry, including 80 000 million in the form of two global loans to IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) to finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures: 50 000 million for a range of enterprises in the Mezzogiorno and 30 000 million in the less de-

veloped areas of central and northern Italy. LIT 54 900 million will help to upgrade three of the Fiat group's automobile factories in the Mezzogiorno at Cassino (Latium), Termoli (Molise) and Sulmona (Abruzzi) with a view to improved productivity, and LIT 18 000 million will go towards the construction of a factory at Anagni (Latium) to produce helicopter blades made of fibrous composites, thus widening the development of high technology.

2.4.38. LIT 136 000 million was loaned for transport infrastructure, including 51 000 million to ANAS (Azienda Nazionale Autonomia delle Strade) for various road improvement and modernization schemes in Calabria which will make for smoother traffic flows over five major national highways and ease communications to relatively isolated areas, 45 000 million to Autostrade SpA for construction of the 32-km Carnia-Pontebba section and 40 000 million for construction of the Pontebba-Tarvisio-Austrian frontier section of the Friuli motorway, which should be completed in 1986 and will connect Udine to the German motorway network via Austria. This motorway will help to rebuild the region in the aftermath of the 1976 earthquake disaster.

United Kingdom

2.4.39. Loans totalling UKL 87 million were granted in the United Kingdom. UKL 40 million went to British Telecom to help improve the telecommunications network in Scotland through the creation of 75 000 telephone exchange connections, enlargement of the inter-city network, improvements to the telex system and more provision for Datal (information transmission system) plant. The investment is required to improve conditions in old industrial areas for attracting new firms or helping existing ones to expand; it will also aid the more isolated and low-population areas. UKL 25 million went to the South of Scotland Electricity Board to help finance its construction of the Torness nuclear power station in East Lothian. The new station will be equipped with two gas-cooled reactors, each rated at 600 MW. With the second phase due on stream in

1988, output should total the equivalent of 2 million tonnes of oil per year. UKL 5 million went towards improvements at Manchester Airport, the third largest in the country, where traffic has increased steadily for a number of years, and will play a major role in attracting new industries and developing existing ones. UKL 4 million was lent for road construction in the Cardiff area to improve access to the city's dockland and industrial development areas, in particular through construction of a peripheral distributor road which will reduce traffic, especially heavy industrial traffic, going through the city centre, and UKL 3 million for construction of a section of the Liverpool inner ringroad.

2.4.40. Funds totalling UKL 10 million were granted from NCI resources to the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Limited in the form of a global loan, to small and medium-scale ventures (mainly in industry) in non-assisted areas of the United Kingdom. This loan will be complementary to those granted by the EIB and the ECSC for regional development (in assisted areas) or modernization and restructuring.

Ireland

2.4.41. Loans totalling IRL 24.6 million were granted, including 2.6 million from NCI resources. IRL 11 million went to upgrading major roads throughout the country, for which support is also provided in the

form of a European Regional Development Fund grant; 7 million to work on major roads in and around Dublin, Cork, Limerick and Dundalk aimed at improving the network between the main urban and industrial areas and links with the ports and airports; 4 million to finance improvements to the water supply and sewerage systems in eastern and south-eastern Ireland in order to keep pace with industrial expansion and population growth and with rising demand from the agricultural sector and to reduce pollution in fishing areas; and 2.6 million to the construction of 40 000 m² of advance custom-built factory space in the west of the country and more than 33 000 m² in the mid-west by the end of 1983; it is hoped to attract activities providing for about 1 000 jobs in the new premises.

