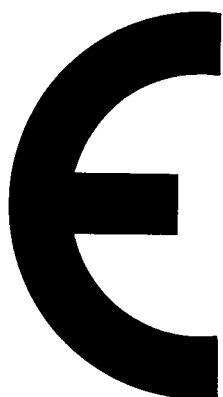


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*1/84 Unfair terms in contracts concluded with consumers

* In preparation.



PART ONE
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. Agricultural prices and related measures for 1984/85: Commission proposals

1.1.1 On 17 January the Commission sent to the Council its proposals on prices and certain related measures for 1984/85.¹

The Commission's intention was to place before the Council, at the earliest possible date, a coherent package of measures and price proposals for the coming marketing year and to round off the overall plan for the rationalization of the common agricultural policy which it outlined in the communication of 28 July 1983² and followed up with a number of specific proposals for legislation.

When presenting its price proposals to the Council, the Commission emphasized that they were essentially and indissolubly linked to the proposals presented earlier in implementation of its July 1983 report. The Commission considers not only that the Council should take an overall decision on the full range of proposals presented in this context but also that it would be unthinkable for such a decision to omit certain essential measures for the reform of the CAP which are already before the Council. In that event the Commission, acting in the interest of the Community as a whole, would have to withdraw its price proposals and replace them by others which would be even more rigorous.

1.1.2. In transmitting the Commission proposals to the Council, Mr Thorn and Mr Dalsager made the point that they were part of the Commission's general plan to make European agriculture more competitive:

'The Commission put forward proposals for reform in 1980, which were further spelt out in 1981 and restated in July 1983 after the Stuttgart European Council session: thus for more than three years the Commission has been urging the need for this reform to enable European agriculture to continue to enjoy the security the CAP affords it, which has so far to a great extent shielded it from the effects of the world recession.

The price proposals the Commission has sent the Council are in no way a substitute for reform of the CAP: together with the measures the Commission

proposed in July 1983 they offer a coherent plan for its rationalization.

So they are not a catalogue of economy measures from which to pick and choose: they are a policy package designed to take more account of the movement of supply and demand, to mesh Community agriculture more into the whole chain of economy activity up-line and down-line from it, and to make for more coherence between the functioning of the CAP on the inside and the Community's trade in farm products on the outside.'

When Mr Dalsager presented the proposals to the press he stressed the need—as had Mr Thorn at the Council meeting—for the whole package to be adopted rapidly:

'The European Community is passing through a period when choices have to be made. They have been delayed too long. If they are put off beyond March this year, I and my colleagues in the Commission cannot answer for the results which may follow. That is why we call on the Council to decide not later than 31 March.

We in the Commission have made our choice: it is for a sound and strong agriculture, based on an improved CAP, with a rational method for supporting markets and incomes.'

1.1.3. In drawing up its price proposals for 1984/85, the Commission followed very closely the guidelines laid down in its communication of July 1983, as regards both price levels and the price 'hierarchy' between the various products. It also had to take account of the fact that, since that date, the trends on agricultural markets both inside and outside the Community had led to a deterioration rather than an improvement in the situation. It could even be said that never in the history of the common agricultural policy had the management had to face such serious difficulties, these being attributable to three main factors acting in concert:

(i) firstly, technical progress and the support provided by the common agricultural policy have enabled agricultural production to continue to expand rapidly in several

¹ COM(84) 20 final.

² Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC; Bull. CE 7/8-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

sectors, including those with the largest surpluses;

(ii) secondly, internal consumption of several agricultural products is showing little or no increase;

(iii) thirdly, the present situation and the medium-term outlook on the world market are not encouraging, since the capacity to pay for agricultural products falls far short of the export requirements of the main producer countries. This has led to keener competition on external markets.

A further difficulty arises from the particularly delicate budget situation, which must not be aggravated in any way.

1.1.4. Bearing these various factors in mind, the Commission had no option this year but to propose very limited price increases (sugar, protein products, beef and veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat, rice, durum wheat, certain fruits and vegetables) and in certain cases to recommend that prices be either held at their present level (cereals, wine, milk) or reduced (rape, certain varieties of tobacco).

Although the average increase in the common prices is relatively small (0.8 % in ECU as compared with 1983/84), the Commission framed its price proposals carefully in terms of the situations encountered on the various markets. It rejected the idea of a general standstill on prices for the coming marketing year since this would have meant a blanket penalization of all products of an indiscriminating kind.

The Commission is aware of the consequences which such small increases in the common prices will have for agricultural incomes. At a time of such serious market imbalance, however, it felt that there was no economic or financial justification of substantial increases.

As in the past, the Commission is proposing a number of related measures, in addition to those already presented following its July 1983 communication. In accordance with the guidelines laid down in the latter, the Commission is also proposing that the monetary compensatory amounts, both

positive and negative, should be substantially dismantled, with a view to restoring a single market as soon as possible.

The Commission's proposals for individual products¹

1.1.5. For cereals, with the exception of durum wheat, the Commission takes the view that a cautious policy on prices must now give way to a restrictive one, in view of the growing imbalance between production and outlets, both on the internal and on the world markets, and the consequent build-up of stocks. At the same time, the Commission is still endeavouring to narrow down the gap between prices in the Community and those obtaining in the main competitor countries. To this end, it proposes that for 1984/85 all prices should be kept at the level set for 1983/84, with the exception of those applicable to durum wheat, for which the target price is raised by 1.6% and the intervention price by 1%. The aid for durum wheat is increased by 2.5%.

The Commission proposes that the guarantee threshold for 1984/85 should be set at 121.32 million tonnes for all cereals except durum wheat (as opposed to 120.5 million tonnes in 1983/84). The Commission has already presented a proposal whereby a guarantee threshold would be introduced for durum wheat;² it proposes that this be set at 4 534 000 tonnes for 1984/85. Lastly, the Commission reserves the right to decide, in the light of market requirements, whether there should be intervention during the marketing year for wheat of minimum bread-making quality.

1.1.6. The situation in the milk sector gives even greater cause for concern because of the constant and ever-increasing divergence between production (up 4% in 1983) and consumption (up only 0.2% in the same year) within the Community. To remedy this situation, the Commission proposes

¹ A table showing the price proposals for all products is given at point 2.1.69.

² OJ C 298, 4.11.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.110.

that, in addition to the measures already proposed,¹ such as the introduction of a quota system and an extra levy on deliveries exceeding the quota, the target price for milk should be kept at the same level as for 1983/84.

In view of the exceptionally high level of stocks and for technical and market management reasons, the Commission also proposes that the fat/non-fat ratio in milk should be altered; this would mean an 11% decrease in the intervention price for butter and an 11% increase in the intervention price for skimmed-milk powder. Since this measure will help to promote butter consumption throughout the Community, the Commission proposes that the subsidy for the consumption of butter should simply be eliminated rather than phased out in two stages. It also proposes that both the co-responsibility levy (2% of the target price for milk) and the guarantee threshold for milk (97.2 million tonnes) should remain at the same levels as for 1983/84, observance of the said threshold being ensured by individual delivery quotas.

1.1.7. For beef, the Commission is proposing a 1.5% increase in the guide and intervention prices with effect from the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year, on the basis of the Community scale for the grading of adult bovine carcasses, which the Council should have adopted by that date.

As stated in its communication of July 1983, the Commission is not proposing that the calving premium be renewed for 1984/85, in view of the substantial changes which have occurred on the market since this measure was introduced. The Commission also proposes that the variable premium paid in the United Kingdom be discontinued. On the other hand, it proposes that the premium for suckler cows be retained.

1.1.8. For pigmeat and sheepmeat, the Commission is proposing a 1.5% increase in the basic price. For sheepmeat, in view of the proposal to advance the beginning of the marketing year from April to January, it is also proposed that the basic price be increased by a further 1.5% with effect from 7 January 1985.

1.1.9. For sugar, in view of the current market situation and the future outlook, the Commission feels that a very cautious price policy must be pursued in every respect. This leaves room for an increase of only 1% in the basic price for sugar beet and the intervention price for sugar for 1984/85. As regards the minimum prices, which are determined with reference to the ceiling fixed for the basic production levy and the 'B' levy, it is proposed that the minimum prices for A beet and B beet be set at 98% and 68% of the basic price respectively.

1.1.10. For olive oil, it is proposed that the intervention price remain the same as for 1983/84. The Commission proposes, however, that both the production target price and the production aid be increased by 2.5%. Where the payment of aid to small-scale producers is concerned, the Commission is hoping to simplify the administrative work and to improve the supervision arrangements by proposing that the aid be paid at a flat rate to all olive-growers whose production amounts to less than 100 kg, whether they are members of a producers' organization or not.

1.1.11. For oilseeds, the Commission is proposing price increases of 1% for sunflower seed (together with a guarantee threshold of 1 million tonnes), 1.5% for flax seed and 2.5% for soya beans.

For rapeseed, on the other hand, the prices will be lowered by 1%, since the guarantee threshold fixed for 1983/84 was exceeded. The new guarantee threshold for rapeseed should be 2.41 million tonnes (as against 2.29 million tonnes in 1983/84) in view of the production target set for 1990.

1.1.12. To encourage the growing of protein products, of which the Community is a net importer, price increases of 2.5% are proposed for dried fodder, peas and field beans.

1.1.13. In the wine sector, where the medium-term objective is to prevent any

¹ OJ C 314, 19.11.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.80 et seq.

widening of the gap between production and demand, the Commission is proposing that the guide prices for all types of table wine remain at their present level. It is also proposed that preventive distillation be made independent of compulsory distillation.

1.1.14. For fruit and vegetables, the Commission's proposals are geared to the market situation and other factors. For example, a 3% price increase is proposed for cauliflowers, table grapes and aubergines, while a price freeze is proposed for tomatoes and apricots and a 1.5% increase for other fruit and vegetables.

1.1.15. For tobacco, the Commission has followed the same approach, with price proposals ranging from - 2% to + 3%, depending on the variety.

Agri-monetary proposals

1.1.16. In accordance with the guidelines laid down in its July 1983 communication and in order to bring about a return to a single agricultural market at the earliest possible date, the Commission is proposing that the existing monetary gaps be halved; this would apply to both positive and negative compensatory amounts. The positive MCAs would be reduced by 4.4 points in the Federal Republic of Germany, by 2.4 points in the Netherlands and by 1.1 point in Denmark. The negative MCAs would be

reduced by 3 points in France, by 4.9 points in the United Kingdom and by 2 points in Greece.

Budgetary consequences

1.1.17. The impact of the proposed prices and related measures on the EAGGF Guarantee Section budget for 1984 will be a saving of 169 million ECU. To this figure should be added the savings arising from the proposals already transmitted to the Council following the communication of July 1983, i.e. 706 million ECU.

The total saving of 875 million ECU should more or less offset the extra expenditure resulting from certain less favourable trends which have emerged since the 1984 budget was drawn up and from the deferment of payments from 1983 to 1984 because of the budgetary problems which arose towards the end of the 1983 financial year.¹

In the Commission's opinion, adoption of the proposed prices and related measures, together with all the proposals for the rationalization of the CAP which have been submitted to the Council since July 1983, would enable EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure to be kept at approximately the same level as current appropriations—that is, 16 500 million ECU.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1983, points 2.1.142 and 2.1.143.

2. Community policy to combat the steel crisis

1.2.1. Having received the Council's assent on 26 January, the Commission decided to extend the system of monitoring and production quotas for certain products of undertakings in the steel industry until 31 December 1985, thus strengthening the close link between the market measures and the restructuring measures.¹ The European steel industry will become competitive again only if governments and companies wholeheartedly support and fully cooperate with the Commission in its efforts to enable companies to adapt to the new industrial structure. The extension of the system of production quotas is a fundamental component of the package of measures in question.

The situation in the Community steel industry

1.2.2. The crucial problems which have beset the Community steel industry for a number of years have not eased to any significant extent:

- (i) despite the reduction targets set by the Commission, which the Member States have to achieve by the end of 1985 but have only partly achieved so far, the substantial overcapacity of production facilities remains a heavy burden on the entire industry;
- (ii) in 1983 steel consumption was even lower than in 1982, and although matters should not get any worse in 1984, the average capacity utilization rate will remain extremely low;
- (iii) worldwide, there is still a marked imbalance between supply and demand, and, given the depressed state of the market, there is no hope of any significant growth in the Community's steel exports.

The state of manifest crisis is therefore persisting.

Extension of the system of production quotas

1.2.3. On 28 July 1983 the Commission decided, with the Council's assent, to ex-

tend the system of monitoring and production quotas for certain steel products until 31 January 1984 (Decision 2177/83/ECSC).² In giving its assent, the Council recognized the vital importance of applying the Article 58 system for two and a half years in conjunction with the restructuring programme decided upon by the Commission on 29 June 1983.³

In a communication presented in January, the Commission reminded the Council of the conclusions it reached last July and stated that the manifest crisis was persisting. The situation had in fact deteriorated to such an extent in the second half of 1983 that on 23 December the Commission was forced to take further regulatory measures —introducing minimum prices, a guarantee system, an accompanying document and a production certificate.⁴

These measures were justified only if the existing system of production quotas was extended, and the Commission had in fact made it clear that if it was not extended the measures which it adopted in December would be repealed immediately. In addition, it was necessary to establish a very close link between the measures concerning the market and the measures to restructure the industry in the context of the aids code, which also expires on 31 December 1985.⁵

The Council having given its assent, the Commission decided on 31 January¹ to continue the system of monitoring and production quotas without making any substantial changes, in line with the decisions taken in July and December. The new decision is an extension of the preceding one (2177/83/ECSC),² but, in accordance with the Coun-

¹ OJ L 29, 1.2.1984.

² OJ L 208, 31.7.1983.

³ OJ L 227, 19.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

⁴ OJ L 373, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, points 2.1.12 to 2.1.15.

⁵ Point 1.2.4; OJ L 228, 13.8.1981.

cil's conclusions of 22 December,¹ the Commission has included a provision whereby it can take appropriate corrective action if a particular company disturbs traditional delivery patterns and a Member State files a complaint about this.

In addition, the Commission has placed even greater emphasis on the link with restructuring, which all the companies should be encouraged to achieve as quickly as possible. A few alterations have also been made concerning (a) the establishment of references for new companies, (b) the adjustment of reference production for certain categories, (c) special products, and (d) the exchange and transfer of reference production and reference quantities.

A balanced whole

1.2.4. The package of measures adopted by the Commission to manage the crisis will consequently be even more tightly knit. In addition to the measures concerning minimum prices and the monitoring of quantities and traditional patterns of deliveries, the Commission also has other instruments at its disposal, e.g. the price rules for distributive undertakings, the periodic publication of guidance prices and the monitoring of statistics relating to deliveries by producers.

As for external relations, arrangements² have been concluded with the main countries which export to the Community;³ these are in the process of being renewed for 1984. Basic import prices have been set for countries with which there are no arrangements.²

This set of rules should create an orderly framework within which the companies can complete their restructuring. The system of production quotas has been extended until the end of 1985, i.e. until the expiry of the aids code which fixes the timetable for adjusting steelmaking plants in the Community to the new situation on the Community and world steel markets. The Member States should have notified the Commission of their restructuring programmes by

31 January 1984 on the basis of the capacity cuts set by the Commission on 29 June 1983.⁴ When assessing the programmes, the Commission will pay more attention to the viability of undertakings, in view of the deterioration of the steel market and the poor prospects. As from 31 January 1984, on the basis of the aids code, the Commission will no longer authorize aids which are not justified by restructuring programmes and the closure of production capacity.

1.2.5. The Commission had also urged that the social aspects should have the same degree of priority and should remain closely linked with the restructuring measures. The first package of measures concerning the financing of early retirement and short-time working was to be supplemented by temporary schemes concerning the reduction and reorganization of working hours, temporary work experience in the public works sector, an allowance for the reintegration of former steelworkers and financial support for coordinating bodies.

On 26 January the Council expressed its desire to resolve the problems involved in implementing the new social measures, which would release, before the end of February, the 62.5 million ECU appropriation earmarked in the general budget as a contribution to the ECSC for this purpose. In so doing it has once again emphasized the close link which there must be between (a) the measures to restore the competitiveness of the European steel industry, (b) the conversion policy aimed at creating new jobs in the steel areas and (c) the social policy which should help ECSC workers to take up these jobs while making it easier for older workers to withdraw from the labour market.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.16.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.1.11.

³ Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Korea, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain and Sweden, and the special understanding with Japan.

⁴ OJ L 227, 19.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

3. Technological change and social adjustment

The objectives and social implications of technological change

1.3.1. If the Community is to improve its competitiveness and meet the challenge of the new technologies, major efforts are needed at Community level in the fields of education and vocational training and in achieving a consensus at the workplace when new technologies are introduced. Together with the impact of the new technologies on working conditions and working time, these are the main points of the communication adopted by the Commission on 25 January under the title 'Technological change and social adjustment'.¹

The aim of this communication is to propose a Community strategy for the new technologies which, complementing those already launched in the spheres of industry, R&D and innovation, will offer a positive response to current social challenges.

There is no lack of such challenges—for example, the threat of job losses in traditional industries such as engineering, where innovation takes the form of the automation of manufacturing processes. On the other hand, it is hoped that in the next few years between 4 and 5 million jobs will be created in a wide range of industries if the new technologies (especially information technology) are introduced at a rapid pace.

Obviously, the potential number of jobs created by the introduction of new technologies in the Community depends on the competitiveness of its firms and of all productive sectors. European companies themselves have identified their lack of knowhow and experience as the main obstacle to success in this area. The Community must therefore expand its efforts in the field of education and training so that its industries can compete on equal terms with those of the United States and Japan.

After briefly reviewing the social implications of technological change and the need for joint action, the communication sets out

a number of proposals for the development of activities already under way and new measures in the three priority fields described below.

Education and training

1.3.2. The Council resolutions of 19 September 1983 on the introduction of new information technology in education² and of 2 June 1983 concerning vocational training measures relating to new information technologies³ already form a basis for Community action. However, the most determined efforts in the fields of research, innovation and industrial policy will be hampered and might well fail unless backed up by similar efforts in training and retraining for high-level specialists and technicians. The Commission envisages new measures to set up 'partnership programmes' between industry and higher education, training and research establishments tailored to local or regional needs, in order to expand high-level training and help to adapt it to the changing needs of industry; the Community would participate in the financing.

To supplement current action in the educational field while establishing a link with the partnership programmes, the Commission proposes the launching of demonstration operations at Community level to increase awareness of and familiarity with the new technologies, whether in schools or among the general public.

Management of working time and the organization of working and living conditions

1.3.3. In the context of technological innovation, optimum management of working time takes on particular importance, especially in connection with the draft Commission recommendation on the reduction

¹ COM(84) 6 final.

² OJ C 256, 24.9.1983.

³ OJ C 166, 25.6.1983.

and reorganization of working time.¹ The promotion of forward-looking manpower policies, especially at local level, is also considered essential.

Consequently, the Commission intends to give priority to improving knowledge and information concerning the impact of new technologies at firm and industry level on employment, working time, remuneration and other aspects of working and living conditions.

It also proposes concerted action aimed at improving the ergonomic aspects of equipment and methods of using it and the development of Community standards for health and safety.

Participation in technological change in the firm

1.3.4. Following through the conclusions reached by the Standing Committee on Employment in November 1981,² the Commission intends to carry out further research and to promote the formulation by the two sides of industry at European level of common principles which would enable agreements to be concluded between them on procedures for the introduction of the new technologies in the firm. It also intends to

support initiatives to enhance the expertise of the two sides of industry in matters of technological innovation, particularly in order to facilitate the consultation and negotiation process.

Promotion and financing

1.3.5. Action in these three fields should be reinforced by the promotion and dissemination of innovatory projects and by more systematic use of existing funds and financial instruments (such as the European Social Fund and the Regional Development Fund). The aspects of these instruments which are most relevant to conversion and technological innovation are described in the communication.

The innovatory projects should relate in particular to the development of local job-creation initiatives involving new technologies and new products and services based on these technologies which meet social needs (e.g. for the handicapped or the elderly).

¹ OJ C 290, 26.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.39.

² Fifteenth General Report, point 264.



PART TWO
ACTIVITIES
IN JANUARY 1984

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Financing innovation

2.1.1. On 18 January the Commission transmitted to the Council an amended proposal for a Decision empowering the Commission to help finance innovation within the Community.¹

Community borrowings

Second NCI III tranche

2.1.2. On 26 January the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Decision² that reflects the rapid take-up of the first NCI III tranche:³ it provides for a second and final tranche of 1 400 million ECU. This figure allows for the 100 million ECU to be drawn from NCI III for financing innovation by small and medium-sized firms.⁴

The proposed fields of application are the same as those for the first tranche, namely:

(i) the rational 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 linked to the development of productive activities or which contribute to regional development or which are of Community interest such as telecommunications (including information technology) and transport (including the transmission of energy);

(iii) investment projects, mainly those of small and medium-sized firms, in industry and other productive sectors, which are designed primarily to promote the dissemination of innovation and new techniques and which will help directly or indirectly to create jobs.

Six-monthly report

2.1.3. On 26 January the Commission, as required by the Decision of 19 April 1983 empowering it to contract loans under the

New Community Instrument (NCI III),⁵ transmitted to the Council and Parliament its first six-monthly report on the rate of utilization of tranches.⁶ The report shows that loan applications declared eligible by the Commission already amount to over two thirds of the first NCI III tranche of 1 500 million ECU authorized in June 1983³ and that the volume of loans signed has reached almost a third of that sum. It also shows that 98% of NCI I and 92% of NCI II have been committed, the balance in each case representing loans approved but not yet signed. The balance available for Italy under the 'reconstruction' NCI stands at 208 million ECU (allowing for loans made from the European Investment Bank's own resources) and will probably be used up during 1984.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of persons and freedom to provide services

Mutual recognition of diplomas and access to occupations

Pharmacists

2.1.4. On 24 January the Commission amended⁷ one of the proposals it presented in February 1981 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, and certain additional measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right

¹ Point 2.1.25; COM(84)21 final.

² OJ C 48, 21.2.1984; COM(84)29 final.

³ OJ L 164, 23.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.6.

⁴ Point 2.1.1.

⁵ OJ L 112, 28.4.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.8.

⁶ COM(84) 30 final.

⁷ OJ C 40, 15.2.1984; COM(84)15 final.

of establishment.¹ The new proposal incorporates in substance the amendments requested by Parliament,² which also reflect the concerns expressed by the Economic and Social Committee.³

Tourism

Fire safety in hotels

2.1.5. On 17 January, responding in particular to a request made by Parliament in June 1978, the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a recommendation on fire safety in existing hotels.⁴ For the purposes of the recommendation, 'existing hotel' means any establishment that is commercially operated, occupies all or part of a building at the date when the Council adopts the proposal and, under the name of hotel, boarding house, inn, tavern, motel or other equivalent designation, can offer accommodation to at least 10 temporary paying guests. The aim of this proposal is to promote common minimum safety requirements for hotels in order to protect human life more effectively.

In the Commission's view, an effective fire protection system for hotels and their staff should include alarms and warning systems, escape routes that are signposted and protected and failproof electrical installations and lighting systems. The recommendation provides for a certificate of conformity to be issued, where the safety requirements are satisfied, by the appropriate authority of the Member State in question.

2.1.6. Parliament expressed the same concern for the safety of travellers in a resolution it adopted on 20 January.⁵

Free movement of goods

General economic situation in Greece

2.1.7. On 11 January the Commission authorized Greece to take protective measures in respect of certain imports.⁶ This Deci-

sion, which was taken in response to an application from the Greek Government under Article 130 of the Act of Accession, authorizes Greece to limit and monitor, until 31 October 1984, imports into Greece of furniture, wash-basins, cast-iron baths, taps, cocks, etc., and tiles. Similar authorization was given in respect of cigarettes on 27 January.⁷

These measures should enable Greece to continue the process of improving and restoring the balance of the situation in the industries covered by the Commission Decisions, with a view to helping them to face Community competition. This process, which was begun with similar measures in February 1983,⁸ has not yet yielded its full effects in the six industries. On the other hand, the application for permission to take protective measures has not been renewed in 1984 for the eleven other industries covered by the 1983 measures.

Free movement of foodstuffs

2.1.8. The Community information and warning system in the foodstuffs sector was activated by the Commission after fatal poisonings due to the consumption of shrimps imported from South-East Asia were reported in the Netherlands.⁹

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.9. On 16 January, to take account of amendments to the harmonized standards established by the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, the Commission adapted to technical progress¹⁰ the Council Directive of 6 February 1979 con-

¹ OJ C 35, 18.2.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.1.8.

² OJ C 277, 17.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.10.

³ OJ C 230, 10.9.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.3.42.

⁴ OJ C 49, 21.2.1984; COM(83)751 final.

⁵ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁶ OJ L 23, 28.1.1984.

⁷ OJ L 36, 8.2.1984.

⁸ OJ L 37, 9.2.1983; OJ L 58, 5.3.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.14.

⁹ Point 2.1.65.

¹⁰ OJ L 31, 2.2.1984.

cerning electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres employing certain types of protection.¹

Foodstuffs

2.1.10. On 17 January the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal² to consolidate the Council Directive of 24 July 1973 concerning cocoa and chocolate products³ and subsequent amendments. The proposal also provides for the use of vegetable fats other than cocoa butter and of four additives, as well as the introduction of the labelling rules established by the Directive of 18 December 1978.⁴

2.1.11. On the same date the Commission also sent the Council a proposal⁵ to amend for the third time⁶ the Directive of 18 June 1974 relating to emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs,⁷ with a view to extending its scope to include certain additional substances.

2.1.12. Lastly, on 12 January the Commission presented to the Council a proposal⁸ to amend the Directive of 15 January 1980 relating to the ranges of nominal quantities and nominal capacities permitted for certain prepackaged products.⁹ The amendments proposed are technical in nature and are in certain cases intended to improve a text which has given rise to conflicting interpretations.

2.1.13. On 25 January the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the proposal for a Council Directive relating to the making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids.¹⁰

Industry

Steel

Crisis measures

Production quotas

2.1.14. On 31 January the Commission decided,¹¹ after the Council had given its

assent and the ECSC Consultative Committee had stated its views,¹² to extend until 31 December 1985 the system of production quotas established in pursuance of Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty.

2.1.15. On 25 January, in the light of market developments which have been reflected in increased demand for products in category IV (wire rod), the Commission amended¹³ the initial rates of abatement for the setting of the production quotas for this product during the first quarter of 1984, which it had adopted on 16 November 1983.¹⁴

The new rate is as follows:

- (i) for the setting of the production quotas: 35;
- (ii) for the setting of the part of the production quota which may be delivered in the common market: 37.

Restructuring

Aids to regions affected

2.1.16. As part of the second set of specific regional schemes under the non-quota section of the ERDF which it adopted on 18 January,¹⁵ the Council earmarked funds amounting to 230 million ECU over five years for the development of alternative economic activities in regions affected by the restructuring of the steel industry.

These funds will be distributed among the Member States once the Commission has approved the national restructuring prog-

¹ OJ L 43, 20.2.1979.

² COM(83)787 final.

³ OJ L 228, 16.8.1973.

⁴ OJ L 33, 8.2.1979.

⁵ COM(84)4 final.

⁶ OJ L 155, 23.6.1980.

⁷ OJ L 189, 12.7.1974.

⁸ OJ C 18, 25.1.1984; COM(83)772 final.

⁹ OJ L 51, 25.2.1980.

¹⁰ OJ C 291, 27.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.15.

¹¹ Point 1.2.1 et seq.; OJ L 29, 1.2.1984.

¹² Point 2.4.46.

¹³ OJ L 22, 27.1.1984.

¹⁴ OJ L 319, 17.11.1983.

¹⁵ Point 2.1.54.

rammes it was to receive by 31 January, in pursuance of the Decisions it adopted in June 1983.¹

International relations

2.1.17. In view of the failure to find a satisfactory solution on 14 January to the question of the American offer of compensation for special steels, the Commission decided to take a number of measures.²

2.1.18. Following the action brought by an American firm (Bethlehem Steel), which is liable to jeopardize the EEC-United States arrangement on tonnage steels, the Council instructed the Commission to request the American authorities to initiate formal talks.³

Aircraft

2.1.19. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on Airbus Industrie.⁴

Other industries

Building and civil engineering

2.1.20. The Commission recently published four Eurocodes concerning the safety, suitability and durability of the various types of building and materials.

These documents, which were drawn up by independent experts, will provide a basis for dialogue with the building and civil-engineering industries. Their aim is to harmonize at European level national rules and standards, to which they could serve as an alternative.

The first four Eurocodes⁵ are:

Eurocode 1: Unified rules common to the various types of construction and building materials (EUR 8847);

Eurocode 2: Common unified rules relating to the sizing of concrete structures (EUR 8848);

Eurocode 3: Common unified rules relating to the sizing of steel structures (EUR 8849);

Eurocode 8: Common unified rules relating to structures in earthquake areas (EUR 8850).

Leather

2.1.21. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the crisis in the tanning industry.⁴

Industrial innovation and the information market

Transnational technological cooperation

2.1.22. The Commission has launched a pilot project with the following main aims:

(i) to facilitate technology transfer between small businesses from different parts of the Community and to promote diversification into new products and services;

(ii) to help small businesses find partners elsewhere in the Community to extend their industrial and trade activities;

(iii) to help small businesses overcome obstacles to activities at European level (languages, technical standards, etc.);

(iv) to make the exchange of market information easier.

Initially, the project will involve two organizations, Ostbayerisches Technologie Transfer institut eV, Regensburg, and the Service Innovexpert of the Chambre de commerce et d'industrie, Lyon, which will endeavour to promote transnational cooperation between firms in their respective regions. In exchange for a financial contribution, the Commission will be able to put the results of this project at the disposal of other similar organizations, notably through the European Association for the Transfer of Industrial information, which is shortly to be formed.

¹ Point 1.2.4.

² Point 2.2.16.

³ Point 2.2.17.

⁴ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁵ Available from April from the Publications Office of the European Communities, Luxembourg.

2.1.23. The Danish Invention Centre, under contract to the Commission, is to carry out a pilot project covering the establishment of a Community-wide infrastructure for technology transfer.

The project is to set up an experimental network of closely cooperating technology transfer centres, with the ultimate objective of finding ways of improving technology transfer within the Community.

About 25 centres will participate in the project. Efficient communication will be ensured through telefax terminals and via a common data base of offers of and requests for licences. The human contacts that are essential to the success of the project will be established through seminars and visits.

Information market

New programme of experiments

2.1.24. To stimulate the accelerated development of the electronic publishing market, the Commission agreed in December 1983 to a series of co-financing measures for 10 experiments in the field of electronic publishing and electronic document delivery.

The purpose of the experiments, which form part of the third plan of action in the field of information and documentation (1981-83),¹ is to provide comparative data on methods of delivering full-text documents and graphics in electronic form to scientific, technical and medical groups throughout the Community. They were chosen from 27 proposals and over 100 declarations of interest received in response to a call for proposals² in November 1982 and were unanimously approved by the Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation Committee in November 1983.³

They include:

- (i) three large-scale experiments on the electronic delivery of patents, biomedical journal articles and Community documents;
- (ii) four projects to create new electronic journals;

(iii) two projects concerning research and development aspects of electronic publishing;

(iv) one project which will create an 'invisible electronic college'.

