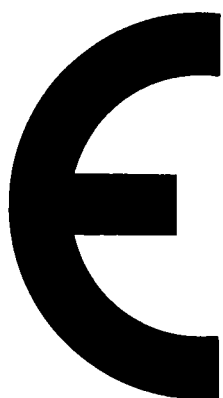


Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission



No 6 1984

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Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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contents

PART ONE **SPECIAL FEATURES**

1. Fontainebleau European Council — Settlement of Community budget dispute 7
2. Results of the 1984 European elections 13
3. Reform of Community regional policy — The new ERDF 18
4. Council agreement on transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes and misleading advertising 21
5. Easing personal checks at frontiers 23
6. The use of hormones in livestock farming 25
7. Chinese Prime Minister's visit to the Commission 27

PART TWO **ACTIVITIES IN JUNE 1984**

1. Building the Community 32
 - Economic and monetary policy 32
 - Internal market and industrial affairs 33
 - Industrial innovation and the information market 38
 - Customs union 39
 - Competition 40
 - Financial institutions and taxation 41
 - Employment, education and social policy 41
 - Culture 47
 - Regional policy 49
 - Environment and consumers 50
 - Agriculture 53
 - Fisheries 59
 - Transport 63
 - Energy 64
 - Research and development 64

| | |
|--|----|
| 2. Enlargement and external relations | 68 |
| — Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries | 68 |
| — Commercial policy | 70 |
| — Relations with industrialized countries | 72 |
| — Relations with other countries and regions | 76 |
| • Mediterranean countries | 76 |
| • Asia | 77 |
| • Latin America | 77 |
| • State-trading countries | 77 |
| — Development | 78 |
| — International organizations and conferences | 85 |
| — Diplomatic relations | 87 |
| 3. Financing Community activities | 87 |
| 4. Political and institutional matters | 89 |
| — European policy and relations between the institutions | 89 |
| • European policy | 89 |
| • Relations between the institutions | 90 |
| • Council | 90 |
| • Commission | 93 |
| • Court of Justice | 94 |
| • Court of Auditors | 98 |
| • ECSC Consultative Committee | 98 |
| • European Investment Bank | 99 |

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. ECU | 106 |
| 2. Additional references in the Official Journal | 107 |
| 3. Infringement procedures | 108 |
| 4. Western Economic Summit | 109 |
| 5. The European passport | 114 |
| Publications of the European Communities | |

Supplements 1984

1/84 Unfair terms in contracts concluded with consumers



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. Fontainebleau European Council

Settlement of Community budget dispute

1.1.1. The 10 Heads of State or Government meeting at Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June reached unanimous agreement on the amount of compensation to be granted to the United Kingdom to reduce its contribution to the Community budget. This decision unblocked the agreements on two other aspects of future financing—creation of new own resources by raising the VAT ceiling to 1.4% and budgetary and financial discipline—which had been reached at the March European Council but had been put on ice.¹

The Brussels European Council in March had reached the following agreement on budgetary and financial discipline:

Budgetary and financial discipline

1.1.2. 'The European Council considers it essential that the rigorous rules which at present govern budgetary policy in each Member State also apply to the budget of the Communities.

The level of Community expenditure will be fixed as a function of available revenue.

Budgetary discipline, which calls for a combined effort by all the institutions in the framework of their respective powers, will apply to all budget expenditure.

• The European Council invites the Council of Ministers for its part:

(i) to fix at the beginning of the budget procedure a reference framework, i.e. the maximum level of expenditure which it considers it must adopt to finance Community policies during the following financial year;

(ii) so to proceed that the net expenditure relating to agricultural markets calculated on a three-yearly basis will increase less than the rate of growth of the own resources base. This development will be assessed on comparable bases from one year to the next. Account will be taken of exceptional circumstances, in particular in connection with enlargement. The provisions laid down in the Commission document on financial guidelines concerning the common agricultural policy will be implemented;

(iii) to undertake to comply with the maximum rate throughout the budget procedure as defined

in Article 203 of the Treaty of Rome. At the first reading the Council will keep the increase in non-compulsory expenditure to a level no higher than half the maximum rate. At the second reading the Council will adopt a position such that the maximum rate is not exceeded.

• The European Council invites the Council of Ministers to adopt by June 1984 the measures necessary to guarantee the effective application of the principles referred to above.'

As requested by the Brussels European Council, the Ministers for Economic and Financial Affairs have been instructed to adopt the procedure for implementing the principles of budgetary and financial discipline but have not yet completed their work.

1.1.3. The agreement provides a few years' respite from the budget dispute which has been gradually paralysing the Community since 1979. It also gives the Community the resources it needs to operate normally from 1986 and stage a revival, even if the own resources decision does not go as far as the Commission would like. The European Council agreed that the next Council meeting on the budget would adopt measures to cover 1984 budget requirements to ensure normal operation of the Community pending ratification by the national parliaments of the increase in own resources.²

The basis of agreement is as follows: in 1984 the United Kingdom will receive a lump-sum compensation of 1000 million ECU; in subsequent years it will receive two thirds (66%) of the difference between what it pays in VAT and what it receives from the Community budget. Germany will have to shoulder only part of its share of the compensation (based on two thirds of its normal share). As agreed at the Brussels European Council, calculation of the difference or 'gap' has been based only on the United Kingdom's VAT payments and not on customs duties and agricultural levies.¹ As the Commission wished, the end result

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.1.1.

² Bull. EC 4-1984, points 1.1.2 and 1.1.3.

is a simplified mechanism with the same life span as the new own resources.

The 750 million ECU net granted to the United Kingdom by the Stuttgart European Council in compensation for 1983,¹ and the corresponding measure for Germany, which were entered in the 1984 budget but put in reserve pending solution of the Community's financial problems, has been released in the form of special measures in the social, transport and energy sectors. On 26 June the Council adopted the Regulations to this effect.²

As well as settling the Community budget dispute, the European Council reached agreement on the additional aid to German agriculture requested by the German Government to offset the reduction in agricultural incomes following the dismantling of the MCAs (5% instead of the 3% decided by the Council meeting on agriculture in March,³ for the period from 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1988). The Commission and the Council have been asked to take the necessary action.

1.1.4. As regards enlargement, the European Council confirmed that its objective was to end negotiations as quickly as possible and issued a number of guidelines concerning fisheries, the wine market and the need for a balance between agreements on agriculture and industry.

1.1.5. The budget agreement also unblocks the other agreements reached last March⁴ pending an overall compromise; these agreements concern new policies and the structural Funds.

New policies

1.1.6. 'With a view to the creation of a genuine economic union, the Council intends, through specific commitments, both externally and internally, to give the European economy an impetus comparable to that which it gained from the founding of the customs union in the early 1960s.

The following priority objectives will be pursued:

(i) convergence of economic policies and Community action, capable of promoting productive

investment and thereby a vigorous and lasting economic recovery;

(ii) development, in close consultation with the Community industries and bodies concerned, of Europe's scientific and technological potential;

(iii) strengthening of the internal market so that European undertakings derive more benefit from the Community dimension;

(iv) protection and promotion of employment, which is a crucial factor in Community social policy, especially as regards young people.

The European Council invites the Council of Ministers actively to pursue the examination of the Commission proposals which already meet these objectives and invites the Commission to report to it in time for its meeting in June on the progress made on relaunching Europe,⁵ laying particular emphasis on the following sectors:

- The European Council stresses the importance of the agreement reached on the launching of the Esprit programme, which is an exemplary cooperation project between undertakings.

It expects the Council of Ministers to specify without delay the other areas in which Community initiatives are called for.

A framework programme will be adopted before the end of the first half of 1984 in the areas of telecommunications and biotechnology. Scientific and technical cooperation and exchanges will be intensified in the Community, in particular by the encouragement given to mobility among researchers.

It agrees on the need to increase the proportion of Community resources devoted to financing priority Community research and development activities.⁶

- The European Council is satisfied with the agreement reached on reducing technical barriers to trade and combating illegal commercial practices by the Community's partners, and considers that new measures need to be adopted rapidly to:

(i) bring about a decisive simplification of formalities in trade within the Community and modernize the customs system;

¹ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.9.

² Point 2.3.4.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.117.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.1.1.

⁵ The Commission transmitted a communication on the strengthening of the European internal market to the European Council in June.

⁶ The Commission transmitted a communication on research priorities to the Council on 29 May. Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.187.

(ii) harmonize European standards¹ and products, and open up public contracts in the Member States to European undertakings;

(iii) harmonize conditions of competition and progressively liberalize trade in services, notably in the transport and insurance sectors, within specific time limits to be set by the Council before the end of the year;

(iv) implement a common transport policy and a transport infrastructure programme of Community interest;

(v) develop a suitable climate for cooperation between European undertakings by establishing a favourable legal and tax framework;

(vi) make full use of existing financial instruments to aid Community policies, including encouragement of productive investment.

• The European Council reaffirms that the ECU is the central element and pillar of the EMS. It is pleased with the spontaneous growth in the private use of the ECU and notes that the Council of Ministers is continuing its discussions with a view to developing the EMS by making specific adjustments.

Steps will be taken to encourage greater use of savings available within the Community for financing investment. The Council therefore considers that significant progress will be made in order to improve financial integration within the Community.

• The European Council asks that, before its next meeting in June 1984, the arrangements necessary for the organization of the European social area be prepared, with the aim of fully associating social forces with the economic and technological changes which are decisive for recovery prospects within the Community.²

It also requests the Ministers for Education and the Commission to consider ways and means of promoting language teaching in each Member State.³

Structural Funds⁴

1.1.7. 'The European Council considers that the structural Funds should become effective Community policy instruments aimed at reducing regional development lags and converting regions in industrial decline; promoting dynamic and competitive agriculture by maintaining and developing effective agricultural structures, in particular in the less-favoured regions; combating unemployment, in particular youth unemployment.

To that end:

(i) Management of the Funds will be improved having regard to the observations of the Court of Auditors and to the Commission report, in particular by a suitable evaluation of the aid they provide, by concentrating the Funds' activities and the elimination of any duplication, through improved cooperation between the Commission and the Member States.

(ii) An attempt will be made to coordinate the activities of the various Funds, for example in the form of integrated programmes.

With this in mind, integrated Mediterranean programmes will be launched in favour of the southern regions of the present Community so as to be operational in 1985. Designed to be of limited duration, such programmes will have as their aim improvement of the economic structures of those regions to enable them to adjust under the best conditions possible to the new situation created by enlargement. They will also cover problems raised in the Greek memorandum.

• The financial resources allocated to aid from the Funds, having regard to the IMPs, will be significantly increased in real terms within the limits of financing possibilities.

The current discussions initiated on the basis of the Commission's proposals, relating to the revision of the ERDF and the EAGGF Guidance Section, must be concluded before the next meeting of the European Council.⁵

1.1.8. The European Council also decided to set up an *ad hoc* committee of personal

¹ An agreement was reached in July on the new guidelines on product standardization to be followed in the Community. The details will appear in Bulletin 7/8-1984.

² The mandate given by the Brussels European Council has been replaced by the new mandate given at Fontainebleau (point 1.1.9, section 5).

³ Conclusions on foreign language teaching were adopted at the meeting of the Council and Ministers for Education on 7 June (point 2.1.53).

⁴ A Council meeting of Foreign Ministers took note of the Greek delegation's statement on the structural Funds which called for the following addition to the conclusions of the Presidency at the Brussels European Council: the finance to be provided for the integrated Mediterranean programmes is complementary.

⁵ The Regulation reforming the European Regional Development Fund has been adopted (points 1.3.1 *et seq.*); however, work is still in progress on the EAGGF.

representatives of the Heads of State or Government (along the lines of the Spaak Committee) to suggest ways of improving European cooperation on both Community and political cooperation issues.

Another committee consisting of leading figures appointed by the Heads of State or Government, acting with complete independence, but in collaboration with the Commission, will be asked to submit a series of proposals by the end of June 1985 to set up and promote a 'people's Europe'. Its mandate will include examining plans for a European coin (the ECU), and a European flag and a European anthem. The European Council asked the Council of Ministers to ensure that the European passport is available in the Member States by 1 January 1985 at the latest.¹

Conclusions of the Presidency

1.1.9. The European Council, meeting at Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June 1984, adopted the decisions on the questions left in abeyance at its meeting in Brussels on 19 and 20 March 1984.

The European Council also confirmed the points of agreement which it has reached in Brussels. It took note of the progress made in regard to new policies and discussed environment and health issues. It adopted new guidelines for the reactivation of European cooperation.

1. Budgetary imbalances

1. Expenditure policy is ultimately the essential means of resolving the question of budgetary imbalances.

However, it has been decided that any Member State sustaining a budgetary burden which is excessive in relation to its relative prosperity may benefit from a correction at the appropriate time.

The basis for the correction is the gap between the share of VAT payments and the share of expenditure allocated in accordance with the present criteria.

2. As far as the United Kingdom is concerned, the following arrangement is adopted:

(i) for 1984, a lump sum of 1000 million ECU is fixed;

(ii) from 1985 the gap (base of the correction) as defined in paragraph 1 is, for the period referred to in paragraph 4, corrected annually at 66%.

3. The corrections foreseen in paragraph 2 will be deducted from the United Kingdom's normal VAT share in the budget year following the one in respect of which the correction is granted. The resulting cost for the other Member States will be shared among them according to their normal VAT share, adjusted to allow the Federal Republic of Germany's share to move to two thirds of its VAT share.

4. The correction formula foreseen in paragraph 2 (second indent) will be a part of the decision to increase the VAT ceiling to 1.4%, their durations being linked.

One year before the new ceiling is reached, the Commission will present to the Council a report setting out the state of play on:

(i) the result of the budgetary discipline;

(ii) the Community's financial needs;

(iii) the breakdown of the budgetary costs among Member States, having regard to their relative prosperity, and the consequences to be drawn from this for the application of the budgetary corrections.