Outside the Community

2.4.42. Under the new financial protocol between the EEC and Jordan, the EIB lent 7.5 million ECU to the Industrial Development Bank of Jordan for very small, small and medium-sized industrial, tourism and craft ventures selected by agreement. 200 000 ECU was granted for a feasibility study on salmon farming on the Falkland Islands under the Council decision providing for specific aid to overseas countries and territories with special links with certain Member States.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

28 February 1983¹

Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.0598
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	47.3444
German mark	2.28651
Dutch guilder	2.52818
Pound sterling	0.620029
Danish krone	8.13305
French franc	6.48189
Italian lira	1 320.03
Irish pound	0.689344
Greek drachma	78.8382
United States dollar	0.944057
Swiss franc	1.93126
Spanish peseta	123.388
Swedish krona	7.03133
Norwegian krone	6.73065
Canadian dollar	1.15807
Portuguese escudo	87.7973
Austrian schilling	16.0773
Finnish mark	5.09696
Japanese yen	222.892
Australian dollar	0.985754
New Zealand dollar	1.31393

¹ OJ C 56, 1.3.1983.

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

February 1983

National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	44.9704 ¹ 42.9772 ²
Danish krone	8.23400
German mark	2.57524 ² 2.65660 ³
Greek drachma	66.5526 ⁴ 71.5619 ²
French franc	6.37174 ¹ 6.19564 ²
Irish pound	0.691011
Italian lira	1 289.00
Dutch guilder	2.75563 ² 2.81318 ³
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For pigmeat, olive oil, wine and fish.

² For other products.

³ For seeds.

⁴ For olive oil.

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 10-1982

Point 2.4.4

Convention on the Accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters and to the Protocol on its interpretation by the Court of Justice with the adjustments made to them by the Convention on the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, of Ireland and of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

OJ L 388, 31.12.1982.

Bull. EC 11-1982

Point 2.2.69

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

OJ C 39, 10.2.1983

Bull. EC 12-1982

Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14

Commission proposals on the fixing of prices for certain agricultural products and on certain related measures (1983/84)

OJ C 32, 7.2.1983

Point 2.1.5

Council Decision of 17 December 1982 adopting the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and laying down economic policy guidelines for 1983

OJ L 386, 31.12.1982

Point 2.1.50

Proposal for a Twelfth Council Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes — Common system of value-added tax: expenditure not eligible for deduction of value-added tax

OJ C 37, 10.2.1983

Point 2.1.128

Proposal for a Council Decision adopting joint research programmes and programmes for coordinating agricultural research

OJ C 27, 2.2.1983

Point 2.1.137

Commission Decision of 24 November 1982 on aid granted by the French Government to the equalization funds in the pigmeat sector

OJ L 386, 31.12.1982

Point 2.2.11

Council Decision of 21 December 1982 on the import quotas to be opened by the Member States in respect of State-trading countries in 1983

OJ L 387, 31.12.1982

Points 2.4.27 to 2.4.29

Opinions of the Economic and Social Committee given at its plenary sessions on 15 and 16 December 1982

OJ C 33, 7.2.1983

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement directives

3.3.1. In February the Commission sent letters of formal notice to Member States for failure to implement directives in the following two cases:

Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes—Common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment¹ (Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. In February the Commission delivered two reasoned opinions concerning two Member States, in the following cases:

Council Directive 75/362/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services, and Council Directive 75/363/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors² (Belgium);

Designations of origin in respect of textiles, domestic electrical appliances, footwear and cutlery (United Kingdom).

¹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977; OJ L 149, 17.6.1977.

² OJ L 167, 30.6.1975.

4. Seat and places of work of Parliament

Analysis of judgment of Court of Justice in Case 230/81 Grand Duchy of Luxembourg v European Parliament

3.4.1. By application of 7 August 1981 the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg brought an action for a declaration that the resolution of the European Parliament of 7 July 1981 on the seat of the institutions of the European Community and in particular of the European Parliament is null and void.¹

The Treaties provide that the seat of the institutions of the Community is to be determined by common accord of the Member States.

The Treaty establishing a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities, which entered into force on 1 July 1967, led to a regrouping of the institutions' departments.

The governments of the Member States adopted a decision on the provisional location of certain institutions which lays down in Article 1 that 'Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg shall remain the provisional places of work of the institutions of the Communities', in Article 4 that 'the General Secretariat of the Assembly and its departments shall remain in Luxembourg' and in Article 12

that 'this decision shall not affect the provisional places of work of the institutions and departments of the European Communities'.