The experiments will take advantage of the latest technological developments in this area, such as digital optical disks and high-speed telefax, the Euronet-Diane network, videotex systems and eventually (within a year or two) satellite channels.

Innovative solutions to problems of copyright protection on demand publishing and other commercial considerations will also be explored.

The Community contribution of 3.6 million ECU constitutes 22% of the total cost of the experiments, estimated at 16.1 million ECU.

Financing innovation

2.1.25. After Parliament had given its opinion in December,⁴ the Commission on 18 January amended⁵ its initial proposal for a Council Decision empowering the Commission to help finance innovation within the Community.⁶ The amendment makes it clear that priority will be given to small businesses and stipulates that the scheme will be reviewed by the Council, on the basis of a report by the Commission and after consulting Parliament, two years after adoption of the Decision or when the loans granted total 80 million ECU.

¹ OJ L 220, 6.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.24.

² OJ C 288, 5.11.1982; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.19.

³ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.32.

⁴ OJ C 10, 16.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.23.

⁵ OJ C 40, 15.2.1984; COM(84)21 final.

⁶ OJ C 178, 5.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.44.

Customs union

Simplification of customs formalities

International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods

2.1.26. On 20 January Parliament endorsed¹ the Commission recommendation calling on the Council to conclude the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods.²

General legislation

Classification of goods

2.1.27. On 20 January Parliament gave its opinion¹ on the proposal for a Regulation on the information provided by the customs authorities of the Member States concerning the classification of goods in the customs nomenclature,³ welcoming the prospect of a Community procedure to make such frequently sought information legally binding. It felt, however, that the scope of the Regulation should be extended, particularly with regard to the use which could be made of customs information.

Customs procedures with economic impact

Outward processing

2.1.28. In January Parliament¹ and the Economic and Social Committee endorsed a proposal for a Council Regulation on outward processing relief arrangements.⁴

Standard exchange arrangements

2.1.29. The Economic and Social Committee delivered a favourable opinion in January on a proposal for a Council Regulation on standard exchange arrangements for goods exported for repair.⁵

Common Customs Tariff

Nomenclature

2.1.30. Three Regulations were adopted in January for the purpose of ensuring uniform application of the CCT nomenclature:

(i) classifying certain fresh bulbs in sub-heading 07.01 H (Council Regulation of 31 January);⁶

(ii) classifying film of photosensitive artificial plastic material mounted on a sheet of polyester and covered with a layer of polyethylene in sub-heading 37.02 B (Commission Regulation of 13 January);⁷

(iii) classifying mixtures of peat and other substances in sub-heading 27.03 A (Commission Regulation of 14 January).⁸

Economic tariff matters

Tariff quotas

2.1.31. On 31 January the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for certain aqueous solutions of human-type alpha-2-interferon, intended for the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities, falling within CCT heading No ex 35.04.⁶

Competition

General rules applying to undertakings

Draft block exemption Regulation for R&D cooperation agreements

2.1.32. The Commission embarked on a significant stage in the preparatory proce-

¹ OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1984, point 2.1.28.

³ OJ C 256, 8.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.25.

⁴ OJ C 203, 29.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.52.

⁵ OJ C 153, 11.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.44.

⁶ OJ L 33, 4.2.1984.

⁷ OJ L 15, 18.1.1984.

⁸ OJ L 17, 20.1.1984.

cedure concerning the block exemption Regulation for research and development cooperation agreements.¹ The draft Regulation, prepared after detailed discussions with representatives of the Member States, was published in the *Official Journal*² together with a Commission notice inviting all interested parties to send their comments and suggestions by 8 March.

When it has considered these comments and suggestions and had further discussions with the Member States' representatives, the Commission should be in a position to adopt the Regulation in its final form by the autumn.

The Regulation is designed to strengthen the competitiveness of European industry by encouraging R&D and making it more effective and by guaranteeing the maintenance of workable competition within the Community. It allows cooperation to extend to manufacture of products resulting from R&D by all but the largest companies and provides an accelerated exemption procedure for many agreements which do not come within its terms. If such an agreement is notified to the Commission and no objection is raised within six months (three months for agreements implementing projects of common European interest), the agreement is deemed to be exempted.

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Distribution

Furniture trade

2.1.33. Following representations by the Commission, ATP SA, a Paris-based company trading as 'La maison des bibliothèques', and its exclusive dealers in Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands modified the agreements between them so that henceforth any order placed in France with La maison des bibliothèques or its branches or representatives by a purchaser in Belgium, Italy or the Netherlands for delivery outside the contract territory will be filled on the terms obtaining in France.

The agreements contain clauses prohibiting La maison des bibliothèques from competing with its dealers. La maison des bibliothèques accordingly informed a French national living in Brussels that its agreement with the Belgian importer prevented it from filling an export order for Belgium. Having discovered that there were significant differences in the prices charged by La maison des bibliothèques and by its Belgian exclusive dealer, the person concerned referred the matter to the Commission.

Although Article 2(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1983/83 of 22 June 1983 on the application of Article 85(3) of the Treaty to categories of exclusive distribution agreements³ permits imposition of an obligation on the supplier not to compete actively with an exclusive distributor in his contract territory, the Commission pointed out that the block exemption is available only if the supplier remains free to deliver goods covered by the contract on his own terms—but outside the contract territory—to customers resident in that territory.

The Commission took account of the fact that the firms concerned had displayed comprehension and a willingness to cooperate, and that the changes to the agreements should now permit parallel imports from France, thereby ensuring that consumers are free to buy the goods on the best terms available in the Community.

The Commission accordingly terminated its investigations without initiating formal proceedings.

State aids

Regional aids

United Kingdom

2.1.34. On 11 January the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure it had initiated in respect of the large-scale training aid proposed by the British Government, for a project relating to the manufacture of fork-lift trucks at Irvine,

¹ Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.4.

² OJ C 16, 21.1.1984.

³ OJ L 173, 30.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.57.

Scotland. The Commission and the British Government have agreed, however, that the Commission will monitor the implementation of the training programmes in order to ensure that the assistance is applied only to training costs and not to any other costs attributable to productive work.

The proposed training aid amounts to UKL 10 million out of total eligible costs of UKL 12.5 million. The project is designed to increase employment from an average of 553 jobs in 1983 to 1 845 in 1988. Investment in fixed assets should total UKL 22.9 million, attracting regional investment aid amounting to UKL 9.6 million.

During the procedure the British authorities submitted substantial information and documentation on the project, the training programmes proposed and the precise nature of the scheme. The project is to transform the plant into a highly efficient flow-line production system, involving a radical overhaul of existing work methods.

From the information supplied, the training costs could be as heavy as the estimates in the proposal suggested. The conditions attached to the proposed assistance make it clear that the UKL 10 million is a maximum and that the amount granted would be reduced proportionately if the numbers of employees concerned or the associated training costs were less than envisaged.

The Commission therefore decided to terminate the procedure, with the proviso that it should monitor use of the aid. However, the Commission felt that it should express to the British Government its general concern at the level of aid envisaged. Besides being unusually large, the training aid is additional to regional investment aid already close to the Commission's regional aid ceiling for the area concerned. And there is already overcapacity in the fork-lift truck industry.

In deciding to raise no objection to this proposed assistance, the Commission therefore emphasized that it was moved solely by consideration of the benefits the project would bring to a region suffering from an exceptional combination of difficulties. Irvine is a relatively small and isolated in-

dustrial area on the edge of the Community, and from 1978 to 1982 its unemployment rate averaged more than twice the figure for the United Kingdom.

Industry aids

Electronics

Italy

2.1.35. On 17 January the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a proposed scheme to assist firms or consortiums in the consumer electronics industry.¹

In its assessment the Commission took particular account of the conditions required to implement the scheme and the expected rationalization of market structures, notably by reduction of existing capacity, which would benefit all the firms that operate on the Italian and Community markets.

Financial institutions and taxation

Taxation

Indirect taxes

Tax-free allowances

Tax-free allowances for travellers

2.1.36. On 25 January the Economic and Social Committee delivered opinions² on two proposals for Directives³ — one putting forward a programme of successive increases in the tax-free allowance granted to travellers within the Community, the other concerning the provisions relating to goods acquired by persons travelling by air or by sea within the Community.

Excise duties

Cigarettes

2.1.37. On 25 January the Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion⁴ on

¹ Bull. EC 5-1982, point 2.1.23.

² Point 2.4.42.

³ OJ C 114, 28.4.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.60.

⁴ Point 2.4.43.

the Commission's proposal for a Directive extending for the fifth time the second stage of harmonization of the structure of excise duties on cigarettes.¹

Employment, education and social policy

Employment

Employment and labour market

Labour force survey

2.1.38. On 31 January the Council adopted a Regulation on the organization of a labour force sample survey to be carried out by the Commission in the spring.² The survey, following on from similar ones in the past,³ will cover occupational activity, attempts to find work, information on education or training and work experience of the unemployed.

New technologies

2.1.39. On 1 February the Commission sent the Council a communication, 'Technological change and social adjustment', setting out measures designed to enable the Community to respond to the challenge of the new technologies.⁴

Youth employment

2.1.40. On 23 January the Council formally adopted a resolution on the promotion of employment for young people⁵ which it had approved on 8 December 1983.⁶

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

2.1.41. On 17 January the Commission adopted a Decision amending the procedure laid down in its Decision 83/673/EEC of 22 December 1983 concerning the management of the Social Fund⁷ to enable the Member States to present their applications for assistance in good time despite the late adop-

tion of the Guidelines for the management of the Fund for 1984-86.⁸

Education and vocational training

Cooperation in education

Regional languages and cultures

2.1.42. In order to follow up Parliament's resolution of 16 October 1981 on regional languages and cultures in the Community⁹ and to use the appropriations under the relevant new heading in the 1983 budget, the Commission awarded some 40 grants to teachers, administrators, advisers and research workers engaged in the promotion of regional languages and cultures in the Community. The purpose of the grants is to finance study visits which will facilitate contacts between regions using minority languages and encourage exchanges of views and experience.

International Youth Year

2.1.43. On 26 January Mr Gaston Thorn held a meeting with members of Parliament's Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to initiate joint discussion of the most appropriate activities for young people to be organized at Community level in 1985 — which the United Nations has designated International Youth Year.

Living and working conditions and social protection

Equality between men and women

2.1.44. On 10 and 13 January the Commission made two interim reports to the

¹ OJ C 348, 23.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.62.

² OJ L 32, 3.2.1984.

³ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.50.

⁴ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5: COM(84) 6 final.

⁵ OJ C 29, 4.2.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.64.

⁷ OJ L 377, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.67.

⁸ OJ C 5, 10.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.66.

⁹ OJ C 287, 9.11.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.3.21.

Council concerning equality between men and women.

The first, a progress report¹ on the implementation of the new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women (1982-85),² was called for by the Council in its resolution of 12 July 1982.³ The report summarizes the measures taken by the Community to implement the action programme. It covers action taken by the Commission in the following areas: vocational guidance and training, employment and promotion, the public sector, the sharing of family and occupational responsibilities, immigrant women and inducing changes in attitudes towards equal treatment and opportunities. On the basis of information supplied by Governments, it also lists the legislative measures adopted by the Member States to promote equal treatment and the positive action they too are taking.

The second report,⁴ relates to the adjustments to national legislation in application of the Directive of 19 December 1978 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security,⁵ which is to come into effect on 22 December 1984. The report highlights the problems arising from the adaptation of national legislative provisions to the Directive; its aim is to assist the Member States in this task. The first part deals with problems of implementation, while the second tackles questions of interpretation, particularly in regard to indirect discrimination and the substantive scope of the Directive.

2.1.45. On 17 January, on the basis of 18 reports produced by the Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe, Parliament adopted a resolution on this subject after a long debate.⁶

The reports examine changes in the situation of women since Parliament's resolution of 11 February 1981.⁷ The resolution concludes that the situation has deteriorated despite efforts — by the Community in particular — to make progress and therefore calls on the Community and the Mem-

ber States to redouble their efforts to improve the situation of women, in particular by the adoption of new Community instruments, by research into the relevant problems and by action on specific fronts.

With respect to the defence and development of equal opportunities, Parliament calls on the Commission to ensure full application of the existing Directives on equal treatment with regard to access to employment, training and promotion,⁸ equal pay⁹ and equal treatment in matters of social security (statutory schemes);⁵ and urges the rapid adoption by the Council of new legal instruments such as the Directive on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes, the subject of a Commission proposal in April 1983.¹⁰ With respect to the defence and development of employment, Parliament calls for specific measures to encourage women's employment, particularly in non-traditional sectors and those involving new technologies. Parliament also urges the Community institutions to adopt a range of legislative and financial measures to guarantee the rights of migrant women and to bear in mind the situation of women in the developing countries. Parliament considers that the equal responsibilities of men and women in political, cultural, social and family life should be established and recognized, and calls on the Council and the Commission to take steps to increase public awareness of women's rights.

2.1.46. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution on discrimination in the matter of passing on nationality.¹¹

¹ COM(83) 781 final.

² Supplement 1/82 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

³ OJ C 186, 21.7.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.67.

⁴ COM(83)793.

⁵ OJ L 6, 10.1.1979.

⁶ Point 2.4.7; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁷ OJ C 50, 9.3.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.3.7.

⁸ OJ L 39, 14.2.1976.

⁹ OJ L 45, 19.2.1975.

¹⁰ OJ C 134, 21.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.70.

¹¹ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

Social security

2.1.47. On 16 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the urgent need to draw up a new farm retirement scheme.¹

Health and safety

Public health

2.1.48. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on a European Charter on the Rights of Patients.¹

2.1.49. Parliament delivered an opinion² on 20 January on the proposal for a second programme of action of the European Communities on safety and health at work for the period 1983-88.³ While it is basically in favour of such a measure, Parliament stresses the need to step up the prevention of risks and accidents, both directly and through the incorporation of this aspect into vocational training.

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.50. On 25 January, pursuant to Article 33 of the Euratom Treaty, the Commission delivered a favourable opinion on a draft radiation-protection measure that Greece was planning to introduce in implementation of the Council Directive of 15 July 1980 amending the Directives laying down the basic safety standards for the health protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionizing radiation.⁴

Regional policy

Integrated Mediterranean programmes

2.1.51. On 5 January the Commission decided to allocate 7 million ECU to a series of individual measures for the development of rural areas in France, Greece and Italy. This assistance, financed out of the 1983 budget, is to pave the way for the integrated Mediterranean programmes.

Of the 22 measures, 10 are integrated micro-projects, 3 are pilot projects for fisheries

and aquaculture and the others are training schemes and studies on research and the environment.

Coordination and programmes

Regional development studies

2.1.52. Two studies financed or cofinanced by the Commission on regional problems in the Community were completed. One examines the way in which the industrial structure of a region influences productivity, and the other is on harnessing indigenous potential in the Mezzogiorno.

2.1.53. On 17 January the Commission decided to grant 576 000 ECU for five studies in preparation for integrated operations in France. They concern the department of Ariège, the northern Massif Central, the mining and steel areas of Nord/Pas-de-Calais, the southern part of Aveyron and the eastern part of Tarn, and the steel area in northern Lorraine.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

ERDF aid

Non-quota section

2.1.54. On 18 January the Council adopted a second series of specific regional development measures under the non-quota section of the ERDF.⁵

These measures, for which the Regional Fund's total assistance will amount to over 700 million ECU over five years (as against 220 million ECU for the first series, decided upon in October 1980⁶), apply additional resources and introduce new forms of ac-

¹ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

² OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

³ OJ C 308, 25.11.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.55.

⁴ OJ L 246, 17.9.1980.

⁵ OJ L 27, 31.1.1984.

⁶ OJ L 271, 15.10.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, point 2.1.48.

tion to strengthen the non-quota measures already launched against regional problems stemming from the expected enlargement of the Community, restructuring in the steel industry and shipbuilding and energy supply difficulties. Their territorial scope is increased: Greece is now covered by the enlargement and energy supply measures. A new measure is introduced to combat regional difficulties brought about by restructuring in the textile industry.

The areas covered by this second series of non-quota measures are in the following Member States:

- (i) Enlargement measure: France, Italy, Greece;
- (ii) Energy supply measure: Italy, Greece;
- (iii) Shipbuilding area measure: Germany, United Kingdom;
- (iv) Steel area measure: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom;
- (v) Textile area measure: Belgium, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom.

To be eligible for non-quota section financing, measures must have the aim of creating productive jobs in small firms, not only by means of investment aid but also and especially by action to improve the economic environment of business — market research, management advice, launching of common services, information on and application of innovation and so on.

Some major improvements over the first series are introduced with these measures. Investment aids may now include an additional grant paid for entirely by the Community. Aid for business advisory services is introduced, the aim being to institute more active management of aids from the public purse by exploring the potential for local economic initiatives. The steel area measure will be tied in more closely with the Community's policy for the steel industry; the measure concerns areas which have suffered heavy job losses in steel and will also be applied in areas where the Member States' steel industry restructuring program-

mes, notified under the Commission's decision of August 1981,¹ will have major consequences.

Disaster relief

2.1.55. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on emergency relief for the Strath Conon area, Easter Ross, and other areas in Scotland which have suffered serious flood damage.²

Environment and consumers

Environment

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.56. On 20 January Parliament passed a resolution on measures against pollution in the North Sea.²

Hexachlorocyclohexane discharges

2.1.57. On 26 January the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the Commission proposal for a Council Directive on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane, and in particular lindane.³

Bonn Agreement

2.1.58. On 3 February⁴ the Commission called on the Council to approve the Agreement extending the 1969 Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with pollution of the North Sea by Oil.⁵ The new agreement strengthens cooperation between the contracting parties, which now include the Community as such, applies to a larger geographical area and covers other harmful substances, not just oil.

¹ OJ L 228, 13.8.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.19.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

³ OJ C 215, 11.8.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.86.

⁴ COM(84) 28.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.65.

Rhine Convention

2.1.59. On 10 and 11 January Commission representatives took part in a further meeting, in Koblenz, in the series held on water supply, hygiene and sewage treatment as part of the programme to implement the Convention on the Protection of the Rhine against Chemical Pollution. The delegates approved the draft report on polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and continued their work on a number of other dangerous substances.

Paris and Oslo Conventions

2.1.60. Commission representatives also attended a meeting on fall-out of airborne pollutants into the aquatic environment, held in The Hague on 11-13 January in connection with the Paris Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Land-based Sources. There the delegates concluded that for the time being too little was known about the impact of fall-out to decide what further measures, if any, were needed to protect the marine environment.

2.1.61. Finally, in Stockholm on 24-27 January the Commission took part in a meeting of the joint working party on supervision and continuous monitoring set up under the Paris Convention and the Oslo Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping from Ships and Aircraft. The main items on the agenda were assessment of the 1982 data, continuous monitoring of sediments, polychlorinated biphenyls, dumping sites and, lastly, the long-term requirements for supervision and continuous monitoring systems.

Air pollution

2.1.62. On 20 January the Commission made a recommendation¹ for a Council Decision authorizing the Commission to take part in the negotiations on a Protocol to the Geneva Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution,² in respect of the long-term financing of the cooperative programme for the monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollution in Europe (EMEP), the UN Econ-

omic Commission for Europe's main programme for implementing the Geneva Convention.

2.1.63. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the combating of acid rain.³

Consumers

Physical protection

2.1.64. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution on child-resistant closures for domestic products, to protect children against accidental poisoning.³

Exchange of information

2.1.65. Following a report of several fatal poisoning cases in a home for the elderly in the Netherlands—caused by eating shrimps imported from South-East Asia—the Commission immediately contacted the customs authorities in the other Member States, which were instructed to tighten controls, and in most countries imports of shrimps were banned.

The informal Community early-warning system for food products, which has now been in operation for over three years, functioned well once the facts had been communicated by the Dutch authorities. On 12 December 1983 the Council meeting on consumer affairs had approved a Commission proposal giving formal recognition to the Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products.⁴

Consumer information, education and representation

2.1.66. On 31 January the Commission asked the Council⁵ to amend the Directive on consumer protection in the indication of the prices of foodstuffs adopted on 19 June

¹ COM(84) 12 final.

² OJ L 171, 27.6.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.85.

³ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.125.

⁵ COM(84)23 final.

1979.¹ The amended text specifies the conditions for exemption applying to certain categories of foodstuffs, especially products prepackaged in pre-established quantities and those for which unit price indication would be meaningless.

Agriculture

Council

2.1.67. Much of the Council's meeting on 9 and 10 January was devoted to a discussion in preparation for the next European Council, to be held on 19 and 20 March. The debate—which also covered financial and budgetary aspects and savings planned by the Commission in connection with the agricultural policy—yielded general agreement that it is for the Council meetings on agriculture to consider and take appropriate decisions on the issues for which they are responsible.² In response to the urging of Mr Thorn³ the Council agreed to make every effort to achieve a solution before March—both with regard to the review of the common agricultural policy⁴ and with regard to the approval of agricultural prices and related measures for 1984/85.⁵

At the same meeting the Council continued its review of the policy on agricultural structures⁶ and its examination of proposals for renewing the structures directives and the decisions taken under them.⁷ It also adopted two decisions concerning measures for the control of classical swine fever applicable in certain limited regions.

Cereal substitutes

2.1.68. In January the Commission proposed to the Council that consultations and negotiations should be started in GATT with a view to stabilizing imports of corn gluten feed and other by-products of maize processing. This proposal follows up the Commission's July communication to the Council concerning the adaptation of the CAP,⁴ in which the Commission stressed the urgent need to scale down imports of

certain cereal substitutes used for animal feed, as a condition for the effective application of the guarantee threshold for cereals and for better control of livestock production. This measure forms a counterpart to the proposals for internal adaptation, which will entail substantial sacrifices for farmers (guarantee thresholds for cereals, narrowing of the gap between Community prices and those charged by the main exporting countries). It is also a counterpart to the proposals made by the Commission to reduce the build-up of surpluses of livestock products, especially milk products.

The Commission stresses that the various proposals are closely interrelated: it would be difficult to impose constraints on Community grain, milk and meat producers without at the same time curbing the growth of supply of cheap livestock feed which competes with home-grown cereals and stimulates the output of livestock products.

A further justification for seeking the cooperation of non-member countries in the limitation of imports of substitutes is that an adaptation of the common agricultural policy is manifestly in their interest as well, since it will contribute to improved equilibrium on world markets.

The Commission is therefore proposing that Article XXVIII of the GATT be invoked for a partial and temporary suspension of the tariff concession on the relevant products, with a view to stabilizing Community imports. It takes the view that there is no need to initiate the process of modifying the import regime at this stage.

¹ OJ L 158, 26.6.1979; Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.69.

² Point 2.4.12.

³ Points 1.1.2 and 2.4.3.

⁴ Supplement 4/83—Bull. EC; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 1.1.1 et seq.

⁵ Point 1.1.1 and seq.

⁶ OJ C 347, 22.12.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 1.2.1 et seq.

⁷ OJ C 18, 25.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.156.

Prices and related measures for 1984/85

2.1.69. On 17 January the Commission sent to the Council its proposals for the prices and certain related measures for 1984/85.¹ The price increases proposed, expressed in ECU, range from -2% for certain tobacco varieties to 3.5% for rice (Table 1), the weighted average being just short of 1%. However, the agri-monetary adjustments proposed more than offset the average increase as expressed in ECU for the Community taken as a whole.

The Agricultural Situation in the Community — 1983 Report²

2.1.70. In its *Report on the Agricultural Situation in 1983*, which it sent to Parliament in January, the Commission reviewed the general economic situation, external relations in the agricultural field, policy on structures, the agricultural economy, the markets for individual products, measures for consumers, harmonization of national legislation, and the financing of the CAP.

Two topics were given special prominence this year—the question of external relations, partly because of the trade difficulties between the United States and the Community, and policy on structures, a chapter on which reviews a decade of Community action in this field and describes the Commission's new proposals.

Three other articles consider subjects of current interest—a comparison between United States farming and Community farming, the recession and farm incomes, and agricultural as a source of employment.

2.1.71. Compared with 1982, which had been an exceptionally good year for Community farmers, 1983 was disappointing.

Overall, the volume of agricultural production declined a little: livestock production showed modest gains (mainly beef/veal and milk) but crop production, blighted by bad weather, was well down (cereals, sugarbeet, potatoes and apples).

On average, the prices of crop products increased by about 12%, but those of live-

stock products—of which supplies were ample—by only about 5%. In almost all the Member States, farmgate prices increased less than farmer's input prices, a reversal of the trend in 1982.

As a result both of the decline in production and of the less favourable movement of prices, average farm incomes in the Community felt by over 6% in real terms in 1983, after increasing by nearly 10% in 1982 and 2% in 1981. Some Member States probably enjoyed increases, but those Member States where the weather was particularly bad suffered sharp losses.

2.1.72. The year also saw a general review of the common agricultural policy with a view to its adaptation to the new situation in agriculture and in the economy as a whole.

Responding to a mandate from the European Council held in June in Stuttgart,³ the Commission put forward proposals, in July, for the adaptation of the policy;⁴ they concern prices, the adjustment of the market organizations for the main products, and structures policy.

The Commission then drafted detailed proposals with a view to prompt implementation of the adjustments needed,⁵ and presented its proposals for the renewal of the Community policy on structures, for which a number of the main schemes were due to expire.⁶

Since the European Council held in Athens failed to reach an agreement, the Commission believes that the Council should examine the proposals again under normal Community procedures with a view to reaching

¹ Point 1.1.1 et seq.; COM(84)20 final.

² This report, published in conjunction with the *Seventeenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities, 1983*, can be obtained from the Office for Official Publications, L-2985 Luxembourg.

³ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.3.

⁴ Supplement 4/83—Bull. EC; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 1.1.1 et seq.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1983, points 2.1.75, 2.1.80 to 2.1.84 and 2.1.95; Bull. EC 10-1983, points 2.1.102, 2.1.110 and 2.1.111; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 2.1.115 and 2.1.123.

⁶ OJ C 347, 22.12.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 1.2.1 et seq.

conclusions as rapidly as possible. A prompt decision on these is needed not only because the Community cannot otherwise recover its momentum but also to underpin the operation of the CAP itself. The economy measures the Commission had to take to ensure proper execution of the 1983 budget and those it has decided to apply in 1984 testify to the urgent need for an early decision.

Market organizations

2.1.73. On 11 January the Commission sent to the Council its 1983 report on the situation of the agricultural markets.¹ This document is summarized in the *Report on the Agricultural Situation in the Community*.²

Adjustments to the basic Regulation

2.1.73 bis. On 17 January³ Parliament gave its approval to three proposals for adjustments to the basic Regulation on processed fruits and vegetables.

Prices and specific measures

2.1.74. In connection with its efforts to ensure efficient management of the market organizations, the Commission extended to 120-140 days the periods for payment by the intervention for the following products bought in:

- beef (previously 30-90 days);⁴
- milk products (previously 60-90 days);⁵
- olive oil (previously 30-45 days);⁶
- cereals (previously 'as soon as possible').⁷

Pigmeat

2.1.75. Because of increasing difficulties on the pigmeat market, the Commission reintroduced⁸ private storage aids on 16 January.⁴ It is expected that about 100 000 tonnes of meat will be brought under storage contracts in 1984.

Tobacco

2.1.76. The Commission adopted a list of baled tobacco varieties from the 1983 crop

qualifying for export refunds and the refund amount and the countries of destination.⁹

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.77. Responding to a request from Parliament made in April 1982,¹⁰ the Commission sent it a report¹¹ on intervention with regard to fruit and vegetables in which it reviews expenditure in this sector, particularly with regard to arrangements for withdrawal from the market of the various products; the report shows to what extent withdrawals have entailed practices conflicting with Community provisions, what difficulties arise in connection with the distribution and processing of products withdrawn, and how the distribution system can be improved; the Commission also lists the measures it has so far proposed to solve structural problems, and indicates what success these have had; the economics of processing these products into alcohol is also discussed.

Wine

2.1.78. On the basis of reports from the Member States, the Commission adopts each year a forward estimate covering Community resources and requirements. The forward estimate for 1983/84 was approved by the Commission on 6 January.¹² It puts total production at about 165 million hl (rather less than for 1982/83); consumption is expected to be about 156 million hl and end-of-year stocks should cover about six months of normal use.

¹ COM(83) 758 final.

² Points 2.1.70 to 2.1.72.

³ Point 2.4.9; OJ C 94, 8.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.119.

⁴ OJ L 11, 14.1.1984.

⁵ OJ L 22, 27.1.1984.

⁶ OJ L 30, 1.2.1984.

⁷ OJ L 5, 7.1.1984.

⁸ OJ L 27, 27.1.1983; Bull. EC 2-1983, point 2.1.89; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.115.

⁹ OJ L 4, 6.1.1984.

¹⁰ OJ C 125, 17.5.1982.

¹¹ COM(84) 34 final.

¹² OJ C 6, 11.1.1984.