The Council will re-examine the question as a whole and will take the appropriate decisions *ex novo*.

2. Own resources and enlargement

The maximum rate of mobilization of VAT will be 1.4% on 1 January 1986; this maximum rate applies to every Member State and will enter into force as soon as the ratification procedures are completed, and by 1 January 1986 at the latest.

The maximum rate may be increased to 1.6% on 1 January 1988 by unanimous decision of the Council and after agreement has been given in accordance with national procedures.

The European Council confirms that the negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal should be completed by 30 September 1984 at the latest. Between now and then the Community will have to make every effort to create the right conditions for the success of this enlargement, both in the negotiations with Spain on fisheries to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and also by reforming the common organization of the wine market to ensure that the quantities of wine produced in the Community are controlled and by means of a

¹ For a note on the European passport, see point 3.5.1.

fair balance between agricultural and industrial agreements.

3. Financing of the 1984 budget

The European Council agreed that, pending national parliaments' ratification of the increase in own resources, steps will be taken at the next (Budget) Council meeting to cover the needs of the 1984 budget to ensure that the Community operates normally.

4. Dismantling of positive monetary compensatory amounts in the Federal Republic of Germany

The European Council asks the Commission to propose, and the Council to decide on, measures which will enable VAT relief for German agriculture under the German national budget to be increased from 3% to 5% with effect from 1 July 1984 until 31 December 1988 in compensation for dismantling the monetary compensatory amounts; the compensation shall not exceed the amounts dismantled.

5. Social policy

The European Council asks the Commission to carry out the work programme set out in the Community's medium-term social action plan and to forge ahead with the work stemming from the Council's conclusions on technological change and social adjustment and with that on production organization.

6. A people's Europe

The European Council considers it essential that the Community should respond to the expectations of the people of Europe by adopting measures to strengthen and promote its identity and its image both for its citizens and for the rest of the world.

An *ad hoc* committee will be set up to prepare and coordinate this action. It will be composed of representatives of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States.

The European Council approves the agreement reached on the principle of creating a European passport and asks the Council to take the necessary decisions to ensure that this passport is actually available to Member States' nationals by 1 January 1985 at the latest.

It asks the Council and the Member States to put in hand without delay a study of the measures

which could be taken to bring about in the near future, and in any case before the middle of 1985:

- (i) a single document for the movement of goods;
- (ii) the abolition of all police and customs formalities for people crossing intra-Community frontiers;
- (iii) a general system for ensuring the equivalence of university diplomas, in order to bring about the effective freedom of establishment within the Community.

The Committee will examine *inter alia* the following suggestions:

- (i) symbols of the Community's existence, such as a flag and an anthem;
- (ii) formation of European sports teams;
- (iii) streamlining procedures at frontier posts;
- (iv) minting of a European coinage, namely the ECU.

It would also like Member States to take steps to encourage young people to participate in projects organized by the Community beyond its frontiers, and in particular to support the creation of national committees of European volunteers for development, bringing together young Europeans who wish to work on development projects in the Third World.

The *ad hoc* committee will also examine the following suggestions:

- (i) measures to combat drug abuse;
- (ii) the twinning of children's classes.

The Commission will contribute to the proceedings of the committee within the limits of its powers.

7. *Ad hoc* Committee on Institutional Affairs

The European Council decided to set up an *ad hoc* committee consisting of personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government, on the lines of the 'Spaak Committee'.

The committee's function will be to make suggestions for the improvement of the operation of European cooperation in both the Community field and that of political, or any other, cooperation.

The President of the European Council will take the necessary steps to implement that decision.

Statements and comments

1.1.10. 'There is not a single dispute left to settle', Mr François Mitterrand, President of the European Council, told the press at the end of the meeting. With the problem of the British contribution resolved, he added, the Community could at long last stage a strong revival. Indeed, in the attempt to settle the 'British problem', other problems had been solved on the way: the 'German problem' had been resolved; a solution had been found for the deficit in the 1984 Community budget; attention had been turned to new policies; and, most significantly, work had resumed on a European Union based on the Treaty of Rome, opening up new horizons.

Turning to the 'British problem', Mr Mitterrand made it clear that the correction mechanism was 'strictly linked' to the duration of the 1.4% VAT rate. 'Time will tell how long that will last', he said, 'up to 1987 or perhaps 1988'. If own resources were exhausted by then, the agreement could be reworked on a new basis.

As regards 'a people's Europe', he made special mention of the *ad hoc* committee set up, free of the traditional constraints, to work in close collaboration with the Commission on revitalizing the structures derived from the Treaty of Rome. This committee would report on a number of issues of direct concern to the people of Europe. Speaking of the European passport, Mr Mitterrand showed the model already produced by France, which would be issued at Community level from 1985.

At the brief press conference at the end of the European Council Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the British Prime Minister, concentrated on the solution to the 'British problem', which she saw as good for Britain and good for the Community. Mrs Thatcher considered it vitally important that the wearisome and debilitating negotiations were over and praised President Mitterrand's extraordinary efforts in seeking a solution and the marvellous cooperation of Chancellor Kohl. The fact that the settle-

ment of the 'British problem' was linked with own resources, which could not be changed without unanimous agreement, guaranteed that the system would last.

For Chancellor Helmut Kohl too, the outcome was very satisfactory. The green light had finally been given to the Stuttgart package, and the difficult problem of Britain's contribution had been settled. It was a good 'Community' agreement, in the interests of all concerned. Mr Kohl was also pleased to have won his fight for VAT relief for German farmers and to have had the opportunity to plan with his colleagues a series of measures to achieve a people's Europe.

The Italian Prime Minister, Mr Bettino Craxi, considered that the Ten had managed to rid themselves of a thorn in the flesh and get a lot of things moving. The Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, stated that, with the settlement of the 'British problem', the main obstacle to European revival had been removed.

The Danish Prime Minister, Mr Schlüter, called this European Council 'a historic moment for the common market'; the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Papandreou, described it as 'something of a success after a long series of flops'. The Irish Prime Minister, Mr FitzGerald, described it as 'a big success for the French Presidency', and the Dutch Prime Minister, Mr Lubbers, found the overall outcome highly satisfactory. Finally, the Luxembourg Prime Minister, Mr Werner, stated that he was leaving happy in the knowledge that the Community is once again on the right track.

Mr Ernest Glinne, Chairman of the Socialist Group in the European Parliament, congratulated the French Presidency on the political success which was the final outcome of the Fontainebleau European Council. Mr Leo Tindemans, Chairman of the EPP Group, considered that this European Council had amounted to 'a peace conference, a lifebuoy to a Community which was in danger of drowning'.

Commenting on the outcome of the European Council, Commission President

Gaston Thorn stressed that everything was possible, but nothing guaranteed. He welcomed the fact that the European Council had been able to agree on 'a simple formula' for correcting budgetary imbalances. This formula, which had been recommended by the Commission, would be incorporated in the new own resources instrument. However, he did not conceal his disappointment that the Community had not been given the financial means to guarantee uninterrupted development. He repeated his desire, shared

by the Commission, for sufficient new resources to avoid the recurrence in 1986 of the exhausting 12-month operation from Stuttgart through to Athens and Brussels. He also regretted that he had been unable to obtain the change he wanted on budgetary discipline to take account of the European Parliament's powers.¹

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 1.1.3.

2. Results of the 1984 European elections

1.2.1. Almost 120 million Europeans went to the polls on 14 and 17 June¹ to elect 434 Members of the European Parliament—the second time Parliament was to be elected by direct universal suffrage. This was more than in 1979, in terms of numbers, despite a slightly lower percentage turnout in most countries.

1.2.2. As in the first direct elections, the voting system varied from country to country since the Ten had not been able to agree on a uniform electoral procedure.² The same systems were therefore used as in 1979, the most common being one or other form of proportional representation.³ Only in the United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland) was there majority voting by constituency.

1.2.3. As well as the voting procedure, the election campaigns too lacked a European

dimension. There were few member countries where the campaign really centred around European issues or where the privileged opportunity afforded by elections was used to inform people about the everyday realities of Community life. Few new proposals or visions of Europe's future emerged. All too often, parties and political groups based their campaigns on domestic political issues and diverted the poll away from its real purpose.

¹ Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom voted on 14 June, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Luxembourg on 17 June.

² Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.3; Seventeenth General Report, point 6.

³ Bull. EC 6-1979, point 1.3.2.

1.2.4. This probably goes some way towards explaining the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the electorate, many of whom did not turn out to vote on 14 and 17 June. About 60% of registered voters went to the polls (as against 62% in 1979). Only in Denmark was the turnout higher than in 1979, while in Ireland fewer than half and in the United Kingdom fewer than a third of those eligible to vote actually did so (Table 1).

1.2.5. The results (Table 2) show a generally mediocre performance by the various government parties, though this did not result in opposition parties making significant gains. Leftward or rightward trends in one or other of the member countries balanced out overall. So the relative party strengths in the new Parliament will not really change. The most that can be said is that there was some falling-off in support for the centre-right parties (218 seats as against 240), which just managed to retain their

absolute majority, and a slight increase for the Socialists (131 seats as against 124).

A second significant trend in terms of both the composition of Parliament and public opinion in each Member State was the spectacular gains made by the ecologists in Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg and by the far right in France, which will be sending 10 Members to the new Parliament alongside five Italians and one Greek. The political scene in Germany has changed with the disappearance of the Liberals (FDP) from Parliament following their failure to cross the 5% threshold. In the United Kingdom the Labour Party gained a significant number of seats (32 as against 17) while a large section of public opinion which voted for the Liberal-SDP Alliance will go unrepresented. In France the Communists lost half the seats they held in the last Parliament (10 as against 19). Finally, the new Parliament will have a considerable number of first-time Members (almost 40%), coming mainly from Greece, France and Ireland.

Table 1 — *Turnout*

| Member State | 1984 | | 1979 | | Number of seats |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | Registered voters | Turnout | Registered voters | Turnout | |
| Belgium ¹ | 6.97 | 92.2 | 6.80 | 91.4 | 24 |
| Denmark | 3.80 | 52.2 | 3.72 | 47.8 | 16 |
| Germany | 44.45 | 56.8 | 42.75 | 65.7 | 81 |
| Greece ¹ | 7.79 | 77.2 | 6.80 ² | 78.6 ² | 24 |
| France | 36.83 | 56.7 | 35.18 | 60.7 | 81 |
| Ireland | 2.41 | 47.6 | 2.18 | 63.6 | 15 |
| Italy | 44.44 | 83.9 | 42.20 | 85.5 | 81 |
| Luxembourg ¹ | 0.21 | 87.0 | 0.21 | 88.9 | 6 |
| The Netherlands | 10.70 | 50.5 | 9.81 | 58.1 | 25 |
| United Kingdom | 41.92 | 32.4 | 40.53 | 32.6 | 81 |
| Total | 199.52 | 60 | 190.18 | 62 | 434 |

¹ Voting compulsory.

² Elections of 18 October 1981.

Table 2 — Party strengths, by Member State, 1984 and 1979¹

| Political parties and groups | 1984 | | 1979 | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | % of votes cast | Number of seats | % of votes cast | Number of seats |
| <i>Belgium²</i> | | | | |
| CVP (Flemish Christian Democrats) | 19.8 | 4 | 29.5 | 7 |
| PSC (Walloon Christian Democrats) | 7.6 | 2 | 8.2 | 3 |
| PS (Walloon Socialists) | 13.3 | 5 | 10.6 | 3 |
| SP (Flemish Socialists) | 17.1 | 4 | 12.8 | 4 |
| PVV (Flemish Liberals) | 8.6 | 2 | 9.4 | 2 |
| PRL (Walloon Liberals) | 9.4 | 3 | 6.9 | 2 |
| FDJ (Democratic Front of French-speakers) | 2.5 | — | 7.6 | 2 |
| Volkunie (Flemish People's Union) | 8.5 | 2 | 6.0 | 1 |
| Agalev (Flemish Ecologists) | 4.3 | 1 | 1.4 | — |
| Ecolo V (Walloon Ecologists) | 3.9 | 1 | 2.0 | — |
| <i>Denmark³</i> | | | | |
| Folkebevægelsen mod EF (Anti-EEC Movement) | 20.8 | 4 | 20.1 | 4 |
| Det konservative folkeparti (Conservative People's Party) | 20.8 | 4 | 14.1 | 2 |
| Socialdemokratiet (Social Democrats) | 19.4 | 3 | 21.9 | 3 |
| Venstre (Liberals) | 12.5 | 2 | 14.5 | 3 |
| Socialistisk folkeparti (Socialist People's Party) | 9.2 | 1 ⁴ | 4.7 | 1 |
| Centrum-demokraterne (Centre Democrats) | 6.6 | 1 | 6.2 | 1 |
| Fremskridtspartiet (Progress Party) | 3.5 | — | 5.8 | 1 |
| Radikale venstre (Radical Liberals) | 3.1 | — | 3.3 | — |
| Greenland: Siumut ⁴ | — | 1 ⁴ | — | 1 |
| <i>Germany⁵</i> | | | | |
| CDU (Christian Democratic Union) | 37.5 | 34 | 39.1 | 34 |
| CSU (Christian Social Union (Bavaria)) | 8.5 | 7 | 10.1 | 8 |
| SPD (Social Democrats) | 37.4 | 33 | 40.8 | 35 |
| FDP (Liberals) | 4.8 | — | 6.0 | 4 |
| die Grünen (Ecologists) | 8.2 | 7 | 3.2 | — |

¹ Only political parties and groups with more than 5% of votes or having representatives in the old or new Parliament are shown.

² Proportional representation; two electoral colleges (Dutch-speaking and French-speaking); three constituencies; preferential voting system; voting compulsory; 17 lists put forward.