Following the introduction of various practices as a result of which it held its sittings in Luxembourg or Strasbourg, Parliament adopted in March 1981 a proposal which provided that certain part-sessions were to be held exclusively in Strasbourg.

On 23 and 24 March 1981 in Maastricht, the Heads of State or Government of the Member States decided unanimously 'to confirm the *status quo* in regard to the provisional places of work of the European institutions'.

On 7 July 1981 Parliament adopted the contested resolution, in which it calls upon the governments of the Member States to comply with their obligation under the Treaties and fix a single seat for the institutions of the Community, considers it essential to concentrate its work in one place and decides:

- (a) to hold its part-sessions in Strasbourg;
- (b) to organize the meetings of its committees and political groups in Brussels;

¹ OJ C 234, 14.9.1981.

(c) that the operation of the Secretariat and technical departments of Parliament must be reviewed to meet the requirements set out in (a) and (b) above (and, with that end in view, the resolution advocates the use of the latest means of communication, the improvement of road, rail and air links, and provides for the preparation of a report evaluating the cost involved if the institution is to function more effectively).

Admissibility

Parliament raises several objections of inadmissibility against the application:

(1) *Right to take action against an act of Parliament*

According to Parliament, neither Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty, nor Article 173 of the EEC Treaty nor Article 136 of the Euratom Treaty confers a right of action against the acts of Parliament.

Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty provides that 'the Court may, on application by a Member State or the High Authority, declare an act of the Assembly or of the Council to be void'.

Since the single Parliament is an institution common to the three Treaties, it follows that the powers of the Court and the rights of action provided by Article 38 are applicable to acts such as the contested resolution which concern, concomitantly and indivisibly, the spheres of application of the Treaties. That objection must therefore be rejected.

(2) *Title to sue of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*

Parliament contends that the action is inadmissible because it was brought by a single Member State, whereas the right to determine the seat of the institutions belongs to all the governments of the Member States or, if it is not exercised by them, to the Commission.

The Court emphasizes that Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty provides that an act of Parliament or of the Council may be declared void 'on application by a Member State or the High Authority'. The exercise by a Member State or by the High Authority of its right of action is not subject to compliance with any additional requirement of proof of an interest or title to sue. That objection must therefore also be rejected.

(3) *Legal nature of the contested resolution*

According to Parliament, the contested resolution does not constitute an act within the meaning of Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty because it concerns only the internal organization of the institution

and that of its departments and does not therefore give rise to any legal effects.

The Court observes that appraisal of the legal effects of the contested resolution is inextricably bound up with examination of its content and with observance of the rules governing competence. It is therefore necessary to consider the substance of the case.

Substance

(1) *Lack of competence*

The action brought by the Luxembourg Government is based, in the first place, on the lack of competence of the European Parliament to adopt any decisions concerning the seat of the institution since that is a matter which the Member States alone are competent to determine.

It is clear from its title as well as its content that the contested resolution concerns the seat of Parliament, a matter in relation to which Parliament has no competence whatever. The resolution constitutes an infringement of the decisions adopted by the governments of the Member States concerning the provisional places of work of the institutions.

Moreover, by abandoning the practice of holding its part-sessions in Luxembourg, Parliament has infringed the decision confirming the maintenance of the *status quo* adopted in Maastricht in March 1981.

Parliament contends that the governments of the Member States have not in any way availed themselves of their power to determine the seat and that such power may not be encroached upon. The contested resolution constitutes both a political demand addressed to the governments of the Member States and a measure aimed at organizing the internal functioning of the institution.

(a) *Competence relating to the seat and places of work*

To begin with, it is necessary to examine the powers of the governments of the Member States and of Parliament in this area.

It is for the governments of the Member States to determine the seat of the institutions (Article 77 of the ECSC Treaty, Article 216 of the EEC Treaty and Article 189 of the Euratom Treaty). The Member States have not only the right but also the duty to exercise that power.

The fact remains that the governments of the Member States have not yet complied with their obligation to determine the seat of the institutions. However, they have on several occasions

adopted decisions fixing the provisional places of work of the institutions.