Table 1 — Prices proposed for the various products

1	2 Type of price or amount	1983/84		1984/85 proposals		7 Period of application	Greece (a)	
		3 Amount (ECU/t)	4 Increase (%)	5 Amount (ECU/t)	6 Increase (%)		8 Amount fixed 1983/84 (ECU/t)	9 Amount proposed 1984/85 (ECU/t)
Common wheat	Target price	261.41	4.3	261.41	0.0	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	184.58	3.0	184.58	0.0		CP	CP
	Reference price for bread wheat — average quality	215.29	3.0	215.29	0.0		CP	CP
Durum wheat	Target price	355.42	4.8	360.96	1.6	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price	312.08	4.6	315.20	1.0		CP	CP
	Aid	99.81	3.5	102.31	2.5		77.36 (b)	89.84 (b)
Barley	Target price	238.17	4.3	238.17	0.0	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	184.58	3.0	184.58	0.0		CP	CP
Rye	Target price	238.17	4.3	238.17	0.0	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price	184.58	3.0	184.58	0.0		CP	CP
Maize	Target price	238.17	4.3	238.17	0.0	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	184.58	3.0	184.58	0.0		CP	CP
Rice	Target price — husked rice	523.16	5.3	543.75	3.9	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price — paddy rice	306.53	5.5	317.26	3.5		CP	CP
Sugar	Basic price for sugarbeet	40.89	4.0	41.30	1.0	1. 7.1984-30. 6.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price for white sugar	534.70	4.0	540.10	1.0		CP	CP
Olive oil	Production target price	3 194.20	5.5	3 274.1	2.5	1.11.1984-31.10.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price	2 299.20	5.5	2 299.2	0.0		CP	CP
	Production aid	702.60	5.5	720.2	2.5		405.20	562.70

Oilseeds	Target price							
	— Swede and turnip rape	482.20	4.0	477.30	- 1.0	1. 7.1984-30. 6.1985	CP	CP
	— Sunflower seed	577.10	6.0	594.00	1.0 ¹	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP
	Basic intervention price							
	— Swede and turnip rape	438.00	4.0	433.60	- 1.0	1. 7.1984-30. 6.1985	CP	CP
	— Sunflower seed	527.10	6.0	543.50	1.0 ¹	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP
	Norm price							
— Soya beans	561.70	6.5	575.70	2.5	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP	
— Flax seed	545.90	6.0	554.10	1.5	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	CP	CP	
Minimum price soya beans	494.30	6.5	506.70	2.5	1. 9.1984-30. 8.1985	CP	CP	
Dried fodder	Fixed-rate aid	8.49	6.0	8.49	0.0	19. 5.1984-31. 3.1985	CP	CP
	Guide price	178.94	6.0	183.41	2.5	1. 7.1984-30. 6.1985	CP	CP
Peas and beans	Activating price	517.60	8.7	530.5	2.5	1. 7.1984-30. 6.1985	CP	CP
	Minimum price	291.90	6.5	299.2	2.5			
Flax and hemp	Fixed-rate aid (per ha)							
	— Fibre flax	355.12	6.0	364.00	2.5	1. 8.1984-31. 7.1985	118.37	182.00
	— Hemp	322.52	6.0	330.58	2.5		107.51	165.29
Cotton	Norm(guide) price	927.50	8.0	950.7	2.5	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP
	Minimum price	881.20	8.0	903.2	2.5		CP	CP
Table wine Type RI	Guide price (per degree/hl or per hl. according to type)	3.45	5.5	3.45	0.0	1. 9.1984-31. 8.1985	CP	CP
		3.45	5.5	3.45	0.0		CP	CP
		53.84	5.5	53.84	0.0		CP	CP
		3.20	6.0	3.70	0.0		CP	CP
		71.74	5.5	71.74	0.0		CP	CP
		81.93	5.5	81.93	0.0		CP	CP
Raw tobacco	Norm price (*)		4-7.5		- 2- + 3	1984 harvest	CP	CP
	Premiums (*)		5-8.5		- 2- + 3			
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price		3.5-6.5 (c)		0-3 (c)	1984/85		0-9 (c)
Milk	Target price for milk	274.30	2.3	274.3	0.0	1. 4.1984-31. 3.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price							
	— for butter	3 578.60	2.3	3 169.5	- 11.4			
	— for skimmed-milk powder	1 496.40	2.3	1 658.8	10.9			
	— for cheese							
	• Grana Padano 30-60 days	3 612.80	2.3	3 683.5	2.0			
• Grana Padano 6 months	4 395.30	2.3	4 469.8	1.7				
• Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	4 802.60	2.3	4 877.0	1.6				

Table 1 — (continued)

	Type of price or amount	1983/84		1984/85 proposals		Period of application	Greece (a)	
		Amount (ECU/t)	Increase (%)	Amount (ECU/t)	Increase (%)		Amount fixed 1983/84 (ECU/t)	Amount proposed 1984/85 (ECU/t)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Beef & veal	Guide price for adult bovines	2 070.90	5.5	3 624.1 ²	1.5	2. 4.1984- 1. 4.1985	CP	CP
	Intervention price for adult bovines	1 863.80	5.5	3 261.7 ²	1.5			
Sheepmeat	Basic price (carcase weight)	4 323.60	5.5	4 388.5	1.5	4. 4.1984- 6. 1.1985 7. 1.1985- 5. 1.1986	CP	CP
				4 454.3	1.5		CP	CP
Pigmeat	Basic price (carcase weight)	2 053.87	5.5	2 084.70	1.5	1. 11.1984-31. 10.1985	CP	CP
Silk worms	Aid per box of silkseed	106.00	6.0	108.65	2.5	1. 4.1984-31. 3.1985	84.01	96.33

¹ Taking account of the proposal that the standard quality should have an oil content of 42% (previously 40%).

² These figures in ECU are not strictly comparable with those for 1983/84: the prices proposed for 1984/85 refer to 'carcase weight', because of the planned introduction of the Community carcase classification grid from the beginning of the 1984/85 marketing year.

(a) Prices for Greece are shown only where they differ from the common prices (CP).

(b) For the regions of Greece which received no national aid before Greece joined, Community aid is 57.26 ECU/ha for 1983/84 and will be 79.79 ECU/ha for 1984/85.

(c) Products listed in Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 (% increase and periods of application).

	1983-1984	CP	Greece	
		1984-1985	1984-1985	
Cauliflowers	6.5	3.0	CP	17. 5.1984 to 30. 4.1985
Tomatoes	3.5	0.0	7.5	11. 6.1984 to 30.11.1984
Peaches	6.5	1.5	7.5	1. 6.1984 to 30. 9.1984
Lemons	6.5	1.5	CP	1. 6.1984 to 31. 5.1985
Pears	3.5	1.5	CP	1. 7.1984 to 30. 4.1985
Table grapes	6.5	3.0	CP	1. 8.1984 to 31.10.1984
Apples	3.5	1.5	CP	1. 8.1984 to 30. 6.1985
Mandarins	5.5	1.5	5.6	16.11.1984 to 28. 2.1985
Sweet oranges	6.5	1.5	9.0	1.12.1984 to 31. 5.1985
Apricots	6.5	0.0	CP	1. 6.1984 to 31. 7.1984
Aubergines	6.5	3.0	CP	1. 7.1984 to 31.10.1984

For Greece, lower prices have to be fixed for tomatoes, peaches, mandarins and oranges (price alignment and increase included.)

Common prices are applicable for cauliflowers, lemons, pears, table grapes, apples, apricots and aubergines.

(*) Increases in 1984/1985 in norm prices and premiums for tobacco varieties

Variety	Norm price (**)	Premium
Mavra, Tsebelia	- 2 (***)	- 2
Forchheimer Havana, Beneventano	- 2	- 2
Badischer Geudertheimer, Kentucky, Paraguay, Nijkerk, Missionero, Round-Tip, Xanti-Yaka, Perustitza, Erzegovina, Kaba Koulak (non-classic), Myrodata Agrinion	1	1
Badischer Burley, Virgin D, Bright, Burley I, Burley GR, Maryland, Virginia GR, Basmas Katerini, Kaba Koulak (classic), Zichnomyrodata	3	3

(**) The figures for Greek varieties are further increased by the incorporation of the third 25% of national aid.

(***) Intervention price reduced from 85% to 80% of the norm price.

Legislation

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

2.1.79. Because of the progress of the outbreak of classical swine fever, the Council adopted on 10 January two Decisions relating to certain measures to control this disease.¹ The first adapts the period of application and the territorial scope of the restrictive measures to be implemented in intra-Community trade in live pigs following further outbreaks in certain parts of the Community. The second, adopted in the light of the severity of the outbreak in certain parts of Germany, establishes the areas from which the Member States prohibit introduction into their territories of fresh pigmeat.

On 9 January the Commission also sent to the Council a report on the situation with regard to classical swine fever,² reviewing for the first time the progress of the eradication plans. The report includes a proposal for a Council Directive amending the Directive of 22 January 1980 introducing Community measures for the control of classical swine fever,³ the purpose of which is to tighten up action to be taken where classical swine fever is detected or suspected and authorize the compulsory implementation of regional measures whenever an outbreak threatens to assume serious epizootic proportions.

2.1.80. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Netherlands led the Commission to adopt on 9 and 26 January two Decisions prohibiting intra-Community trade in animals of the bovine species and pigs, in beef/veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat and goatmeat, and in certain meat products originating in a specific area of the Netherlands.⁴

2.1.81. Because of outbreaks of avian influenza in Ireland, the Commission adopted on 13 January measures restricting trade in poultrymeat obtained in certain parts of the country.⁵

Competition

2.1.82. Applying Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to

make no comment on the introduction of the following draft measures, notified by:

United Kingdom

Aid to farmers in Jersey for the marketing of their products by their cooperatives; the aid is related to the quantities delivered. The Commission has asked the British authorities to ensure that the aid is paid according to procedures more in line with the Community system of aids to producer's groups.

2.1.83. Under the same review arrangements, the Commission decided to close the Article 93(2) procedure with regard to the following aids:

France

Aid to the Eggs Board for the creation of an eggs equalization fund: the French Government will not now activate this aid.

Italy

Sicily: Act No 57 of 11 April 1981 laying down measures for the development of vine reproductive material; these are aids to offset the effects of the 1980-82 droughts and are paid to vine producers who have been unable to dispose of a considerable proportion of their production.

Fisheries

Council

2.1.84. At a very successful Council meeting on 31 January it proved possible to fix TACs and catch quotas in Community waters for 1984.⁶

¹ OJ L 11, 14.1.1984.

² COM(83) 783 final.

³ OJ L 47, 21.1.1980.

⁴ OJ L 28, 31.1.1984.

⁵ OJ L 23, 28.1.1984.

⁶ Point 2.1.85.

Mr Contogeorgis, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for fisheries, welcomed the agreement, remarking that it consolidated the common fisheries policy and would enable fishermen for the first time to make their plans for the whole year in good time. Fixing TACs and quotas for 1984, he added, guaranteed the relative stability of fishing activities and efficient planning and ensured, in the interests of both fishermen and consumers, the protection of grounds and stocks and the balanced exploitation of resources.

The Council also approved a two-year extension of the fisheries agreement with Senegal¹ and the signing of an agreement with Seychelles.²

Resources

Internal aspects

1984 TACs and quotas

2.1.85. The Council's agreement on the TACs and catch quotas in Community waters

for 1984³ was reached on the basis of a compromise devised by the Presidency and the Commission. Levels are slightly lower than for 1983 for cod (516 010 t), haddock (193 065 t) and whiting (185 190 t) and slightly higher for mackerel (407 500 t), plaice (198 920 t) and saithe (122 700 t). The TAC for redfish remains unchanged at 70 500 t (Table 2).

2.1.86. On North Sea herring the Council adopted a temporary figure pending a proposal for a definitive TAC for 1984 to be presented later by the Commission on the basis of scientific opinion and following consultation with Norway. The TAC for the period to 31 July will be 34 300 tonnes, to which a further 20 000 tonnes may be added by unilateral decision of the Community should catches exceed 34 300 tonnes before that date.³

¹ Point 2.1.93.

² Point 2.1.94.

³ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984.

Table 2 — *Allocation for 1984 of catch quotas in Community waters and in waters managed in cooperation with non-member countries*

	Belgium	Denmark	Federal Republic of Germany	France	Ireland	Netherlands	United Kingdom	(tonnes)
Cod	8 230	234 350	84 380	36 390	11 520	23 230	117 910	516 010
Haddock	1 670	18 615	7 110	19 340	4 370	1 120	140 840	193 065
Saithe	80	7 550	21 110	69 850	3 060	190	20 860	122 700
Whiting	3 680	34 190	3 900	37 510	17 800	8 630	79 480	185 190
Plaice	12 030	46 110	9 860	7 250	3 070	66 890	53 710	198 920
Redfish	—	4 890	62 820	2 410	—	—	380	70 500
Mackerel	100	7 400	25 600	17 100	85 300	37 300	234 700	407 500
Herring	— ¹	43 770 ¹	22 180 ¹	1 930 ¹	27 170	7 850 ¹	38 800 ¹	141 700 ¹

¹ Excluding provisional North Sea quotas (point 2.1.86) (B: 1 570 t; DK: 6 920 t; D: 4 350 t; F: 4 520 t; NL: 9 030 t; UK: 7 910 t).

National measures for the protection of local stocks

2.1.87. Pursuant to Article 19 of Regulation No 171/83 of 25 January 1983,¹ the Commission approved the following measures taken by:

France: A draft decree fixing TACs for 1984 for common and Iceland scallops in the territorial waters and exclusive economic zone off the coast of St Pierre and Miquelon. The Commission found the measure to be compatible with Community law and in conformity with the common fisheries policy, as the 1984 TACs laid down in the draft also include any catches made by Canadian fishermen in the area to which it applies.

United Kingdom: Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill 1983. This gives the Secretary of State for Scotland power to lay down implementing rules on fishing in Scottish coastal waters up to six miles from the base lines, outlines the general scope of such implementing rules in future and repeals previous legislation in this field. It also prohibits the use of moving fishing gear in proximity to fixed nets for the taking of salmon.

National measures stricter than Community requirements

2.1.88. Pursuant to Article 20 of Regulation No 171/83 of 25 January 1983¹ the Commission gave its opinion in January on the following measures adopted by Member States introducing requirements stricter than the Community minima for their own fishermen:

France: Draft decree laying down technical measures for the regulation of fishing for common and Iceland scallops in the territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone off the coast of St Pierre and Miquelon. The Commission authorized this measure but reserved the right to review at any time its compatibility with Community law and with the common fisheries policy.

Denmark: Decree No 42 of 13 February 1980 amending the provisions applying to fishing for female flounders. The measure repeals the prohibition on fishing for the

species from 15 February to 14 May of each year in the North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Kattegat, the Belts and the Baltic Sea.

The Commission reserves the right to review at any time the compatibility of the decree with Community law and with the common fisheries policy.

Implementation of Community rules

2.1.89. Pursuant to Regulation No 2931/83 of 4 October 1983² the Commission expressed its opinion with regard to the implementation of measures adopted by:

United Kingdom: Draft Sea Fishing (Enforcement of Community Conservation Measures) (Amendment) Order 1983. The Commission reserves the right to review at any time the compatibility of this measure with Community law and with the common fisheries policy.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

Canada

2.1.90. On 1 January the Community and Canada signed an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters designed to permit the mutually satisfactory application of the Fisheries Agreement of December 1981.³

2.1.91. On 31 January the Council approved⁴ the Commission's proposal⁵ for allocation among the Member States of the catch quotas for Canadian waters allotted to Community vessels for 1984 under the EEC-Canada Fisheries Agreement. The allocation of 16 000 tonnes of cod and 7 000 tonnes of squid is the same as in 1983.

¹ OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.

² OJ L 288, 21.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.145.

³ OJ C 379, 31.12.1981; Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.138; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.175.

⁴ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984.

⁵ COM(84)14 final.

Finland

2.1.92. The Fisheries Agreement between the Community and Finland, concluded on 11 July 1983,¹ entered into force on 5 January.

Senegal

2.1.93. On 12 January the Commission and Senegal initialled both a new agreement extending by two years the agreement signed on 15 June 1979² and a new protocol.

The main changes introduced by the new agreement are:

(i) freezer trawlers that do not land their entire catch and at present fish for a four-month period between 1 April and 30 September will in future be able to choose a period of four months in either the first or the second half of the year;

(ii) the financial compensation paid by the Community to Senegal in return for the fishing opportunities granted is fixed at CFAF 3 000 million (8 600 000 ECU) compared with CFAF 2 500 million previously (8 500 000 ECU).

Pending Parliament's opinion on the Commission's proposal for the conclusion of the new agreement,³ the Council on 31 January adopted⁴ a Commission proposal⁵ that it be provisionally applied with effect from 15 January.⁶

Seychelles

2.1.94. On 18 January an agreement on fishing by Community vessels off Seychelles in the period 11 January 1984 to 10 January 1987 was initialled by the Commission and the Seychelles Government at Victoria, Mahé.

This agreement, the first to be signed with an Indian Ocean country, complements the agreements with West African countries and opens to Community fishermen an annual quota of 6 000 tonnes of tuna and 1 000 tonnes of other species, against payment of fees amounting to 20 ECU/tonne.

In return for these quotas the Community will grant Seychelles annual compensation of 300 000 ECU and will also provide

250 000 ECU towards the implementation of development projects in the fishery sector.

Pending Parliament's opinion on the conclusion of the agreement, the Council agreed on 31 January to take the necessary action to secure its provisional implementation.

Mauritania

2.1.95. During an official visit by Mr Edgard Pisani to Mauritania on 8 and 9 January it was agreed that negotiations would resume⁷ in February with a view to conclusion of an agreement before 30 June.

Multilateral relations

2.1.96. On 31 January the Council approved⁴ on a proposal from the Commission,⁸ the measures necessary for the implementation of the quotas for 1984 applicable to certain fish stocks in the area regulated by the Convention on Future Multilateral Cooperation in the North-West Atlantic Fisheries.

2.1.97. The opening meeting of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization took place in Edinburgh from 17 to 20 January, with Commission representatives attending.⁹ A Community national was provisionally appointed secretary of the Organization, and a Commission representative was elected chairman of the West Greenland Group. The next meeting will be held in May to examine the scientific opinion to be prepared for it.

¹ OJ L 192, 16.7.1983.

² OJ L 226, 29.8.1980; OJ L 379, 31.12.1981.

³ Proposal for Decision: OJ C 48, 21.2.1984; COM(84)38 final.

⁴ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984.

⁵ COM(84)38 final.

⁶ The agreement expired on 15 November 1983 but was extended until 15 January 1984.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.134; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.157.

⁸ COM(84)31 final.

⁹ Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.157.

Markets and structures

Structures

National aids

2.1.98. The Commission raised no objection to implementation by Denmark of an aid scheme for the permanent withdrawal of fishing vessels. This scheme extends to other types of vessel the financial aid provided for by the Directive of 4 October 1983 concerning certain measures to adjust capacity in the fisheries sector.¹ The amount of the final cessation premium varies according to vessel age between DKR 4 000 and DKR 10 000 per GRT but may not exceed two-thirds of the insured value of the vessel on 1 October 1983.

Transport

Inland transport

2.1.99. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on attacks against and thefts of goods vehicles in the Community.²

Approximation of structures

Reorganization of the railways

2.1.100. On 17 January the Commission presented two proposals to the Council on the financial situation of railway undertakings³ as required by the Council Decision of 20 May 1975 on the improvement of the situation of such undertakings and the harmonization of rules governing financial relations between them and the States.⁴ These proposals supersede those already presented to the Council on 20 January 1981,⁵ and which were not accepted by the Council.

The first of the proposals:

(i) defines the responsibilities of the Member States and their railway undertakings as regards rail infrastructure, notably in respect of covering expenditure;

(ii) provides that an appropriate part of the infrastructure costs be borne by the undertakings, due account being taken of the situation of the competing modes of transport;

(iii) specifies the steps that Member States should take to place the capital structure of their railway undertakings on a sounder footing;

(iv) provides that the public service obligations of the railways should, as far as possible, be translated into contracts between the undertakings and the national, regional or local authorities.

The second proposal amends the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970 on the granting of aids for transport by rail, road and inland waterway⁶ and provides for the gradual reduction or ultimate cessation of deficit subsidies.

2.1.101. On 12 January the Commission presented the fourth biennial report to the Council on the economic and financial situation of railway undertakings, covering the period 1979-81.⁷ The submission of such a report is required by Article 14 of the Council Decision of 20 May 1975 on the improvement of the situation of railway undertakings and the harmonization of rules governing financial relations between such undertakings and the States.⁴

Technical aspects

2.1.102. Government experts on inland waterways met in Brussels on 23 January. Their discussions centred on the situation created by the introduction of national boatmaster's certificates and the possibility of harmonizing them at Community level.

¹ OJ L 290, 22.10.1983.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

³ OJ C 36, 10.2.1984; COM(83) 764 final.

⁴ OJ L 152, 12.6.1975.

⁵ OJ C 37, 20.2.1981; Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.53; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.102.

⁶ OJ L 130, 15.6.1970.

⁷ COM(84) 1 final.

International cooperation

Agreement between the Community and Spain on the international combined road/rail carriage of goods

2.1.103. As a follow-up to the report it presented to the Council in October on the negotiations for an agreement between the Community and Spain on combined road/rail carriage of goods,¹ the Commission presented a proposal on 24 January for a Decision concluding the agreement.²

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Five-year action programme

2.1.104. On 19 January Parliament delivered its opinion³ on the Commission communication on a five-year action programme on energy and its financing.⁴ While welcoming most of the measures proposed by the Commission, Parliament regretted that the declarations of intent issued by the European Council in Stuttgart on 19 June 1983 had not been followed up by plans for appropriate Community action. Parliament consequently called upon the Council to adopt regulations for the 1984-87 demonstration projects programme. On the question of funding for the five-year programme, it would prefer this to come from the Community's own resources or, if they proved to be inadequate, a variable levy on energy imports provided this did not make Community industry uncompetitive.

Nuclear safety

Radiation protection

2.1.105. On 20 January Parliament endorsed³ the proposal for a Council Decision adopting a multiannual research and training programme in the field of radiation protection.⁵

Decommissioning

2.1.106. On 31 January the Council formally took a Decision adopting a programme of research on the decommissioning of nuclear installations.⁶

Research and development

Development of the common policy

2.1.107. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on efficiency and choice in Community financing of research and industry.⁷

International cooperation

COST projects

2.1.108. On 23 January the Council authorized the Commission, at its request,⁸ to negotiate an agreement between the Community and the non-member countries participating in COST for the implementation of a concerted-action project on the effects of processing and distribution on the quality and nutritive value of food (COST Project 91 bis).

Scientific and technical objectives

Improving the management of raw materials

2.1.109. On 19 January the Commission, with the cooperation of the EEC Liaison Committee for the Non-ferrous Metal In-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.183.

² OJ C 49, 21.2.1984; COM(84) 7 final.

³ OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁴ Supplement 5/83 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.2.5 to 1.2.20.

⁵ OJ C 179, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.240.

⁶ Point 2.1.110.

⁷ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁸ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.199.

dustries, organized a seminar on geochemical ore prospecting.

Representatives of Community-based mining companies were informed of the main results obtained since 1978 under the two Community R&D programmes—the 1978-81 programme (primary raw materials)¹ and the 1982-85 programme (metals and mineral substances subprogramme).² In the course of discussion, participants spoke of the need to improve some promising methods such as lithochemical surveys and the chemistry of fluid rock inclusions and to develop fast and efficient methods for identifying useful deposits from the numerous ore shows obtained in prospecting operations.

Improving the management of energy resources

Nuclear fission energy

2.1.110. On 31 January the Council formally adopted³ the research programme concerning the decommissioning of nuclear installations (1984-88) which it had approved in December.⁴

2.1.111. On 10 January in Paris five Member States (Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom) signed a cooperation agreement on fast breeder reactors with a view to pooling resources and programmes.

This agreement is in line with Community policy on the subject. The Council resolution of 18 February 1980 underlined the importance of the fast breeder option for the Community's future energy supply.⁵ The Commission has also proposed projects on fast breeder reactor safety in the research programme on nuclear fission (1984-87).⁶

2.1.112. On 19 January Parliament adopted a resolution on the need for Community measures for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel.⁷

Reinforcing development aid

2.1.113. Meeting in Brussels on 26 January, the Scientific and Technical Research

Committee endorsed the Commission proposal on the programme of assistance for the development of indigenous scientific and technical research capacities in the developing countries.⁸ It urged, however, that close links be maintained with the existing programme designed to support and strengthen Member State activities in the field of science and technology for development⁹ and that the management of the two programmes be combined. It made no comment on the funds needed for the project.

2.1.114. On 28 January the Commission published in the Official Journal a call for proposals¹⁰ for participation in the subprogramme on tropical agriculture in the first R&D programme in the field of science and technology for development 1983-86.⁹ This subprogramme, for which a sum of 30 million ECU has been earmarked, covers the following sectors: improvement of agricultural production, general areas of research and utilization of the environment, post-harvest technologies and training.

Improving living and working conditions

Environment

2.1.115. On 25 January the Economic and Social Committee endorsed the Commission proposal for the revision of the 1981-85 R&D programme in the field of environment.¹¹

Radiation protection

2.1.116. On 20 January Parliament endorsed¹² the Commission proposal on a multi-

¹ OJ L 72, 14.3.1978.

² OJ L 174, 21.6.1982.

³ OJ L 36, 8.2.1984.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.227.

⁵ OJ C 51, 29.2.1980.

⁶ OJ C 164, 23.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.263.

⁷ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

⁸ OJ C 180, 7.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.277.

⁹ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.1.139.

¹⁰ OJ C 21, 28.1.1984.

¹¹ OJ C 274, 13.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.160.

¹² OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

annual research and training programme in the field of radiation protection (1985-89).¹

Medical research

2.1.117. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution on an emergency Community programme of research into and measures to combat AIDS.²

Improving the efficacy of the Community's scientific and technical potential

2.1.118. The first part (1983) of the experimental phase of the programme to stimulate the efficacy of the Community's scientific and technical potential,³ launched in July 1983, culminated in the award of 91 cooperation contracts for 34 projects involving all the Member States.

The Commission published in the Official Journal a call for proposals⁴ for the second part (1984), which started in January and has been allocated 3.5 million ECU. Support may take the form of research allocations, grants to increase the mobility of researchers or to help laboratory twinning and development contracts for multi-disciplinary and multi-national operations. The main scientific areas covered are pharmacobiology, solid-state physics, optics, combustion, photometry/photoacoustics, climatology and interface phenomena, but support for

other even more promising scientific and technical proposals is not ruled out.

Horizontal activities

Research evaluation

2.1.119. In January a start was made on evaluating COST Projects 50 and 501 on materials for gas turbines and high-temperature materials for conventional systems of energy generation and conversion using fossil fuels, as part of the Community plan of action on the evaluation of the results of R&D programmes.⁵ This is the 11th evaluation of a Community R&D programme organized by the Commission with the help of independent outside experts.

The experts will hold hearings to interview some of the participants in the programme and will then give an opinion on the value and impact of the programme and the effectiveness of its management.

¹ OJ C 179, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.279.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

³ OJ L 181, 6.7.1983; OJ C 182, 8.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.259.

⁴ OJ C 29, 4.2.1984.

⁵ OJ C 213, 9.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.258.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The 16th ministerial meeting¹ of the accession negotiations took place in Brussels on 23 January. Agricultural issues were discussed more thoroughly, with the reply from the Portuguese authorities to the Community's statement of 29 November¹ and the presentation by the Community of a new statement concerning the measures being considered for improving agricultural structures in Portugal.

Portugal presented statements on processed agricultural products and patents.

At this first meeting of 1984 Mr Natali reported on the Commission's 'fruitful' contacts with the Portuguese delegation two weeks previously, when the main points of the Community's November statement on agriculture¹ had been discussed, as well as outstanding issues in the customs union, external relations, tax and right of establishment fields.

He went on to preview the programme of work to be undertaken in the coming months.

The President of the Council, Mr Claude Cheysson, said the Community intended to concentrate on the major issues—agricultural, fisheries and social affairs—as well as settling a number of final points outstanding in other areas, though without losing sight of matters such as Portugal's participation in the EIB, its relations with Spain and Greece, institutions and own resources.

Mr Cheysson said he was well aware that this programme was a demanding one.

'We for our part', he said, 'intend to conduct the internal Community procedures with all the necessary expedition. We know that you are inspired by the same intention. Thus our combined efforts will, I am convinced, make for steady progress towards finding solutions to the problems we have to resolve so as to honour the political

commitment we entered into together when we embarked on these negotiations.'

Speaking for the Portuguese delegation, Mr Ernâni Rodrigues Lopes, Minister of Finance and Planning, said Portugal was determined to conclude the negotiations 'in such a way that the integration of my country into the Community can take place by the appointed date, 1 January 1986'.

Mr Rodrigues Lopes considered it particularly important to complete all the negotiations in good time, as 'our negotiation timetable has become a general political problem concerning my country's and the Community's European plans as a whole'.

He went on to describe Portugal's views on social affairs, fisheries and agriculture, and concluded by stating:

'After assessing the progress of our discussions, we would like to believe that there are encouraging signs for the coming months. Without wishing to minimize the problems which will arise, I feel that we shall be able to overcome them if we show determination and a will to succeed.'

This will has existed on our side at all times and at all levels. It is up to the Community to demonstrate the same will in the search for and adoption of solutions suited to Portugal's particular case so that, after a smooth and harmonious accession, the country's political identity will be strengthened.'

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.2. The 29th deputy-level meeting of the negotiations for Spain's accession to the Community was held in Brussels on 27 January.²

The Community presented statements on social affairs (freedom of movement for workers, Social Fund) and on customs union and the free movement of goods (temporary imports).

The Spanish statement was on external relations (rules concerning exceptions to be

¹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.1.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.2.

made for preferential Mediterranean and ACP countries).

During the meeting, agreement was reached concerning the question of temporary imports (maintenance for two years of authorizations granted before accession).

Commercial policy

Implementing the common commercial policy

Commercial policy instruments

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.3. Under the Council Regulation of 14 November 1983,¹ the Commission decided

on the following measures in respect of State-trading countries:

Italy-Poland: opening of a quota for unwrought aluminium alloy containing not more than 97.5% aluminium.²

Federal Republic of Germany/Greece/United Kingdom-certain State-trading countries: removal of quantitative restrictions on the release for free circulation of industrial products.³

Trade protection

2.2.4. The trade protection measures taken in January are shown in Table 3.

¹ OJ L 346, 8.12.1983.

² OJ C 18, 25.1.1984.

³ OJ C 9, 14.1.1984.

Table 3 — *Trade protection measures*

Council	Commission
	<p><i>Ant-dumping proceedings</i></p> <p><i>Notice of initiation</i> concerning imports of:</p> <p>(i) certain iron or steel angles, shapes and sections originating in the German Democratic Republic OJ C 13, 19.1.1984</p> <p>(ii) kraftliner paper and board originating in Spain OJ C 21, 28.1.1984 (notice of review: OJ C 217, 21.8.1982).</p> <p><i>Notice of extension</i> of the proceeding concerning imports of:</p> <p>(i) horticultural glass and certain drawn glass, originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania or the Soviet Union, to imports of these products originating in Hungary OJ C 13, 19.1.1984 (notice of initiation of proceeding: OJ C 194, 21.7.1983).</p>
	<p><i>Cancellation of the national anti-dumping duty</i> imposed by Ireland on:</p> <p>(i) Louvre doors originating in Taiwan OJ L 11, 14.1.1984 (notice of review: OJ C 187, 13.7.1983)</p> <p><i>Termination</i> of anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of:</p> <p>(i) exterior panel doors originating in Taiwan OJ L 16, 19.1.1984 (notice of initiation of proceeding: OJ C 152, 10.6.1983).</p>

Export credits

OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships

2.2.5. The Council decided on 23 January to extend for the first time without a time limit the implementation in the Community of the Decision of 28 April 1981 concluding the OECD Understanding on Export Credits for Ships.¹ The April 1981 Decision had hitherto been implemented only by six-monthly extensions.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.6. In January the Commission continued the negotiations with the 15 countries with which the Community concluded arrangements in 1983 on imports of ECSC iron and steel products. With most of them, either the negotiations are terminated and the arrangements remain to be signed, or the negotiations are on the point of being concluded.

According to the guidelines established by the Council on 29 November 1983, the tonnages to be agreed for 1984 will be identical with those for 1983,² but stricter measures than before have been introduced to guarantee compliance with the provisions on quantities and prices.

United States measures concerning special steels

2.2.7. As a satisfactory solution could not be found by 14 January to the question of improving the US compensation offer,³ the Commission decided to take certain measures.

Steel arrangement with United States

2.2.8. The Council, having been informed on 26 January that an American firm had filed a petition with the US International

Trade Commission seeking restrictions on imports of tonnage steels into the United States,⁴ called on the Commission to ask the US authorities to begin formal consultations.

2.2.9. On 30 January the Commission adopted a Decision⁵ setting up a committee to ensure close cooperation between the Commission and the Member States in implementing the Council Regulation of 21 October 1982 on the restriction of exports of tonnage steels to the United States.⁶

Autonomous measures

2.2.10. On 20 January the Commission made a recommendation⁷ replacing the recommendation of 1 June 1982 relating to advance surveillance based on licensing of imports of iron and steel products.⁸ The new measure increases to 10 days the period for the automatic issue of import licences.