³ Proportional representation; national lists; preferential voting system; 10 lists put forward.

⁴ Greenland is a single-member constituency (plurality voting). From 1 January 1985, when Greenland leaves the Community, its seat will be allocated to the Socialist People's Party, which will then have two seats in Parliament.

⁵ Proportional representation; national or regional lists; 5% threshold; 13 lists put forward; three representatives elected by the Berlin House of Representatives.

Table 2 — (continued)

| Political parties and groups | 1984 | | 1979 | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | % of votes cast | Number of seats | % of votes cast | Number of seats |
| <i>Greece¹</i> | | | | |
| PASOK (Socialists) | 41.6 | 10 | 40.1 | 10 |
| ND (New Democracy) | 38.1 | 9 | 31.3 | 8 |
| KKE (Communists) | 11.6 | 3 | 12.8 | 3 |
| KKE-es (Communists-Interior) | 3.4 | 1 | 5.3 | 1 |
| KODISO (Social Democrats) | 0.8 | — | 4.2 | 1 |
| KP (Progress Party) | 0.2 | — | 1.2 | — |
| EPEN (National Political Union) | 2.3 | 1 | — | — |
| <i>France²</i> | | | | |
| Union de l'opposition (United Opposition) | 42.9 | 41 | — | — |
| 1979: UFE (Mrs Veil) | — | — | 27.6 | 25 |
| DIFE (Mr Chirac) | — | — | 16.3 | 15 |
| PS (Socialists) | 20.8 | 20 | 23.5 ³ | 22 |
| PCF (Communists) | 11.2 | 10 | 20.5 | 19 |
| Front d'opposition nationale (National Front) | 11.0 | 10 | — | — |
| <i>Ireland⁴</i> | | | | |
| Fianna Fáil | 39.2 | 8 | 34.7 | 5 |
| Fine Gael | 32.2 | 6 | 33.1 | 4 |
| Labour | 8.4 | — | 14.5 | 4 |
| Independents | 10.1 | 1 (Liberal) | 14.1 | 2 |
| <i>Italy⁵</i> | | | | |
| PCI (Communists) | 33.3 | 27 | 29.6 | 24 |
| DC (Christian Democrats) | 33.0 | 26 | 36.4 | 29 |
| PSI (Socialists) | 11.2 | 9 | 11.0 | 9 |
| PLI (Liberals) | 6.1 | 5 | 3.5 | 3 |
| PRI (Republicans) | — | — | 2.6 | 2 |
| MSI-DN (Italian Social Movement — National Right) | 6.5 | 5 | 5.4 | 4 |
| PSDI (Social Democrats) | 3.5 | 3 | 4.3 | 4 |
| PR (Radicals) | 3.4 | 3 | 3.7 | 3 |
| DP (Proletarian Democrats) | 1.4 | 1 | 0.7 | 1 |
| SVP (South Tyrol People's Party) | 0.6 | 1 | 0.6 | 1 |
| Union Valdôtaine — Partito Sardo d'Azione (Val d'Aosta Union and Sardinian Action Party) | 0.5 | 1 | — | — |

¹ 'Reinforced' proportional representation; national lists; voting compulsory; 17 lists put forward.

² Proportional representation; national lists; 5% threshold; 14 lists put forward.

³ With the MRG (Radical Left Movement).

⁴ Proportional representation (single transferable vote); four constituencies; candidates put forward by four parties, plus two independents.

⁵ Proportional representation; five constituencies, preferential voting system; 11 lists put forward.

| Political parties and groups | 1984 | | 1979 | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | % of votes cast | Number of seats | % of votes cast | Number of seats |
| <i>Luxembourg¹</i> | | | | |
| CSV (Christian Democrats) | 35.3 | 3 | 36.2 | 3 |
| LSAP (Socialists) | 30.3 | 2 | 21.6 | 1 |
| DP (Liberals) | 21.1 | 1 | 28.2 | 2 |
| Verts alternatifs (Alternative Greens) | 6.2 | — | — | — |
| <i>The Netherlands²</i> | | | | |
| PvdA (Socialists) | 33.7 | 9 | 30.4 | 9 |
| CDA (Christian Democrats) | 30.0 | 8 | 35.6 | 10 |
| VVD (Liberals) | 18.9 | 5 | 16.2 | 4 |
| Greens + Pacifists + Communists | 5.6 | 2 | — | — |
| Religious Right | 5.2 | 1 | — | — |
| Democraten '66 | 2.3 | — | 9.0 | 2 |
| <i>United Kingdom³</i> | | | | |
| Conservatives | 40.8 | 45 | 50.6 | 60 |
| Labour Party | 36.5 | 32 | 33.0 | 17 |
| Liberal-SDP Alliance | 19.5 | — | 13.0 | — |
| Scottish National Party | 1.7 | 1 | 1.9 | 1 |
| <i>Northern Ireland⁴</i> | | | | |
| Democratic Unionist Party | 33.6 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Social Democratic and Labour Party | 22.1 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Official Ulster Unionist Party | 21.9 | 1 | — | 1 |

¹ Proportional representation; national lists; preferential voting system; voting compulsory; seven lists put forward.

² Proportional representation; national lists; preferential voting system; nine lists put forward.

³ Plurality (first past the post); 78 constituencies; candidates put forward by 11 parties.

⁴ Proportional representation; three constituencies; five lists put forward.

3. Reform of Community regional policy

The new ERDF

1.3.1. The Council, having reached an overall compromise agreement in May,¹ adopted the Regulation reforming the European Regional Development Fund² on 19 June, following a conciliation meeting between the Council and Parliament attended by the Commission. The Regulation adopted was based on the Commission's proposals of 23 December 1981³ and 31 December 1983.⁴

The Regulation, which contains the essentials of the 1983 proposal, is to enter into force on 1 January 1985. By drawing years of negotiation to a close in this way, the Council discharged one of the important tasks assigned to it by the Stuttgart European Council⁵ with the aim of improving the efficiency of the Community's structural Funds.⁶

At the close of a thorough discussion, the three institutions noted that the conciliation procedure had been satisfactorily concluded and agreed on the following joint declaration:

'The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament, noting the emphasis on the Community nature of the new Regional Fund, consider that appraisal and implementation of the principles contained in the new Regulation must be the subject of an exchange of views at least once a year.

The Council, the Commission and the European Parliament consider that the operations of the Fund will give priority to the elimination of regional imbalances. They will take maximum account of the regional implications of the other Community policies in their deliberations on these policies.

Data on employment, and especially the employment of women and young people, are fundamental factors in assistance from the Fund, as from other Community instruments.

The three institutions agree on the advantages, with due regard for the internal competence of the Member States and the provisions of Community

law, of more efficient relations between the Commission of the Communities and regional or, where applicable, local authorities. This will enable regional interests to be better taken into account when regional development programmes and assistance programmes are drawn up.

ERDF aid will, in general, be an additional overall source of finance for the development of beneficiary regions or areas.

The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission agree that in any event those points which were the subject of amendments by the European Parliament and which were not adopted by the Council will be discussed in detail in the future and in any event when the Fund Regulation is subsequently reviewed.⁷

1.3.2. The new ERDF Regulation contains substantial improvements on the current Regulation⁷ and provides the Community with instruments of assistance more suited to the complexity of its tasks.

In particular, it contains the following innovations: provisions for the coordination of regional policies, regional impact assessment and periodic reports; replacement of national quotas by a system of ranges; provision for programme financing; higher and simplified rates of assistance; more possibilities of assisting small business; a system of advance payments; and provisions concerning integrated operations.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.100.

² OJ L 169, 28.6.1984.

³ Supplement 4/81 — Bull. EC; OJ C 336, 23.12.1981; Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

⁴ OJ C 360, 31.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.8.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.5.5.

⁶ Supplement 3/83 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 1.1.1 and 1.1.13.

⁷ OJ L 73, 21.3.1975; OJ L 349, 23.12.1980.

Content of the Regulation

Improved coordination

1.3.3. In order to contribute to the achievement of a higher degree of convergence of the economies of Member States and to ensure a more balanced distribution of economic activities within the territory of the Community, the Regulation provides, in its first two Articles, that Community policies are to be coordinated with each other and that Community regional policy guidelines and priorities are to be coordinated with national regional policies.¹ In order to accomplish these tasks, the Commission — which is also responsible for coordinating the general systems of regional aids — will use the following instruments:

- the periodic report on the situation and socio-economic changes in the regions of the Community, which the Commission will prepare at two-and-a-half-year intervals;
- regional development programmes, communicated to the Commission by the Member States, and the reports on their implementation;
- the analysis by the Commission of the regional impact of Community economic and sectoral policies;
- operations of the ERDF and of the Community's other financial instruments.

The mechanism for distributing the ERDF's resources

1.3.4. The ERDF's resources will be used by reference to ranges which set the lower and upper limits of the assistance for which each Member State is eligible, these limits applying for periods of three years.²

Table 3 — *The ranges for ERDF assistance*

| | Lower limit | Upper limit |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Belgium | 0.90 | 1.20 |
| Denmark | 0.51 | 0.67 |
| FR of Germany | 3.76 | 4.81 |
| Greece | 12.35 | 15.74 |
| France | 11.05 | 14.74 |
| Ireland | 5.64 | 6.83 |
| Italy | 31.94 | 42.59 |
| Luxembourg | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| The Netherlands | 1.00 | 1.34 |
| United Kingdom | 21.42 | 28.56 |

Allocation of resources will depend on the implementation of the priorities and criteria laid down in the Regulation. Provided that the Member State submits an adequate volume of applications for aid which satisfy the conditions stipulated, it is guaranteed to receive the amount corresponding to the lower limit of the range during the three-year period. The system of ranges not only ensures greater flexibility in the management of the Fund, but also increases the geographical concentration of resources to the benefit of the less prosperous countries.³

The criteria for allocating ERDF resources

1.3.5. The Commission will decide whether measures are eligible for ERDF assistance on the basis of, among others, the following criteria:

- the relative severity of the economic imbalance affecting the areas or regions where the measures are carried out;
- the measures' contribution to the attainment of the Community's objectives and priorities;

¹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.5.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.4.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.2.2; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.4.

- the measures' contribution to the development of the areas or regions concerned, their direct or indirect effect on employment and the mobilization of the indigenous potential of the regions concerned;
- consistency with the regional development programmes;¹
- the integrated use of the ERDF and other financial instruments for structural purposes.¹

When administering the ERDF, the Commission will also give priority to assistance to industry and the crafts and services sectors, primarily to small and medium-sized enterprises, and to measures in national priority areas and measures which fall within Community programmes and integrated programmes or operations.

Programme financing

1.3.6. An increasing part of the ERDF's allocation will be used to cofinance programmes,² in the form of:

- Community programmes, undertaken on the initiative of the Commission and drawn up by the Member State concerned in consultation with the Commission, on the basis of a framework which the Council will adopt by a qualified majority (hitherto Regulations introducing non-quota measures have been adopted by the Council acting unanimously);
- national programmes of Community interest, undertaken on the initiative of Member States and jointly agreed by the Member State and the Commission.

Unlike the national programmes, the Community programmes may also, where appropriate, relate to areas other than the assisted areas designated by Member States for the purposes of their regional aid systems. A programme which has become the subject of an agreement between the Commission and the Member State or States concerned and has been adopted by the Commission after consultation of the ERDF Committee constitutes a programme agreement.

Measures to exploit the potential for internally generated development of regions

1.3.7. In order to promote the development of small and medium-sized enterprises in industry, craft industries and tourism, the ERDF will contribute to the financing of consistent sets of measures (of the sort already provided for by some of the Regulations introducing non-quota measures) whose aim is to provide these enterprises with facilities enabling them to expand their activities and to obtain access to new technology, and to facilitate their access to the capital market.³

Financing of individual projects

1.3.8. The ERDF will continue to contribute to the financing of individual investment projects costing more than 50 000 ECU in industry, the crafts and services sectors and in infrastructure, the projects to be located in assisted areas as designated by Member States for the purposes of their regional aid systems. Unlike the old Regulation, the new one lists the categories of infrastructure which are not eligible for ERDF assistance (list of exclusions).

Rate of assistance and payment procedures

1.3.9. The ERDF's contribution will as a rule be 50% of public expenditure, but may rise to 55% in the case of projects of particular importance to the development of the regions in which they are located and in the case of Community programmes and measures to exploit the potential for internally generated development of regions. This new rate is well above the rates laid down by the Regulation now in force, but lower than that proposed by the Commission (65%).⁴ In order to accelerate pay-

¹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.5.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.6.

³ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 1.2.4.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 1.1.7.

ments, the new Regulation provides the possibility of making advance payments within the limits of budget availabilities and according to the progress made with the operations.

The financing of studies and activities preparatory to ERDF assistance

1.3.10. While still helping to finance studies closely related to its operations, the ERDF may contribute to public expenditure on the planning, technical preparation and implementation of operations which are the

subject of grant applications by the Member States; this is not possible at present.

Integrated development operations

1.3.11. The new Regulation makes provision for an integrated development approach, and in particular integrated operations: this is a first step towards the definition of a legal framework for integrated operations, which can be an effective instrument both in improving the coordination of the Funds and in introducing closer cooperation between the Commission and the national and local authorities of the Member States.

4. Council reaches agreement on transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes and on misleading advertising

Transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes

1.4.1. On 28 June the Council, at a meeting of Ministers for the Environment, reached agreement on the Commission proposal for a Directive introducing measures to supervise and control the transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes inside, entering or leaving the Community closely enough to protect human health and the environment.¹

The Directive requires holders planning to ship waste, or to have it shipped, to another Member State, to have waste routed through one or more Member States or to ship waste to a Member State from a non-Community country to notify the competent authorities of all the particulars, including:

- the source and composition of the wastes, notably the producer's identity;
- the routes planned and the insurance cover taken out against damage to third parties;
- the safety precautions taken, and in particular to produce evidence that the carrier has satisfied all the conditions imposed by the Member States on hauliers handling shipments of this type;
- the contract which they are required to conclude beforehand with the consignee, who must possess the right technical capacity to dispose of the wastes in question without endangering human health or the environment.