It must however be emphasized that when they adopt provisional decisions, the governments of the Member States must, by virtue of the rule which imposes on the Member States and on the Community institutions reciprocal duties of comity, respect Parliament's power to regulate its own internal organization. They must ensure that such decisions do not hinder the proper functioning of Parliament.

Parliament for its part is authorized by the Treaties to adopt appropriate measures to ensure that it functions properly and that its procedures operate smoothly, provided that it respects the power of the governments of the Member States to determine the seat of the institutions and abides by any provisional decisions adopted in the mean time.

It must be emphasized that the power of the governments of the Member States in this area does not affect Parliament's own power to discuss any matters concerning the Communities, to adopt resolutions on such matters and to request the governments to take action.

Thus, it is impossible to take the view that Parliament has exceeded its powers merely by adopting a resolution 'on the seat of the institutions of the European Community and in particular of the European Parliament' and on the question of the place of work.

(b) Plenary sittings

The contested resolution provides that pending the final selection of a single location for the sittings and meetings of Parliament, its plenary sittings are to be held in Strasbourg.

It must be stated that since the decision of 8 April 1965 which provides that Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg are to remain the provisional places of work of the Community institutions, the Assembly usually met in Strasbourg.

It is true that in 1967 Parliament introduced the practice of holding up to half of its plenary sittings in Luxembourg. That is the practice on which the Luxembourg Government bases its contention that the decision to hold all the plenary sittings in Strasbourg is contrary to the relevant decisions of the Member States.

It must be observed that the practice in question was adopted by Parliament on its own initiative and was not approved by the Member States either expressly or by implication. It was even expressly challenged by the French Government. The Luxembourg Government is therefore wrong in contending that the practice has become a custom.

The declaration concerning the maintenance of the *status quo* made at the conference on the seat of the institutions held in 1981 does not prevent Parliament from abandoning a practice introduced on its own initiative. It follows that Parliament's decision to hold in the future all of its plenary sittings in Strasbourg is not contrary to the relevant decisions of the governments of the Member States and does not exceed its powers.

(c) The holding of meetings of committees and political groups in Brussels

The contested resolution provides that meetings of Parliament's committees and political groups are to be organized as a general rule in Brussels. The practice of holding meetings in Brussels, conceived by Parliament acting as an independent institution, has at no time been called in question by any Member State. Parliament has not therefore exceeded its powers.

(d) Location of the Secretariat and of its departments

The contested resolution concerns the operation of the Secretariat and technical departments of Parliament, which must be reviewed in order to meet the requirements relating to the holding of plenary sittings in Strasbourg and to the organization of meetings of committees and political groups in Brussels, particularly with a view to avoiding the need for a substantial number of Parliament's staff to travel constantly.

Article 4 of the Decision of 8 April 1965 provides that 'the General Secretariat of the Assembly and its departments shall remain in Luxembourg'. Since certain meetings are held in Brussels, Parliament established there 'the minimum infrastructure needed to enable such meetings to take place'.

In the absence of a seat or even of a single place of work, Parliament must be able to maintain in the different places of work, apart from the place in which its Secretariat is established, the essential infrastructure which it needs to carry out, in all those places, the tasks entrusted to it by the Treaties. Transfers of staff may not, however, exceed the limits specified above.

In the light of those considerations, it is necessary to consider whether the contested resolution, inasmuch as it provides that the operation of the Secretariat and technical departments 'must be reviewed' in order to meet the requirements of the work done in Luxembourg, Brussels and Strasbourg, complies with the limits set to Parliament's powers regarding its internal organization.

The contested resolution in fact envisages at least a partial transfer of staff from the Secretariat to

the other places of work, but account must in addition be taken of the fact that it also advocates the use of means of telecommunication and the improvement of road, rail and air links between the main centres of activity of the Community.

It must be stated that Parliament has not exceeded its powers. The contention based on its lack of competence is therefore unfounded.

(2) Infringement of essential procedural requirements

The Luxembourg Government relies, in addition, on the infringement of essential procedural requirements on the ground that there is no joint

intent of the governments of the Member States for any decision affecting the seat of the institution and that Parliament failed to consult its Legal Affairs Committee.