2.2.11. Also on 20 January the Commission extended⁷ for 1984 the Decision of 7 March 1980 on retrospective surveillance of iron and steel products,⁹ adding five new products to the existing list.

Textile products

Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.12. On 4 January the Council adopted,¹⁰ on a proposal from the Commission,¹¹ a Regulation fixing for 1984 the quantities of textile products that China can export to the Community, so as to maintain trade arrangements with China even though

¹ Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.2.12.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.11.

³ Point 2.2.16.

⁴ Point 2.2.17.

⁵ OJ L 35, 7.2.1984.

⁶ OJ L 307, 1.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

⁷ OJ L 19, 24.1.1984.

⁸ OJ L 157, 8.6.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.2.14.

⁹ OJ L 65, 11.3.1980; Bull. EC 3-1980, point 2.2.15.

¹⁰ OJ L 15, 18.1.1984.

¹¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.16.

the negotiations on the extension of the existing Agreement have not yet been concluded.¹ The arrangements for 1984 maintain the 1983 quantities, increased by the annual growth rates applicable under the old agreement, i.e. from 0.2% to 7% according to the product.

2.2.13. On 4 January the Council made technical amendments² to the Regulation of 23 December 1982 on rules for imports of certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia.³

Corrigendum

2.2.14. Point 2.2.14 of Bull. 12-1983 should read as follows: On 19 December the Council adopted,⁴ on a proposal from the Commission,⁵ an amendment to the Regulation of 23 December 1982 on common rules for imports of certain textile products originating in third countries.⁶ The purpose of the new Regulation is to correct the imperfections found in its predecessor.

Mediterranean preferential countries

2.2.15. The new arrangement with Spain finalized in December⁷ was initialled on 24 January. This two-year arrangement for 1984-85 is comparable to the pre-accession arrangement with Portugal.⁸

Consultations with Tunisia were held in Tunis on 16 and 17 January to examine a number of management problems.

Relations with industrialized countries

United States

Special steels

2.2.16. No satisfactory outcome to the compensation issue having emerged by the 14 January deadline set by the Council on 29 November,⁹ the Community that day deposited with GATT a list suspending the application of concessions substantially equivalent to the trade in special steels with the United States, through the introduction

of tariff increases and import quotas. Thirty days after depositing the list the Community will thus be entitled to increase its protection against imports of the products concerned in order to redress the balance of concessions established in GATT, which the US action had disturbed.

To give effect to this, the Commission put a proposal to the Council on 20 January to raise customs duties and introduce import quotas on certain chemicals, plastics, alarm devices and sports goods of US origin.¹⁰

Steel arrangement with the USA

2.2.17. Mr Davignon informed the Council on 26 January that an American firm, Bethlehem Steel, had filed a petition with the US International Trade Commission, calling for restrictions on US imports of tonnage steels. Bethlehem based its claim on a clause in the Trade Act of 1974 which provides that the Government can, as a safeguard measure, impose import restrictions if it can be shown that an increase in imports is causing serious injury to American producers.

The Council shared the Commission's concern and asked it to request the US authorities for the opening of formal consultations under the October 1982 arrangement with the United States on tonnage steels,¹¹ which specifically provides for unilateral denunciation if the US steel industry should file any fresh complaints against imports from the Community.

The Council also asked for consultations to secure guarantees from the USA that the arrangement would be observed.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.14; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.15.

² OJ L 26, 30.1.1984.

³ OJ L 374, 31.12.1982.

⁴ OJ L 380, 31.12.1983.

⁵ COM(83) 716 final.

⁶ OJ L 374, 31.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.24.

⁷ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.18.

⁸ Bull. EC 9-1982, points 2.2.1 and 2.2.11.

⁹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.20.

¹⁰ COM(84)27 final.

¹¹ OJ L 307, 1.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

Agreement with Bureau of Mines

2.2.18. A Memorandum of Understanding between the Commission and the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, concerning the field of mineral technology was signed in Brussels on 16 January. The agreement (on the exchange of non-confidential information on mining research and minerals and materials research) covers an initial period of five years with the possibility of further extensions.

Textiles

2.2.19. At the special session of the GATT Textiles Committee in Geneva on 19 and 20 January the United States provided details of the additional restrictions to be imposed to cope with an increase in textile imports which is causing severe difficulties for the US industry.¹

The Community, also a major textile importer, was concerned lest these measures should lead developing-country suppliers to divert exports to the European market, and expressed disquiet about the possible spread of protectionist impulses from one sector of the US economy to others.

Cereal substitutes

2.2.20. On 20 January the Commission asked the Council for a mandate to negotiate in GATT a stabilization of the Community's cereal substitute imports. At the same time it proposed an offer of suitable compensation for the main supplier, the United States.²

Wine

2.2.21. On 27 January the American Grape Growers Alliance for Fair Trade filed a petition with the US Department of Commerce—which is to start investigating the matter on 16 February—seeking imposition of countervailing and anti-dumping duties on Italian and French ordinary table wines. The Commission, which is keeping a close watch on developments, made the appropriate representations to the US authorities in defence of the interests of Community producers.

Relations with other countries and regions

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.22. On 23 January the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr Vahit Halefoglu, visited the Commission, where he had talks with Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp.

Mr Halefoglu took this opportunity to inform the Commission of the latest political and economic developments in Turkey. He indicated that Turkey intended to normalize its relations with the Community and with other European organizations.

The Commission expressed the hope that the process of restoring democratic freedoms and full respect for human rights in Turkey could continue. It was in the light of developments in these areas that the Community would examine the question of revitalizing its relations with Turkey.

Cyprus

2.2.23. The President of Cyprus, Mr Spyros Kyprianou, visited the Commission on 20 January and had talks with Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Natali.

During these talks, which followed on from those held in December,³ the two sides pursued their discussions on all aspects of their mutual relations, in the context of recent political developments in Cyprus. It was agreed that the Commission would enter into exploratory talks with the Cypriot authorities in February with a view to establishing a customs union between the Community and Cyprus.

Yugoslavia

2.2.24. Mr Thorn had talks in Strasbourg on 18 January with the President of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Vojo Srzentić.

¹ Point 2.2.49.

² Point 2.1.67.

³ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.36.

The main topic of the talks, which took place on the occasion of the fifth meeting between representatives of the European Parliament and of the Yugoslav Assembly, was the state of relations between the Community and Yugoslavia, which were marked in 1983 by the entry into force of the Cooperation Agreement¹ and the first meeting of the Cooperation Council.² Bilateral cooperation should be strengthened in the early part of 1984, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture, science and technology.

Israel

2.2.25. Mr Haferkamp and Mr Narjes had talks on 20 January with Mr Gideon Patt, the Israeli Minister of Trade and Industry.

The main purpose of the meeting was for Mr Patt to inform the Commission about the state of the negotiations between Israel and the United States on the conclusion of a free-trade area agreement. Mr Patt indicated that the Israeli Government intended to ensure that this did not adversely affect the EEC-Israel Agreement.

Latin America

Brazil

2.2.26. The EEC-Brazil Joint Committee set up under the Framework Cooperation Agreement which entered into force on 1 October 1982³ met in Brussels on 19 and 20 January.

After an exchange of information on the present economic situation and the future outlook in Brazil and the Community, the two delegations exchanged views on the work relating to the multilateral trading system carried out by GATT in the context of its work programme for the 1980s adopted at its ministerial meeting in November 1982.⁴

They then examined developments in bilateral trade in general, and certain areas of particular interest to one or other party. The Community still had a large trade deficit with Brazil. It is Brazil's leading export

market and in 1982 absorbed nearly 27% of Brazilian exports (6 100 million ECU). At the same time, Brazil's imports of Community goods had stagnated in value since 1979, and represented about 2 500 million ECU per year. The import rules adopted by Brazil because of its balance-of-payments problems make it difficult at the present time for European exporters to penetrate the market.

As regards cooperation in other areas, it was noted that Brazil displayed particular interest in projects for evaluating energy demand and new sources of energy and in medicine, tropical agriculture and environment programmes. In addition, a project for linking up medium-sized firms in the Community and in Brazil will be the subject of a study into requirements and feasibility.

Costa Rica

2.2.27. Mr Haferkamp received the Energy Minister of Costa Rica, Mr Calixto Chaves, the Deputy Minister of External Relations, Mr Eckhart Peters, and the Deputy Minister of Planning, Mr Claudio Soto, in Brussels on 20 January.

The Costa Rican delegation briefed Mr Haferkamp on the general situation in Central America, and mentioned the Kissinger plan, the initiatives by Ambassador Stone and developments as a result of the initiative taken by the Contadora Group.⁵ It stressed the need for economic assistance to support programmes of pacification and political stabilization in the region, and mentioned in this connection the desirability of an economic cooperation agreement between the Community and the Central American region.

On bilateral issues, the two parties discussed Community aid, which was to carry on from the technical and financial aid of 18

¹ OJ L 41, 14.2.1983; OJ L 56, 3.3.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.2.27.

² Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.23.

³ Bull. EC 4-1980, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4; OJ L 281, 4.10.1982; Bull. EC 11-1982, point 2.2.76.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

⁵ Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela.

million ECU granted by the Community in 1982/83. Possibilities now being studied for Community operations concerned energy programming and new and renewable energy sources.

Development

North-South Dialogue

2.2.28. In a resolution adopted on 20 January¹ Parliament expressed the hope that a large number of matters outstanding from Unctad VI² would be resolved.

Negotiations for a new ACP-EEC convention

2.2.29. On 23 January the Council heard a report from Mr Pisani on progress in the negotiations for the renewal of the Lomé Convention. Work was going ahead on the general guidelines of the future convention and objectives and methods; this had enabled points where there were convergent views on essential aspects of cooperation to be brought out and certain subjects that posed problems to be identified. Negotiation in more specific areas had got off to a relatively slow start, however; this meant that some subjects, such as Stabex and commodities, had yet to be tackled. The Council discussed preparations for the first ministerial conference—scheduled for 9 and 10 February—since the opening of the negotiations and in this connection examined some problem areas, with particular reference to human rights and policy dialogue.

Commodities and world agreements

Jute and jute products

International Jute Agreement

2.2.30. The UN-sponsored negotiations for an International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, under Unctad's Integrated

Programme for Commodities, were concluded on 1 October 1982.³ Since the conditions required for the Agreement to come automatically into force had not been met by the date set, i.e. 1 July 1983, the signatories—including the Community and its Member States—decided to implement it in full on a provisional basis from 9 January.

This is the second commodity agreement concluded under the Integrated Programme (the first deals with rubber).⁴ It is, however, the first to envisage use of the Common Fund's second account as the principal source of financing. The Agreement's main aim is to make jute more competitive and maintain and enlarge the market for it. To this end, it provides for the financing of projects and programmes covering research and development, market promotion and cost reduction.

International Jute Council

2.2.31. The entry into force of the International Agreement on Jute and Jute Products was followed immediately by the first session of the International Jute Council, which met in Dhaka, Bangladesh, where the Organization is based, from 9 to 13 January.

The Council elected its chairman and vice-chairman and appointed the executive director of the Organization. It also adopted its rules of procedure, financial regulation and administrative budget, decided on the duties of the Committee on Projects and agreed to hold its second meeting from 1 to 4 October.

The Community, which had made a very positive contribution towards the conclusion of the Agreement (of great concern to countries such as Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Thailand, the main jute producers), also made an effective contribution to the Council's discussions.

¹ Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

³ OJ L 185, 8.7.1983; Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.2.17.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.2.21.

Food aid

Annual programmes

2.2.32. On 30 January the Commission approved a proposal¹ for a Council Regulation laying down, pursuant to the framework Regulation on food aid policy and management,² the overall quantities of products and a list of the countries and organizations eligible to receive the aid for 1984.

The quantities proposed by the Commission are based on the appropriations earmarked by the budget authority for this operation (783 million ECU for 1984). The quantities are as follows:

Cereals:

an initial amount of	927 663 tonnes
a second amount of not more than	200 000 tonnes
milk powder	122 500 tonnes
butteroil	32 760 tonnes
sugar	13 500 tonnes
vegetable oil/olive oil	20 000 tonnes
other products (fish, dried vegetables, etc.) amounting to the equivalent of	147 000 tonnes

2.2.33. Once the Council has adopted the Regulation the Commission, in consultation with the Food Aid Committee, will decide on the breakdown of quantities by country and organization. This procedure, introduced in 1983,³ makes the management of food aid more flexible as decisions are

spread over the year on the basis of up-to-date information on the situation in the various countries.

Emergency aid

2.2.34. On account of the disastrous drought in Mozambique, the Commission decided on 6 January to continue to assist the country by financing an additional five-month emergency programme under which the stricken population will be given the necessary medical assistance, food and logistic support. The cost of the operation will be 1 800 000 ECU broken down as follows: 1 400 000 ECU, Community assistance team; 200 000 ECU, CEBEMO; 100 000 ECU, Médecins sans frontières; and 100 000 ECU, CRIAA.

2.2.35. Following the earthquake in Guinea in December, Parliament urged the Commission on 19 January to take all the emergency aid measures possible in order to help this country.⁴

Stabex

2.2.36. On 13 January the Commission decided to make the following payments in respect of the 1982 year of application of the export earnings stabilization system:

¹ COM(84) 26 final.

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

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.66 and 2.2.67.

⁴ OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

Recipient	Product	Amount (in ECU)
Central African Republic	Cotton, not carded or combed	1 675 896
Gambia	Groundnut oil	1 615 183
Gambia	Oil-cake	361 036
Malawi	Groundnuts	2 684 355
Vanuatu	Coconut oil	3 810 084
Vanuatu	Cocoa beans	593 488
	Total	10 740 002

2.2.37. The Commission also decided to make the following transfers in respect of the 1981 year of application:

Recipient	Product	Amount (in ECU)
Comoros	Copra Essential oils	290 577
Comoros		487 471
	Total	778 048

ACP Protocols

Sugar

2.2.38. The guaranteed prices for sugar originating in the ACP States for the 1983-84 delivery period were formally approved by an exchange of letters with the ACP States.¹ These prices, which are the same as those for sugar from the OCT,¹ represent an increase of 4% over the guaranteed prices for the previous delivery period.

In addition, the Community has restored India's agreed quantity of preferential sugar.

Financial and technical cooperation

ACP States and OCT

2.2.39. In January the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 51 485 000 ECU to finance projects, programmes and emergency aid operations administered by it in the following sectors:

	<i>ECU</i>
Energy	12 090 000
Rural production	13 000 000
Water engineering	4 700 000
Social infrastructure	13 244 000
Fisheries and stock-farming	6 700 000
Other	1 251 000
Emergency aid	500 000
	<hr/> 51 485 00

2.2.40. On 26 January the Commission sent the Council a report on the administration of financial and technical cooperation with the OCT in 1981 and 1982.²

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.41. The 1984 budget for the cofinancing of NGO projects amounts to 35 million ECU.

The Commission is currently examining some 150 projects representing a Community contribution of 19.2 million ECU, including 127 projects carried over from 1983.

Regional cooperation³

ACP States and OCT

Indian Ocean Commission

2.2.42. The General Cooperation Agreement setting up the Indian Ocean Commission was signed in January in Victoria, Seychelles, by the three founder member countries—Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

The Indian Ocean Commission met simultaneously at ministerial and expert level. It confirmed a willingness to move swiftly towards regional cooperation and identified several projects, a number of which could be financed under the Lomé Convention's regional programme, which exists for this purpose. Representatives from Réunion and the Commission of the European Communities attended the meeting as observers.

¹ OJ L 10, 13.1.1984.

² COM(84) 17 final.

³ Regional cooperation with non-associated developing countries is reported in the 'Other countries and regions' section.

The Government of the Comoros was also invited to send observers to the next meeting of the Indian Ocean Commission, which will probably be held in June at expert level and in November at ministerial level, in Madagascar, the country which will preside over the Commission this year.

2.2.43. A meeting of the East African countries concerned by the Mombasa-Bujumbura 'north corridor' transport link (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda) was held in January in Bujumbura, Burundi, with the aim of negotiating an agreement to facilitate transit traffic between the coast and the landlocked countries in the interior. At the instigation of the Community, which financed the preliminary studies, Unctad has drafted an agreement.

Under the regional cooperation provisions of the Lomé Convention, the Community has long been encouraging the countries concerned to adopt such an agreement, as being an essential condition of any improvement of the corridor's infrastructure, for which a sum of 30 million ECU has already been earmarked.

Institutions

ACP-EEC

2.2.44. The results of the discussions of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly, which met in September 1983,¹ were the subject of a resolution passed by Parliament on 19 January.²

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

2.2.45. On 20 January Parliament adopted a resolution² on the conclusions to be drawn from the Sixth United Nations Conference

on Trade and Development, which took place in Belgrade from 6 June to 3 July 1983.³

World Bank

2.2.46. Mr M.A. Qureshi, one of the Vice-Presidents of the World Bank, paid a visit to the Commission on 25 and 26 January. He had talks with Mr Ortoli and Mr Pisani. The talks with Mr Pisani dealt with the outcome of the negotiations for the seventh replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association and the state of progress of the negotiations for a new Convention with the ACP States.

International Development Association

2.2.47. At the conclusion of negotiations for the seventh replenishment of IDA's funds, it proved impossible to reach agreement on contributions of any more than USD 9 000 million (of which USD 280 million has, incidentally, still not been subscribed) The relative contribution most significantly reduced was that of the United States (25% compared to 27% for IDA-6). The main increase came from Japan—which climbed to second place among the donors—France and Italy. Overall, the Community share fell to 35.19%, from 37.92% for IDA-6.

2.2.48. In a resolution adopted on 19 January Parliament deplored the fact that the 'totally inadequate agreement' represented a reduction on the previous refinancings.²

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Textiles Committee

2.2.49. A special session of the GATT Textiles Committee met in Geneva on 19 and 20 January to discuss the new measures

¹ Bull. EC 9-1983, points 2.2.43 to 2.2.48.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.61 to 2.2.64.

on textiles policy announced by the United States at the end of last year. In the course of this session the Community welcomed the readiness of the US to discuss the measures but emphasized that trade-restricting measures must be used with prudence if worldwide repercussions were to be avoided. It also stressed that, although the Community's textile industry was less robust than that of the US, Community textile imports were not only higher than US imports but were increasing at the same rate. The Community reserved judgment on the new measures until it could see how they would be applied in practice.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Steel Committee

2.2.50. At its meeting in Paris on 25 and 26 January the Steel Committee discussed at some length the US action against Community steel exports.¹

The US delegate raised the problem of export credits being used to support the creation of further surplus capacity in non-OECD countries, pointing out that the pressure on the US market was the result of a rise in imports from non-traditional steel suppliers and new market entrants.

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe

2.2.51. Parliament passed a resolution on the Stockholm Conference on 19 January.²

Diplomatic relations

2.2.52. The president of the Council and the President of the Commission received the following ambassadors, who presented their letters of credence, to take effect on 23 January:

HE Mr Romeo Arden Coleridge Shillingford, Head of Mission of Dominica to the European Communities;

HE Mr André Mangongo-Nzambi, Representative of the Gabonese Republic to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ESCS and Euratom;

HE Mr Abel Leshele Thoahlane, Head of Mission of the Kingdom of Lesotho to the Communities;

HE Mr Abdullah Mamadu Kalifa Bojang, Head of Mission of the Republic of the Gambia to the Communities.

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Martin Rekangalt (Gabon), Mr Lengolo Bureng Monyake (Lesotho) and Mr Babou Ousman Jobe (Gambia).

Mr Shillingford is Dominica's first Head of Mission to the Communities. His appointment brings the number of diplomatic missions to 125.

¹ Point 2.2.16.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.1.1984.

3. Financing Community activities

Financial operations

EEC-NCI

ECSC

Loans raised

Loans raised

2.3.1. In December and January the Commission made two private placings totalling the equivalent of 29.2 million ECU.

2.3.3. In January the Commission made:

(i) a public issue of DM 200 million, the equivalent of 88.7 million ECU, issued at 99 % with an interest rate of 8 % for 8 years;

Loans paid out

2.3.2. Acting under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans totalling 740 000 ECU in January for the construction of subsidized housing for steelworkers.

(ii) a public issue of UKL 50 million, the equivalent of 87.6 million ECU, issued at 99.5% with an interest rate of 11³/₈% for 10 years.

4. Political and institutional matters

European political cooperation

2.4.1. The French Foreign Minister spoke on behalf of the Ten at the opening in Stockholm on 17 January of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Mr Cheysson outlined three aims for the Conference, which is part of the CSCE follow-up process:

(i) the continuing involvement of the 35 States in the process begun at Helsinki;

(ii) the search for new ways of improving security in Europe;

(iii) as part of the mandate given by the Madrid follow-up meeting,¹ a decision on real confidence-building measures on military questions.

He said that the Ten hoped that these aims could be achieved by the spring of 1986 and that the next follow-up meeting, scheduled to be held in Vienna in the autumn of 1986, could consider moving on to the second stage of the Conference.

2.4.2. In January Parliament adopted a resolution on the Stockholm Conference, two resolutions on the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and resolutions on the arrest of opposition leaders in Chile, South African attacks on Angola and the ostracism of the Maltese Nationalist Party.²

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Preparations for the Brussels European Council

2.4.3. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council examined the situation created by the failure of the

¹ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.4.2.

² Point 2.4.10; OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

Athens European Council,¹ and on 23 January they approved the Presidency's suggestions both for the timetable and for the procedures and methods to be adopted in preparing for the next European Council—in Brussels on 19 and 20 March.

Exchanges between Ministers confirmed that, although nothing had been agreed in Athens, there had been some convergence of views since then and a broad consensus existed on where the future should lead.

Everything now hinged on the March European Council: as Mr Claude Cheysson, the current President of the Council, said, it would have to plot the course for the future and cut the Gordian knot of the past. It would have to provide answers to the main problems outstanding—the CAP, the new Community financing system, negotiations with the United States (cereal substitutes) and with the applicant countries.

With regard to the method, the Presidency, with the backing of all the delegations, felt that the special procedures used since the previous summer should be abandoned and recommended going back to the normal Treaty procedures. This approach, already advocated by Mr Roland Dumas, the French Minister for European Affairs, when visiting the Commission on 6 January and by the President of the Council at the meeting of Agriculture Ministers on 9 and 10 January, tallies with the assessment made by Mr Thorn in his speech to Parliament in December² and set out in detail in the Commission communication to the Council on the follow-up to Athens.³

This required the specialized Council meetings to take full responsibility for their own specific areas and to take the relevant decisions. It would therefore be up to the Agriculture Ministers to review the main problems relating to the rationalization of the CAP. Mr Thorn urged them to come to decisions on prices and on the recasting of the CAP by March: 'Each month that passes after 1 April without a decision taken will cause market problems to grow, increase budgetary difficulties and as a result make it harder to find a solution, which in any

case we will be forced to accept sooner or later'.

The Foreign Ministers would resume their coordinating role in the Council, bearing in mind the interrelation between the various issues.

This approach also meant that the Council would no longer have to consider a number of overlapping national proposals but a single Commission proposal. With regard to the main issue, that of the future financing of the Community, where the final decision must fall to the European Council, a further proposal would be made by the Commission in February taking account of the various suggestions and compromise proposals put forward by a number of Member States before the Athens meeting (correction of imbalances, budgetary discipline, new own resources).

With regard to the timetable, it was decided that the Presidents of the Council and of the Commission would first tour the Community capitals to explore possible avenues with the 10 Governments.

An informal meeting would then be held between the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Commission on the outskirts of Paris on the two days before the Council meeting on foreign affairs scheduled for 20 and 21 February.

2.4.4. On 18 January Mr Claude Cheysson, the French Minister of External Relations, made the customary address to Parliament on France's six-month programme for the Council Presidency.⁴

2.4.5. On 19 January Parliament passed a resolution on the risk of deadlock in the Community following the failure of the Athens European Council.⁵ It pointed out that it was for the specialized Councils to resume responsibility in their respective fields, on the basis of Commission proposals.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 1.1.1 et seq.

² Bull. EC 12-1983, point 1.1.4.

³ COM(83) 788 final.

⁴ Point 3.4.1.

⁵ OJ C 46, 20.2.1984.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament¹

Strasbourg: 16 to 20 January

2.4.6. The principal feature of the January part-session was a long debate based on the massive, 597-page report on the situation of women in the Community. The discussions, which were given wide coverage by the media and were attended by the French Minister for Women's Rights, Mrs Yvette Roudy, and the resolution adopted demonstrated Parliament's desire to integrate women fully into all roles in society.

As is the custom for the incoming Council President, Mr Claude Cheysson presented the programme for the French Presidency.²

The House also dealt with a number of technical matters, the accent being placed on environmental issues.

The situation of women in the Community

2.4.7. Three years after the adoption of the report by Mrs Maij-Weggen (*EPP/NL*), a veritable policy-programme for enhancing the status of women,³ Mrs Maria-Lisa Cinciari Rodano (*Com/I*), chairman of the Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women in Europe—set up in July 1981⁴—presented a report that constituted both an assessment and a list of proposals. The paper was in three parts: an analysis of the situation of women in the Community; a report on how the Community directives were being applied; an appraisal of the action taken in response to Parliament's requests. Generally speaking, the report highlighted the deterioration in the situation of women since 1981: with the economic crisis persisting and 30% more women looking for work, female unemployment has increased, and because of the introduction of new technologies women's jobs are at risk. The rapporteur proposed that this trend should be countered by continued action to consolidate the victories gained in equality of treatment and the promotion of women's

employment and by measures to ensure an equal share of responsibilities between men and women in political, cultural, social and family life.

Speaking as rapporteur for the group that had reviewed the application of Community legislation, Mrs Paola Gaiotti de Biase (*EPP/I*) welcomed the fact that the gap between men's and women's wages and salaries had narrowed following the adoption of directives on equal treatment and equal pay. But she still wanted to see further directives adopted that would enable women to share the interest of their male colleagues in jobs connected with the introduction of new technologies. Mrs Ien van den Heuvel (*Soc/NL*), rapporteur for the group on social security problems, was very much against national regulations taking the family as the basis for granting, calculating and continuing social benefits. For the group which had looked into women's status in Greece, Mrs Konstantina Pantazi (*Soc/GR*) declared that feminism and socialism were closely interrelated, called for measures in favour of peace and disarmament and attacked the practice of part-time work, which would do little to enhance the status of women. For the group on the reorganization and reduction of working time, Mrs Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul (*Soc/D*) wanted to see the working week shortened to 35 hours, which, she said, would create a million jobs in Germany.

¹ 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 46, 20.2.1984, and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 1-304. 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; EDP = 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.

² Point 3.4.1.

³ OJ C 50, 9.3.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.3.7.

⁴ OJ C 234, 14.9.1981.

The rapporteur of the group on vocational training, Mrs Mechthild von Alemann (*Lib/D*), doubted the benefits of a 35-hour week; it would affect directly productive jobs but not those indirectly productive (in the services sector) generally filled by women. Instead she called for specific measures to abolish age limits on jobs for women and to organize retraining schemes for women who wished to take jobs after bringing up their children, Mrs Antoinette Spaak (*NA/B*), rapporteur for the new technologies group, believed that women were the prime target for work at home—a phenomenon that could develop with the arrival of the new technologies—and must therefore be involved in planning these technologies. For the Social Fund group, Mrs Johanna Maij-Weggen (*EPP/NL*) defined five priorities: equal pay and equal treatment as regards social security; development of education; reform of the Social and Regional Funds; action on proposals for directives, including legislation that defined a status for self-employed women and women working in family businesses; a special Council meeting on the emancipation of women. Recalling his efforts as a male to enhance the situation of women, Mr Doeke Eisma (*NA/NL*), rapporteur for the health group, called for cooperation between the Member States in the matter of sex education and in making reliable contraceptives available to men, women and young people. He also wanted to see the working week reduced to 32 hours by 1990. For the migrant women's group, Mrs Vera Squarzialupi (*Com/I*) held that migrant women must cease to be victims of discrimination and that the Council should adopt a directive on illicit labour and allow non-Community workers to vote in local elections. For the group concerned with women of the Third World, Mrs Anna-Marie Lizin (*Soc/B*) reaffirmed the solidarity of European women with those of the Third World, working an 18-hour day and often illiterate, and asked the Commission to take account of the impact of its development projects on the female population. Mrs Simone Martin (*Lib/F*), representing the group on women in agriculture, insisted that self-employed women working in fam-

ily businesses should have the same rights as their husbands and their own rights in the matter of social security. She was against any reduction in working time, since this would simply diminish purchasing power and have no effect on unemployment. The rapporteur for the information group, Miss Gloria Hooper (*ED/UK*), emphasized that excessive demands could do more harm than good and pointed out that the choice and opportunities available to women were greater now than ever before. The rapporteur for the maternity group, Mrs Sylvie le Roux (*Com/F*), found that there was discrimination against mothers-to-be and especially inequality between women as regards the repercussions of motherhood on their social lives and their health. She therefore set the problem of maternity against a wider background, stressing the fact that improvements to be made to the whole medico-social infrastructure surrounding maternity must be wedded to social changes denied in the capitalist mess that refused women the right to work. For the taxation group, Dame Shelagh Roberts (*ED/UK*) complained that a working woman had 'no privacy in tax affairs', since she was merely required to inform her husband of her income and he completed the tax return. Tax systems should be personalized and should not deter women from going out to work. Mr Nicolas Estgen (*EPP/L*), for the girls' education group, said that other obstacles to the social promotion of women were male prejudice, the fanaticism of certain women and especially certain methods of upbringing where, the speaker contended, it was often mothers who were holding back daughters. It was a case of women refusing to trust women. Miss Sile de Valera (*EPD/IRL*), for the less-favoured regions group, declared that priority must be given to vocational training for women in the new technologies and to vocational guidance. The spokesman for the group investigating the question of women in decision-making centres, Mrs Maria Antonietta Macciocchi (*Soc/I*), pointed out that of 187 Ministers in the Community only 16 were women; she called for scholarships and grants to enable women to get to the top in any career, but

regretted that few of them were going in for scientific or technical studies. Mrs Marlene Lenz (*EPP/D*), for the group on women in the Community institutions, had earlier observed that the Community was no model here since 60% of the women working there were in the non-administrative grades.

Having recalled that the economic crisis was vitiating the progress made for women in the 1970s, Mrs Yvette Roudy, the French Minister for Women's Rights, announced that a meeting of the Ministers of Labour, Employment and Social Affairs would be held in Paris in March on the subject of Community action for the employment of women in a European context of economic, technological and social change. She then quoted the example of the French Occupational Equality Act of 13 July 1983, which did away with the concept of legitimate grounds for refusal to hire and now required the employer to prove that there was no discrimination; it also instituted a National Council for Equal Treatment at Work. Then, in answer to each of the rapporteurs, Mrs Roudy assured them that she entirely endorsed the points they had made, and announced that she would be initiating various measures to satisfy them, saying in conclusion that they knew they could count on her and she could count on them.