¹ OJ C 53, 25.2.1983; Bull. EC 1-1983, point 2.1.55; OJ C 186, 12.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.128.

Similar measures are provided for shipments of wastes to be disposed of outside the Community.

No shipment will be allowed to cross the frontier until the competent authority in the Member State concerned has acknowledged the notification. The Directive also specifies how much time the competent authorities in the various Member States concerned are allowed to raise any objections they may have or to set special conditions for the shipment in question.

Special arrangements are made for wastes which can be recycled.

In line with the 'polluter pays' principle, the holder of the waste will be expected to bear the cost of implementing this system. In addition, the Directive explicitly states that the arrangements must be applied without discrimination and without hampering the free movement of goods and services within the Community.

All wastes shipped to other countries must be:

- properly packed;
- in appropriately labelled containers; and
- sent complete with instructions on the procedure to be followed in the event of a hazard or an accident.

Without prejudice to the national legislation on civil liability, the producer of the wastes will be required to take all necessary steps to arrange for the wastes to be disposed of in a manner which will protect the quality of the environment, no matter where the wastes are disposed of.

The Member States are to bring the measures necessary to give effect to this Directive into force on 1 October 1985.

Misleading advertising

1.4.2. Also on 28 June the Council reached agreement on another Commission proposal—this time for a Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and admin-

istrative provisions of the Member States concerning misleading advertising.¹

In the process the Council acknowledged that it is beyond the power of the national authorities to control the recent phenomenon of transfrontier advertising on their own. Now that images, including advertisements, can be transmitted by satellite and cable, Community-wide legislation is needed to protect consumers and any competitors who are likely to suffer, regardless of whether the offending advertisement was placed in the complainant's country or not.

This Directive is designed to protect consumers, firms, individual businessmen, professional people and the public at large against misleading advertisements.

It specifies which points will be taken into consideration when deciding whether or not a given advertisement is misleading. These include the description of the goods or services offered, the indication of the place of origin and of the results which the purchaser can expect, the prices and conditions of sale specified and the details of the advertiser himself.

The Directive calls on the Member States to ensure that they have adequate, effective means of controlling misleading advertising in the interests of consumers, competitors and the general public alike.

One of these means must be to introduce legislation enabling individuals or organizations with a legitimate interest in prohibiting a given misleading advertisement:

- to take legal action against the advertisement in question; and/or
- to bring the advertisement before a regulatory body with power to rule on the complaint or to initiate the appropriate legal proceedings.

It is left to the Member States to decide whether the cases are to be heard by the courts or by a special regulatory body.

¹ OJ C 70, 21.3.1978; Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.36; OJ C 194, 1.8.1979.

Whichever they choose, the Member States will empower the body concerned to take the following measures wherever necessary to protect all the interests involved, and in particular the interests of the general public:

- to order an end to the misleading advertising or to institute the appropriate legal proceedings to have it ended; and
- to ban misleading advertisements about to be published, or to institute legal proceedings to prevent their publication.

Each of these measures can be taken without a showing of actual loss or damage or that the advertiser has been acting negligently or with intent.

The Member States are to make provision for an expeditious procedure for these measures.

Another provision allows the Member States to empower the courts or regulatory body to take two more measures to counter any after-effects of misleading advertisements once they have been definitively banned, namely:

- to order the publication of all or part of their decision in whatever form they consider appropriate;
- to order the publication of a corrective statement as well.

The new Directive does not rule out allowing self-regulatory bodies to act as a watchdog for misleading advertising and permitting individuals or organizations to turn to such bodies for help.

Once civil or administrative proceedings are brought, the courts or regulatory bodies will have the power:

- to require the advertiser to show that the factual claims in the advertisement are accurate if this seems reasonable in the light of the circumstances and is in the legitimate interests of the advertiser and of any other parties involved in the proceedings; and
- to rule the claims inaccurate if the advertiser fails to produce the evidence required or if the evidence which he submits fails to satisfy the court or regulatory body.

Once the Directive has been formally adopted, it is to be given effect two years after its publication in the Official Journal.

5. Easing personal checks at frontiers

1.5.1. On 7 June the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States adopted a resolution on the easing of checks on persons at the Community's internal frontiers.¹

While welcoming this resolution, the Commission expressed its regret on 8 June that its proposal of July 1982² had not been accepted in its entirety and that the measures envisaged were not binding.

The conclusions of the Presidency at the European Council meeting in Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June also reflected a concern to show the people of Europe that European integration has positive, down-to-earth effects.³

¹ OJ C 159, 19.6.1984.

² OJ C 197, 31.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

³ Points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Resolution

1.5.2. 'The Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Council,

Noting the conclusions of the Heads of State or of Government meeting in Paris on 9 and 10 December 1974 which called for examination of the possibility of establishing a Passport Union and in particular of abolishing passport control within the Community,

Taking account, on the one hand, of the decisions taken on the basis of the Treaties establishing the European Communities and, on the other hand, of the practical steps already taken with the aim of facilitating the movement of nationals of the Member States,

Aware of the Community's objective, as defined in Article 3 (c) of the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, of abolishing, as between Member States, obstacles to freedom of movement for persons carrying out an activity covered by the provisions of that Treaty,

Aware that the ever-closer union of the peoples of the Member States of the Community should, at the final stage of this process, find expression in free passage across the Community's internal frontiers for all nationals of those States,

Aware that the abolition of all checks on persons at internal frontiers, which is the aim of the Passport Union, means that at the same time it is necessary to resolve certain problems peculiar to the creation of such a Union, such as the transfer of checks on persons from internal frontiers to external ones, the admission of nationals of non-Community countries, including the harmonization of provisions on visas and effective cooperation between Member States on public security,

Anxious to achieve this aim without interfering with the necessary checks justified for security reasons, and bearing in mind the problems facing certain Member States in connection with checks on entry into their territory,

Recalling the resolution of 23 June 1981 in which the representatives of Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Council, considered that the establishment of a passport of uniform design was likely to facilitate the movement of nationals of the Member States,

Considering that a step in the gradual implementation of this objective should be to try to make it easier for nationals of Member States to cross frontiers,

Considering that, to this end, it is necessary to:

- seek as far as possible a reduction in the waiting time for checks and in the duration itself of the checks,
- ease as far as possible checks on their nationals living close to the Community's internal frontiers,

have adopted the following resolution:

The Member States shall take appropriate measures to reduce waiting time and the duration of checks to the minimum necessary, if they have not already done so. To this end they may, for instance:

- set up special check-points for the nationals of the Member States, if crossing-time would be reduced as a result,
- carry out any checks which are considered necessary on these nationals by means of spot checks, unless this is not possible for reasons of public security.

To make it easier for nationals of the Member States to cross internal frontiers, the checking authorities shall consider that presentation of the passport of uniform design permits a presumption of belonging to a Member State, without prejudice to the rights attached to other documents provided for in existing conventions, including, in particular, the identity card.

Member States may conclude local agreements in order to make it easier for people living close to the Community's internal frontiers to cross frontiers.

On the basis of a report drawn up by the Commission, possibly accompanied by proposals, the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Council, will assess the implementation of this resolution within four years of its adoption. In the light of this assessment, they will take any other measures needed for the gradual implementation of the objective of free passage across the Community's internal frontiers for Member State nationals.'

Commission statement

1.5.3. This resolution, adopted 10 days before the elections to the European Parliament, involves important measures of advantage to European citizens, who have been waiting for many years for some significant progress in this field. It stems from

a draft resolution proposed by the Commission as long ago as July 1982.¹

The Commission issued the following statement:

'The Commission regrets that the Council could not take up the proposal put forward in July 1982, which it believes represented a feasible compromise between the total elimination of checks as advocated by Parliament and the security requirements of the Member States. It takes the view that this resolution is only a first step, and it will continue its endeavours to bring about eventually the complete withdrawal of checks at internal frontiers.'

However, the resolution does open the way to initiatives such as the decision announced on 28 and 29 May by President Mitterrand and Chancellor Kohl to end all customs formalities for Community nationals travelling between France and Germany—a decision the Commission welcomes since it concerns the longest land frontier within the Community. The Commission hopes that other Member States will follow this example.

Conclusions of the Presidency of the European Council

1.5.4. 'The European Council approves the agreement reached on the principle of creating a European passport and asks the Council to take the necessary decisions to ensure that this passport is actually available to Member States' nationals by 1 January 1985 at the latest.²

It asks the Council and the Member States to put in hand without delay a study of the measures which could be taken to bring about in the near future, and in any case before the middle of 1985:

- a single document for the movement of goods;
- the abolition of all police and customs formalities for people crossing intra-Community frontiers...'

¹ OJ C 197, 31.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

² For a note on the European passport, see point 3.5.1.

6. The use of hormones in livestock farming

1.6.1. On 13 June the Commission transmitted a proposal to the Council for a ban on the use of two hormones — trenbolone and zeranol — in livestock farming from 1 July 1985.¹

The Commission is proposing at the same time that the use of three natural substances—oestradiol 17 β , testosterone and progesterone—be authorized at Community level.

The Commission is also proposing rules and procedures concerning the authorization of hormonal products for fattening, the administration of the authorized products and inspections by the Member States. These arrangements, which should enter into force by 1 July 1986 at latest, are designed to protect human health and to eliminate barriers to trade in livestock and meat arising because of differences between the regulations in force in the different Member States.

The law at present

1.6.2. At the present time, use of hormones for fattening is governed by the Directive of 31 July 1981,² which lays down the general principle that substances having an oestrogenic, androgenic or gestagenic effect are prohibited, except for therapeutic purposes. In practical terms, it specifically prohibits the administration of certain artificial substances acknowledged as dangerous, namely stilbenes and their derivatives, and substances having a thyrostatic effect.

With regard to the use of natural hormones and two artificial substances (trenbolone and zeranol) for fattening purposes, in respect of which there was wide disagreement in the Member States, the Council decided to adopt a final decision later once it had received a report and new proposals which

¹ OJ C 170, 29.6.1984.

² OJ L 222, 7.8.1981.

the Commission would put forward after consulting the relevant scientific committees. In the mean time the Member States were authorized to retain their current legislation.¹

The Commission's main recommendations

1.6.3. The basic principle for the Commission is that a substance which has not been shown to be harmless cannot be authorized.

For the three natural substances, the Scientific Veterinary Committee, the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition and the Scientific Committee for Food were consulted by the Commission on the basis of a report of a scientific group on anabolic agents which examined the question and found that the use of oestradiol 17 β , testosterone and progesterone cannot harm consumers when the substances are used in appropriate conditions as growth promoters of farm animals. The Commission sees no reason to oppose these findings, which are based on the latest scientific progress in the area of toxicity, including biological aspects. It also notes that the human organism itself daily produces quantities of natural hormones and that consumers are also regularly exposed to higher and widely variable levels of natural hormones in food from untreated animals.

With regard to trenbolone and zeranol, the Commission is proposing that these substances be prohibited with effect from 1 July 1985. If further toxicological data sought by the scientific committees show that these substances could be safely used by the consumer, the Commission may as appropriate put new proposals to the Council for their authorization.

The Commission has also examined the economic effects and the qualitative aspects of the use of anabolic agents: studies carried out by the Commission itself and by FAO and WHO have shown that the use of these substances has the effect of stepping up the conversion rate of feed into meat, which enables the farmer to reduce production costs and cut prices to the consumer. Nor

is there evidence that the use of these natural substances can impair the quality of the meat: in some ways, it can even improve it.

The Commission also believes that the availability of safe authorized anabolic agents will lessen the temptation for farmers to make illegal use of banned substances, although it will still be necessary to establish an efficient Community system of control and monitoring.

Implementation

1.6.4. The new Directive would amend the Directive of 31 July 1981.² It includes the following points:

- the Member States to be free to authorize use of oestradiol 17 β , testosterone and progesterone for fattening purposes;
- a Community procedure to be set up within the Standing Veterinary Committee to authorize the use of new hormones; however, any decision on the authorization of trenbolone and zeranol to be taken by the Council;
- a Community list of products containing authorized substances, the marketing and use of which can be approved, to be established by 1 April 1986; the approval procedure, which will be based on criteria established in the Directives of 28 September 1981 on veterinary medicines,³ will enable the conditions of use with regard to doses and administration of any approved product to be determined;
- the Member States to be entitled to refuse to authorize the marketing and use on their territory of substances and products approved at Community level, but not to hinder, on human health grounds, the import of animals or meat from other Member States in which these substances and products have been authorized;

¹ Some of these substances are at present authorized for fattening in some of the Member States. It is not certain that the regulations, in countries where their use is banned, are in fact complied with.

² OJ L 222, 7.8.1981.

³ OJ L 317, 6.11.1981.

- inspection arrangements to be made by the Member States to ensure that the conditions of use laid down when the products on the Community list were approved are complied with and that the prohibited substances are not present in factories, chemists' shops or farms.

The Directive also provides for random inspections to detect the presence in meat of prohibited substances or to ensure that the conditions for use of the approved products have been complied with and that the residue maxima are not exceeded. A Community procedure has also been laid down for the adoption of the measures needed to ensure uniform application of inspection arrangements required by the Directive.

Before sending its report and proposed Directive to the Council, the Commission submitted them in draft form to all interested parties represented in the Commission's Ad-

visory Committees. These include representatives of producers, cooperatives, industry, trade, workers, veterinary experts and consumers. The Commission took account of the observations made during these consultations, particularly by the consumers, and revised its proposals so as to strengthen in particular the arrangements on controls.

The Commission will continue to consult the Scientific Committees and all interested parties on this question.