It is sufficient to state that the Luxembourg Government has failed to establish any infringement by Parliament of the essential procedural requirements which the latter must comply with when it adopts a resolution such as that at issue. That contention is therefore unfounded.

The Court hereby:

1. Dismisses the application;
2. Orders the parties to bear their own costs.

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

2 — 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:

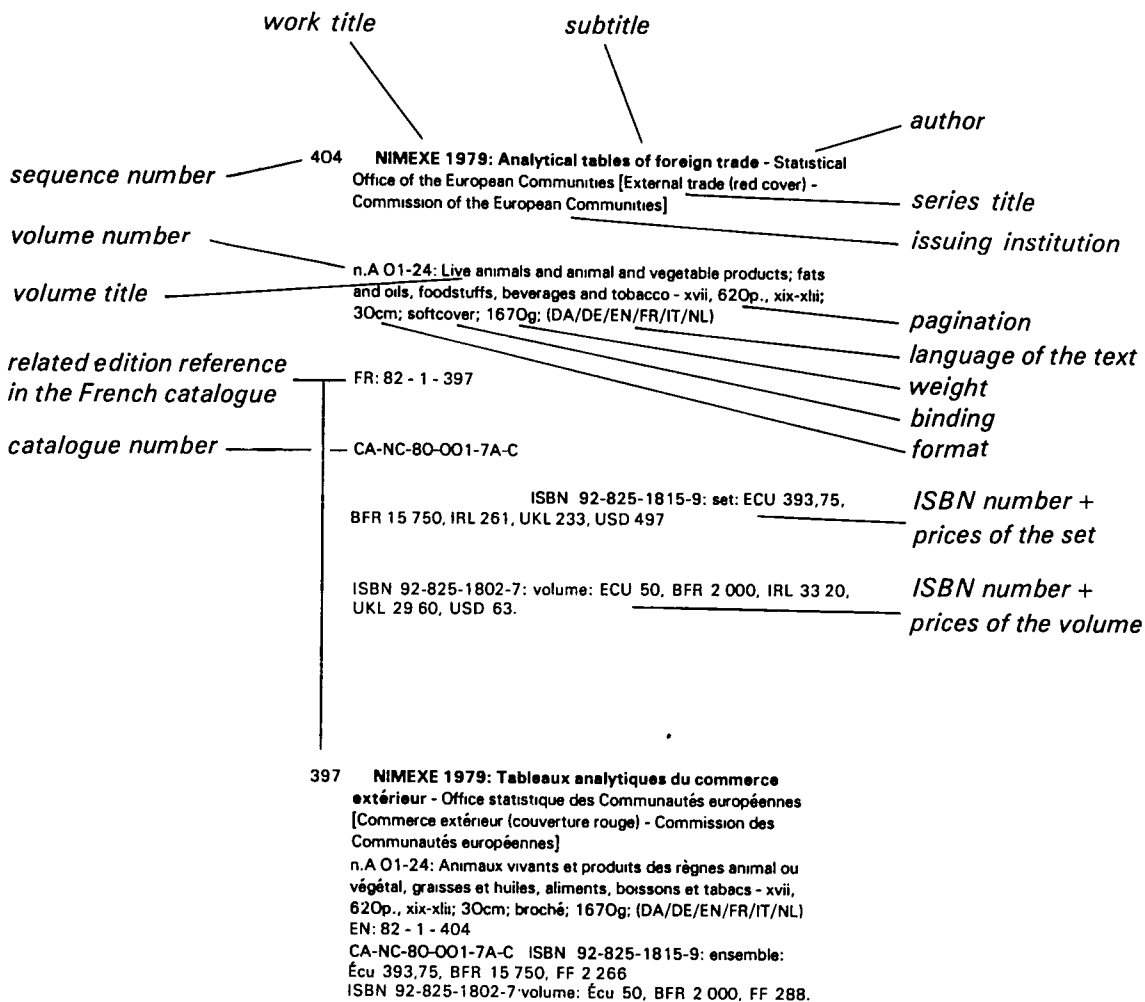
DA	Danish	GA	Irish
DE	German	IT	Italian
GR	Greek	NL	Dutch
EN	English	ES	Spanish
FR	French	PT	Portuguese