Mrs Marie-Claude Vayssade (*Soc/F*) demanded a combination of legal instruments and policy measures in order to constitute 'an advanced legal area' that would benefit the women of the Community, notably by establishing separate tax and social security systems. Having expressed her surprise that the main emphasis of Mrs Roudy's address had been on the situation in France, Mrs Alphonsine Phlix (*EPP/B*) reminded the House that women did not want to substitute for men and declared that women ought not to serve as a reserve for the labour market. In the same vein Mr Elmar Brock (*EPP/D*) said that women should not be obliged to earn a living; a job should always be a matter of choice. Mrs Antoinette Spaak (*NA/B*) stressed that this freedom of choice was impossible unless the economic, social and legal dimensions of work at home were recognized.

Mrs Marijke van Hemeldonck (*Soc/B*) and Mrs Yvette Fullet (*Soc/F*) both condemned the stress suffered by women at work. Mr Roger Gauthier (*EPD/F*) reaffirmed women's right to be different and condemned the effort to define a single type of European woman, which seemed to him to come from a desire to impose an absurd egalitarianism and from a generalization completely divorced from the reality of Europe.

Speaking for the Commission, Mr Ivor Richard recalled that the Commission considered the notion 'head of household' an indirect discrimination and had taken a guarded line concerning swift application of the directive on social security¹ in all the Member States. He could see no point in a Commission proposal for additional binding legal instruments as requested by the Committee of Inquiry, but he did consider that the proposal for a Directive on social security occupational schemes² must be adopted and that a Directive on equal treatment for self-employed women and women in agriculture must be put to the Council. He also suggested that a memorandum be drawn up on the taxation problems and indicated that the Commission was keen to ensure that all possibilities for vocational training remained open to women despite the economic crisis.

The resolution was then adopted by 125 votes to 17 with 55 abstentions;³ it carried several amendments, including the one by Mrs Anne-Marie Lizin (*Soc/B*) demanding that a broadcasting and information campaign for men be mounted on the proposals contained in the report. Another amendment, tabled by Mrs Mechthild von Alemann (*Lib/D*), suggested that training in the new technologies be provided as early as primary school. An amendment by Mr Doeke Eisma (*NA/NL*) was adopted: it called for measures in favour of temporary preferential treatment for women for as

¹ OJ L 6, 10.1.1979.

² OJ C 134, 21.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.70.

³ Point 2.1.45.

long as they were under-represented in leading positions at all levels. Two amendments by Mrs Johanna Maij-Weggen (*EEP/NL*) were also adopted: the first asked the Council for various innovations in legislation, while the second urged the Commission to initiate proceedings in the Court of Justice against those Member States that had not transposed directives into their legislation. In an amendment tabled by the EPP Group the House recognized the importance of the role played by Community legislation in favour of women. An amendment by the Communist Group required the Commission to compile a report on the social services in the Member States and publish a report every two years on measures taken by the Member States to put equality of opportunity into practice. An amendment moved by Mrs Marie-Claude Vayssade (*Soc/F*) called again for a shorter working week of 35 hours after pointing out that though part-time working served a purpose, it could not substitute for an overall reduction in working time.

It was because this amendment was adopted that the unanimity of opinion expressed during the debate was not reflected in the final vote. There were fairly numerous abstentions in several groups which claimed that, as a result of various amendments, the resolution had been deflected from its original target by the insertion of certain ideological and controversial matters. This contention was voiced, in the explanations of vote, by Mrs Marlene Lenz (*EPP/D*) and Mr Martin Bangemann (*Lib/D*), the latter even going so far as to suggest that the amended resolution had turned the emancipation of women into a political issue redolent of the class struggle. Mr Andrew Pearce (*ED/UK*) announced that he was voting against a resolution 'verbose and pompous in style', which proposed to 'rearrange humanity' while treating women as a separate species. Mr Paul Van Kerkhoven (*EPP/B*) regretted that the text contained so many specious egalitarian stereotypes and declared that the role of woman in the home was no less noble than that of the woman who sought a job or career. Mrs Vera Squarcialupi (*Com/I*), however, found that the docu-

ment showed a determination not to make women pay for the crisis. Sharing this view, Mrs Anna-Marie Lizin (*Soc/B*) and Mrs Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul (*Soc/D*) regretted the lack of solidarity on the part of the lady members of the Liberal and EPP Groups, who had said they would abstain. The Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry, Mrs Maria Lisa Cinciari Rodano (*Com/I*), concluded with the hope that cooperation between the lady members had not been lost.

Programme of the French Presidency

2.4.8. The French Minister of External Relations and Council President, Mr Claude Cheysson, began by identifying the context for the action by the French Presidency over the next six months, namely a Europe in the throes of a crisis, of which he gave a realistic and unvarnished account, after stating that in Athens doubts had set in over the future of our institutions and our common policies, and even over the European idea itself. Surveying the recent turn of events and the obstacles to be overcome, he said that we had created a Europe of technocrats. But the technocrats were neutralizing each other. We had created a Europe of traders. And the traders were quarreling. Where had the workers, young people and ordinary folk been all this time? Even the common market was hardly worthy of the name when the barriers to the free movement of goods, people and services were still very much there and even spreading. Although he gave no detailed programme—hinting that this would be unveiled by the French President, who was shortly to speak on the subject—Mr Cheysson traced the main lines of action for France's term as Council President in various Community spheres. In favour of limits on the growth of the Community budget that ruled out any 'fair return' notion, he reaffirmed the need for additional own resources. Emphasizing the importance of new policies, particularly where the new technologies were concerned, he set great store on taking account of the social dimension of all the problems involved. He concluded by linking

the need for wide-ranging but arduous negotiations between the Community and the United States with the possibility of the Community's enlargement after it had managed to solve a few awkward problems. In conclusions, he reiterated that Europe's ability to influence the course of events depended in large part on its ability to put its own house in order.

The views of all the speakers who commented on the presentation of the programme revealed broad consensus between all groups around the key idea of returning to the procedures laid down by the Treaties. Mr Gérard Jaquet (*Soc/F*), Mr Pierre Pflimlin (*EPP/F*), Mr Otto Habsburg (*EPP/D*) and Mr Ernest Glinne (*Soc/B*) all spoke in that vein, Mr Glinne also believing that 'more Europe' was needed to combat unemployment. Mr Gérard Israël (*EPD/F*) asked for the 'vital interest of States' to be defined in order to limit the practice of the unanimity rule in the Community's decision-making process, while Mr Rudi Arndt (*Soc/D*) warned against a cost-saving policy that overdid the austerity. Mrs Danielle De March (*Com/F*) particularly emphasized the need for the Community to defend itself against the unfair practices on the part of Japan and the United States in trade in farm and industrial products. Sir Henry Plumb (*ED/UK*) intervened to deplore President Dankert's hostile comment with regard to the British Prime Minister and his remark that the United Kingdom was not integrated into the Community.

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

(i) A Regulation on the information provided by the customs authorities of the Member States concerning the classification of goods in the customs nomenclature;¹

(ii) A Regulation concluding the International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods, of 21 October 1982;²

(iii) A Regulation on outward processing relief arrangements;³

(iv) A second programme of action on safety and health at work;⁴

(v) An amendment to the Regulation on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables and to the relevant Regulation on the Common Customs Tariff;⁵

(vi) A Regulation fixing guarantee thresholds for certain products processed from fruit and vegetables;⁵

(vii) A Regulation adjusting certain rules in the 1979 Act of Accession in respect of products processed from fruit and vegetables;⁵

(viii) A five-year programme on energy, and its financing;⁶

(ix) A multiannual research and training programme for the European Atomic Energy Community in the field of radiation protection (1985-89);⁷

2.4.10. The House also passed resolutions on:

(i) The safety of holidaymakers and other travellers: referring to the Commission's initial guidelines for a Community policy on tourism,⁸ Parliament wanted tourists to be able to enjoy anywhere in the Community the benefits of social security and any necessary medical treatment, measures for maintaining law and order and—wherever non-scheduled forms of transport are used—more effective protection against the risk of accidents; the Commission was asked to make proposals for harmonizing the requirements as to the professional qualifications needed in the travel and tourism sector;

(ii) Airbus Industrie: Parliament called on the Council urgently to discuss the future of the European aircraft industry and support production of Airbus A230, which satisfied a real demand in the market place; the Com-

¹ Point 2.1.27.

² Point 2.1.26.

³ Point 2.1.28.

⁴ Point 2.1.49.

⁵ Point 2.1.73 bis.

⁶ Point 2.1.104.

⁷ Point 2.1.116.

⁸ Supplement 4/82—Bull. EC.

mission was asked to consider ways and means of providing support for future Airbus Industrie projects in coordination with the European Investment Bank and other financial institutions;

(iii) The crisis in the tanning industry: the House asked the Commission to prompt the Japanese Government to provide better market access for imports of shoes and leather goods and to persuade the governments of supplier countries to relax export restrictions on skins;

(iv) Discrimination in the matter of passing on nationality: Parliament called on the Commission to draw up a recommendation for the Member States providing for equality of rights between men and women in respect of the transfer of nationality to children or between husband and wife;

(v) A European Charter on the Rights of Patients: considering it necessary for patients' rights to be defined at European level, the House urged the Commission to submit as soon as possible a proposal for a European Charter and indicated the rights that this Charter must incorporate;

(vi) An emergency programme for research into AIDS (acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome) and for measures to combat this disease: urging the Commission to bring forward such a scheme as part of existing Community research programmes, the House asked it to examine ways of giving the Council of Europe's non-binding recommendation the force of Community law;

(vii) Emergency aid for the Strath Conon area of Easter Ross and other parts of Scotland: recalling the extent of the damage caused by floods and gales in the area, the House called on the Commission to take any necessary steps for granting Community emergency aid;

(viii) EAGGF assistance to less-favoured areas: the House urged the Council and the Commission to make sure that the payments to the less-favoured areas, particularly in the United Kingdom, were paid as soon as possible, especially where they concerned victims of the severe weather;

(ix) The urgent need to draw up a new farm retirement scheme: believing that this problem should be considered as part of a general study on retirement schemes, Parliament asked the Commission to draw up a recommendation with a view to eliminating in each of the Member States excessive inequalities between workers in different categories;

(x) The combating of acid rain: the House called on the Commission to draw up at an early date a major programme of measures to combat air pollution, in order to limit, if not prevent, damage caused by acid rain; the programme should aim to reduce emissions of the major constituents of air pollution in the Community by a factor of 2 within the next five years and again by a factor of 2 as soon as possible.

The Commission was also asked to launch an action programme geared to the energy industry, institute a European forest damage register, coordinate scientific research on air pollution and in conjunction with the Scandinavian countries step up negotiations with the eastern European countries; the House also urged those countries which had not yet ratified the 1979 Geneva Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution to do so;¹

(xi) The combating of pollution in the North Sea: Parliament called for a single convention to ensure protection of the North Sea; it also wanted to see the creation of a central advisory board for protection of the North Sea, measures implemented to ban discharge at sea of residual waters and flushing of oil tanks; regulations should be introduced to detain offending ships in North Sea ports and ban them from entering North Sea ports;

(xii) Child-resistant closures: the House requested the Commission to amend as soon as possible existing directives on the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous substances with a view to promoting the use of safety closures for those household products which have been the main cause of child poisoning;

¹OJ L 171, 27.6.1981; Bull. EC. 6-1981, point 2 1.72.

- (xiii) Assault and theft involving trucks carrying goods throughout the Community: concerned to ensure freedom of movement, the House called on the Council and the Commission to require the national authorities to indemnify the victims of such incidents and urged the national governments to take the necessary steps to ensure the free movement of goods and guarantee personal safety;
- (xiv) Efficiency and choice in Community financing of research and industry; identifying the development of the advanced technologies as a way out of the economic crisis, Parliament proposed to the Commission certain improvements in the assessment of the effectiveness of allocated appropriations and suggested that it associate industry, particularly small and medium-sized firms, with the selection of subjects for research and with the preparation of implementing procedures;
- (xv) The need for Community measures for the final storage of radioactive waste and the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel: noting that the two processes were complementary, the House called for a directive on Community safety standards;
- (xvi) The International Development Association (IDA): reiterating the unacceptability of using cooperation policy as a means of exerting political pressure, Parliament requested the Community and its Member States to bring all possible pressure to bear so that all operations connected with the sixth replenishment of IDA were completed as quickly as possible and at the levels envisaged; the House regretted that agreement on the seventh replenishment showed a reduction on previous replenishments;
- (xvii) Outcome of the work of the ACP-EEC Joint Committee and Consultative Assembly: the House noted with satisfaction the decision to propose that a single parliamentary body to be known as the 'Joint Assembly' be created under the new Convention and hoped that this new institution would have its own budget;
- (xviii) The International Programme for the Development of Communications: endorsing the objective of promoting developing countries' own capacity for producing and disseminating information, Parliament urged that this Programme, adopted at the 1980 General Conference of Unesco in Belgrade, should not place any restriction on existing information bodies and called on the Community to take practical initiatives to ensure its success;
- (xix) The earthquake in Guinea: the Commission was urged to support all possible emergency aid measures;
- (xx) The conclusions to be drawn from Unctad VI: confirming its resolution of 20 May 1983,¹ Parliament observed that a large number of the demands and requests it made then had not been met; it hoped that the Community would act more at world level so that international conferences like Unctad could provide solutions to the developing countries' debt problem and help them to increase their exports;
- (xxi) Risk of deadlock in the Community after the failure of the Athens Summit:² to avoid this the House insisted on application of the usual procedures laid down by the Treaties; it drew attention in particular to the importance of the trade negotiations to be conducted with the United States and the need for swift implementation of the Esprit programme.

2.4.11. In the fields of political cooperation and human rights Parliament passed resolutions on:

- (i) The Stockholm Conference: the House insisted that the prospects for détente would be improved by the strengthening of confidence between the allies on both sides of the Atlantic;
- (ii) South African attacks on Angola: having urged the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the area, Parliament requested the Commission and Council to step up Community aid to the countries of southern Africa;

¹ OJ C 161, 20.6.1983; Bull. EC. 5-1983, point 2.4.14.

² Point 2.4.3.

(iii) The conflict between Iran and Iraq: the House proposed that the Member States of the Community should spare no effort to ensure a return to peace on an equitable basis for the belligerents;

(iv) Ostracism of the Maltese Nationalist Party: alarmed by the statements of leaders of the Malta Labour Party that Malta 'could do with a one-party system' and condemning the police raid and the smear campaign run by Mr Mintoff against the nationalist Party, the House called on the Commission to inform the Maltese Government of its views regarding the current political situation;

(v) The arrest of opposition leaders in Chile: Parliament condemned the arrests

and instructed its President to pursue with all vigour the cause of democracy in that country.

Council

2.4.12. The Council held four meetings in January. 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 4 — *Council meetings in January 1984*

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
902nd Brussels 9 and 10 January	Agriculture	Mr Rocard	Mr Thorn, Mr Dalsager	<i>Future work programme on agriculture, taking account inter alia of financial and budgetary aspects and of savings envisaged by Commission.</i> ¹ <i>Structures.</i> <i>Veterinary matters.</i> <i>Commission report on functioning of common organization of market in sheepmeat and goatmeat.</i> <i>Estimates concerning beef and veal and young male bovine animals for fattening (1.1 to 31.12.1984).</i>
903rd Brussels 23 January	Foreign affairs	Mr Cheysson	Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Pisani	<i>Follow-up to Athens European Council.</i> ² <i>Preparation for ACP-EEC ministerial meeting.</i> ³ <i>Portuguese accession.</i> ⁴ <i>Relations with EFTA countries.</i> <i>Energy.</i> <i>Esprit programme.</i> <i>Report on European Union.</i>

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
904th Brussels 26 January	Steel	Mr Fabius	Mr Davignon, Mr Andriessen	<i>Production quotas.</i> ⁵ <i>Social aspects.</i> ⁵ <i>Scrap exports.</i> <i>Arrangement with USA.</i> ⁶
905th Brussels 31 January	Fisheries	Mr Lengagne	Mr Contoërgis	<i>1984 TACs and quotas.</i> ⁷ <i>Agreement with Senegal.</i> ⁷ <i>Agreement with Seychelles.</i> ⁷ <i>Agreement with Sweden.</i>

¹ Agriculture.

² European policy and relations between the institutions.

³ Development.

⁴ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.

⁵ Point 1.2.1 et seq.

⁶ Industrialized countries.

⁷ Fisheries.

Commission

Activities

2.4.13. On 6 January the Commission received Mr Roland Dumas, the French Minister for European Affairs; discussions ranged over ways of providing a fresh impetus for the Community after the failure of the Athens European Council and the main problems facing the Community in the first half of this year.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.14. The Commission adopted its proposals on farm prices and related measures for 1984/85,¹ which were strictly in line with those it put forward last July on the rationalization of the common agricultural policy.² As a further follow-up to its 1983 proposals, the Commission asked the Council for a mandate to negotiate in GATT the stabilization of imports into the Community of certain products to be used in animal feedingstuffs. It continued its work on the agricultural management savings which it could make of its own motion and published the 1983 report on the agricultural situation in the Community.

In the social sector the Commission adopted a communication on technological change and social adjustment.³

In response to growing demand for Community loans, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Council Decision on the raising of a final tranche of 1 400 million ECU under the New Community Instrument. This will exhaust the amount available under the third series of such loans (NCI III).

The Commission approved a proposal for a consumer protection Directive on the price labelling of foodstuffs and a proposal for a recommendation on minimum standards for fire protection in hotels in the Member States.

In a communication to the Council the Commission requested the adoption of its proposals on tax measures to encourage cooperation between firms in different Member States in the near future.⁴

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.15. The Commission began preparations for Parliament's February part-session; especially the interinstitutional debate

¹ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.17.

² Supplement 4/83 — Bull. EC.

³ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

⁴ This subject will be dealt with in the next issue of the Bulletin.

on the draft Treaty on the European Union and Mr Thorn's speech setting out the Commission's programme for 1984.

It also continued preparation of the green paper on cross-frontier television within the Community.

The Commission discussed relations with the United States and noted with concern the large number of requests for protectionist measures emanating from American industry.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.16. The Commission briefed the European Metalworkers' Federation on the situation in the aircraft industry.

During preliminary consultations, representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation considered a number of topics, including policy on migrant workers in the Community, industrial democracy—with particular reference to the amended proposal for a Fifth Directive on the structure of public limited companies¹—the effect of new technologies on working conditions and the employment of women.

Court of Justice²

Analysis of judgments delivered between 1 October and 31 December 1983

Free movement of goods

2.4.17. The Court gave preliminary rulings in reply to a number of questions from national courts concerning the free movement of goods. In the *Roussel* case it had to consider how a national measure to control pharmaceutical prices might be caught by Article 30 of the EEC Treaty. Article 30 bans separate treatment of domestic and imported products which favours the domestic product. In the case concerned here the prices of domestic products were frozen at their level on a reference date, while imported products were subject to special

rules which referred to the manufacturer's prices usually charged in the Member State in which they were produced.³

2.4.18. Still on the subject of pharmaceuticals, the Court accepted in its judgment in *Van Bennekom*⁴ that Member States are entitled to prohibit or restrict the sale or stocking of certain vitamins provided this is justified by the requirements of health protection.⁵

2.4.19. The judgment in *Apple and Pear Development Council v Lewis* concerns both the common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables and the Treaty rules on the free movement of goods.⁶ On the question of free movement, the Court developed its case law regarding measures to encourage the purchase of domestic products,⁷ holding that Article 30 prevented a body set up by the State from engaging in publicity which was intended to discourage the purchase of products from other Member States or to advise consumers to purchase domestic products solely by reason of their origin. But such a body could in its publicity draw attention to the specific qualities of fruit produced within the Member State in question, and organize campaigns to promote the sale of varieties typical of national production, mentioning their origin.

Customs union

2.4.20. Holding that full effect must be given to the provisions of Community law prohibiting charges having effects equiva-

¹ Supplement 6/83 — Bull. EC.

² For more detailed information, see the material 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 Case 181/82 *Roussel Laboratoria BV and Others v The Netherlands*.

⁴ Case 227/82 *Criminal proceedings against Leendert van Bennekom*.

⁵ See also Case 174/82 *Officier van Justitie v Sandoz BV*.

⁶ Case 222/82 *Apple and Pear Development Council v K.J. Lewis Ltd and Others*.

⁷ See also judgment in Case 249/81 *Commission v Ireland* [1982] ECR 4005.

lent to customs duties (Articles 12 and 13 of the EEC Treaty), the Court ruled in *San Giorgio* that where such a charge is improperly collected a State may not make repayments subject to proof which is virtually impossible to supply. This is so even if such proof is also required in comparable cases arising under purely domestic law. The judgment represents a development of the Court's findings in previous cases, where it had merely said that national legislation must apply uniformly to repayments of charges improperly collected under Community law and national law.¹

2.4.21. The Court's ruling in Case 300/82 *Gesamthochschule Essen* merits attention in the customs field in view of the very wide interpretation it gives of the words 'scientific instrument' in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 on duty-free imports.

2.4.22. In Case 218/82 *Commission v Council*² the Commission contested the Council Regulation of 24 June 1982 opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for rum, arrack and tafia originating in the ACP States.³ Article 4(2) of the Regulation provides that 'the United Kingdom shall take the steps necessary to ensure that the quantities imported from the ACP States ... are restricted to those meeting its domestic consumption requirements'; the Commission, drawing attention particularly to the French wording, took the view that this partitioned off the British market, infringing Articles 30 and 34 and consequently Article 9 of the EEC Treaty.

The Court based its findings on the English wording of the disputed provision, and dismissed the Commission's application, holding that the provision did not require the United Kingdom to limit exports of rum to other Member States, as the Commission had maintained, but merely to ensure that the quantities imported into the United Kingdom are limited to those corresponding to its domestic consumption requirements.

It may be worth pointing out, however, that the Court did say (ground 13) that the free movement of the goods forming part of the

quota must not be hindered after they have been admitted to free circulation in the territory of a Member State.

Competition

2.4.23. The major point of interest in the *Demo-Studio Schmidt* case⁴ was the Court's finding in relation to the admissibility of an application questioning the legality of a position taken by the Commission in response to a complaint by the applicant pursuant to Article 3 of Regulation No 17.

The Court's decision that the application was admissible appears to have been based upon the Court's view of the desirability of a right of recourse to it for those whose 'legitimate interests' might require protection in this manner, and the fact that had the Commission found a breach of Articles 85 or 86 to exist it would have had the power to oblige the undertaking in question to take any measures necessary to put an end thereto.

2.4.24. The *AEG-Telefunken* judgment is of interest for two reasons. Firstly, the Court reiterated clearly its view that the inevitable effects on competition of selective distribution systems can be justified only if their objectives are legitimate ones (such as the maintenance of a high standard of service for goods of a highly technical nature) and if they result in an improvement of competition in that sense. It stressed the requirement of objectivity in the criteria of selection, and made it clear that an apparently inoffensive system would fall foul of Article 85(1) of the EEC Treaty if in practice it was improperly operated. Secondly, the Court, noting the temptation for an undertaking to delay as long as possible the payment of a fine, and the danger that this could lead to the introduction of clearly unfounded applications, upheld the Commission's position that payment could be

¹ Case 199/82 *Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v San Giorgio SpA*.

² Case 218/82 *Commission v Council*.

³ OJ L 189, 1.7.1982.

⁴ Case 210/81 *Demo-Studio Schmidt v Commission*.

suspended pending an appeal only if the appellant provided security and agreed to pay interest on the amount of the fine.¹

2.4.25. Much of the judgment in the *Michelin* case was concerned with the question whether, on the facts, Michelin held a dominant position in the relevant market and what exactly that market was. Although not all of the Commission's findings in relation to Michelin's system were upheld, the Court agreed that the system had the effect of tying retailers to the dominant firm in such a way as to restrict unduly their freedom of choice, while at the same time making access to the market more difficult for Michelin's competitors. The Court thus explicitly extended its disapproval of certain rebate systems beyond the scope of its previous decisions on fidelity rebate systems operated by a dominant firm.²

2.4.26. The interest of *Ciments et Bétons de l'Est v Kerpen* lies in the Court's reminder that the words of Article 85(2) 'all agreements ... shall be automatically void' refer only to the parts of an agreement which are incompatible with Article 85(1); all other provisions of an agreement, and the consequences for other provisions of the nullity of certain terms of the agreement, are to be construed according to the relevant national law.³

Free movement of persons; social provisions

2.4.27. In the *D'Amario* case⁴ the Court referred to its earlier case law on entitlement to family allowances⁵ and orphan's benefits,⁶ and held that where an orphan's late father had been subject to the legislation of more than one Member State, the fact that the orphan was entitled to an orphan's pension under the legislation of the Member State competent according to Articles 77 and 78 of Regulation No 1408/71 did not remove his right to higher orphan's benefits to which he would otherwise be entitled under the legislation of another Member State. The orphan was entitled to a supplement payable by the competent institution of the latter State, equal to the difference

between the two amounts. Regard being had to the purpose of Article 51 of the EEC Treaty, the exercise of the right of free movement could not be allowed to deprive migrant workers of the benefit of social security payments to which the legislation of one Member State alone would otherwise entitle them.

2.4.28. On the freedom of establishment, the Court's ruling in *Rienks*⁷ follows what is now an established body of case law on the direct effect of directives: where a directive entails clear, comprehensive, precise and unconditional obligations for Member States, leaving no room for discretion, an individual may rely before a national court on provisions of the directive which have not been implemented or have been incompletely implemented by the Member State in question. In the case in point, a Dutch national held a degree in veterinary medicine awarded in the Netherlands, which met all the conditions required by the directives of 18 December 1978⁸ to permit him to exercise his profession in another Member State, and had been refused enrolment on the register of veterinary surgeons in Italy on the grounds that the directives had not yet been implemented in that country. The Court said that a national of a Member State who meets the conditions laid down in the directive may not be penalized in another Member State for unlawful exercise of his profession where such exercise is lawful only because that Member State has failed to implement the directives.⁹

¹ Case 107/82 *Allgemeine Elektrizitäts-Gesellschaft AEG-Telefunken AG v Commission*.

² Case 322/81 *NV Nederlandsche Banden-Industrie Michelin v Commission*.

³ Case 319/82 *Société de vente de Ciments et Bétons de l'Est SA v Kerpen & Kerpen GmbH and Co KG*.

⁴ Case 320/82 *Benito D'Amario v Landesversicherungsanstalt Schwaben*.

⁵ Case 733/79 *Laterza* [1980] ECR 1915.

⁶ Case 807/79 *Gravina* [1980] ECR 2205.

⁷ Case 5/83 *Criminal proceedings against H.G. Rienks*.

⁸ OJ L 362, 23.12.1978.

⁹ See also Case 271/82 *Auer*: Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.4.29.

Equal treatment for men and women at work

2.4.29. In Case 165/82,¹ the Court had to consider whether the United Kingdom had correctly implemented the Directive of 9 February 1976² implementing the principle of equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions.

The legislation which the UK Government alleged gave effect to the Directive (the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the corresponding Northern Ireland legislation) provided for various exceptions not specifically authorized by the Directive, including the cases of firms employing five people or less, domestic service, and the profession of midwife.

The Commission considered these three exceptions incompatible with the United Kingdom's obligations to implement the Directive, and brought these proceedings. The Court found in its favour on the first two points, as had the Advocate-General, but, unlike the Advocate-General, it found for the United Kingdom on the third point. The Court considered that the first two exceptions in the UK law were not specific enough to fall within the narrow categories of exception permitted by the Directive.

Commercial policy

2.4.30. The interlocutory judgment in *Fediol*³ is of great importance for the admissibility of anti-subsidy and anti-dumping proceedings brought by Community producers. The EEC Seedcrushers' and Oil Processors' Federation (*Fediol*) had asked the Commission to initiate an investigation against Brazil under Article 7 of the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy Regulation of 20 December 1979,⁴ arguing that Brazil was subsidizing its exports of soya-bean oilcakes to the Community. The Commission refused to do so, and *Fediol* challenged this refusal, which it said constituted a decision, under Article 173 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission objected that the action was not admissible, arguing in particular that the applicant had no inherent right to re-

quire an official investigation to be carried out; an investigation was a measure of commercial policy to be taken at the Commission's discretion after it had assessed the political and economic issues involved.

In its judgment the Court declared the action admissible. This does not mean that the Commission will be obliged to initiate formal proceedings; that will depend on the outcome of the discussion on the substance of the action.

The judgment nevertheless has important implications, as it opens the forum of the Court to producers established in the Community who claim they are damaged by subsidization or dumping on the part of non-Community countries, where the institutions do not take the protective measures provided for in the relevant rules.

Common agricultural policy

2.4.31. In Case 297/82 the Court had to consider the compatibility of a land tax with the common agricultural policy, in a preliminary ruling delivered at the application of the Eastern Division of the High Court (*Østre Landsret*) in Denmark.⁵

The tax had been imposed by the Danish Government in 1979 as part of a new incomes policy. The Danish krone had been devalued, and its green rate had been adjusted by the Council. Danish farmers' incomes had consequently increased, and the tax on the value of agricultural land was introduced in order to offset this increase. Revenue from the tax went to the Treasury, and was not earmarked for any specific purpose. It was argued that the tax represented a measure intended to neutralize a Community act, the Council's decision to change the green rate.

The Court further developed the case-law it had established in Joined Cases 36 and

¹ *Commission v United Kingdom*.

² OJ L 39, 14.2.1976.

³ *Case 191/82 EEC Seedcrushers' and Oil Processors' Federation (Fediol) v Commission*.

⁴ OJ L 339, 31.12.1979.

⁵ *De Samvirkende Landboforeninger v Ministry of Fiscal Affairs*.

71/80,¹ finding that Community law did not in principle stand in the way of a national incomes policy, but that the national courts would have to assess in individual cases whether a tax distorted the common organization of the market in view of its possible influence on prices and on agricultural structures. The land tax was not inherently neutral with regard to the mechanisms of the common agricultural market.

Convention of 27 September 1978 on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters

2.4.32. In *Habourdin* the Court for the first time declared inadmissible a request for a preliminary ruling under the 1971 Protocol on the interpretation of the Convention by the Court. Under the Protocol courts sitting at first instance are not empowered to put questions of interpretation of the Convention to the Court of Justice; in *Habourdin* the court requesting the ruling had before it the first stage of proceedings to contest a payment order, and was in Italian law a court of first instance.²

2.4.33. The judgment in *Duijnste v Goderbauer*³ draws attention once again to the primacy of the Convention over domestic provisions incompatible with it, and to the fact that it must be applied by national courts of their own motion.⁴ The Court accordingly held that Article 19 of the Convention requires the national court to declare of its own motion that it has no jurisdiction whenever it finds that a court of another Contracting State has exclusive jurisdiction within the meaning of Article 16 of the Convention, even in relation to an appeal in cassation where the national rules of procedure limited the court's review to the grounds raised by the parties.

The Court found that the meaning of the words 'proceedings concerned with the registration of validity of patents' had to be derived from the Convention itself, and held that the concept does not include a dispute between an employee, for whose invention a patent has been applied for or obtained and his employer, where the dispute relates

to their respective rights in that patent arising out of their working relationship.