*

1.6.5. In an open letter to the President of the Council of Ministers for Agriculture, the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions states that the Commission's proposal fails to solve the problems the consumers have been stressing since 1980 and emphasizes the need for a system of clearly defined and harmonized veterinary inspections.

7. Chinese Prime Minister's visit to the Commission

1.7.1. In response to the invitation issued by Mr Gaston Thorn when he visited China in November 1983,¹ the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, Mr Zhao Ziyang, paid an official visit to the Commission on 5 June as part of a tour of Western Europe. The Prime Minister was accompanied by Mr Zhang Jingfu, State Councilor and Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission, Mr Qian Qichen, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Jia Shi, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Economic Relations.

This first visit to the Commission by a Chinese Prime Minister came at an important moment in relations between the Community and China, which have been developing harmoniously since 1975.

After a period of purely commercial cooperation, later backed up by cooperation in various specific operations, relations are about to enter a new phase, during which no form of economic cooperation that comes within the Community's jurisdiction will be automatically ruled out. A large number of sectors are likely to be involved, such as industry, mining, agriculture, science and technology, energy, transport and communications, as well as exchanges of economic information, contacts and seminars, technical assistance and even investment promotion.

¹ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.42.

At the beginning of June the Commission asked the Council for a negotiating brief in this connection.

1.7.2. In their talks, the Chinese Prime Minister and the President of the Commission expressed their desire for deeper and wider-ranging relations between the Community and China.

'The dialogue and consultation process that we have established with your country may truly be considered exemplary', declared Mr Thorn. 'There is no dispute, either political or economic, between us. On the contrary, our views are identical or similar on a great number of world problems, especially with regard to our common attachment to the preservation of world peace.

During our last visit to China we were able to observe the remarkable progress made by the Chinese economy, thanks to the policies adopted by your government. Since then, the published figures have given us an even better appreciation of the extent of the recovery and of the results obtained in both industry and agriculture, where the targets set for 1985 have already been exceeded.'

1.7.3. Reaffirming that China's open-door policy towards the outside world was here to stay, the Chinese Prime Minister stated:

'The fundamental principle which guides us in our struggle for economic development is that of reactivating the domestic economy and implementing an open-door policy towards the outside world. We must not only maintain this open-door policy over a long period but also apply it to an ever-wider field. We attach particular importance to extending our technical and economic cooperation with the countries of Western Europe. We hope that their share of China's foreign trade will increase still further...

Increasingly close cooperation between China and the European Community, which is undoubtedly motivated by mutual needs, is to the advantage of both parties.'

Mr Zhao Ziyang pointed out that China intended to increase the number of economic zones in which enterprises with mixed capital or wholly foreign capital can be set up. In exchange for these capital injections, China will be able to offer the companies concerned privileged access to part of the Chinese market. Moreover, China is ready to sign double-taxation agreements.

The Chinese Prime Minister also invited European industrialists to become more active in the Chinese market, notably by setting up joint ventures and by transferring advanced technology.

Reference was made to specific new opportunities for cooperation between the two sides in the fields of industry, research and development (energy saving, definition of industrial norms and standards, telecommunications, biotechnology, research into product safety, etc.).

It was also decided to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the EEC and China, notably by holding a seminar on the conditions governing investment in China. Finally, two symbolic steps were agreed upon: the Community will help set up a European documentation centre at the University of Sichuan in Chengdu, and Community publications will be sent to this centre as well as to the National Library in Beijing, which is recognized as the main official depository for Community publications in China.

Relations between China and the Community

1.7.4. Since the Community was given responsibility for commercial relations with all State-trading countries in 1974, and following initial talks and later negotiations with China, a first bilateral Trade Agreement was concluded, entering into force on 1 June 1978.¹ This non-preferential Agreement includes various clauses designed to promote trade between the two parties (most-favoured-nation clause, balance-of-trade clause, etc.). Since 1980, China has also been enjoying duty-free access for a limited number of products under the Community's GSP.

Under the textile Agreement,² China has undertaken, in return for increased access for its products, to maintain the present

¹ OJ L 123, 11.5.1978.

² OJ L 345, 31.12.1979.

trade balance and to supply guaranteed minimum quantities of certain primary products needed by European industry (raw silk, angora, cashmere, etc.). This policy will be maintained for five years by the terms of a protocol signed in March.¹

In the field of commercial cooperation, an EEC-China Business Week was organized in 1981 and a seminar on changes in China's foreign trade system was held in 1982.² There has been a considerable increase in the number of visits by buyers from China and experts.

The Commission decided in March to support a management training programme in China, the launching in Beijing of a higher education programme in business administration and the financing of training

periods with European firms for Chinese students.³

In the field of energy, cooperation is taking shape, based on the training of officials responsible for the administration of energy resources and the study of specific problems arising in this field.

It is in the trade field that progress has most clearly been made since 1978, with a steady increase in Chinese exports to the Community (mainly in textiles, clothing, textile fibres and agricultural products). Community exports to China consist mainly of machinery, iron and steel and chemical products.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.13.

² Bull. EC 4-1981, points 1.3.1 *et seq.*; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.2.75.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.49.

Trade between the EEC and China

| | <i>million ECU</i> | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 |
| EEC imports | 929 | 1 320 | 1 907 | 2 284 | 2 334 | 2 665 |
| EEC exports | 1 491 | 2 104 | 1 734 | 1 894 | 2 045 | 2 755 |
| Balance | 562 | 784 | - 173 | - 390 | - 289 | 90 |



PART TWO

ACTIVITIES
IN JUNE 1984

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Western Economic Summit

2.1.1. The 10th Western Economic Summit¹ was held in London from 7 to 9 June. At the end of their discussions, the seven Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the Community issued an economic declaration in which they set out a full range of steps to be taken for consolidating the economic recovery that can now be seen to be established.²

Council

2.1.2. At its meeting on 4 June³ the Council approved the Commission's proposal for raising the ceiling of the Community loan mechanism.⁴ Apart from this matter, no significant progress was made on the subjects requiring a decision: tax measures to encourage cooperation between companies from different Member States, and direct insurance other than life assurance. The Council noted that agreement could not be reached on the Community financing of innovation in small and medium-sized firms.⁵

Economic situation

Member States' budgetary policies in 1985

2.1.3. On 29 June, in preparation for the Council's second quarterly review of the economic situation in the Community, the Commission sent the Council a communication on the budgetary policy it recommends that Member States should pursue in 1985.⁶ It considers that the general thrust of the budgetary policy guidelines for 1984 remains valid.⁷ Since these are general qualitative guidelines applicable to all the member countries, the Commission's communication highlights the following essential requirements in particular:

(i) continued efforts to reduce the public sector borrowing requirement (as a percentage of gross domestic product), chiefly by improving control of expenditure;

(ii) a flexible approach, however, should economic activity slacken, by not impeding the action of the built-in stabilizers;

(iii) moves to change the structure of public spending in favour of the productive sectors, as part of medium-term public finance planning, despite the considerable difficulties encountered in restraining the rise in certain expenditure (e.g. public debt interest, health expenditure).

The Commission accordingly argues: 'Budget management should be particularly strict in those countries where the public debt is expanding rapidly and where less progress has been made towards internal and external equilibrium than in the rest of the Community.' It also advocates a tax policy 'to stimulate employment-creating investment and to ease wage costs as much as possible' as 'an essential element in achieving more sustained growth and an increase in employment'.

Medium-term policy

Medium-term economic developments in the Community

2.1.4. On 29 June the Commission sent the Council a communication on medium-term economic developments in the Community, describing the outlook and practical steps to be taken.⁸

¹ Bull. EC 5-1983, points 2.1.1, 2.2.15, 3.4.2 and 3.4.3.

² Points 3.4.1 *et seq.*

³ Point 2.4.4.

⁴ OJ C 167, 27.6.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.3.

⁵ Point 2.1.27.

⁶ COM(84) 365 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.4.

⁸ COM(84) 362 final.

In this document, the Commission acknowledges that the experience of an exhaustive medium-term economic policy programme prepared every five years¹ has been disappointing. It has frequently been difficult to reach any consensus on a wide range of questions, and compromise solutions have often been necessary.

Accordingly, the Commission advocates a change to more flexible and more effective methods. Its intention is to identify, in conjunction with the Economic Policy Committee (on which the 10 governments are represented), measures which are more limited in scope but more concrete and effective, each one directed to a specific objective. These measures, both Community and national, would be worked out and implemented in a continuous process. They would be a more appropriate response and would be perfectly consonant with the spirit of the Council's convergence Decision of 18 February 1974.²

European Monetary System

Minting a European coin: the ECU

2.1.5. In the conclusions of the Presidency³ the European Council, meeting at Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June, announced its decision to set up an *ad hoc* Committee of representatives of the Heads of State or Government of the Member States to examine, *inter alia*, the suggestion for the minting of a European coin, the ECU.

Monetary Committee

2.1.6. The Monetary Committee held its 303rd meeting in Brussels on 19 June, with Mr Geoffrey Littler, vice-chairman, in the chair. It examined the coherence of monetary policies in the Community, and discussed the work of the Group of Ten.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Strengthening the internal market

A people's Europe

2.1.7. At its meeting in Fontainebleau on 25 and 26 June the European Council stressed in the conclusions of the Presidency that it was 'essential that the Community should respond to the expectations of the people of Europe by adopting measures to strengthen and promote its identity and its image both for its citizens and for the rest of the world'.³

It was accordingly agreed to set up an *ad hoc* committee, composed of representatives of the Heads of State or Government, to prepare and coordinate this action.

Easing checks on persons at frontiers

2.1.8. On 7 June the Council and the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council adopted a resolution on the easing of checks on persons at frontiers.⁴ The Commission immediately issued a statement in which it regretted that the Council had not been able to take up the proposal⁵ which it had put forward in July 1982 and which it believed represented a feasible compromise between the complete elimination of checks and the security requirements of the Member States.

Simpler frontier formalities

2.1.9. On 4 June the Council formally extended⁶—with effect from 11 June—the scope of the Regulation introducing arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member

¹ The fifth was adopted in July 1982: OJ L 236, 11.8.1982; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.4.

² OJ L 63, 5.3.1874.

³ Point 1.1.9-6.

⁴ OJ C 159, 19.6.1984; points 1.5.1 *et seq.*

⁵ OJ C 197, 31.7.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.10.

⁶ OJ L 151, 7.6.1984.

State for temporary use in one or more other Member States¹ to 44 categories of commercial samples. It had agreed to do this on 8 March.² This extension came into effect on 11 June.

Commercial travellers can now move freely throughout the Community with their samples on the basis of a carnet issued, without charge and without any guarantee being lodged, by the customs authorities of the Member States where they are resident. The samples must cross frontiers temporarily, be produced with a view to seeking orders and must not be sold.

The Regulation adopted on 4 June lists the samples covered by the arrangements for free movement within the Community: paints, varnishes, upkeep and cleaning products, household utensils, books, clothing (including fashion collections but excluding furs and jewellery), household linen, tableware, optical instruments and apparatus, etc. Articles in solid precious metals are excluded.

2.1.10. On 13 June Mr Tugendhat sent the Council a communication suggesting changes to the Commission proposal to introduce a deferred payment system for VAT on imports.³

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical and administrative barriers to trade

Industrial products

2.1.11. The Iron and Steel Nomenclature Coordination Committee adopted five new Euronorms and an information circular concerning chemical analyses of iron and steel products. These Euronorms relate to the determination of nickel, calcium, niobium, nitrogen, lead and carbon.

Foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 21 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for

deletion of the time limit on the operation of the Standing Committee for Foodstuffs from all the directives in which the Committee is mentioned.⁴ Action by the Committee (set up by the Council Decision of 13 November 1969)⁵ had been restricted under all the instruments adopted up to 1983 by the imposition of an 18-month limit for referring matters to it. The procedure for referral to the Committee having produced highly satisfactory results, the Commission is proposing that the time limit be removed.

Industry

*Steel*⁶

Market situation

Production capacities for hot-rolled products

2.1.13. The rate of utilization of production capacities for hot-rolled products in the Community, which amounted to 54% in 1983, should rise to 67% in 1986 on the assumption that the reductions in capacity requested by the Commission in the context of the aids code are actually put into effect. The effective utilization rates in the various Member States in 1983 were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| Belgium | 54% |
| Denmark | 51% |
| Germany (FR) | 54% |
| France | 58% |
| Ireland | 35% |
| Italy | 53% |
| Luxembourg | 54% |
| The Netherlands | 47% |
| United Kingdom | 55% |

¹ OJ L 2, 4.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.25.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.6.

³ Point 2.1.38.

⁴ COM(84) 334 final.

⁵ OJ L 291, 19.11.1969.

⁶ International relations are dealt with in the 'Commercial policy' and 'Relations with industrialized countries' sections of the 'Enlargement and external relations' chapter.

Forward programme (third quarter)

2.1.14. On 6 June the Commission adopted, at the first reading, the forward programme for steel for the third quarter of 1984, on which the ECSC Consultative Committee had delivered its opinion on 29 June.¹ The programme contains an economic analysis and a market assessment used as a basis for establishing the quotas for the third quarter.

The Commission forecasts that the modest upswing observed on the steel market will continue and should be reflected in a 1.5 million tonne increase in both consumption and production, which should amount to 23.5 million and 27 million tonnes respectively in the third quarter.

¹ Point 2.4.11.

Table 4 — *Crude steel supply and demand*

| | Outturn | | | | | Forecast | |
|------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | I/83 | II/83 | III/83 | IV/83 | I/84 ¹ | II/84 | III/84 |
| Real consumption | 25.16 | 25.47 | 22.09 | 24.80 | 27.10 | 26.60 | 23.50 |
| Stock change | - 1.20 | + 0.20 | + 0.30 | + 1.00 | + 0.50 | + 0.50 | + 0.35 |
| Imports | 2.55 | 2.88 | 2.44 | 2.45 | 2.45 | 2.60 | 2.55 |
| Exports | 5.23 | 5.58 | 5.54 | 5.60 | 5.30 | 5.50 | 5.70 |
| Production | 26.64 | 28.37 | 25.49 | 28.90 | 30.45 | 30.00 | 27.00 |

¹ Provisional.