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.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

BFR	Belgian franc	HFL	Dutch guilder
DKR	Danish crown	IRL	Irish pound
DM	German mark	LIT	Italian lira
DR	Greek drachma	PTA	Spanish peseta
ESC	Portuguese escudo	UKL	Pound sterling
FF	French franc	USD	US dollar



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EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT - ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ - EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT - PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN - PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EUROPEES PARLEMENT

Secrétariat général du Parlement européen
Direction générale du greffe et des services généraux
L-2920 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4 30 01

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Secrétariat général du Conseil
Direction « Information et documentation »
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Tél.: 235 11 11

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Service intérieur
L - 2920 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4 76 21

DET ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG - WIRTSCHAFTS- UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS - ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE - COMITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL - COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE - ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ

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Rue Ravenstein 2, B - 1000 Bruxelles
Tél.: 512 39 20

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29, rue Aldringen
L-2010 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4773-1

Information offices

BELGIQUE – BELGIË

Rue Archimède 73 -
Archimedesstraat 73
1040 Bruxelles – 1040 Brussel
Tél.: 735 00 40/735 80 40

DANMARK

Gammel Torv 6
Postbox 144
1004 København K
Tlf.: (01) 14 41 40/(01) 14 55 12

DEUTSCHLAND

Zitelmannstraße 22
5300 Bonn
Tel. 23 80 41

Kurfürstendamm 102
1000 Berlin 31
Tel. 8 92 40 28

FRANCE

61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
75782 Paris Cedex 16
Tél. 501 58 85

GRÈCE

2, Vassilissis Sofias
T.K. 1602
Athina 134
Tél: 74 39 82/74 39 83/74 39 84

IRELAND

39, Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 71 22 44

ITALIA

Via Poli, 29
00187 Roma
Tel. 678 97 22

Corso Magenta, 61
20 123 Milano
Tel. 87 51 17/80 59 209/80 52 643

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Centre européen
Bâtiment Jean Monnet B/O
2920 Luxembourg
Tél. 430 11

NEDERLAND

Lange Voorhout 29
Den Haag
Tel. 46 93 26

UNITED KINGDOM

20, Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4QQ
Tel. 727 8090

Windsor House
9/15 Bedford Street
Belfast
Tel. 407 08

4 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF1 9SG
Tel. 37 1631

7 Alva Street
Edinburgh EH2 4PH
Tel. 225 2058

AMERICA LATINA

Avda Ricardo Lyon 1177
Santiago de Chile 9
Chile
Adresse postale: Casilla 10093
TEL. 25 05 55

Quinta Bienvenida
Valle Arriba
Calle Colibri
Distrito Sucre
Caracas
Venezuela
Tel. 91 47 07

AUSTRALIA

Capital Centre
Franklin Street
PO Box 609
Manuka ACT 2603
Canberra a.c.t
Tel. (062) 95 50 00

NIPPON

Kowa 25 Building
8-7 Sanbancho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. 239 04 41

CANADA

Inn of the Provinces
Office Tower
Suite 1110
Sparks' Street 350
Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7S8
Tel. 238 64 64

SCHWEIZ - SUISSE - SVIZZERA

Case postale 195
37-39, rue de Vermont
1211 Genève 20
Tél. 34 97 50

ESPAÑA

Calle de Serrano 41
(A Planta - Madrid 1
Tel. 474 11 87

PORTUGAL

35, rua Sacramento à Lapa
1200 Lisboa
Tel.: 66 75 96

THAILAND

Bangkok
Thai Military Bank Bldg
34, Phya Thai Road
Tel. 282 1452

TÜRKIYE

13, Bogaz Sokak
Kavaklıdere
Ankara
Tel. 21 61 45/27 61 46

UNITED STATES

2100 M Street, NW
Suite 707
Washington, DC 20037
Tel. 862 95 00

1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel. 371 38 04

Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Directory of the Commission of the European Communities: January 1983 - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Personnel and Administration - 109pp.: 25cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)**
 DA:83-2-1. DE:83-2-1. FR:83-2-1. GR:83-2-1. IT:83-2-1. NL:83-2-1
 CB-36-82-362-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3383-2: ECU 2,74, BFR 125, IRL 1.90, UKL 1.60, USD 3.