ECSC

2.4.34. In the last quarter of 1983 the Court dealt with 10 cases concerning steel production quotas, the majority being appeals against Commission decisions imposing fines.⁵

The Court upheld the legality of the system in general, and of its technical rules (except in the *Di Roè Volciano* case, where it found that the Commission should have allowed all producers to carry forward unused quotas⁶), largely by reaffirming its earlier case law. In *Klößner*⁷ the Court referred to its findings in Klößner's previous appeals,⁸ and confirmed that the objective of the quota system being to bring supply back into line with the reduced demand, which involves sharing sharp production cuts between all steel producers fairly, the desiderata of one particular firm as to its continued existence and 'required' profit levels cannot be used to allege a 'state of necessity' as a justification for any breaches of the quotas imposed. There is no room for an individual defence of an 'emergency situation' in the Article 58 system.

2.4.35. More important, however, were conclusions which the Court came to for the first time on the subject of fines. The Court upheld the measure in the Commission's general Decision (Article 9 of Decision 2794/80/ECSC)⁹ fixing as a general rule

¹ *Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association* [1981] ECR 735.

² Case 80/83 *Habourdin International SA and Banque nationale de Paris v Italcocremona SpA*.

³ Case 288/82.

⁴ See also Case 25/79 *Sanicentral v Collin*.

⁵ Case 179/82 *Lucchini*; Case 265/82 *Usinor*; Case 75/83 *San Carlo*; Case 188/82 *Thyssen*; Case 234/82 *Di Roè Volciano*; Case 235/82 *San Carlo*; Case 263/82 *Klößner*; and Joined Cases 31, 138 and 204/82 *Halyps*.

⁶ *Grounds of judgment*, 11.

⁷ Case 263/82 *Klößner-Werke v Commission*.

⁸ Case 119/81 [1982] ECR 2627; Case 244/81; Joined Cases 303 and 312/81; Joined Cases 311/81 and 30/82; Case 312/81; and Case 136/82.

⁹ OJ L 291, 31.19.1980.

a rate of 75 ECU for each tonne produced in excess of a quota, as being a valid exercise of the discretion given to the Commission by Article 58(4) of the ECSC Treaty to impose a fine up to twice the value of tonnages produced illegally.¹ It found that no special statement of reasons was needed in decisions where such a general rule was applied,² and rejected the argument that the fine could not exceed the profit made on the illegal output.³ It also held, however, that the fixing of the general rule of a 75 ECU fine per tonne did not exclude the application of a different amount in particular or exceptional cases.⁴

2.4.36. In three cases the Court found that such exceptional circumstances did exist. Accordingly, while it accepted that in each case the producers had in fact and in law exceeded their quotas⁵ and could no longer question them, in particular by way of preliminary objections of unlawfulness of a

previous decision,⁶ the Court exercised the unlimited jurisdiction which the second paragraph of Article 36 of the ESCS Treaty gives it in appeals against pecuniary sanctions and reduced the fine by half for Lucchini (in view of its exceptional difficulties in respecting the quota and its offer of 'compensation' in the quarter following the breach), ordered a symbolic amount for Thyssen (the breach being seen as much less serious in view of the exceptional circumstances in the quarter preceding it), and cancelled the fine altogether for Usinor in view of the 'purely formal nature' of the infringement in question.

¹ *Lucchini*, ground 7.

² *Lucchini*, ground 8.

³ Case 235/82 *San Carlo*, grounds 34 and 35.

⁴ *Thyssen*, grounds 19 and 20.

⁵ *Thyssen*, ground 17; *Lucchini*, ground 23.

⁶ *Usinor*, ground 7.

2.4.37. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
ECSC — Steel		
27/84 — <i>Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie v Commission</i>	Decision 2177/83/ECSC (monitoring system and steel production quotas)	Article 33 ECSC
Free movement of goods		
299/83 — <i>Syndicat des Libraires de Loire-Océan v 1. SA Saint-Herblain Distribution; 2. SA Paris Distribution; 3. Association des Centres distributeurs Edouard Leclerc</i>	Is national legislation prohibiting retail booksellers from granting a discount of more than 5% on the prices fixed by publishers and importers compatible with Community law?	Article 177 EEC
11/84 — <i>Procureur de la République v C. Gratiot</i>	Is national legislation imposing minimum fuel prices contrary to Community law?	Article 177 EEC
Customs Union		
4/84 — <i>J.W. Goethe Universität v HZA Frankfurt/Main Airport</i>	Validity of Decision 82/83 finding that the apparatus known as 'Quanta Rag Nd: YAG Laboratory Laser system, model DCR-1A' cannot be imported free of CCT duties	Article 177 EEC

Case	Subject	Basis
6/84 — Nicolet Instrument GmbH v HZA Frankfurt/Main Airport	Validity of Decision 82/549 finding that the apparatus known as 'Nicolet — Data Acquisition System, model MED-80' cannot be imported free of CCT duties	Article 177 EEC
13/84 — Control Data Belgium v Commission ¹	Annulment of Decision 83/521 finding that the apparatus known as 'Cyber 170 — 720 and 170 — 750' cannot be imported free of CCT duties	Article 173 EEC
Free movement of persons		
293/83 — F. Gravier v Ville de Liège — Ville de Liège v 1. État belge; 2. Communauté française	Applicability of Article 7 of the Treaty to the nationals of Member States who enter the territory of another Member State for the purpose of following courses there	Article 177 EEC
Taxation		
268/83 — D.A. Rompelman and E.A. Rompelman v the Netherlands State	Interpretation of Article 4(2) second sentence of the Sixth VAT Directive (77/388) on the question whether there is an 'exploitation' within the meaning of this Article as soon as a person buys part of a building under construction with the intention of letting it in due course	Article 177 EEC
5/84 — Direct Cosmetics Ltd v Commissioners of Customs and Excise	Interpretation of Article 27 of the Sixth VAT Directive (77/388) as regards the obligation to inform the Commission of amendments to national provisions	Article 177 EEC
Competition		
298/83 — Comité des industries cinématographiques des Communautés européennes v Commission	Commission Decisions of 12 July and 28 October 1983 on a proceeding under Article 86 of the EEC Treaty	Article 173 EEC
25/84 — Ford Werke AG v Commission ; 26/84 — Ford Europe v Commission	Decision 83/560 on a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty	Article 173 EEC
Social policy		
284/83 — Dansk Metalarbejderforbund, acting for A. Altin and J.B. Hansen, and Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark, acting for F.W. Sørensen, H. Larsen and E. Sørensen v H. Nielsen & Søn, Maskinfabrik A/S	Interpretation of Directive 75/129 as regards the question whether a denunciation of an employment contract by employees — due to the fact that the employer has made a declaration to the bankruptcy court that he has ceased his payments — is to be treated as equivalent to collective redundancy	Article 177 EEC

Case	Subject	Basis
Free movement of workers		
267/83 — A. Diatta v Land Berlin, represented by the Chief of Police of Berlin	Can the wife (national of a nonmember country) of an worker (national of a Member State) working in another Member State rely on Articles 10(1) and 11 of Regulation No 1612/68 (right to remain and access to employment in the latter Member State) when she is no longer living with her husband?	Article 177 EEC
Agriculture		
283/83 — A. Racke v HZA Mainz	Validity of Regulation No 1167/76 in so far as it excludes Tokay wines from the application of the representative rates of exchange. If it is invalid, is Regulation No 2842/76 applicable retrospectively?	Article 177 EEC
292/83 — Glengrove Ltd v Commission	Decision of 27 October 1983 annulling Decision UK/108/74 granting aid for planned alterations and extensions of a factory for processing pork, mutton and lamb	Article 173 EEC
Budget		
294-296/83 — Parti Ecologiste 'Les Verts' v European Parliament	Annulment of (i) the decisions of the Bureau of the European Parliament of 1982 and 1983 allocating Chapter 3708 of the budget; (ii) the decisions whereby Parliament decided on the budget for 1984; (iii) the decision whereby the President of Parliament declared that the general budget for 1984 had been finally adopted; in so far as those decisions concern the allocation of appropriations intended for an information programme solely to the political parties represented in Parliament	Article 173 EEC
297/83 — Parti Ecologiste 'Les Verts' v Council	Annulment of the decision whereby the Council decided on the general budget for 1984 on a second reading, in so far as it concerns the allocation of appropriations intended for an information programme solely to the political parties represented in Parliament	Article 173 EEC
Commercial policy		
1/84 and 1/84 R — Ilford SpA, Origgio v Commission	Annulment of the Decision of 20 October 1983 authorizing Italy to exclude from Community treatment sensitized film falling under CCT heading 37.02 ex A II and ex B IV originating in Japan and in free circulation in the other Member States. Application for suspension of implementation of this Decision until the Court has ruled on the substance	Article 173

Case	Subject	Basis
Administrative questions		
9/84 and 10/84 — G. Boissin and Others v Commission; V. Salerno and Others v Commission ¹	Annulment of Regulation no 3332/82 inasmuch as it did not provide for the applicants' appointments to be retroactive so as to take effect from the date of their recruitment by the European Association for Cooperation	Articles 173 and 184 EEC
15/84 — F.D. Long and Others v 1. Commission; 2. Council ¹	Claim for compensation for the loss suffered by the applicants by reason of the unlawful recruitment procedures applied to them, and action against the Commission for failure to act, on the ground that it failed to accord the applicants the status of temporary servants of the European Communities	Articles 148 and 188 EAEC and Article 215 EEC
Infringements		
2/84 — Commission v Italy ¹	Directive 75/130/EEC as amended by Directive 82/603/EEC (combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States)	Article 169 EEC
7/84 — Commission v France ¹	Regulation No 543/69 (harmonization of certain social legislation relating to road transport)	Article 169 EEC
8/84 — Commission v Belgium ²	Directive 78/659/EEC (protection of the environment/quality of fresh waters supporting fish life)	Article 169 EEC
16/84 — Commission v Netherlands ³	Directive 77/388/EEC (Sixth VAT Directive/reduction of the basis of assessment where goods are taken in part exchange)	Article 169 EEC
17/84 — Commission v Ireland ⁴	Directive 77/388/EEC (Sixth VAT Directive/reduction of the basis of assessment where goods are taken in part exchange)	Article 169 EEC
18/84 — Commission v France ³	Article 30 of the EEC Treaty (tax provisions applicable to press undertakings)	Article 169 EEC
21/84 — Commission v France ⁵	Article 30 of the EEC Treaty (exclusion from the French market of postal franking machines)	Article 169 EEC
22/84 — Commission v Luxembourg ⁴	Directive 78/686/EEC (mutual recognition of dentists' diplomas)	Article 169 EEC
23/84 — Commission v United Kingdom ⁶	Regulations Nos 1422/78 and 1565/79 (Milk Marketing Boards)	Article 169 EEC
24/84 — Commission v Luxembourg ⁶	Directive 78/1026/EEC (mutual recognition of veterinary diplomas)	Article 169 EEC
28/84 — Commission v Federal Republic of Germany ⁶	Directives 70/524/EEC and 74/63/EEC (animal feed)	Article 169 EEC
29/84 — Commission v Federal Republic of Germany ⁶	Directives 77/452/EEC and 77/453/EEC (mutual recognition of nurses' diplomas)	Article 169 EEC
31/84 — Commission v France ⁶	Requirement of a certificate of origin for champagne intended for export	Article 169 EEC

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Economic and Social Committee: 3/84 and 14/84¹

v Council: 12/84⁷

¹ OJ C 34, 9.2.1984.

² OJ C 25, 31.1.1984.

³ OJ C 39, 14.2.1984.

⁴ OJ C 36, 10.2.1984.

⁵ OJ C 44, 17.2.1984.

⁶ OJ C 51, 23.2.1984.

⁷ OJ C 54, 25.2.1984.

2.4.38. Judgments

Date and case	Held
<p>Free movement of goods</p> <p>26.1.1984, 301/82 — Clin-Midy SA and Others v Belgian State</p>	<p>1. Council Directive 65/65 must be interpreted as concerning solely national provisions whose purpose is to protect public health</p> <p>2. Article 21 of the Directive must be interpreted as meaning that the authorization to market a proprietary medicinal product may be refused, suspended or revoked only on the ground of the protection of public health which is the purpose of the Directive</p>
<p>Customs union</p> <p>26.1.1984, 45/83 — Universität München v HZA München-West</p>	<p>The first sentence of Article 3(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1798/75 must be interpreted as not embracing materials such as receptacles intended to preserve, store or cultivate a substance upon which research is carried out and playing only a passive role in the scientific research process</p>
<p>Taxation</p> <p>31.1.1984, 286/82 — Luisi v Ministero del Tesoro 26/83 — Carbone v Ministero del Tesoro</p>	<p>1. Freedom to provide services (Article 59 of the EEC Treaty) includes the freedom of the persons for whom the services are intended to enter another Member State in order to receive a service there without being hindered by any restrictions</p> <p>2. Money transfers by recipients of services such as tourists, those receiving medical care and those travelling for reasons of business or education are payments and not movements of capital, even where they are effected by the physical transfer of banknotes</p>

Date and case	Held
<p>Competition</p> <p>17.1.1984, 43 and 63/82 — Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Vlaamsche Boekwezen en Vereniging ter Bevordering van de Belangen der Boekhandels v Commission</p>	<p>3. Payments have been automatically liberalized, since the end of the transitional period, by virtue of Article 106(1) of the EEC Treaty, the Member States retaining only a power of supervision, which must be neither disproportionate nor arbitrary, over the nature and authenticity of transactions</p> <p>Applications dismissed (annulment of the Commission Decision of 25 November 1981 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty)</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>18.1.1984, 327/82 — Ekro BV Vee- en Vleeshandel v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees</p>	<p>Interpretation of the phrase 'boned or boneless, excluding the thin flank' in Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2787/81</p>
<p>31.1.1984, 1/83 — IFG intercontinentale Fleischhandels-gesellschaft mbH & Co KG v Freistaat Bayern (State of Bavaria)</p>	<p>The Court's case-law fees charged by the Member States for health controls on imports of beef, veal and pigmeat coming from a non-member country is confirmed</p>
<p>Infringements</p> <p>31.1.1984, 40/82 — Commission v United Kingdom</p>	<p>1. The United Kingdom has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty:</p> <p>(i) by applying measures having the effect of preventing the importation into Northern Ireland of poultry products coming from Member States which permit vaccination against Newcastle disease; (ii) by maintaining in force rules enabling imports of poultry products into the United Kingdom to be subject to licences other than of a general and open-ended nature when such a requirement is not justified on grounds of human or animal health</p> <p>2. Application dismissed for the rest</p>
<p>31.1.1984, 74/82 — Commission v Ireland</p>	<p>1. Ireland has failed to fulfil one of its obligations under the Treaty by applying measures having the effect of preventing the importation of poultry products coming from Member States which permit vaccination against Newcastle disease.</p> <p>2. Application dismissed for the rest</p>
<p>18.1.1984, 303/82 — Commission v Italy</p>	<p>Order for removal from the Court Register (Regulation (EEC) No 337/79 — regional aids Sicily/marketing of wine)</p>

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission:

12.1.1984, 266/82 — Application dismissed

19.1.1984, 211/80 — Application dismissed

v Commission and Council:

19.1.1984, 219-228, 230-235, 237, 238 and 240-242/80 — Applications dismissed

v Court of Justice:

17.11.1983, 290/82 — Application dismissed

v Parliament:

1.12.1983, 18/83 — Application dismissed

Orders for removal from the Court Register

17.11.1983, 73/83 — P. Stavridis v European Parliament

8.12.1983, 95/83 — L. Hirschberg v Commission

18.1.1984, 153/84 — Soc. STA 31 Sarl v Soc. Levallois Distribution 'Station Service Edouard Leclerc' SA

18.1.1984, 156/83 — Sàrl Rosello v SA Sodivar

19.1.1984, 153-157, 159-161, 163-165, 167-169, 171, 172, 174, 176, 180, 181, 183-185, 203, 204, 219, 304 and 305/81 and 243-259/82 — M. Barbera and Others v Commission

19.1.1984, 304-310/82 — G. Bellini and Others v Commission

19.1.1984, 32/83 — G. Carta v Commission

19.1.1984, 33/83 — F. Bertado v Commission

Court of Auditors

2.4.39. On 12 January the Court adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation on interest subsidies for certain loans granted under the European Monetary System.¹

Economic and Social Committee

214th plenary session

2.4.40. The Economic and Social Committee held its 214th plenary session in Brussels on 25 and 26 January with Mr Ceyrac in the chair.

Except for the question of duty-free shops, which gave rise to a lively debate, the agenda consisted of largely technical or highly specific subjects. The French State Secretary for Consumer Affairs, Mrs Catherine Lalumière, presented the Council Presidency's programme for the first half of the year, while the Director-General of the Statistical Office gave an account of the Office's activities and reported on the latest developments in compiling Community statistics. This

presentation was rounded off by a practical demonstration of two data bases — Cronos (macroeconomic time series) and Comext (external trade statistics).

Programme of Council Presidency

2.4.41. Having outlined the main thrust of France's programme for its six-month term as Council President, Mrs Lalumière spoke of the progress she hoped to see in consumer policy, which must be considered in conjunction with other Community policies.

France was keen to have measures adopted that would enhance market transparency, helping to protect the consumer against unfair trading practices and ensure that compensation was available for injury caused by defective products.

Mrs Lalumière's address was followed by a wide-ranging debate which touched upon trade union participation in social and employment policy, a possible tripartite meeting (which Mrs Lalumière did not wish

¹ OJ C 163, 22.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.9.

to hold unless there was some chance of success), how Community firms might take advantage of the European dimension, a common policy towards non-member countries and even the enlargement of the Community and the functioning of the institutions.

Some speakers also wanted consumers' representatives to be recognized as a separate group in the Economic and Social Committee.

Opinions

Duty-free sales and tax-free allowances

2.4.42. The Committee warmly welcomed the two proposals for Directives on provisions relating to goods acquired by persons travelling by air or sea within the Community and on a multiannual programme of successive increases in the tax-free allowances granted to travellers within the Community.¹

In the first opinion, adopted by 92 votes to 13 with 19 abstentions, the Committee expressed the view that the limits for tax-free purchases from shops in airports or on board ships should not be based on the allowances for travellers coming from non-member countries (45 ECU), as proposed by the Commission, but on the allowances for travellers between Member States (currently 210 ECU). The Committee was concerned about the effects on employment of restricting tax-free sales.

The Committee also suggested that the customer should be responsible for complying with the limits (whereas the Commission proposed that responsibility should lie with the seller, which would enable some of the checks on arrival to be dispensed with).

Before adopting its opinion the Committee rejected an amendment which proposed a transitional period of 10 years before subjecting duty-free shops to the normal arrangements.

The second opinion, which considered a multiannual programme of successive increases in the tax-free allowances granted to travellers within the Community, was approved *nem. con.* with 2 abstentions. Besides raising allowances in stages from 210 to 400 ECU, the proposal would also raise the allowance for imported wine from 4 to 6 litres.

Excise duties on cigarettes

2.4.43. The Committee unanimously approved the proposal to extend² until 31 December 1984 the second stage of harmonization of taxes on manufactured tobacco.³ The Committee regretted that the second stage had once again had to be extended and recalled its opinion of February 1981⁴ on the proposal for a third stage,⁵ where it called for harmonization of the *ad valorem* elements of tax.

2.4.44. The Committee also adopted opinions on:

- (i) a Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making-up by volume of certain pre-packaged liquids;⁶
- (ii) a Regulation on standard exchange arrangements;⁷
- (iii) a Regulation on outward processing relief arrangements;⁸
- (iv) a Directive on limit values and quality objectives for discharges of hexachlorocyclohexane and, in particular, lindane;⁹
- (v) a Decision revising the R&D programme in the field of environment.¹⁰

¹ OJ C 114, 28.4.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.60.

²¹ OJ C 348, 23.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.62.

³ OJ L 338, 20.12.1977.

⁴ OJ C 138, 9.6.1981; Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.1.26.

⁵ OJ C 264, 11.10.1980.

⁶ OJ C 291, 27.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.15.

⁷ OJ C 153, 11.6.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.44.

⁸ OJ C 203, 29.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.52.

⁹ OJ C 215, 11.8.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.86.

¹⁰ OJ C 274, 13.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.160.

ECSC Consultative Committee

240th meeting

2.4.45. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 240th meeting in Luxembourg on 27 January. This was an extraordinary meeting, with the Committee Chairman, Mr Alain Audiart, presiding.

The main business transacted was the issue of an opinion on the extension of measures taken under Article 58 of the ECSC Treaty.¹

2.4.46. Members broadly approved the extension of the application of Article 58 until 31 December 1985, thereby reaffirming the view taken by the Committee in June 1983.²

The only new aspect in the extension arrangements, relating to the monitoring of cross-frontier trade, was mentioned by a number of speakers, who drew attention to the need to ensure that the measures taken would safeguard the interests of both the importing and exporting countries, particularly if the latter were unable to maintain their traditional patterns of deliveries to other Member States.

With regard to quotas, the Committee asked that the system be made more transparent, as this was the only possible way of maintaining a climate of trust between those involved.

European Investment Bank

Operations in 1983

2.4.47. Financing operations carried out by the European Investment Bank in the Member States and in other countries linked to the Community grew to almost 6 000 million in 1983, an overall 27% rise on the previous year (4 700 million) or 20% in real terms. Of the total amount, 1 240 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).³

Lending in the Community totalled almost 5 500 million ECU, over 60% going to areas

in need (sluggish economic growth, industrial decline, conversion, unemployment). There was a substantial rise in lending for industrial modernization, mainly for small and medium-scale ventures: some 3 250 were helped to set up, expand or modernize (1983 was the European Year of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises); the accent was on improving the productivity of firms using advanced technologies and on reinforcing Europe's stake in several fields of forward-looking technology. There was also an expansion in lending for a broad range of investment aimed at reducing the Community's dependence on oil imports, particularly by making more efficient use of energy, and a strengthened commitment to environmental protection (in 1983 the Bank signed the United Nations Declaration on Environmental Policies, and its loans for investment along these lines more than doubled).

The EIB's activities have grown steadily since 1977, when the European Council called for increased Community action to support investment, combat unemployment and reduce disparities between national economic performances. Lending in 1983, including NCI loans, was some 110% up in real terms on the amount lent in 1977.

Outside the Community, 1983 saw the Bank pursuing its financing in Portugal and Spain in preparation for accession. The EIB helped to fund projects in over 25 other countries. In the Mediterranean region there was an increase in activity, with funds going to Yugoslavia and the start of lending under the new financial protocols with Morocco, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. In African, Caribbean and Pacific countries investment was lower as a result of economic and financial difficulties. The Bank's total lending outside the Community amounted to 480 million ECU.

EIB borrowings to finance its lending operations came to some 3 600 million ECU, a 13% rise on 1982's total, raised mainly

¹ Point 1.2.1 et seq.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.4.46.

³ OJ L 298, 20.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-19783, point 2.1.10.

through public bond issues. Community currencies represented just over half the borrowings, headed by the German mark (almost 20%) and the Dutch guilder (10.5%). There was also a marked increase in borrowings in ECU. Non-Community currencies were, as before, headed by the US dollar (over 25%), but the yen rose to almost 13% of borrowings.

Community

2.4.48. There was a significant expansion of lending in Italy (up 28%) and France (almost doubled), a strong recovery of activity in the United Kingdom (up 40%) and appreciable rises in Denmark and Germany; in Greece activity held more or less steady, but in Ireland demand for loans dropped somewhat. Projects supported during the year involved an estimated 18 000 million ECU of new fixed investment in the EEC (about 12 000 million in 1982), with the loans therefore contributing some 30%. Finance was heavily concentrated in regions with the most severe structural problems, corresponding to about 5.8% of gross fixed capital formation in Greece, 6.9% in Ireland and 8% in the Italian Mezzogiorno.

Estimates are that these investments should lead to the direct creation of some 33 500 jobs, mainly in industry. Loans for modernization in industry, principally in smaller-scale ventures, have helped to safeguard jobs in firms employing about 195 000 people. There are also the temporary employment effects during construction and in the supply of necessary services and materials which bring the total effect of projects assisted in 1983 to the equivalent of 480 000 man-years of work, which corresponds to some 140 000 jobs through 1983 and 1984, with progressively fewer thereafter. If similar calculations made in earlier years are taken into account, it can be estimated that work on projects has helped to maintain the jobs of 475 000 people during 1983.

Sectoral analysis

2.4.49. Priority was given to regional development: loans of over 3 300 million ECU

went to assisted areas, 75% going to areas where the jobless figures are 25% or more above the Community average. Seen in a different way, Ireland, the Italian Mezzogiorno, Greece, Northern Ireland and Greenland, which are recognized by the Community as having particularly serious regional development problems, accounted for over 70% of the lending.

Regional financing was focused largely on infrastructure needed to improve conditions for development: telecommunications, transport facilities (which took roughly a third of the total), electricity and gas supplies, sewerage, water supply and irrigation schemes (many of the sewerage schemes were also important in reducing pollution), industrial estates, and reconstruction work in areas of southern Italy damaged by earthquakes in 1980. A feature of particular interest was the granting of global loans to financial institutions in Greece and France for small-scale infrastructure works (e.g. road improvements, harbour works, lighting and drainage schemes).

Over a quarter of the regional financing went to industry, and also agriculture and services, mainly in the form of global loans to assist small and medium-scale ventures in assisted areas.

*

2.4.50. Financing for productive investment, mainly in industry, rose to 1 560 million ECU (1 300 million in 1982), an increase of over 40% in global loans for small and medium-scale investments: nearly 3 250 credits went to help firms set up, expand, modernize, or make more efficient use of energy (compared with about 1 200 credits in 1982). Over half these smaller-scale investments were carried out in assisted areas. But the big difference in 1983 was the launching of NCI global loans in Denmark, France, Italy and the United Kingdom specifically earmarked to help small firms in non-assisted areas.

Roughly a third of the firms assisted via global loans last year were concerns with under 20 employees, and more than 60% had less than 50. About 525 credits went

to set up new enterprises. The European Council has repeatedly stressed the importance of supporting investment by small and medium-scale firms, particularly those with high innovative potential, adopting advanced technology in their production processes or manufacturing high-technology goods or components.

There was a parallel drop in demand for larger industrial projects, which accounted for approximately 370 million ECU (460 million in 1982), although there was an encouraging element in the kind of investment financed, as several of the projects were in forward-looking industries, especially electronics and their application in machine tools and industrial robots.

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2.4.51. Another EIB objective is to support Community aims to reduce oil import dependence by improving efficiency in energy utilization, developing Europe's own energy resources and diversifying imports. Projects financed in 1983 should, when fully operational, serve to replace 22 million tonnes of oil per year.

Since 1977 the Bank has contributed (from its own and NCI resources) to energy investments which should save some 100 million tonnes of oil imports per annum (over 20% of the Community's oil import total in 1978, which was 470 million tonnes). The energy sector as such, i.e. the production and transmission of energy, took over 1 680 million ECU, about 50% up on 1982's level.

Almost 1 000 million ECU went to energy production, e.g. the construction of coal-fired, hydro and geothermal power stations, conversion of oil-burning plant to coal-firing, development of gas and oil fields and lignite mining. Demand for funds to finance nuclear plant continued at approximately 440 million ECU (compared with 700 million in 1981).

The main area of growth (more than tripling at approximately 700 million ECU) lay on the transmission side, with key stretches of pipelines to reinforce the integration of the European gas networks, and power line projects, including the under-

Channel link being laid between the French and British grids. There was also an expansion in global loans for funding mixed smaller infrastructure works leading to a more rational use of energy. EIB loans for this types of project came to over 2 000 million ECU over the last five years.

2.4.52. In 1983 loans for environmental protection and preservation of cultural heritage totalled about 130 million ECU (against 60 million in 1982 and 20 million the previous year). Funds went to installations to deal with effluent problems in the Bay of Naples, on the River Tiber and along the coast near Rome, as well as similar projects to reduce effluent pollution on the Greek and Danish coasts. A loan carrying a partial interest subsidy charged to the Community budget was also made for the restoration and protection of the Doge's Palace in Venice.

European communications were supported with loans worth about 110 million ECU for the completion of a stretch of the Friuli motorway, the expansion of Birmingham airport (60% of traffic is to and from other European countries) and to strengthen the Air France fleet on intra-Community routes.

Country analysis

2.4.53. In Italy loans totalled LIT 3 515 000 million, over 28% up on 1982. LIT 2 140 000 million went to investment in the Mezzogiorno, and this included LIT 365 000 million earmarked specifically for reconstruction in Basilicata and Campania. Over a third of the loans in Italy (LIT 1 240 000 million) carried a 3% interest subsidy paid from the Community budget under both arrangements agreed when Italy joined the European Monetary System¹ and measures to help the earthquake-hit zones.

Lending to the productive sector grew almost 30% during the year (LIT 1 400 000 million): over two-thirds of this was destined for small and medium-sized investments principally in industry, including

¹ OJ L 200, 3.8.1979; Bull. EC. 7/8-1979, point 2.1.2.

equipment to improve energy efficiency. About 1 500 credits were provided from such global loans. The Bank contributed to several larger industrial projects in the motor industry (for example, introduction of advanced automation in factories in Piedmont) and high-technology projects such as a biotechnology-based plant near Milan for the production of antibiotics, manufacture in Campania of optical fibres for telecommunications, production of data- and word-processing systems at factories in Piedmont and automated production lines in Emilia-Romagna.

In the energy sector, lending totalled LIT 660 000 million, nearly double the 1982 level, for the development of oilfields both onshore and offshore in the Adriatic, ongoing work on the Algeria-Italy gasline, natural gas underground storage, construction of geothermal and hydroelectric power stations and conversion of an oil-burning power station to coal-firing, as well as for restructuring refineries (achieving energy economies), the construction of the Alto Lazio nuclear power station, and improvements to electricity transmission and distribution networks, including an undersea cable linking Sicily to the mainland grid. Global loans were granted to district heating and natural gas networks.

For better communications, loans worth LIT 560 000 million went to improve and extend the Friuli motorway plus motorway, road, railway and telecommunications repair work in the earthquake-hit areas.

Other activity included loans for water supply and sewerage projects with treatment schemes to reduce pollution in the Gulf of Naples and the River Tiber in Rome, irrigation in Molise and south Latium, the layout of industrial estates in the earthquake areas and repairs to damaged university and other public buildings, sewers, and construction of an operational base for civil defence and emergency services. A loan was also granted for restoration of the Doge's Palace in Venice.

2.4.54. Lending in France practically doubled to almost FF 6 090 million, of which

over 40% (FF 2 600 million) went into infrastructure improvements, mainly for small and medium-scale works assisting regional development, e.g. improvements to the secondary road system and local power lines. Other projects supported during the year included improvements to the Bordeaux ring-road, and road improvement schemes in West and South-West France, Lorraine and Corsica, the construction of a coal terminal at Montoir-de-Bretagne on the Loire Estuary to provide supplies for power stations, the modernization and expansion of the regional telephone network in Nord/Pas-de-Calais and the national telecommunication trunk system, particularly in the West and South-West regions, and also the purchase of five new aircraft by Air France.

Almost all the financing for industrial development (FF 1 770 million) went as global loans: over 1 360 credits were drawn to finance smaller-scale productive investments throughout the country. At the same time, global loans for financing more efficient use of energy in industry, public buildings and infrastructure gave rise to a further 230 credits. There was also a loan for modernizing a drop-forge steel mill in the Ariège.