Industrial production during the last three months—except in the construction sector—is 4.8% up on the same period of 1983.

The increase in activity, which varies according to the sector concerned, is assessed in Table 5.

Table 5 — *Production expectations in the main industrial sectors*

| | unadjusted figures | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|
| | 10/83 | 11/83 | 12/83 | 1/84 | 2/84 | 3/84 |
| Total industry | - 1 | - 2 | - 1 | + 7 | + 10 | + 13 |
| Consumer goods | + 4 | - 1 | - 3 | + 2 | + 10 | + 10 |
| Investment goods | - 9 | - 6 | - 9 | - 1 | - 2 | + 3 |
| Metal processing | - 5 | - 7 | - 4 | + 13 | + 25 | + 24 |
| Manufacture of metal articles | - 17 | - 19 | - 15 | - 5 | + 2 | + 2 |
| Mechanical engineering | - 9 | - 6 | - 6 | 0 | + 10 | + 9 |
| Electrical engineering | + 2 | + 4 | + 5 | + 7 | + 7 | + 14 |
| Motor vehicles | + 8 | - 5 | - 11 | + 5 | + 9 | + 10 |

2.1.15. The results of the quarterly survey of the activity indicators for the steel-using sectors show considerable increases for all sectors except 'Construction' and 'Other means of transport'. With the exception

of France, the signs in the main national economies are pointing to large annual gains in these same sectors in 1984. Table 6 sets out the unadjusted activity indicators for the main steel-using sectors.

Table 6 — Activity indicators for the main steel-using sectors

| | <i>unadjusted figures</i> | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| | III/83 | I/84 | II/84 | III/84 |
| Manufacture of metal articles | 100.0 | 115.3 | 117.7 | 102.4 |
| Mechanical engineering | 100.0 | 103.6 | 112.7 | 102.6 |
| Electrical engineering | 100.0 | 113.8 | 114.7 | 103.9 |
| Manufacture of motor vehicles | 100.0 | 121.6 | 123.5 | 101.0 |
| Other means of transport | 100.0 | 109.7 | 105.2 | 95.0 |
| Construction and civil engineering | 100.0 | 86.3 | 104.9 | 100.2 |

2.1.16. The forecasts for the steel industry show only a slight rise in overall demand during the second half of 1984, as a result of the recession suffered by heavy industry and, to some extent, the construction industry—in particular public civil engineering works. The sluggishness of demand for private cars is also an adverse factor.

Analysis of the data has yielded specific estimates by product for the third quarter,

which are set out in Table 8. There is a substantial year-on-year increase during this quarter for flat products, whereas heavy sections and long products (categories IV, V and VI) show little change. The limited upturn in demand could result in a reasonably buoyant market in the autumn and avoid a return to the recession and stagnation which characterized the early winter months.

Table 7 — Comparative trends in the production of goods subject to quotas

| Product category | | <i>'000 tonnes</i> | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| | | II/83 | III/83 | IV/83 | I/84 ¹ |
| Ia | Hot-rolled coil | 4 912 | 4 699 | 5 273 | 5 195 |
| Ib | Uncoated sheet | 3 561 | 3 316 | 3 721 | 3 675 |
| Ic | Galvanized sheet | 910 | 810 | 951 | 931 |
| Id | Other coated sheet | 664 | 587 | 680 | 746 |
| II | Reversing-mill plate | 1 207 | 1 054 | 1 170 | 1 323 |
| III | Heavy sections | 1 280 | 959 | 1 141 | 1 106 |
| IV | Wire rod | 2 571 | 2 350 | 2 718 | 2 739 |
| V | Reinforcing bars | 1 795 | 1 706 | 1 818 | 1 768 |
| VI | Merchant bars | 2 042 | 1 766 | 2 141 | 2 304 |

¹ Estimated.

Table 8 — Comparative trends in quotas

| Product category | | <i>'000 tonnes</i> | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | | II/83 | III/83 | IV/83 | I/84 ¹ | II/84 ¹ | III/84 ¹ |
| Ia | Hot-rolled coil | 4 447 | 4 626 | 5 125 | 4 070 | 4 213 | 3 784 |
| Ib | Uncoated sheet | 3 375 | 3 607 | 3 765 | 3 520 | 3 687 | 3 352 |
| Ic | Galvanized sheet | 895 | 886 | 918 | 852 | 905 | 852 |
| Id | Other coated sheet | 779 | 773 | 830 | 757 | 814 | 688 |
| II | Reversing-mill plate | — | 1 217 | 1 279 | 1 134 | 1 179 | 1 134 |
| III | Heavy sections | — | 1 291 | 1 334 | 1 176 | 1 176 | 1 014 |
| IV | Wire rod | 2 632 | 2 373 | 2 641 | 2 485 | 2 753 | 2 485 |
| V | Reinforcing bars | 1 856 | 1 954 | 2 172 | 1 836 | 1 836 | 1 646 |
| VI | Merchant bars | 2 279 | 2 270 | 2 326 | 2 176 | 2 212 | 2 934 |

¹ Quotas without supplements.

2.1.17. The signs of a recovery in international trade are persisting. The Commission forecasts that imports of steel from non-member countries during the third quarter will amount to 2.55 million tonnes. The slight drop in comparison with the preceding quarter can be explained by seasonal factors, whereas the increase on the third quarter of 1983 is due to a certain upswing in demand and the hardening of prices; in addition, the countries with which arrangements have been concluded could use the agreed quantities to better effect.

The prospects for sales to the United States and other industrialized market-economy countries could improve, but exports elsewhere are likely to remain unchanged. Exports should total some 5.7 million tonnes crude steel equivalent.

2.1.18. The introduction of minimum prices has enabled firms to pitch the prices for their products at substantially higher levels, except in the case of small and medium-size sections and broad-flanged beams. Arrangements should also make it possible to ensure that the prices of imported goods remain more stable, and, thanks to the continuing rise in the value of the dollar, sales are becoming more profitable. These prices should gradually draw closer to the guide prices, which necessarily remain the basis for successful restructuring and softening the impact on employment and the regions.

2.1.19. Manning levels were reduced by 34 000 jobs in 1983, as against 35 000 in 1982. During the first four months of 1984, 11 700 jobs were lost; these figures are similar in absolute terms to those registered in previous years.

Crisis measures

Minimum prices

2.1.20. On 15 June the Commission adopted¹ at the first reading and transmitted for opinion to the ECSC Consultative Committee an amendment to its Decision of 8 December 1983 on the publication of price

lists and conditions of sale applied by undertakings in the steel industry to the sale of special steels.² This new Decision will enable firms, after notifying the Commission, to grant discounts that vary according to the category of consumer without having to publish them in their price lists, and thus brings the conditions of sale for these steels into line with those for tonnage steels.³

2.1.21. The Commission agreed a recommendation,⁴ after consulting the ECSC Consultative Committee⁵ and obtaining the assent of the Council, extending until 31 December 1985 the recommendation of 3 July 1981 on the obligation to publish price lists and conditions of sale and on prohibited practices in the steel trade.⁶ The purpose of this is to have all the crisis measures applying over the same period.

National plans

2.1.22. Acting under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission authorized for a period of 10 years the agreements between Arbed and Cockerill-Sambre concerning the rationalization and specialization of their steel production (flat and long products).⁷ By the terms of the agreements, companies will also coordinate their investment policies and establish commercial cooperation, which cannot be authorized until the detailed plans have been drawn up.

2.1.23. The Commission also authorized a DM 329 million tranche of aid for Kloeckner (restructuring, investment and research). The aids for structural improvement remain to be authorized, and the amount of the State guarantee still has to be determined.

¹ COM(84) 331 final.

² OJ L 360, 23.12.1983.

³ OJ L 297, 30.12.1972.

⁴ OJ L 180, 7.7.1984.

⁵ Point 2.4.13.

⁶ OJ L 184, 4.7.1981.

⁷ See also Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.26.

Other industries

Forestry-based industries

2.1.24. The Advisory Committee on Community Policy regarding Forestry and Forestry-based Industries, which was set up by the Commission Decision of 11 May 1983,¹ met for the first time on 19-20 June. Following a general discussion of the situation in the various sectors of the wood economy, agreement was reached on a future work programme relating to an assessment of the supply of raw materials and relations between wood producers and users, research and development, standards, transport and the current state of the sawmill industry.

Industrial innovation and the information market

Transnational technological cooperation

Consultative Committee on Innovation and Technology Transfer

2.1.25. After the third meeting of the Consultative Committee on Innovation and Technology Transfer,² held in Luxembourg on 14-15 June, the European plan for the development of the supporting infrastructure for innovation is now fully launched.

At this meeting, the Committee approved:

- (i) financing for conferences on technology and innovation previously organized on a purely national basis; for a trial period the additional cost of accepting participants from all over the Community at a limited number of conferences of this type will be borne by the Community;
- (ii) support for a number of market research, product information and product evaluation studies on household refuse and management of the plant used, proposed by the Standing Technological Conference of European Local Authorities;³

(iii) financial aid for the operation and the training and information activities of the European Association for the Transfer of Technology, Innovation and Industrial Information⁴ set up in May;

(iv) encouragement of transnational working visits and exchanges between the staff of innovation and technology transfer advisory centres and similar private and public bodies to improve Community-wide cooperation.

The Committee also discussed for the first time two proposals—one on the establishment of a European compendium of standards to facilitate rapid identification and classification of comparable standards in different member countries, the other on the foundation of a European licence exchange to encourage licence operations across frontiers. It held a discussion on the coordination of Member States' activities in the field of innovation and technology transfer, one of its main tasks.

Exploitation of research results

2.1.26. At METEC 1984, the second International Exhibition for Metallurgy Technology and Equipment, held in Düsseldorf on 21-28 June, about 30 innovations stemming from ECSC steel research programmes were exhibited together for the first time.

Financing innovation

2.1.27. At its 4 June meeting on economic and financial affairs the Council finished examining the Commission proposal made in June 1983 to facilitate the financing of innovation in small businesses by a special NCI tranche of 100 million ECU.⁵ No agreement was reached.

¹ OJ L 137, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.36.

² Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.30.

³ Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.26.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.31.

⁵ OJ C 178, 5.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 2.1.44 and 2.1.45.

Customs union

General legislation

Temporary importation

2.1.28. On 13 June the Commission laid down certain provisions¹ for the application of the Council Regulation of 21 December 1982 on temporary importation arrangements for goods imported from non-member States.²

The purpose of these provisions is to determine the procedures for placing goods under the temporary importation arrangements, the methods of administrative cooperation to be used in certain cases, a number of instances where Member States do not require the provision of a security, the lists of goods to be treated as professional equipment, teaching aids and tourist publicity material and also those goods which are not to qualify for temporary importation arrangements with partial relief from import duties.

The adoption of these lists by the Commission is a condition for the entry into force of the Council Regulation, which is scheduled for 1 July 1985.

Inward processing

2.1.29. On 23 May the Commission adopted a Directive³ laying down provisions for the application of the Council Directive of 4 March 1969 concerning inward processing arrangements.⁴ The provisions relate to the release for free circulation of compensating products under these arrangements. This new directive, which will enter into force on 1 October and replace the directive of 26 March 1973,⁵ includes provision for administrative cooperation covering not only the fixing of import duties but also the application of any specific commercial policy measure applying to imported goods under inward processing when the compensating products obtained from these goods are released for free circulation in a Member

State other than that in which the inward processing arrangements were authorized.

Payment of customs debt

2.1.30. On 27 June the Commission, having taken into account the opinion delivered by Parliament,⁶ amended⁷ its proposal for a Council Regulation determining the persons liable for payment of a customs debt.⁸

Customs procedures with economic impact

Relief from customs duty

2.1.31. On 27 June the Commission amended⁹ its Regulation of 28 March 1983 setting up a Community system of reliefs from customs duty.¹⁰ The purpose of the amendment is to remove from the original list of biological or chemical substances annexed to the 1983 Regulation those of which there has been shown to be an equivalent production in the Community (such substances not being eligible for relief from import duties).

Economic tariff matters

Suspensions

2.1.32. In June the Council adopted two Regulations temporarily and totally sus-

¹ OJ L 171, 29.6.1984.

² OJ L 376, 31.12.1982. Arrangements for movement within the Community of goods sent from one Member State for temporary use in one or more other Member States are provided in the Council Regulation of 19 December 1983: OJ L 2, 4.1.1984.

³ OJ L 166, 26.6.1984.

⁴ OJ L 58, 8.3.1969; OJ L 59, 5.3.1983.

⁵ OJ L 120, 7.5.1973.

⁶ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁷ OJ C 189, 17.7.1984; COM(84) 363 final.

⁸ OJ C 340, 28.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.1.32.

⁹ OJ L 168, 28.6.1984.

¹⁰ OJ L 105, 23.4.1983; Bull. EC 3-1983, point 2.1.28.

pending the Common Customs Tariff duty on

- (i) certain products to be used in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft;¹
- (ii) a product falling within subheading ex 85.21 D II.²

Tariff quotas

2.1.33. The Council adopted a number of Regulations in June opening, allocating and providing for the administration of Community tariff quotas for the following:

- (i) processing work in respect of certain textile products under Community outward processing traffic;¹
- (ii) certain polyester films falling within CCT subheading ex 39.01 C III a);¹
- (iii) ferro-phosphorus falling within CCT subheading ex 28.55 A;²
- (iv) rum, arrack and tafia falling within CCT subheading 22.09 C I;³
- (v) 38 000 head of heifers and cows, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain mountain breeds, falling within CCT subheading ex 01.02 A II;⁴
- (vi) 5 000 head of bulls, cows and heifers, other than those intended for slaughter, of certain Alpine breeds, falling within CCT subheading ex 01.02 A II.⁵

Competition

State aids

Regional aids

Belgium

2.1.34. On 27 June the Commission decided to raise no objection to the creation of two new employment zones in Wallonia, one of 25 hectares at Marche-en-Famenne

and one of 55 hectares at Hauts-Sarts and Sart-Tilman, Liège. There are plans for a third zone in Hainaut.