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- 30 jours d'Europe.
 Avrupa.
 Background Report.
 Berichte und Informationen.
 Bulletin of the European Communities.
 Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
 Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
 Communauté Européenne Informations.
 Community file: Current activities of the institutions of the European Communities summarised for the information of Member State Embassies in South and South-East Asia.
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 Comunidades Europeias: Informação.
 Comunità europea.
 Debates of the European Parliament.
 Dokumente und Publikationen.
 Échos de l'Europe.
 Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
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 EG Magazin.
 EIB-Information.
 Eorascáil.
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 Europa.
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 Informazioni.
 Informazioni documenti.
 Informazioni rassegna periodica.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

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Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.

Press Release.

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2 Customs union

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- 2 **List of Customs offices authorised to deal with Community transit operations: Amendment No. 16 (1.3.1982) - Commission of the European Communities: Customs Union Service - 372p.: 30cm: loose leaf: 950g: (DA/DE/EN/FR/GR/IT/NL)**
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- 3 **Die Agrarpolitik der Europäischen Gemeinschaft: dritte Ausgabe - 73S.: 23cm: Klammerheftung: 140g: (DE) [Europäische Dokumentation: 82/6 - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften]**
 CB-33-81-320-DE-C ISBN 92-825-3298-4: kostenlos.
- 4 **The Agricultural Situation in the Community: 1982 Report - Commission of the European Communities 1982 - 444pp.: 12 graphs: 23cm: softcover: 700g: (EN)**
 DA:83-2-4. DE:83-2-4. FR:83-2-4. GR:83-2-3. IT:83-2-5. NL:83-2-4
 CB-35-82-514-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3267-4: ECU 19,78, BFR 900, IRL 14, UKL 11, USD 19.
- 5 **Ἡ χρήση τῆς ἐνέργειας στὴ γεωργία καὶ τὴ βιομηχανία τροφίμων τῆς ΕὐΚΚ - 77σ.: 25cm: συρραμμένο: 170g: (GR) [Μελέτες. Σειρά Ἐνέργεια: 5 - Ἐπιτροπὴ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊκῶν Κοινοτήτων]**
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Agricultural Markets: Prices.

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4 Law

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- 7 **The professions in the European Community: Towards freedom of movement and mutual recognition of qualifications - de Crayencour, J.P. - 137pp.: 25cm: softcover: 3Og: (EN) [European perspectives - Commission of the European Communities]**
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- Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.
- Hourly earnings: Hours of work.
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- Vocational training: Information bulletin.
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11 La stratégie industrielle de la Communauté européenne - 88p.: 23cm: agrafé: 130g: (FR) [Documentation européenne: 82/5 - Commission des Communautés européennes]	
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- 9 Memorandum on the Community's development policy - 27pp.: 25cm: stapled: 80g: Commission memorandum transmitted to the Council on 4 October 1982 (EN) [Bulletin of the European Communities : Supplement: 82/5 - Commission of the European Communities]
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- 10 Second ACP-EEC Convention of Lome: Compilation of texts (VI - 1 January 1981 - 31 December 1981) - Council of the European Communities - Bruxelles - Brussel - xv, 543pp.: 21cm: softcover: 320g: (EN)
- DE:83 - 2 - 10. FR:82 - 12 - 6. IT:82 - 12 - 6
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- 12 Sulphur dioxide mass flow in the Ghent industrial area measured at the 5th CEC campaign on remote sensing - microfiche 24x, 8Opp.: (EN) [Environment and quality of life - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7788
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16 Scientific and technical research