Energy sector developments totalled over FF 1 710 million. These included work on laying a 2 000 MW cable linking the French and British electricity grids under the English Channel, the development of a lignite mine near Aix-en-Provence, and expansion of a nearby power station to burn the fuel, modernization of a coal-fired district heating system at Villeurbanne and development of geothermal resources for a district heating system at Meaux, and construction of nuclear plant (the Flamanville, near Cherbourg, and NERSA, Rhône Valley, power stations).

2.4.55. In the United Kingdom lending rose by over 40% to UKL 410 million. Industry took UKL 70 million, principally in the form of global loans for small and medium-scale ventures, the development of a new aircraft production line in Belfast and dairy modernization, also in Belfast, as well

as a glassworks in Nottinghamshire. Energy financing totalled UKL 180 million and went towards linking up the French and United Kingdom electricity grids, development of the Magnus North Sea oilfield and a section of the oil and gas pipeline grid linking Magnus and other fields, construction of the nuclear power station at Torness, and improvement of effluent treatment and disposal facilities at Sellafield.

Infrastructure improvements, mainly to support regional development, took UKL 160 million, which went towards the following: modernization and extension of telecommunications in Scotland and Hull; expansion of Manchester and Birmingham airports; coal-handling equipment at Workington harbour; various road improvements; water and sewerage facilities, improved coastal defenses, construction of small industrial units, a refuse-burning plant for a district heating system in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a plant at Hull to compact rubbish into fuel for industrial boilers.

2.4.56. Financing in Greece amounted to over DR 35 000 million, a 19% increase over 1982 in drachmas, but approximately the same amount in ECU. Infrastructure for regional development accounted for DR 19 000 million, most of it going to improvements to the national and provincial road networks, in particular the Patras-Olympia highway, and for telecommunications. Work on sewerage schemes, many of which will have a significant impact in reducing pollution, were carried out near Athens, in Thessaloniki, in Volos and other smaller towns, and in Crete. Loans also went to back irrigation schemes in Epirus and Crete, as well as to industrial estates in the Thessaly, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace and Peloponnese regions, and for mixed small-scale infrastructure works in less-developed regions.

Energy investment took close on DR 11 000 million, for hydroelectric power stations (total 783 MW) in Epirus, West Central Greece, and south Macedonia and for a 600 MW thermal power station in western Macedonia using a nearby lignite mine to

fuel the plant. The Bank also funded energy-saving improvements at a refinery complex.

Industrial and agricultural development were supported through global loans for financing small and medium-scale ventures, and for farm investments and local irrigation works.

2.4.57. In Denmark lending rose 20% to DKR 2 955 million, 80% of which was for the following energy investment: to bring natural gas from the North Sea to the mainland, to integrate the Danish gas transmission system with the rest of the European gas grid by linking up with the German network, the construction of gas treatment plants and compressor stations, and the supply of natural gas to the island of Fyn; improvements to a district heating grid in south-west Jutland and facilities for utilizing heat from a waste incinerator on Falster.

Global loans were made to back small-scale local infrastructure works focusing on energy production and distribution, particularly district heating systems.

Industrial development was supported mainly through global loans for small and medium-scale productive investments throughout the country and to encourage energy saving. There were also loans for warehouse construction in Greenland, sewage treatment works at Kalundborg (in the spirit of the Helsinki Convention to reduce pollution in the Baltic Sea) and harbour improvements on Bornholm.

2.4.58. In Ireland lending totalled IRL 220 million, of which nearly 80% was provided with an interest subsidy of 3% under the European Monetary System arrangements. Financing in 1983 was 26% down on 1982, largely reflecting government policy on public expenditure controls. IRL 158 million went into infrastructure improvements, the majority in communications: modernization and extension of telecommunications; major road improvements, including urban relief and by-passes in the Dublin and Cork areas; electrification of the Dublin suburban railway, water supply and sewerage projects. In the energy sector, loans went towards Ireland's first large coal-fired

power station in County Clare, and extensions to the national electricity grid.

Global loans were granted to help small and medium-scale industrial ventures, improve tourism facilities and support on-farm investments.

2.4.59. In Germany financing totalled over DM 345 million. Approximately DM 295 million (nearly 60% of which in the form of guarantees) went to energy projects: nuclear power stations at Philippsburg and Gundremmingen and an East-West gasline across Germany to supply gas from the Soviet Union to both German and French consumers. A guarantee was provided for a central coking plant in the Saar, and loans were made for developments at a pharmaceutical concern and a new hotel in Lower Saxony.

Outside the Community

2.4.60. Operations outside the Community came to just over 480 million ECU in 1983, compared with about 450 million in 1982. This was made up of some 430 million from the Bank's own resources (covered by special Community guarantees) and 50 million in finance from budgetary funds which the Bank manages on the Community's behalf (primarily risk capital from the European Development Funds).

190 million ECU went to investment in the applicant countries, Spain and Portugal. Loans also helped development in 5 other Mediterranean countries, 18 African, Caribbean and Pacific States under the Lomé Convention, and 3 overseas countries and territories.

Mediterranean countries

2.4.61. In Spain 105 million ECU was made available as part of the Community's pre-accession financial cooperation arrangements. Two-thirds went as global loans for small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures and local public infrastructure works in the less-developed regions. Larger projects concerned improvements to railway links between the port of

Gijón and León and basic infrastructure improvements (roads, electrification, waste-disposal plants and tourist facilities) in Andalusia.

In Portugal the Bank provided loans totalling 85 million ECU, as part of the Community's pre-accession aid package, for investments in airport improvements at Oporto and Faro, uprating of a coal-fired power station and as global loans for small-scale investments in industry and tourism, including measures to achieve energy savings.

In Yugoslavia the Bank lent 67 million ECU to finance five sections of the trans-Yugoslav highway, a project very much to the benefit of the EEC as well as Yugoslavia, since the highway will improve communications between Greece and other member countries, and give the Community as a whole speedier access to Turkey and the Middle East.

In Morocco a total of 36 million ECU went towards extending petroleum handling facilities at the ports of Mohammedia and in building a dam in the High Atlas to serve irrigation, water supply and hydroelectric needs.

In Egypt a 25 million ECU global loan went to finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures.

In Jordan financing worth 20 million ECU (of which 5.5 million ECU from budgetary resources) went towards improvements and extensions to the electricity distribution network in Amman, and as global loans for small and medium-scale industrial, tourism, craft and on-farm investments.

In Lebanon 5 million ECU went towards equipping a thermal power station.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and overseas countries and territories (OCT)

2.4.62. Since the entry into force of the first Lomé Convention in 1976, the EIB has carried out financing operations in 54 ACP States and in several OCT which benefit from similar aid provisions.

The Bank's operations last year extended to 18 ACP countries plus 3 OCT and totalled close on 140 million ECU (90 million from the Bank's own resources, the rest in risk capital from budgetary funds). The relatively low level of new lending reflects the impact of the world economic situation on the ACP generally, and the additional hardship arising—in many cases—from harsh climatic conditions. These have restricted development, and led to increasing delays in project preparation.

Manufacturing industry took more than half of the total lent in 1983, mainly to support small-scale investments, usually making the most of local products, and to enable the DFCs to finance small feasibility studies on industrial development proposals.

Energy came next, with more than 20% of the funds, essentially for hydroelectric schemes which will help several ACP countries meet their rising energy needs without worsening their oil import burden. Loans also went to telecommunications and shipping improvements, mining development and several feasibility studies on mining and energy investment proposals.

The countries, regions and territories concerned were Nigeria, Cameroon, Zimbabwe, Ghana, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Congo, Botswana, Malawi, Gabon, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Djibouti, Economic Community of West African States, East Africa, Belize, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Falkland Islands, Papua New Guinea, French Polynesia and Kiribati. There was also a regional project involving Togo, Ivory Coast and Ghana.



PART THREE

DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

31 January 1984 ^{1*}	
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.0830
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	46.9843
German mark	2.25584
Dutch guilder	2.54065
Pound sterling	0.570955
Danish krone	8.18189
French franc	6.90123
Italian lira	1 373.60
Irish pound	0.729326
Greek drachma	82.8724
United States dollar	0.801164
Swiss franc	1.79901
Spanish peseta	127.305
Swedish krona	6.55993
Norwegian krone	6.31237
Canadian dollar	1.00033
Portuguese escudo	110.160
Austrian schilling	15.8951
Finnish mark	4.76172
Japanese yen	187.889
Australian dollar	0.873013
New Zealand dollar	1.23256

¹ OJ C 26, 1.2.1984.

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

January 1984	
National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	44.9008
Danish krone	8.23400
German mark	2.65660 ¹ 2.52875 ² 2.54273 ³ 2.51457 ⁵
Greek drachma	71.5619 ¹ 77.2479 ⁵
French franc	6.19564 ¹ 6.55400 ³ 6.77297 ⁴ 6.49211 ⁵
Irish pound	0.725690
Italian lira	1 341.00
Dutch guilder	2.81318 ¹ 2.72149 ² 2.73327 ³ 2.70981 ⁵
Pound sterling	0.618655

¹ For seeds.
² For cereals.
³ For milk and milk products.
⁴ For pigmeat and wine.
⁵ For other products.

2. Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

Bull. EC 10-1983

Points 2.4.43 to 2.4.47

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee during its session on 26 and 27 October 1983

OJ C 358, 31.12.1983

Bull. EC 11-1983

Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 724/75 establishing a European Regional Development Fund

OJ C 360, 31.12.1983

Points 2.1.109 and 110

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3645/83 of 28 November 1983 amending Regulation (EEC) No 3626/82 on the implementation in the Community of the Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora

OJ L 367, 28.12.1983

Points 2.4.23 to 2.4.28

Opinions adopted by the Economic and Social Committee during its session on 23 and 24 November 1983

OJ C 23, 30.1.1984

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement directives

3.3.1. In January the Commission sent letters of formal notice to nine Member States concerning their failure to incorporate directives into national law, since they had failed to inform the Commission of national implementing measures, in the following 25 cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

(i) Council Directive of 26 January 1982¹ amending the Directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services,² and the Directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors² (France, Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom);

(ii) Council Directive of 21 January 1980 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in

midwifery and including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services³ (France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom);

(iii) Council Directive of 21 January 1980 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to the taking up and pursuit of the activities of midwives³ (France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom);

(iv) Council Directive of 22 December 1980⁴ amending, consequent on the accession of Greece, the Directive of 21 January 1980 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in midwifery and including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services³ (France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom);

¹ OJ L 43, 15.2.1982.

² OJ L 167, 30.6.1975.

³ OJ L 33, 11.2.1980.

⁴ OJ L 375, 31.12.1980.

Agriculture

- (i) Council Directive of 23 November 1976 on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs¹ (France, Greece);
- (ii) Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs² (France, Greece);
- (iii) Council Directive of 2 April 1979² amending the Directive of 23 November 1976 on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs¹ (France);
- (iv) Commission Directive of 10 August 1979³ amending the annex to the Council Directive of 23 November 1976 on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs¹ (France);
- (v) Commission Directive of 2 May 1980⁴ amending the annex to the Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs² (France);
- (vi) Commission Directive of 2 May 1980⁴ amending the annex to the Council Directive of 23 November 1976 on the marketing of straight feedingstuffs¹ (France);
- (vii) Commission Directive of 2 May 1980 authorizing, in certain cases, the marketing of compound feedingstuffs in unsealed packages or containers⁴ (France, Greece);
- (viii) Commission Directive of 27 June 1980⁵ amending the annex to the Council Directive of 2 April 1979 on the marketing of compound feedingstuffs² (France);
- (ix) Commission Directive of 31 July 1981 establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs⁶ (France);
- (x) Commission Directive of 30 July 1981⁷ amending the Commission Directives of 15 June 1971,⁸ 18 November 1971,⁹ 27 April 1972,¹⁰ 5 December 1972,¹¹ 25 March 1974,¹² 20 December 1974,¹³ 1 March 1976¹⁴ and 15 June 1978¹⁵ establishing Community methods of analysis for the official control of feedingstuffs (France);
- (xi) Council Directive of 22 January 1980¹⁶ amending the Directive of 21 December 1976 on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products¹⁷ (France, Germany);
- (xii) Council Directive of 24 June 1980 on the control of potato ring rot¹⁸ (Greece);
- (xiii) Council Directive of 11 November 1980¹⁹ amending the Directive of 12 December 1972²⁰ with regard to swine vesicular disease and classical swine fever (France);
- (xiv) Council Directive of 11 November 1980¹⁹ amending the Directive of 22 January 1980¹⁶ with

regard to swine vesicular disease and classical swine fever (France);

(xv) Commission Directive of 13 April 1982²¹ amending the annexes to the Council Directives of 14 June 1966²² and 30 June 1969²³ on the marketing of fodder plant seed and seed of oil and fibre plants respectively, and the Commission Directives of 18 April 1978²⁴ (France, Germany);

(xvi) Commission Directive of 6 May 1982²⁵ amending the Council Directive of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of the vine²⁶ (France, Germany);

Transport

(i) Council Directive of 28 July 1982²⁷ amending the Directive of 17 February 1975 on the establishment of common rules for certain types of combined road/rail carriage of goods between Member States²⁸ (France, Ireland, Italy);

Financial institutions and taxation

(i) Council Directive of 5 March 1979 coordinating the conditions for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing²⁹ (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom);

¹ OJ L 32, 3.2.1977.
² OJ L 86, 6.4.1979.
³ OJ L 239, 22.9.1979.
⁴ OJ L 126, 21.5.1980.
⁵ OJ L 188, 22.7.1980.
⁶ OJ L 257, 10.9.1981.
⁷ OJ L 246, 29.8.1981.
⁸ OJ L 155, 12.7.1971.
⁹ OJ L 279, 20.12.1971.
¹⁰ OJ L 123, 29.5.1972.
¹¹ OJ L 83, 30.3.1973.
¹² OJ L 108, 22.4.1975.
¹³ OJ L 32, 5.2.1975.
¹⁴ OJ L 102, 15.4.1976.
¹⁵ OJ L 206, 29.7.1978.
¹⁶ OJ L 47, 21.2.1980.
¹⁷ OJ L 26, 31.1.1977.
¹⁸ OJ L 180, 14.7.1980.
¹⁹ OJ L 325, 1.12.1984.
²⁰ OJ L 302, 31.12.1972.
²¹ OJ L 131, 13.5.1982.
²² OJ L 125, 11.7.1966.
²³ OJ L 169, 10.7.1969.
²⁴ OJ L 113, 25.4.1978.
²⁵ OJ L 148, 27.5.1982.
²⁶ OJ L 93, 17.4.1968.
²⁷ OJ L 247, 23.8.1982.
²⁸ OJ L 48, 22.2.1975.
²⁹ OJ L 66, 16.3.1979.

(ii) Council Directive of 17 March 1980 coordinating the requirements for the drawing up, scrutiny and distribution of the listing particulars to be published for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing¹ (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom);

(iii) Council Directive of 15 February 1982 on information to be published on a regular basis by companies the shares of which have been admitted to official stock exchange listing² (Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom);

(iv) Council Directive of 5 March 1979 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of direct life assurance³ (Italy, Ireland, Netherlands).

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. The Commission delivered five reasoned opinions concerning four Member States in the following cases:

(i) Restrictions on the import of foodstuffs (Italy);

(ii) Inspections carried out on steel imports (Italy);

(iii) Refusal to authorize the transfer of credit balances on blocked accounts held by residents of Member States (Greece);

(iv) Systematic inspection of apples of French origin at the German border (Germany);

(v) Family allowances for salaried workers (spouses of Community officials) (Belgium).

Proceedings terminated

3.3.4. The Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings:

Cases in respect of which a reasoned opinion had been sent

Failure of the German authorities to affix an *exequatur* to the decision imposing a fine on Klöckner-Werke AG (Germany).

¹ OJ L 100, 17.4.1980.

² OJ L 48, 20.2.1982.

³ OJ L 63, 13.3.1979.

4. Statement on the programme of the French Presidency

Strasbourg: 18 January 1984¹

3.4.1. 'France is taking over the Presidency at a critical time for Europe. My European Affairs colleague and I are fully aware of the difficulty of the task and the extent of the responsibilities with which our country is faced.

Would anybody dream of denying that Europe is in crisis? This crisis is not new. It is of long standing; many of this Parliament's members have often said so and the Commission sounded the alarm at a very early stage. But it was only brought home to public opinion after the Athens Summit. Admittedly, that event was striking enough to make an impression: for the first time, and despite the efforts of the Greek Presidency—to which I wish to pay homage—and of all the Member States throughout the previous six months, the European

Council broke up after two-and-a-half days' discussions without even being able to announce a single decision.

Let us not minimize the importance of this crisis. It is of long standing, as I said, and derives from the failure of measures and practices decided on in other times to adapt to present conditions. And it is dangerous, because if it continues the consequences might be fatal for the Community.

However, let us not dramatize matters either: what appeared clearly in Athens was that all the Member States wanted Europe and needed the Community. There may have been insufficient political will, but the Ten reaffirmed their European commitment.

¹ Speech in Parliament by Mr Cheysson, incoming President of the Council, on France's programme for its six-month term.

Nor should it be forgotten that there already existed at the end of the European Council broad areas of agreement. In fact—and this is important—the arguments were not about the future, about new policies; there is agreement that the European dimension should be used to face up to the present industrial revolution, to try and improve the economic and monetary order, and to define a social area. I shall come back to this. It was on the long-standing and well-known problems that agreement could not be reached, on subjects which the Commission, the Council and Parliament have been discussing and rediscussing for months, for years even, the “rubble of the past” as President Mitterrand said when leaving the Zappeion.

Should we then regard the present crisis as merely a slightly more serious form of the classic crises so often experienced in the Community's stormy history? The similarities which could easily be found to support such a notion would be misleading, because on this occasion it had been decided—in Stuttgart—to tackle all the main problems, and they are all interconnected. The Community found itself unable for the time being to find solutions in Athens to the problems raised, as if there were disillusion and doubts about the future of our common institutions and policies, if not of the European idea.

Let us recognize with realism and humility that Europe has fallen far short of the most ambitious of objectives. In the minds of its founders, Europe was not only to contribute to the required reconciliation of the European people, which it has done, but it was also to confer on the countries of which it is composed the economic strength and political influence deriving from its size, its past and its potential. But we are now compelled to accept that Europe does not today occupy either at the political or economic level the place which could and should belong to it on the international scene. Worse still, in the last few years, we have lost ground. Between 1983 and 1981 our industrial production increased by 8%, that of the United States by 16%, and Japan's by 26%. Expenditure on research in the Ten is twice as high as in Japan (500 million dollars for microprocessors for example, in the EEC, compared with 250 in Japan) and yet the European microprocessor industry represents only 10% of the world market and supplies only 40% of its own market. Between 1973 and 1983 employment fell by 3 million in the Community whereas it increased by 15 million in the United States. Later on I shall speak of the weakening of the voice of the Europeans in the face of the major political problems.

During this time, as the years went by in the Communities, we were bogged down in sometimes subsidiary and often Byzantine internal disputes.

We devoted all our energies to them; we created the technocrats' Europe and these technocrats neutralized each other. We created the tradesmen's Europe and these tradesmen quarrelled amongst themselves. Where then, during this time, were the workers, the young, the people? The common market itself did not succeed in justifying its title, as so many obstacles to the free movement of goods, people and services remained or actually grew. The harmonization of laws and rules constantly came up against the difficulties which administrations, jealous of their prerogatives and prisoners of their habits, continued to connive at, whilst our enterprises had a legitimate need for a common legal and economic environment. The Community's external identity had difficulty in asserting itself in economics and trade and the Community turned to the free trade area; lacking the desired cohesion and solidarity, it was unable to defend its interests against its major trading partners in the world with the necessary vigour.

The disappointment of well-informed people and the loss of interest of others can thus be understood, but it is also clear, as was agreed in Stuttgart, that the main problems of the past should be tackled so that the future could be faced with resolution. And this is the point at which we have arrived.

Let us then be ambitious. But let us be realistic also. Let us beware of seductive constructions and rigid adherence to a system. Today, like yesterday, let us remember the successes represented both initially and to a certain extent now by the Coal and Steel Community, or the common agricultural policy. We must harness to our political will concrete objectives, based on converging or joint interests, as the President of the European Parliament rightly said in a recent interview with a Belgian newspaper.

We must nevertheless remain faithful to the Treaty, the qualities and countless resources of which have been proved by experience, and open up new paths. Settling present disputes and giving Europe its second wind must go hand in hand, as the one is required for the other and vice versa.

Here—I need hardly emphasize—it is the task to which the French Presidency is going to devote itself, as did the one which preceded it, strengthened by the advice and experience of the Commission and its ability to come up with proposals and assured, I am convinced, of the support of the elected representatives of the peoples of Europe who sit in this Parliament.

*

What I should like to call “the legacy of Athens” must be examined in the light of the foregoing.

Firstly, there was discussion of problems inherited from the past, including, of course, the common agricultural policy. This policy, let it never be forgotten, was defined in an earlier period; it has produced remarkable results and is an essential element in the future of European society. However, it must be adjusted to take account of the changes that have occurred since its adoption. Such is the case, for example, where the very success of the common agricultural policy has resulted in surpluses which internal and external markets are unable to absorb. Naturally, milk must be mentioned at this point. However, the measures adopted to bring production under control must attack the real causes of the surpluses and take account of social realities, whilst fully respecting the principles of the common agricultural policy and the provisions of the Treaty. Also, the unity of the market, again put at risk by the continuing existence of sizable monetary compensatory amounts, must be restored and the Community preference, which has taken a battering from the incredible growth in imports of cereal substitutes, must be protected and strengthened. Finally, the potentially pre-eminent position of the Community in international trade in agricultural products needs to be established and then vigorously defended.

It is clear that via quantitative control of production and trade rationalization such adjustments must result in the avoidance of over-rapid increase in expenditure, so that it is brought down to a level compatible with the increase in Community resources. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary, as the Commission wisely recommends, to provide for some increase in taxes linked to the production or import of agricultural products.

In recent years, the functions of the various structural Funds have not been equally well defined; expenditure on some has increased very rapidly. General agreement has already been reached that we now need to define their scope and the rules for their operation so that they might more clearly serve the policies the Community has adopted; it should also be possible to improve the effectiveness of current resources. The review of the European Social Fund rightly accorded the necessary priority to youth employment. That of the Regional Fund has still to be completed; it will obviously have to take into account redevelopment needs in declining industrial regions and possibly agricultural areas too. As for the Guidance Section of the EAGGF, its activities will become even more linked than in the past to common agricultural policy projects.

As the structural Funds are re-examined, the examination of the Commission's ambitious proposal on integrated Mediterranean programmes, which was begun some months ago, will be continued; these are intended to deal with the effects of enlarg-

ement on those Mediterranean countries which are at present members of the Community.

The Member States are working within the constraints of strict budget policies. No one will therefore be surprised at the importance our governments and national parliaments attach to the control of growth in the Community budget. For all that, there is no question of amending the provisions of the Treaties on this subject—and I am astonished that this has even been rumoured—or, therefore, of reducing in any way the powers conferred on each Community institution. However, the problem is so important and could become so sensitive in the eyes of the public that it is vitally necessary for the two arms of the budget authority to act in perfect harmony, with the Commission's help. I am compelled to note with regret that this has not always been the case in the past, and I am thinking more especially of the conditions under which the last budget was adopted.

Gaining control of the budget does not, however, mean depriving future policies of funds. I should like to point out here and now that in 1982 the Community's lending operations (NCI, Euratom, EIB and ECSC) amounted to 5300 million ECU. It would not be right if financing on as large a scale as this—which often entails other, even larger, financing from non-Community sources—did not systematically support the projects decided by the Community; I am convinced that the European Parliament will agree with me on this point.

Nevertheless, we are aware that however great the budgetary discipline applied, the Community will very soon be without a sound financial basis on which to build its development. Europe needs to be able to define new Community responsibilities, and yet it already has difficulty in financing its current activities. Increased own resources must therefore rapidly be made available to the Community. Potential agreement exists as to this need, and it should be possible to make it more specific once the other important questions have been settled.

In all this we must obviously not lose sight of the harassing problem of what has been called "the correction of budgetary imbalances". In connection with this and other subjects, it was said in Athens that the matter should be dealt with under the Treaty and in accordance with its principles. But this would in no way imply recognition of the idea of "fair returns".

None the less, there is a problem and it must be dealt with, at least for a certain period. An agreement on guidelines appeared to be emerging, but the positions of the Member States are still far apart. The Presidency and the Commission will endeavour, as is their duty, to bring the positions together and find a compromise.

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I have already noted that in Athens, as in the preparatory work, discussion of future activities and new policies was brief. I find cause for confidence in noting the converging views in the statements of the Ten on the need for their industries, their economic and commercial activities, their monetary equilibrium and even their social development to benefit from the scale offered by Europe.

The rapid summary I have given you of the gap between Europe and its two great industrial competitors is justification, if any were needed, for the importance which all member governments have decided to give to cooperation in industry and research.

The Presidency will pay particular attention to the development of all Community projects likely to strengthen the international competitiveness of European undertakings, thus concentrating on the promotion of research and innovation and making the most of those activities by the pooling of results, the exchange of researchers, and joint programmes. The Commission has made some important proposals which are being examined by the specialized Councils. Progress should be made on these as soon as possible to avoid this type of proposal being referred to the European Council. The Presidency would like to see a rapid solution on the Esprit programme; since the Research Council meetings in the autumn, only the financial question is outstanding. We shall also need to continue discussion on the energy research programmes and on basic technology. We should also consider new projects on telecommunications and biotechnology. Finally, discussions should continue on the stimulation of scientific and technical potential and on Community research structures and procedures.

In the industrial field, and more specifically in the advanced technology sectors, the Member States, like the Commission, acknowledge that European undertakings must be encouraged to cooperate or even to come together. It is not a matter for concern that no large European group has been formed in these sectors since the Community was created? We must seek to create a propitious legal environment; I am thinking in particular of the statutes of the European Cooperation Groupings, the directive on the system of taxation applicable to mergers and divisions of companies, etc.

The consolidation of the internal market is another important factor in encouraging European undertakings to work together. Such consolidation implies first of all removing barriers. The European Council in Copenhagen, a little over a year ago, outlined new perspectives. Some progress has been made since then. We must go further. We must take the guidelines adopted by the Council on European standardization and put them into practice; they assume special significance when we

consider the forms of cooperation which could be instigated regarding new technology. We must also continue examining the texts on simplification of border controls. Lastly, we must achieve a greater opening up of public contracts to European undertakings, particularly in the field of new technology; here I am thinking of example, of the telecommunications sectors.

Consolidation of the internal market must be viewed against the background of action with regard to the outside world; it requires affirmation of the Community's external identity. A Europe which is self-assured in its economic activity must speak with a strong voice on the international scene, defend its interests effectively, and live up to the expectations of its undertakings.

Thus, the Community must, in particular, reinforce its cohesion in the field of the common commercial policy. For this, it must have the suitable means for defending its policy and protecting its interests in conditions comparable to those of its principal partners. Discussions are continuing, on the basis of a Commission proposal, with a view to adopting a new common commercial policy instrument. The Presidency's aim will be to see that these discussions succeed.

The search for a genuine common market requires us, as has often been said in this chamber, to make great efforts to ensure the greatest possible degree of convergence in the economic and monetary field.

Of course, we must first of all coordinate the Member States' economic policies as closely as possible to ensure, in harmonious conditions, the steady, healthy recovery which we need for the essential industrial and technological changes to take place, while reducing unemployment. Progress must be made in the monetary field too. We shall be acting in four areas: reinforcement of the cohesion of the European countries in reaction to the movements of the dollar and of interest rates, increasing the ceiling for Community loans, development of the role of the private ECU, and closer relations with the monetary authorities of the surrounding countries. The Commission proposal on financial integration must be subjected to close and constructive scrutiny, with the view that we all share of working towards increased convergence. Finally, a great many proposals have been put forward by the Commission or certain Member States which would enable the Community, in particular by creating a favourable environment for cooperation between European undertakings, to facilitate the funding of industry and innovation. In view of the importance of the recovery of productive investment, in particular in the technologies of the future, it is very much to be desired that these initiatives, or some of them, should lead rapidly to practical results.

The social dimension is vital. The Community cannot rely on economic and financial measures to pull it out of the crisis. In this field, as in others, it is best to tackle the problems which are compounded by the scale of unemployment and adjustments to the new technology, as a body rather than in piecemeal fashion. The Community must not take the place of the Member States or of both sides of industry, whose independence it respects. But it must lay down guidelines, adopt recommendations, refine the instruments already at its disposal to adapt them to the new circumstances and the new requirements. The Presidency will pay particular attention to the progress of proposals and drafts under study—there are important ones on youth employment and the adjustment of working time. It will also pay attention to establishing among the Member States what opportunities there are for joint action regarding the social aspect of new technology, demography in Europe and the future of our social security systems. Lastly, it will take the necessary initiatives to seek, with both sides of industry, methods of increasing social dialogue at the European level—thereby making a practical contribution to the creation of a genuine European social area. To these ends, it will of course keep up the contacts it has already established with the European Trade Union Confederation and will be able to consult the qualified representatives of economic and social circles.

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Apart from these major developments, some of which are ambitious, and alongside the activities dictated by the timetable (I am thinking here of the Agriculture Council's very difficult task of fixing the prices for the 1984/85 marketing year), the Community will at the same time have to reinforce and consolidate the existing common policies.

The worsening of the crisis in the steel industry in the last few months, marked by a serious fall in steel prices, has accentuated internal and external tensions and has made restructuring even more difficult. Measures have just been adopted, based on a plan drawn up by the Commission, to alleviate the immediate difficulties. But—and this is vital—the political undertaking entered into by the Council last July to renew the quota system, for a specified period, remains to be put into practice. The importance of what is at stake is clear to all: if we do not ensure the survival of the present system of organization of the steel market, restructuring of the sector and the market will very shortly crumble.

In the field of energy, the relative stability of the oil market must not lead to any slackening of the efforts made to decrease the Community's energy dependence and to diversify its supplies; we must

keep close track of our 1990 targets. The Council will also have to take a decision on matters currently before it (for example, demonstration projects and the coking coal system) and consider Community action likely to give real added value to national measures.

In the transport sector, the Presidency considers the progress should be made on the infrastructures dossier; the Council will also have to take a decision on matters relating to land transport (directive on the weights and dimensions of commercial road vehicles), sea and air transport.

The work undertaken to improve environmental protection in the Community will be expedited. We shall try to reach agreement on the texts currently on the table: directives on impact studies and on air pollution and a new text on transfrontier shipments of waste. Furthermore, the Council has instructed the Commission to draw up a report for April 1984 on the question of the lead content of petrol. Lastly, we shall have to continue our joint examination of water pollution, and particularly the follow-up to the application of the 1976 directive.

In order to respond to the growing and justified interest aroused among the public by consumer protection and information, the Greek Presidency deemed it necessary to organize a first Council of Ministers to deal with these questions. The French Presidency, convinced of the benefits of an active policy for consumers, will continue along these lines.

Almost two years ago, following a referendum, Greenland expressed the desire to withdraw from the Community. The Presidency will ensure that every effort is made to enable the discussions under way on the future status of Greenland to be concluded successfully as soon as possible so that this status may become effective on 1 January 1985, as desired by the Greenlanders.