No objection was raised to the establishment of the 30-hectare Ieperlee Canal employment zone (the third in Flanders), and the Commission terminated the Article 93(2) procedure it had initiated in June 1983.⁶

France

2.1.35. On 27 June the Commission decided to raise objections to the grant of a regional development premium notified to it in January 1983 for investment carried out at La Chapelle-St-Luc in the department of Aube in setting up a production unit for textiles and clothing.

Following a socio-economic analysis of the situation in the department of Aube, on the basis of the data available the Commission concluded that unemployment and incomes there were around the national average and also that, from a Community standpoint, the department did not have any major development problems. The Commission accordingly notified the French authorities by letter dated 20 April 1983 that it was initiating the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of this aid.⁷

Additional information supplied by the French Government did not reveal any facts such as to alter the Commission's view; the Commission was therefore unable to accept that the aid fell within the terms of the derogation from the rules on incompatibility provided in Article 93(3). In the course of the Article 93 procedure three of the other Member States supported the Commission's action and objected to the proposed grant of State aid in an area not experiencing

¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1984.

² OJ L 165, 23.6.1984.

³ OJ L 172, 30.6.1984.

⁴ OJ L 164, 22.6.1984.

⁵ OJ L 163, 21.6.1984.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1983, points 2.1.62 and 2.1.63.

⁷ Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.48.

structural socio-economic difficulties and in an industry that is in difficulty throughout the Community.

Export aids

Denmark

2.1.36. On 27 June the Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure it had initiated in June 1982 in respect of the export credit financing mechanism used by the Danish Government to finance sales to other Member States.¹

This was done because the Danish Government has changed the mechanism so that assistance is not granted for exports to other Member States.

France

2.1.37. As in a similar case in May 1982,² on 27 June the Commission adopted a final decision under Article 93(2) prohibiting the French Government from introducing a special exchange guarantee scheme. The scheme was intended to help French exporters proposing to bid for the contract for the construction of tranche IV of the Megalopolis power station in Greece, following a call for tenders issued by the Greek Public Power Corporation. The Commission had initiated the Article 93(2) procedure in March,³ since any assistance granted to a French firm competing with firms from other Member States for a contract within the Community constitutes an export aid which distorts competition and affects trade between Member States. Such aid is incompatible with the common market under Article 92(1) and, in accordance with the Commission's long-held view in such matters, does not qualify for any of the exemptions provided in this Article.

The Commission's view was upheld by the Court of Justice in its judgment in Joined Cases 6 and 11/69 (preferential rediscount rate for French exports).

The comments submitted by the French Government gave the Commission no

grounds for changing its position. Several Member States informed the Commission that they shared its view and requested it to prohibit introduction of the proposed scheme.

Financial institutions and taxation

Indirect taxes

Turnover taxes

2.1.38. On 13 June Mr Tugendhat sent the Council a communication concerning the proposal for a 14th directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes,⁴ the aim of which is to introduce a deferred payment system under which VAT on imports would no longer be collected by the customs authorities but would simply be declared in the importer's periodic VAT return to the tax authorities. In the communication, Mr Tugendhat suggested solutions to the two main obstacles to adoption of the proposal (the problems of fraud and budgetary loss) and once again underlined the importance of the directive in strengthening the internal market.

Employment, education and social policy

2.1.39. In the conclusions of the Presidency issued after its meeting in Fontainebleau,⁵ the European Council asked the Commission to carry out the work programme set out in the Community's medium-term social action plan,⁶ forge ahead

¹ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.53.

² Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.52.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.46.

⁴ OJ C 203, 6.8.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.57.

⁵ Point 1.1.9-5.

⁶ Point 2.1.43.

with the work stemming from the Council's conclusions on technological change and social adjustment¹ and continue its work on the organization of production.

Council

2.1.40. Two Council meetings were held at the beginning of June to examine the Commission's main proposals concerning employment, education and social policy. The Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council met on 4 June,² and a Council meeting on labour and social affairs was held on 7 June.

Council and Ministers for Education

2.1.41. At their meeting on 4 June the Council and Ministers for Education held a broad exchange of views on education in the context of population changes and new economic and social conditions. They then adopted a number of conclusions which give fresh impetus to Community cooperation in the field of education and relate to the following: technological change and social adjustment, the teaching of foreign languages, measures to combat illiteracy, the education of migrant workers' children and the integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools.

Council meeting on labour and social affairs

2.1.42. On 7 June the Ministers for Labour and Social Affairs approved a number of documents on employment matters and laid down guidelines for future work. They passed resolutions on local employment initiatives³ and measures to combat unemployment among women⁴ and adopted conclusions on technological change and social adjustment.¹ The recommendation on the reduction and reorganization of working time⁵ could not be formally adopted: the unanimous decision required under the Treaty was not forthcoming since one Member State was unable to give its agreement. Nevertheless, the recommendation was explicitly approved by nine delegations.

Community medium-term social action programme

2.1.43. On 22 June the Council adopted conclusions concerning a Community medium-term social action programme.⁶

These conclusions draw heavily on the paper presented by Mr Ivor Richard in May.⁷ The European Council, meeting in Fontainebleau, asked the Commission to carry out this programme.

'The Community will not be able to strengthen its economic cohesion in the face of international competition if it does not strengthen its social cohesion at the same time. Social policy must therefore be developed at Community level on the same basis as economic, monetary and industrial policy.'

The institutional differences which result from the traditions peculiar to each country and to which the latter are attached are often referred to. These differences are major, but social institutions and the relationships woven between the social partners over recent decades also reveal many similarities. In all countries they have been an important factor in economic growth, raising the standard of living and achieving full employment.

These differences between the institutions and social policies do not preclude the implementation of joint measures aimed at gradually promoting a European social area.

On the social front the Community must pursue the objectives it set itself at the outset: to seek full employment and better employment, to improve living and working conditions and to realize to the full the free movement of workers. That means strengthening social solidarity and achieving a consensus between the social partners.

These objectives are inseparable from the search for stronger economic growth based on more competitive undertakings and development of the internal market and an economic policy aimed at maintaining as low a rate of inflation as possible.

¹ Point 2.1.47.

² Point 2.4.4.

³ Point 2.1.45.

⁴ Point 2.1.57.

⁵ OJ C 290, 26.10.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.39.

⁶ OJ C 175, 4.7.1984.

⁷ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.68.

The Community must help to strengthen the links between economic and social policies so as to boost its competitiveness and its solidarity *vis-à-vis* the outside world. The success of a proper economic policy is an essential requirement for the implementation of an adequate social policy. An effective social policy is a necessary support for economic policy. The changes necessitated by technological change should be backed up by a policy of education and vocational training, a labour-market policy and a social policy, with a view to allowing and encouraging rapid and successful adjustment.¹

In asserting its political determination to make progress in giving Europe a social dimension, the Council took the view that in the coming years a series of measures and initiatives in the following areas could be envisaged: employment, the social aspects of the new technologies and training, social protection and population trends, the European social dialogue.

Employment

Employment and labour market

International Labour Organization

2.1.44. Commission representatives played an active role in the Committee on Employment and the Community coordination meetings in preparation for the 70th session of the International Labour Conference.¹

Local employment initiatives

2.1.45. Following up the resolution of 12 July 1982 on Community action to combat unemployment² and the Commission communication on Community action to combat unemployment and the contribution of local employment initiatives,³ on 7 June the Council adopted a resolution in which it recognizes the importance of the LEI, showing that Member States are aware of the value of a flexible and decentralized instrument in the fight against unemployment.⁴ This new resolution extends the earlier resolution on the promotion of employment for young people adopted in December 1983.⁵

Labour force survey

2.1.46. On 28 June the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Regulation⁶ on the organization of a new labour force sample survey⁷ to be carried out by the Commission in the spring of 1985. The results of surveys of this type constitute an important element in the proposals concerning statistical machinery for establishing priority regions for European Social Fund aid which are shortly to be laid before the Council.

New technologies

2.1.47. On the basis of the Commission communication⁸ and the conclusions reached at the last meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment on the social consequences of technological change,⁹ the Council meeting on labour and social affairs adopted a set of conclusions affirming the need for a Community response to the social challenge presented by the new technologies while acknowledging that their introduction is inevitable if the competitive position of European firms is to be improved and economic growth restored.¹⁰ Recognizing the inescapable need for a social consensus if economic efficiency is to be maintained, the Council recommends that workers should be fully involved in changes within the firm and that prior information and consultation procedures be developed to this end.

¹ Point 2.2.67.

² OJ C 186, 21.7.1982.

³ OJ C 70, 12.3.1984; Bull. EC 11-1983, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.13.

⁴ OJ C 161, 21.6.1984.

⁵ OJ C 29, 4.2.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.64; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.40.

⁶ COM(84) 343 final.

⁷ Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.38.

⁸ Bull. EC 1-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

⁹ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.69.

¹⁰ OJ C 184, 11.7.1984.

The Council also called on the Commission to develop its work in the following areas: identifying sectoral trends, contributing to forward labour management, promoting familiarization with and training for the new technologies, encouraging awareness of the impact of the new technologies on working conditions and the organization of production, involving workers in the introduction of new technologies, promoting and disseminating knowledge and experience and using Community financial instruments to help implement an innovatory Community strategy calculated to respond to the social consequences of technological change.

2.1.48. On 4 June the Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council had stressed the 'priority role which education and training can and must play in the implementation of a strategy for increasing the innovative capacity and competitiveness of undertakings', while ensuring that 'such technology serves social and cultural requirements'. Pointing out that the two Council resolutions adopted in 1983 on the introduction of new information technologies in education¹ and measures relating to training and the new information technologies² already form a basis for Community action, they considered that such action should concern the following priority areas: training of instructors, development of both hardware and software, educational activities and research.

Financial instruments

Special measures of Community interest in the field of employment

2.1.49. Following the overall agreement reached by the European Council at Fontainebleau on the Community's financial problems,³ on 26 June the Council was able to adopt a Regulation⁴ on the basis of the Commission proposal,⁵ as amended in February,⁶ introducing special measures of Community interest in the field of employ-

ment and laying down the conditions governing the award of financial assistance by the Community for the implementation of schemes or measures carried out in the United Kingdom (275 million ECU) under the 1983 budget.

European Social Fund

2.1.50. At its meeting on 22 June the Fund Committee adopted new rules of procedure and examined applications for Fund aid for 1984.

Measures for ECSC workers

Redeployment aid

2.1.51. In June, acting under Article 56(2) (b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute a total of 3 323 750 ECU towards redeployment measures in the United Kingdom: of this amount, 2 643 500 ECU corresponds to an increase in an appropriation already allocated to a redeployment scheme for 1 286 steelworkers at a plant in the West Midlands following changes to the original scheme, while 680 250 ECU will be devoted to aid for 127 workers affected by the closure of a number of steelworks in the Yorkshire and Humberside and Northern regions.

Education and vocational training

Measures to combat illiteracy

2.1.52. The Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council declared that illiteracy should be given special attention by Member States and the Community. Bearing in mind their resolution of 9 February 1976 comprising an action programme in the field of education,⁷ and

¹ OJ C 256, 24.9.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.82.

² OJ C 166, 25.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.10.

³ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

⁴ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

⁵ OJ C 348, 23.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.71.

⁶ OJ C 162, 22.6.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.66.

⁷ OJ C 38, 19.2.1976.

in particular the part concerning the achievement of equality of opportunity with a view to free access to all forms of education, they concluded that teaching should be adapted so that the individual difficulties of the most disadvantaged pupils could be taken into account and overcome. They recommended 'reviewing the initial and in-service training of teachers to prepare them for teaching a wide range of pupils with diverse abilities and social, ethnic and cultural backgrounds', 'promoting adult literacy campaigns' and 'developing distance learning activities, particularly through collaboration with television networks wherever feasible'. They asked 'the authorities involved in implementing Community measures on vocational training and employment based on use of the European Social Fund to take account of the particular requirements of people affected by illiteracy'. The Commission was asked to organize exchanges of information among national experts on the causes and scope of illiteracy and the results of experiments made in combating it.

Teaching of foreign languages

2.1.53. Affirming that 'knowledge of foreign languages is a key element in the construction of Europe', the Council and the Ministers for Education agreed to promote all appropriate measures to enable the maximum number of pupils to acquire, before completing their compulsory schooling, a practical knowledge of two languages in addition to their mother tongue; they were also in favour of all measures 'likely to permit the maintenance of levels of knowledge of foreign languages in vocational training, higher education and adult education.'

Ministers agreed to make arrangements to encourage the training of language teachers by the following means: sending language assistants (young foreign language students who have completed or are about to complete their higher education) to other Member States and taking on such assistants in their own education systems; direct cooper-

ation between higher education establishments providing basic training for language teachers; in-service training for language teachers.

'In order to give a real impetus to collaboration between Member States and to individual efforts' each Member State agreed to invite the competent authorities to take measures enabling: 'the recognition of study periods spent abroad by prospective language teachers; the use by prospective language teachers of national scholarships for periods of study abroad; periods abroad for language teachers for retraining purposes; periods of linguistic and cultural study in other Member States for pupils and young people.'

The Commission was requested to encourage consultations on ways of attaining the various objectives and, more specifically, exchanges of views and experience in those sectors where several Member States are cooperating.