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- 13 Aktiviertes Behren - Baumann, L.: Kappellmann, H.G. - Mikrofiche 24x, 82S.: (DE) [Technische Forschung Kohle - Generaldirektion Informationsmarkt und Innovation: Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften] EUR 8340
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- 14 Annual report 1981: Joint Research Centre Petten Establishment - Van Westen, P.J.: Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities - microfiche 24x, 52pp.: (EN) EUR 8082
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- 15 BAESNUM - A conversational computer program for the Bayesian estimation of a parameter by a numerical method - Colombo, A.G.: Jaarsma, R.J. - microfiche 24x, 43pp.: (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7900
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- 17 The characterization of activities associated with irradiated fuel element claddings - Jenkins, I.L.: Bolus, D.J.: Glover, K.M. (Mrs)... - x, 215pp., num. tabl. and fig.: 30cm: softcover: 680g: (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation] EUR 7671
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- 19 The Community's research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants: Second annual progress report (year 1981) - Directorate-General Science, Research and Development - iv, 69pp., 3 fig. and 3 tab.: 30cm: softcover: 250g: (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation] EUR 8343
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- 31 **Light-water reactors reference system classification for the European reliability data system (ERDS) - Melis, M.; Mancini, G.: Joint Research Centre, Ispra - v. 2577pp., 43 fig.: 30cm: softcover: 770g: (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation] EUR 7905**
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- 33 **Misure di radioattività ambientale. Ispra 1980 - Dominici, G. - microscheda 24x, 69pag.: (IT) [Radioprotezione - Direzione generale Mercato dell'informazione e innovazione: Commissione delle Comunità europee] EUR 7958**
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- 34 **Les obstacles à l'innovation dans les pays de la Communauté européenne - Pratier, A. - microfiche 24x, 349p.: (FR) [Gestion de l'information - Direction générale Marché de l'information et innovation: Commission des Communautés européennes] EUR 7528**
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- 35 **A proposed standards policy for the INSIS project - Forster, A.; Forster, T.; Ross MacGregor, H. - microfiche 24x, 5Opp.: (EN) [Information management - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7896**
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- 38 **Small angle neutron scattering study of the damage induced by creep deformation in crisi 304 stainless steel - Boeuf, A.; Coppola, R.; Matera, R.... - microfiche 24x, 98pp.: (EN) [Nuclear science and technology - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7821**
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- 41 **Trasferimento e sfruttamento delle conoscenze scientifiche e tecniche - Gibb, J.M. (Coordinatore del simposio); Nicolay, D. (Segretario) - viii, 295pag. num. graf. e ill.: 24cm: rilegato: 500g: Atti del simposio tenutosi in Lussemburgo dal 10 al 12 giugno 1981 (IT) [Gestione dell'informazione - Direzione generale Mercato dell'informazione e innovazione: Commissione delle Comunità europee] EUR 7716**
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- 42 **Trends in the filing of patent applications in Germany. The Federal Republic of Germany between 1877 and 1980 - Slama, J. - microfiche 24x, 131pp.: (EN) [Information management - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7872**
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- 43 **Untersuchungen zur Leistungssteigerung der seil- und eigenangetriebenen Einschleppenhäbe- und zwangsgeführten Schienenflurbahnen durch Totgewichtverlängerung - Eubiller - Mikrofiche 24x, 206S.: (DE) [Technische Forschung Kohle - Generaldirektion Informationsmarkt und Innovation: Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften] EUR 8342**
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17 Education and cultural policy

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18 Statistics

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- 47 **Earnings in agriculture 1980** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Population and social conditions (yellow cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
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Industrial production: Miscellaneous sectors.

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Iron and steel: monthly bulletin.

Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.

Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin.

Monthly external trade bulletin.

Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.

Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

19 Bibliography and documentation

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 51 **Multilingual glossary of abbreviations** - Council of the European Communities: Terminology service - 622p.: 25cm: hardcover: 1 200g: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
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BX-33-81-304-6A-C ISBN 92-824-0102-2: ECU 18,62,
BFR 850, IRL 12.90, UKL 10.30, USD 17.50.

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Documentation bulletin B.

Documentation bulletin C.

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List of additions to the Library of the CEC.

20 Miscellaneous

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Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S.

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