After long and arduous discussions, it has finally been possible to adopt a common fisheries policy. The Presidency will endeavour to ensure its continued implementation. The major efforts will be directed at the adoption of the TACs and quotas for 1984 and the continuation of the negotiations for the conclusion of the other agreements with non-member countries.

In the face of the difficulties currently experienced in international trade, the Community, true to its tradition of openness, will continue to resist taking the deceptively easy course of protectionism. It hopes that its partners will show the same determination in this respect.

In the present period, compliance with the provisions of GATT is essential for maintaining a free and open trading system. The Community intends to continue its efforts to ensure that the work

programme decided upon at the ministerial meeting in November 1982 is implemented. It also places great importance on full observance of the commitments entered into following the multilateral trade negotiations (Tokyo Round), failing which it would be illusory to attempt to embark upon a new phase of negotiations.

With its major trading partners, the Community will have to endeavour to show the greatest possible degree of cohesion in presenting its views and defending its interests. Our relations with the United States are not without problems. Certain difficulties have been overcome, thanks, in particular, to our firmness, our unity and the Commission's action. Disagreements still exist, and may prove considerable, particularly over agriculture. The informal talks held between the American Administration and the Commission have provided a better insight into the respective viewpoints and have enabled progress to be made on specific points. The adjustments to the common agricultural policy on which we are currently working (and here I am thinking particularly of substitute products and our export policies), as well as certain consequences of enlargement, will shed new light on our relations with the United States in the field of agriculture. Extremely wide-ranging and difficult negotiations will therefore be needed, and will play a decisive part in the relaunching and enlargement of the Community.

Our relations with Japan are still dominated by a disturbing imbalance in our trade. The measures which were implemented by mutual agreement to try to remedy the imbalance; whether they involved voluntary restraint undertakings regarding certain sensitive products or measures to facilitate access for European undertakings to the Japanese market, have, it must be acknowledged, had only a limited effect, and the imbalance worsened last year. The Community will have to follow with the utmost vigilance trends in its trade with Japan.

1 January 1984 marks a new stage in the Community's relations with the EFTA countries, since on that date the last tariff dismantling provided for by the agreements linking the Community and each of those countries was carried out. Cooperation has developed to the satisfaction of both parties in an easily manageable and pragmatic institutional framework which the Community and the EFTA Ministerial Council agree should be strengthened. In this connection, the proposal made by Sweden to hold a ministerial meeting between the EEC and EFTA in spring 1984 is most welcome.

Finally, in the context of the relations which the Community wishes to develop with the Eastern European countries, the Presidency attributes particular importance to the request by Hungary to strengthen and give a more structured form to its trade relations with the Community. Following an

initial series of talks, there are possibilities for making practical improvements to the trading arrangements with that country. The Community must seek a mutually satisfactory arrangement in a constructive spirit.

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I now come to a chapter which will clearly be at the centre of Community activities during this half-year, and would like to say a few words about enlargement.

Spain and Portugal unquestionably have a European destiny, as history shows us. Once they are members of the Community, these two States will help to consolidate its identity and will enable it to expand its role in world affairs.

Accession negotiations have been under way since October 1978 with Portugal and since February 1979 with Spain. The Community cannot and should not leave them in a state of expectancy and uncertainty any longer. This was generally acknowledged at the European Council meeting in Athens. It was agreed that they should be given a rapid answer, i.e. that the negotiations should be concluded at the earliest opportunity.

The Presidency is determined to contribute to the immediate progress of the negotiations, which means expediting the work while recalling that each of the dossiers will be dealt with on its own merits. In these circumstances an effort will have to be made on all sides: the Community will have to expedite the preparation of work, the Member States to place the Community in a position to receive the newcomers and, finally, the applicant countries themselves will have to understand certain difficulties facing the present members of the Community (here I would mention fisheries, the free movement of persons, certain agricultural and industrial problems, etc.).

The negotiations can succeed on two conditions only: that the Acts of Accession are balanced, i.e. that the just interests of the producers and workers on both sides are taken into account, and that the Community is in a position to welcome the new States, which implies that it will have resolved some delicate internal problems.

No one should underestimate the importance of these questions, on which the desired success of the negotiations largely depends.

It should also be recalled that the Community attaches great importance to its relations with the Mediterranean States, as evinced by the global policy adopted in 1972 and confirmed by the preferential agreements signed with 10 of these countries. However, our partners in the Mediterranean are rightly concerned about the consequences of enlargement for their trade with the Community.

This is why, at the same time as the accession negotiations are taking place, the Commission is conducting exploratory talks with the Mediterranean countries. We await with interest the Commission's report and the guidelines proposed for the Mediterranean policy of the enlarged Community. The work on our relations with the countries of the Southern Mediterranean must be coordinated with the accession negotiations.

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I should now like to broach another important area of Community activity, and one which, as you know, is dear to me, namely development.

The major forthcoming event in this connection is the renegotiation of the Convention which links us to 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific States, to be joined, we hope, by Angola and Mozambique.

The Greek Presidency had the weighty task of adopting the Community negotiating brief and of beginning the negotiations. The French Presidency, in conjunction with the Commission, will have to make as much progress as possible so that the new Convention can be signed in time for it to be ratified by 1 March 1985, when Lomé II expires. This is a weighty responsibility, and we are fully aware of it.

As we have often had occasion to say — and the subject has been debated many times in this forum — the ACP-EEC Convention constitutes an exemplar; it symbolizes our solidarity with the Third World; it is based on principles nowhere else to be found; and it contains original features which have captured the attention of the world.

The Convention is thus a matter of priority for the Community, owing to the historic and traditional links which exist between many of us and those States, but also because it is concluded with some of the poorest and least-developed countries.

However, over a period of five years the situation has changed, both for the Member States of the Community and for our ACP partners. In order to respond to the needs of the ACP States and to their latest proposals, it will be our duty not only to preserve what has been achieved under the previous Conventions but also to seek to improve it, and in particular to increase the effectiveness of financial and technical cooperation, strengthen Stabex, and affirm more clearly the guiding principles, which include the need for food strategies.

Negotiations with our ACP partners have already begun — slowly, it is true. It is now time to embark on specific negotiations of the various aspects of the future Convention.

The Presidency hopes that the spirit of dialogue will prevail during the negotiations, particularly at the three ACP-EEC ministerial meetings, which

are intended to give the essential political impetus to the process.

Even if the negotiations with the ACP States dominate the Community's activity in the field of development, the Presidency intends to continue promoting cooperation with other regions or countries where there are pressing needs. In this connection, relations must be strengthened with the countries of Central America and with the least-advanced countries.

As regards Central America in particular, I need hardly remind you of the concern caused by the tense situation in that area and its possible implications at regional and even world level. Community action to help the Central American group would, we believe, help to bring about peace and stability in that region.

With regard to the North-South dialogue, I would point out that, since its inception, the Community has played an active and positive part in the various relevant forums (Conference on International Economic Cooperation, United Nations): it wishes to continue to encourage this dialogue. One particular area worthy of attention is that of raw materials, on which three-fifths of the developing countries' export resources depend. The Common Fund has to be effectively established in order to carry through the negotiation or renegotiation of agreements on specific products; I am thinking in particular of the meetings which will take place this year on sugar, cocoa and rubber.

In the financial sphere, the strengthening of financial cooperation, especially in the IDA context, is a matter of priority. The Member States of the Community must be able to make a convincing contribution to the now urgent issue of determining the amount of the seventh replenishment.

I have touched on a number of major external issues, indicating the Community interest from an economic point of view and outlining possible courses of action. The same considerations could well be made from the political point of view.

When they think and act together, the 10 Member States of the Community possess a strength of their own, and their economic weight is then comparable with that of the greatest. As the President of France said immediately after the Athens Summit, there has to be a "political resolve guiding our countries towards an objective, a goal, a political structure which will give historical significance to the whole venture". In the Bundestag, a year ago, he said: "How could a strong Europe fail to aspire, in all areas, to be one day independent and assume its responsibilities?"

However, so long as the present imbalance of forces on the continent of Europe continues to

exist, the allies' mutual solidarity on security matters is fundamental. It is therefore important, for political and not only economic reasons, that we should have an ongoing dialogue with United States leaders on major world issues. Such a dialogue is necessary if we are to defend our interests and our own viewpoints, and to demonstrate that there is a European approach to the problems.

This special dialogue with the United States is in no way incompatible with the relations which we propose to maintain and develop to our mutual benefit with Eastern Europe, despite the often cool behaviour displayed towards the Community in certain quarters. We belong to a divided continent. Let us never forget that we are only a part of Europe. We would wish Europe, torn apart as it has been by history, to unite again one day. The present divide which cuts us off from those who for centuries were our brothers in civilization in the East is a source of pain and grief to us. That is why we aspire to have the balance of forces re-established at the lowest possible level. That is why we have an intrinsic interest in continuation of the East-West dialogue in all areas. That is why the Ten will continue to develop cooperation between both halves of the continent and will reject as a matter of principle all sanctions and boycotts.

Our relationship with the democratic countries of Western Europe is expressed more easily, in freedom and democracy. I have already voiced our satisfaction at the state of our relations with the EFTA countries. I should mention the parallel development of our action with that of the Council of Europe, particularly in the field of human rights.

What else can be said about our political identity? For historical reasons we have woven close ties with several regions of the world: economic links, such as those already referred to, but also political and personal links. Our past has taught us to know these countries intimately and to respect them. If that is true of the Ten, how much truer it will be of a Europe with the heritage and experience acquired by Spain and Portugal in so many countries of such great importance in their respective continents and so close to us by virtue of language and culture. Already now there is nothing which happens in Latin America, Africa or the Near or Middle East which does not affect us. How many debates within this Parliament have been devoted to the problems of those regions? And there is no political cooperation meeting at which the Ten's analysis and judgment is not awaited with interest, sometimes even with impatience.

Indeed I will not hesitate to be more demanding. For often during my travels in the Third World I have noticed that the leaders of the countries I visit find us too cautious; they would like to see Europe take a firmer stance on major international

questions, stressing basic principles, proposing solutions. Let us try not to disappoint all these countries which, despite the crisis we too are undergoing, expect a great deal from a Europe which they know cannot be imperialistic and whose birth and development were the achievements of free peoples anxious to affirm their identity and their independence.

We have a responsibility to the rest of the world, beginning with the developing world. Over and above what we are able to do on the aid and cooperation front, we must help in our own way, according to our own lights, to contribute in whatever region is undergoing a crisis or is in a state of war to the return of peace and to respect for independence and for the right to self-determination. In international relations we can play a stabilizing role; let us do so.

But let us not cherish any illusions. Europe's ability to influence the course of world events depends to a great extent on its ability to sort out its own difficulties. The Greek Presidency last month in Athens felt that the European Council could not adopt a political position on serious problems concerning non-Community countries. It would have been presumptuous to dispense advice and utter exhortations when we had not managed to reach agreement on material matters concerning our Community. That is unfortunate: let us not forget the lesson of humility.

Nor let us delude ourselves about the effectiveness of our action. We were right, in the Stuttgart Solemn Declaration on European Union, to set ourselves the goal of defining common principles and objectives to increase opportunities for joint action. We must, whenever possible, seek to adopt common positions. But let us look at things as they really are: the 10 Member States are not ready to adopt the same positions in every case. So, enough of words, enough of these vague texts which juggle opposing views.

Nevertheless, whenever we can, let us act. Let us use the diplomatic channels of the Community and its Member States. Let us speak out publicly knowing that sometimes our voice carries weight, particularly in international organizations. Let us make joint moves, hold talks with non-member States and groups of States who so wish and find it to their advantage.

Our message, the message of Europe, must be, then, a message of peace, a message of solidarity, a message to mankind.

A message of peace: we attach great importance to the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on their nuclear weapons and we hope that they can somehow be resumed as soon as possible. We place hope in the Conference on Disarmament in Europe, at the opening of which

I spoke yesterday in Stockholm on behalf of the Ten, the Ten whose cohesion was a driving force of the Madrid conference, a factor in its success. A message of peace: we who through our understanding and our regional proximity have managed once and for all to put an end to the wars which have so often divided us, we shall encourage all initiatives for peace, reconciliation and regional security in all parts of the world: South-East Asia, the Andean countries, the Caribbean, black Africa; but we must also help the States and peoples of the Middle East to obtain recognition and affirmation of their rights; we must act to ensure that independence and peace is finally found in southern Africa; perhaps we may help to build peaceful relations between the countries of Central America.

A message of solidarity also: solidarity with peoples who suffer and die or are humiliated, peoples who fight because their right to self-determination is refused them, because they are under foreign occupation or because their very existence is threatened; the Palestinian people, the Lebanese people, the Israeli people, the Namibian people, the Afghan people, the Cambodian people, the Polish people and so many more.

And finally a message to mankind: we are a Community of free peoples, with democratic institutions. Respect for human rights, individual freedoms and economic and social rights are protected by our constitutions, our laws, our press. We must never allow these rights and these freedoms to be flouted elsewhere. Europe has good reason to be proud of this Parliament, which has always condemned violations of the fundamental rights of human beings and nations and has always denounced attacks on human dignity and human life. We must continue to stand out against torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, disappearances and denials of the individual's freedom to leave his country and return to it.

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I will now address myself to you, Mr President, to your colleagues on the Bureau and to those whose arduous task it is to chair committees, particularly the Political Affairs Committee. During its Presidency, France intends to give full effect to the provisions of the Stuttgart Solemn Declaration on

European Union, beginning with those relating to your Parliament. The President of the French Republic will come here to analyse the work of the European Council with you. I myself will be here to answer your questions once a month. On each of these occasions I should be happy to talk to the Presidency of the European Parliament on any topic relating to the Community. I should also like to have occasional meetings with your Political Affairs Committee to help keep it informed of negotiations in progress. Not only will I submit your resolutions to my colleagues on the Council but I will also make a special point of drawing the attention of my External Affairs colleagues to them in the course of political cooperation meetings on foreign policy motions; I have asked for the same procedure to be followed at the monthly meetings of the Political Directors. The provisions of the Solemn Declaration on relations between the Council and the European Parliament must also be fully implemented. The Commission's proposals on this point will have to aim at improving the conciliation procedure provided for in the Joint Declaration of 4 March 1975. Progress can and must be made in this direction, while respecting the powers of each institution. France will work towards this end during its Presidency.

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1984 must be the year of Europe. For the second time your Parliament will be directly elected by all the men and women of the Community.

The European Parliament must be Europe's conscience. The elections will therefore be an opportunity for an examination of conscience.

Let me express the hope that the coming campaign will offer an opportunity to transcend the narrow horizon of national interests and focus attention on the real problems facing Europe today. The President and Government of France are convinced that, if this is so, the public in our countries will provide us with a new impetus not only to make the necessary reforms but also to give our Community the historical dimension it should have.

There is no future unless its youth, its peoples, have hope. But there is no hope for our ancient nations unless they can express and achieve their ambitions with and through Europe.'

5. List of abbreviations commonly used in the Bulletin

ABEDA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa	FADN	EEC Farm Accountancy Data Network
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific countries party to the Lomé Convention	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations	FAST	Forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology
BADEA	See ABEDA	GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (UN)
CAD	Computer-aided design	GSP	Generalized system of preferences
CCT	Common Customs Tariff	IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency (UN)
CMEA	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon)	IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) (UN)
Codest	Committee for the European Development of Science and Technology	IDA	International Development Association (UN)
CORDI	Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development	IEA	International Energy Agency (OECD)
COST	European Cooperation on Scientific and Technical Research	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development (UN)
CREST	Scientific and Technical Research Committee	ILO	International Labour Organization (UN)
CSCE	Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe	IMF	International Monetary Fund (UN)
CSTID	Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation	JET	Joint European Torus
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)	JRC	Joint Research Centre
EAGGF	European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund	MCA	Monetary compensatory amount
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe (UN)	MFA	Multifibre Arrangement (Arrangement regarding International Trade in Textiles)
ECU	European currency unit	NCI	New Community Instrument
EDF	European Development Fund	NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD)
EFTA	European Free Trade Association	NGO	Non-governmental organization
EIB	European Investment Bank	Nimex	Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States
EMS	European Monetary System	OCT	Overseas countries and territories
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Esprit	European strategic programme for research and development in information technology	SADCC	Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
Euronet-Diane	Direct information access network for Europe	Sedoc	European System for the International Clearing of Vacancies and Applications for Employment
EVCA	European Venture Capital Association	SELA	Latin American Economic System
		Stabex	System for the stabilization of ACP and OCT export earnings

Sysmin	Special financing facility for ACP and OCT mining products	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Office of the)
TAC	Total allowable catch	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN	United Nations		
Unctad	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme		
Unesco	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	WHO	World Health Organization (UN)
		WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization (UN)

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

1 — 1984

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:

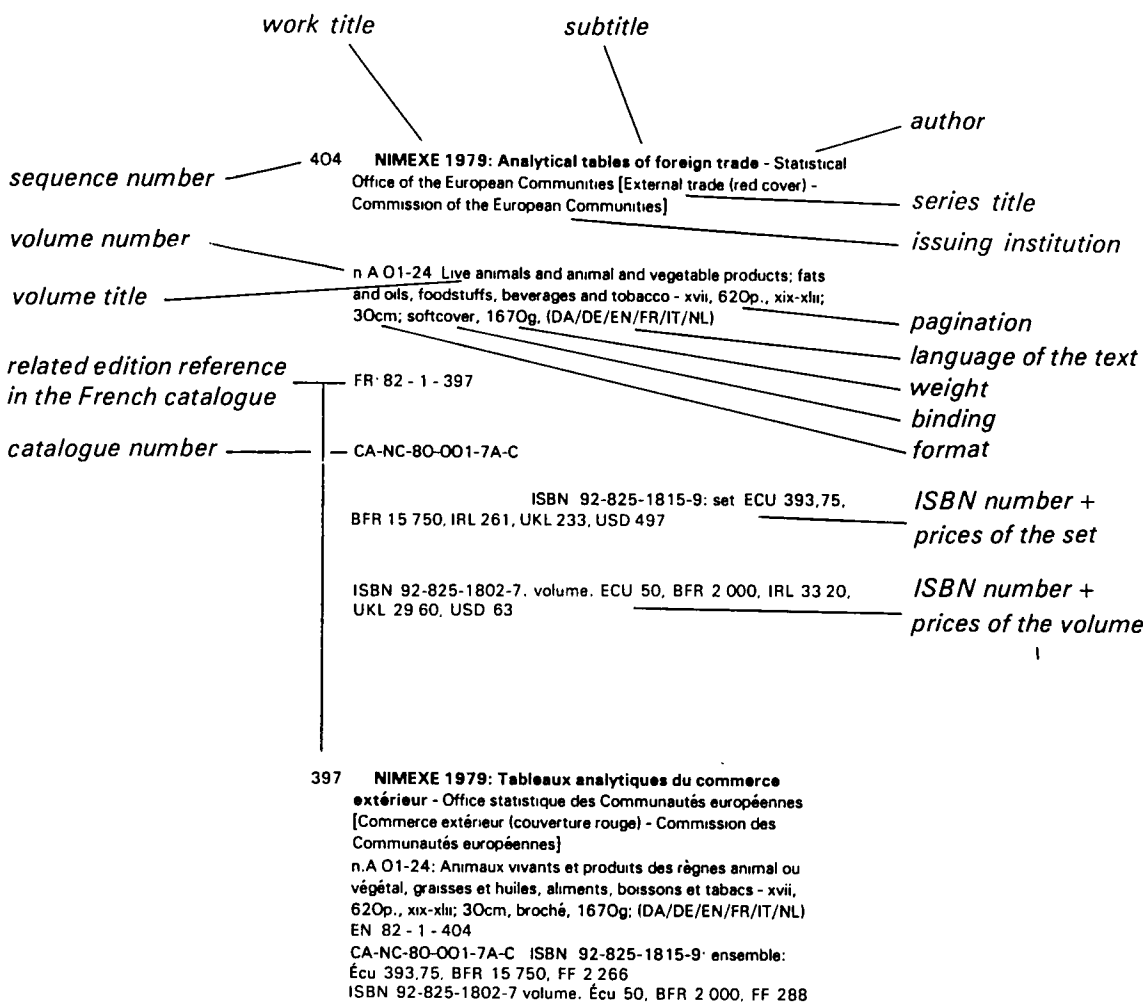
DA	Danish	GA	Irish
DE	German	IT	Italian
GR	Greek	NL	Dutch
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A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

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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
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ESC	Portuguese escudo	UKL	Pound sterling
FF	French franc	USD	US dollar



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Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Dertigste overzicht der werkzaamheden van de Raad (1 januari - 31 december 1982)** - Raad van de Europese Gemeenschappen: Secretariaat-generaal
1982 - 278blz.: 21cm: gebrocheerd: 35Og: (NL)
DE 83 - 12 - 1. FR 83 - 12 - 4
BX-37-83-893-NL-C ISBN 92-824-0143-X: ECU 6,57, BFR 300.
- 2 **L'Europe aujourd'hui - État de l'Intégration européenne - Parlement européen**
1982-1983 - xlvii, 664p.: 25 x 17cm. broché: 129Og: (FR)
DA 83 - 12 - 2. DE.83 - 12 - 2. EN 83 - 12 - 1. NL.83 - 12 - 2
AX-37-83-126-FR-C ISBN 92-823-0066-8: ECU 13,10, BFR 600.
- 3 **Index: Bulletin des Communautés européennes** - Commission des Communautés européennes
1979 - iv, 87p.: 25cm: broché: 23Og: (FR)
CB-38-83-281-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3992-X: ECU 2,85, BFR 115.
- 4 **Index: Bulletin des Communautés européennes** - Commission des Communautés européennes
1980 - iv, 79p.: 25cm: broché: 21Og: (FR)
CB-38-83-297-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3999-7: ECU 2,85, BFR 115.
- 5 **Samling af aftaler indgået af De europæiske Fællesskaber 1980** - Rådet for De europæiske Fællesskaber
n.10 - 1563s.: 17cm: indbundet: 80Og: Årligt tillæg (DA)
FR 83 - 12 - 3. IT.83 - 12 - 3
RX-36-82-007-DA-C ISBN 92-824-0103-0
* ISBN 92-825-3230-5: ECU 65,70, BFR 3000.
- 6 **Towards the European Union** - Spinelli, Altero: European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana - Florence - 3Opp.: 23cm: stapled: 10Og. Sixth Jean Monnet lecture, 13 June 1983 (EN)
DE 84 - 1 - 1. FR 84 - 1 - 6. IT 84 - 1 - 6
free of charge.

PERIODICALS

30 jours d'Europe.
Avrupa.
Background Report.
Berichte und Informationen.
Bulletin of the European Communities.
COM Documents.
COM Documents.
COM Documents: Monthly catalogue.
Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
Communauté Européenne Informations.
Comunidad europea.
Comunidades Europeias: Informação.
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Debates of the European Parliament.

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Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
EF-avisen.
EG Magazin.
EIB-Information.
Eorascáil.
Eur info.
Europa.
Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
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Europe 83.
European File.
European news.
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Informazioni rassegna periodica.
Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.
Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.
Points de repère. supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.
Press Release.
Ευρωπαϊκή Κοινότητα.

2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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Atrophic rhinitis in pigs

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Agricultural Markets: Prices.
Agricultural prices.
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Animal production.
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EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).

4 Law

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Compendium of Community provisions on social security 8

Samling af aftaler indgået af De europæiske Fællesskaber 1980: n.10 5

- 7 **The structure of public limited companies - 68pp.: 25cm: stapled: 145g: Amended proposal for a Fifth Directive (EN) [Bulletin of the European Communities : Supplement. 83/6 - Commission of the European Communities]**
 DA 83 - 12 - 7, DE 83 - 12 - 8 FR 83 - 12 - 8 GR 84 - 1 - 7, IT:83 - 12 - 8 NL 83 - 12 - 8
 CB-NF-83-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4032-4: ECU 3, BFR 135, IRL 2 25, UKL 1 80, USD 3.

PERIODICALS

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.

Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice.

5 Social affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 8 **Compendium of Community provisions on social security: Second edition - Commission of the European Communities - 410pp.: 30cm: softcover: 1050g: (EN)**
 FR 84 - 1 - 9 NL 84 - 1 - 9
 CE-36-82-023-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3542-8: ECU 44,82, BFR 2000, IRL 32, UKL 28, USD 42.

Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community: 1983 23

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- 9 **La planification des initiatives de préparation professionnelle en faveur des jeunes chômeurs - Harrison, J.: Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle - 151p.: 20cm: broché: 210g: (FR)**
 DE 83 - 3 - 4
 HX-35-82-805-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3117-1: ECU 2,40, BFR 100.

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Information Bulletin of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission.

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Vocational training. Information bulletin.

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6 Tertiary sector

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7 Transport

8 Competition

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- 10 **EEC Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises - 62pp.: 23cm: stapled: 120g: (EN) [European documentation: 1983/1984 - Commission of the European Communities]**
 FR 84 - 1 - 10
 CB-38-83-750-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4156-8: free of charge.

9 Taxation

10 Economic affairs

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European Economy and supplements A B C.
Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis.
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11 External relations

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11 Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - Information circular no. 2 - Iron and Steel Nomenclature Coordination Committee - 2Opp.: 30cm: stapled: 50g September 1983 (EN) [EURONORM - European Coal and Steel Community: Commission of the European Communities]	
DE 84 - 1 - 11. FR 84 - 1 - 11. IT.84 - 1 - 11. NL 84 - 1 - 11 CB-36-82-467-EN-C : ECU 11, BFR 500, IRL 7.90, UKL 6 40, USD 10.	

PERIODICALS

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MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 12 **Atrophic rhinitis in pigs** - Pedersen, K.B.: Nielsen, N.C.: Directorate-General Agriculture - 205pp.: 23cm. softcover: 345g; (EN) [Agriculture - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation. Commission of the European Communities] EUR 8643 CD-NK-83-009-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4053-7: ECU 13,06, BFR 600, IRL 9 60, UKL 7.50, USD 12.
- 13 **Energy audit No. 3 - Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community** - PA Management Consultants Ltd: Directorate-General Transport - 101pp.: 30cm: softcover: 300g; (EN) [Energy - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 8792 CD-ND-83-121-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4063-4: ECU 6,55, BFR 300, IRL 4 80, UKL 3.70, USD 6.
- 14 **Evaluation of the European Community's radiation protection research programme (1976-80)** - Sinclair, W.K.: Akhurst, R.L.: Bresson, G.: Oberhausen, E.: Oftedal, P.: Silini, G.: Wambersie, A. - xiv, 147pp.: 25cm: softcover: 310g: Research evaluation: Report No. 8 (EN) [Science and technology policy - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 8648 CD-NW-83-011-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4119-3: ECU 9 80, BFR 450, IRL 7.20, UKL 5 60, USD 8.50.
- 15 **Le programme européen de fusion nucléaire contrôlée** - Direction générale Marché de l'information et innovation: Commission des Communautés européennes - 16p.: 30cm: agrafé: 50g; (FR) DE 81 - 229 CD-NE-81-001-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3965-2: gratuit.

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts: Scientific and technical Publications and Patents: Section I and II.

Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents.

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.

Euronet Diane News.

17 Education and cultural policy

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- 16 **Formation professionnelle et formation des formateurs dans la Communauté européenne: Rapport de synthèse** - Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle: Commission des Communautés européennes - 169p.: 16 x 20cm: broché: 235g; (FR) HY-37-83-691-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3844-3: ECU 4, BFR 185.
- 17 **Le personnel de formation professionnelle en Italie - État actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives** - Delai, Nadio. Ferrari, Arnaldo. Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle - 88p.: 30cm: broché: 250g; (FR) IT 84 - 1 - 17 HY-37-83-586-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3800-1: ECU 4, BFR 185.
- 18 **Le personnel enseignant chargé de la formation professionnelle en Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives)** - Carlier, Ernest: Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle - 65p.: 30cm: broché: 225g; (FR) HY-37-83-546-FR-C ISBN 92-825-3798-6: ECU 4, BFR 185.
- 19 **Systèmes de formation professionnelle dans les pays membres de la Communauté européenne** - Centre européen pour le développement de la formation professionnelle: Commission des Communautés européennes - 480p.: 12 x 26cm. broché: 620g; (FR) DE:82 - 512 HX-31-80-207-FR-C ISBN 92-825-2640-2: ECU 12, BFR 490.
- 20 **Vocational training personnel in Belgium - Situation, training and prospects** - Carlier, Ernest: European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training - 102pp.: 30cm: softcover: 300g; (EN) HY-37-83-546-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3797-8: ECU 4, BFR 185, IRL 3, UKL 2.40, USD 4.

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- 21 **Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities] 1983 - 134p.: 30cm: softcover: 400g; (DE/EN/FR) DE:84 - 1 - 23. FR 84 - 1 - 27 CA-37-83-271-3A-C ISBN 92-825-4074-X: ECU 14,15, BFR 650, IRL 10.40, UKL 8.10, USD 13.
- 22 **Balances of payments - Geographical breakdown 1977-1981** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) - Commission of the European Communities] 1983 - 163p.: 30cm: softcover: 550g; (EN/FR) FR 84 - 1 - 22 CA-37-83-093-2A-C ISBN 92-825-3840-0: ECU 15,36, BFR 700, IRL 11.50, UKL 8.70, USD 14.

- 23 **Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Population and social conditions (yellow cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1983 - 140pp.: 30cm: softcover: 2 10g: (EN)
FR 84 - 1 - 25
CA-36-82-217-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3473-1. ECU 6,64,
BFR 300, IRL 4 60, UKL 4, USD 6.50.
- 24 **General government accounts and statistics 1970-1981** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1982 - clxxii, 279p.: 30cm: softcover: 1 180g:
(DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL)
DA 84 - 1 - 27. DE 84 - 1 - 25. FR 84 - 1 - 23. IT:84 - 1 - 24.
NL 84 - 1 - 26
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BFR 900, IRL 14 30, UKL 11.40, USD 17.
- 25 **Iron and steel yearbook 1983** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1983 - xxxix, 136p., 12 ill.: 30cm: softcover: 480g:
(DE/EN/FR/IT)
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CA-38-83-031-4A-C ISBN 92-825-4021-9. ECU 19,64,
BFR 900, IRL 14.30, UKL 11.40, USD 17.
- 26 **Regional accounts ESA: Detailed tables by branches 1979/1980** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
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BFR 500, IRL 8, UKL 6.30, USD 10.
- 27 **Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Population and social conditions (yellow cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
n 2: FRANCE - L, 603p.: 30cm: softcover: 1800g:
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IT 84 - 1 - 27. NL:84 - 1 - 25
CA-09-82-001-7C-C ISBN 92-825-3817-6: set
ISBN 92-825-3888-5: volume. ECU 32,65, BFR 1500,
IRL 23 80, UKL 18 70, USD 28.
- 28 **Studies of national accounts - No 2: Stock of fixed assets in industry in the Community Member States: towards greater comparability** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1983 - 76pp.: 30cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)
FR:84 - 1 - 26
CA-38-83-403-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4078-2: ECU 3,27,
BFR 150, IRL 2.40, UKL 1.90, USD 3.

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Agricultural Markets: Prices.
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Animal production.
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