Education and training of migrants

2.1.54. The Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council agreed to continue their efforts to ensure that the education system is a route to integration and thus to social advancement for all children, whether indigenous or migrant.

After drawing conclusions from the comparative assessment of 25 pilot schemes carried out since 1976 regarding the education of migrant workers' children,¹ Ministers called on the Member States to base their action on these conclusions and asked the Commission to continue and expand the programme of pilot schemes using existing Community instruments, particularly the European Social Fund.

Ministers recommended that reception tuition in the field of pre-school education 'should seek to meet pupils' individual requirements and be adapted both to the characteristics of the educational and social en-

¹ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.62.

vironment and to the conditions of dispersion of concentration in particular areas prevailing among the migrant workers.' Noting that 'teaching the languages and cultures of origin to primary school children contributes significantly to the formation of a balanced personality in the child, enriches the acquisition of knowledge and assists the development of skills', they agreed that 'the methods, the contents and the importance attached to this should be coordinated with other teaching activities, since otherwise much of its educational effectiveness will be lost'. In general terms, the resolution states that 'the intercultural dimension should find expression in the whole of the teaching discipline' and suggests that 'thought be given to the cultural content of all teaching activity and materials'. It was agreed that teacher training and pilot schemes should be extended to the countries of origin, and the latter could deal more particularly with 'reintegrating into the national education system the children of migrant workers who have returned to their home countries'; new pilot schemes should be launched to help to work out measures for reintegration into the national education system.

Living and working conditions and social protection

Fight against poverty

2.1.55. The Commission organized a series of seminars covering the following topics:

(i) the coordination and evaluation of projects eligible for aid under a new anti-poverty programme, as well as the problem of disseminating the experience gained from such projects (discussed at a European seminar held at the University of Bath, in early June;

(ii) the situation of jobless young people and single-parent families—two of the priority themes for a new programme—which were the subjects of two seminars sponsored by the Commission and held re-

spectively in Dublin in mid-June and Copenhagen at the end of the month.

Representatives of governments and the relevant voluntary organizations participated, to ensure that experts with experience in as many fields as possible were consulted.

Labour law and industrial relations

Joint Committees

2.1.56. On 25 June the Joint Committee on Inland Navigation held its first full meeting under the new rules which extend the powers of the Committee by granting the two sides of industry a right of initiative (obligation on the Commission to call a meeting of the Committee at the request of one third of its members) and greater independence.

Equality between men and women

2.1.57. On 7 June the Council adopted a resolution¹ concerning action to combat unemployment among women,² announcing its commitment to the development of measures in the field of vocational training for women and in careers guidance, placement and recruitment.

Social integration of the handicapped

2.1.58. The Council and the Ministers for Education meeting within the Council agreed that the needs of handicapped pupils should receive special attention. In this regard, while acknowledging the important role which specialized education has played in the past and continues to play in some countries, they agreed that the Member States would promote a series of measures: 'to ensure that common school premises and transport are accessible to handicapped children with limited mobility; to staff and equip educational establishments which ad-

¹ OJ C 161, 21.6.1984.

² OJ C 65, 6.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.73.

mit handicapped children in such a way as to facilitate their integration; to make sure that the basic and further training of ordinary and specialized teaching staff provides them with adequate preparation...; to develop and apply appropriate syllabuses and teaching methods permitting better integration of handicapped children and young people in and out of school¹.

Health and safety

Health and safety at work

2.1.59. On 25 June the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Decision on the ratification before 30 June 1986 of the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels and application of its provisions by the Member States before it enters into force.¹

The Commission had already adopted a recommendation in 1980 that the Convention (dating from 1977) be ratified before 31 July 1982.² France ratified in 1979, the United Kingdom in 1980, Belgium in 1982 and Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany in 1983, but the Convention will not enter into force until it has been ratified by 15 signatories accounting for at least 50% of the world fleet of vessels 25 metres or more in length.

2.1.60. At its 15th plenary meeting the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work approved its future structure and its eighth annual report. It also delivered opinions on the Commission's work plan for the implementation of the second programme of action in 1985,³ an information brochure on asbestos, the Commission communication on technological change and social adjustment⁴ and the Esprit programme.⁵

Culture

First Council meeting

2.1.61. On 22 June the first meeting of the Council and the Ministers for Cultural

Affairs meeting within the Council was held in Luxembourg.⁶

Ministers endorsed three resolutions on audio-visual piracy, the promotion and development of a European programme industry and harmonization of rules on the sequence of film distribution through the various media.⁷

They took note of the working papers transmitted by the Commission in May on the cultural, economic and social consequences of the boom in audio-visual media, copyright and related rights and aid for vocational training and social security provisions for cultural workers.⁸ The Council noted that the Commission would present a draft resolution on this last point at its next ministerial meeting.

Ministers also reached agreement on implementation of cultural cooperation in the context of the Solemn Declaration on European Union.⁹

2.1.62. After examining the proposal made by the Commission in May for a recommendation on action against audio-visual piracy¹⁰ and taking note of the working paper on the cultural, economic and social consequences of the boom in audio-visual media, Ministers approved the following resolutions:¹¹

¹ COM(84) 340.

² OJ L 259, 2.10.1980; Bull. EC 9-1980, point 2.1.75.

³ Seventeenth General Report, point 341.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

⁵ OJ L 67, 9.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.11.

⁶ See also Bull. EC 9-1982, point 2.1.112 and Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.92; point 2.4.4. Six Member States were represented by their Minister or State Secretary for Culture, Belgium by its State Secretary for European Affairs, Germany by its Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Ireland by its Minister of State at the Taoiseach's Department and the Netherlands by its Deputy Permanent Representative. The Commission was represented by its President.

⁷ Points 2.1.62 *et seq.*

⁸ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.93.

⁹ Point 2.1.63.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 5-1984, points 2.1.94 and 2.1.95.

¹¹ The resolutions were formally adopted on 23 July.

Action against audio-visual piracy¹

'The Member States

1. will endeavour to ratify quickly, if they have not yet done so, those international conventions which they consider likely, by the reciprocal provisions which they contain, to facilitate the initiation of procedures against acts of audio-visual piracy;
2. will, under the international conventions to which they have acceded or will accede, where necessary strengthen their national legislation, and in particular criminal law legislation, in order to provide the competent authorities with all the means necessary to seek out and prove acts of counterfeit and provide the judicial authorities with the legal weapons that are essential for the dissuasive and effective repression of such acts;
3. will consider at the level of the authorities concerned any measures the situation demands to ensure that close cooperation is instituted and developed between them in combating audio-visual piracy;
4. will implement a systematic policy of cooperation between authorities and members of the professions concerned with a view to following developments in the phenomenon of piracy and constantly adapting to that development the techniques of prevention, detection and repression of acts of fraud;
5. will, in collaboration with the international intellectual property organizations, pursue a policy of making available to States and copyright holders any information on laws and case law concerning audio-visual piracy;
6. agree to the examination, in the context of current discussions on copyright and in the appropriate framework, of any proposal of a contractual, legislative or other nature which could help to provide an adequate solution to the problems, and in particular any possibility of improving the effectiveness of the procedures and penalties applicable to pirates and traders in copied material.²

Promotion and development of a European programme industry

'The Member States of the European Economic Community, conscious of the importance from both the economic and the employment points of view of developing programme industries, and stressing their wish to contribute to the development of creativity and the expression of European cultures by every audio-visual communication means, agree, within the powers at their disposal, to encourage the implementation in appropriate forms of measures which will ensure that in all

audio-visual communication media, work and programmes of European origin are given an appropriate place.'

Elaboration of rules on the sequence of distribution through the various media

'The Member States of the European Economic Community, aware of the threat posed by the absence of agreements on the sequence of film distribution through the various media, will endeavour—within the powers at their disposal—to implement measures to ensure the rational distribution of films through all the audio-visual communication media.'

Cultural cooperation in the context of the Solemn Declaration on European Union

2.1.63. Ministers discussed the implementation of cultural cooperation in the context of the Solemn Declaration on European Union² and reached broad agreement on the following five points:

- (i) meetings and exchanges between individuals;
- (ii) fostering the teaching of languages in the Community;
- (iii) improved reciprocal knowledge of the other Member States, their inhabitants, their culture and their history;
- (iv) maintaining and preserving the cultural heritage;
- (v) cultural cooperation in non-member countries.

Ministers stressed the importance of involving the European University Institute in Florence and the European Foundation, now being set up, in all of these activities.

*

2.1.64. Lastly, the Italian delegation repeated its proposal to set up a European Centre in Florence to establish and maintain a register of stolen art works.

¹ The Netherlands delegation made a reservation which was withdrawn on 10 July.

² Bull. EC 6-1983, point 1.6.1, section 3.3.

Regional policy

Coordination and programmes

Regional development programmes

2.1.65. On 19 June the Commission delivered its opinion on the 'second-generation' regional development programmes (1981-84). It had delivered an opinion on the 'first-generation' programmes, for 1977-80, on 23 May 1979,¹ together with a series of recommendations to the Member States for improving future programmes.

These programmes, which the Member States communicate to the Commission under Article 6 of the Regulation establishing a European Regional Development Fund,² are the frame of reference for the projects financed by the ERDF. At the same time they serve as a means of coordinating national regional policies.

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.66. At its 48th meeting, held on 5 June with Mr Bernard Attali in the chair, the Regional Policy Committee discussed the problems of coordinating the Community's competition policy and national regional policies, considered a report on structural underdevelopment and endorsed 26 infrastructure projects which will receive Fund assistance totalling 115 million ECU.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

Recasting the ERDF Regulation

2.1.67. On 19 June the Council formally adopted the new Regulation for the European Regional Development Fund.³ It makes important changes to the Fund, set up on 18 March 1975,⁴ and will enter into force on 1 January 1985.

ERDF grants

Fund Committee

2.1.68. The ERDF Committee at its meeting on 20 June delivered its opinion on the draft grant decisions under the second 1984 allocation of the quota section, for individual projects.

Studies

2.1.69. On 22 June the Commission decided under Article 12 of the ERDF Regulation to grant 11.96 million ECU to finance eight studies closely connected with the Fund's operations. The studies are for projects located as follows:

- (i) three in the United Kingdom: a plant to produce heat and electricity from refuse at Corby; sewage disposal in the Tay estuary, Scotland; maintaining the drainage function of the Manchester Ship Canal and assisting in the clean-up of the Mersey estuary;
- (ii) one in Denmark: use of hydroelectric energy for small Greenland settlements;
- (iii) four in Italy: four water-engineering projects and five aqueduct projects in Molise; two aqueduct projects in Marche; 10 water-engineering projects and 14 aqueduct projects in Abruzzi; and a funicular railway on Vesuvius.

Exceptional measure for Northern Ireland

2.1.70. The management committee set up under the exceptional Community measure to promote urban renewal in Northern Ireland (Belfast)⁴ met on 20 June and endorsed a series of individual measures making up the second tranche of aids, which could be

¹ OJ L 143, 12.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.73.

² OJ L 73, 21.3.1975; OJ C 36, 9.2.1979; OJ L 349, 23.12.1980.

³ Points 1.3.1 *et seq.*; OJ L 169, 28.6.1984.

⁴ OJ L 171, 19.6.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.105.

paid out very shortly. A first tranche of 32 million ECU was approved in December 1983.¹

Environment and consumers

Environment

Council

2.1.71. The Council took a series of important decisions at the meeting of Environment Ministers on 28 June.² Agreement was reached on two proposals for Directives—one on the supervision and control of the transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes,³ the other in limit values and quality objectives for hexachlorocyclohexane discharges.⁴ Ministers adopted a proposal widening the scope of the Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil⁵ and tentatively approved a proposal on aid quality standards for nitrogen dioxide.⁶ The Council formally adopted two proposals to which it had agreed in March.⁷

However, no agreement emerged on the proposal for a Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects,⁸ which one delegation still felt unable to approve definitively.

Finally, the Council and the Member States endorsed two resolutions submitted by the French delegation, both on cooperation with the developing countries on environmental issues.

In the first, the Council voiced its support for the action by the international financing and development agencies to work out a common approach to reconcile development with environmental concerns and called on the Commission to look into the prospects for bringing these efforts to make environmental concerns an integral part of all development aid schemes closer together. In the second, the Council noted with satis-

faction the emergence of new forms of cooperation on water supply, centred on local or regional projects, and called on the Commission to consider how to put them to the best use.

Action by the Community relating to the environment

2.1.72. On 28 June the Council formally adopted the regulation on action by the Community relating to the environment,⁹ on which it had reached agreement in March.¹⁰

Prevention and reduction of the pollution and nuisances

Freshwater and marine pollution

Hexachlorocyclohexane discharges

2.1.73. The Council also agreed on the proposal for a directive laying down limit values for hexachlorocyclohexane discharges from industrial plant and setting the time limits by which they must be met, together with quality objectives for HCH discharges into the aquatic environment.¹¹

Beyond this, the directive introduces a surveillance and monitoring procedure and reference methods of analysis. It is one of the series of measures taken to follow up the directive of 4 May 1976 on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.107.

² Point 2.4.4.

³ Point 1.4.1.

⁴ Point 2.1.73.

⁵ Point 2.1.74.

⁶ Point 2.1.77.

⁷ Points 2.1.72 and 2.1.76.

⁸ OJ C 169, 9.7.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.85; OJ C 110, 1.5.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.58.

⁹ OJ L 176, 3.7.1984.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.95.

¹¹ OJ C 215, 11.8.1983; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.1.86.

into the aquatic environment of the Community.¹

Bonn Agreement

2.1.74. On 28 June the Council adopted a decision on the conclusion of an Agreement widening the scope of the 1969 Bonn Agreement for Cooperation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil,² as proposed by the Commission.³ Exchanges of information, joint research and joint exercises at sea between the Community countries on the North Sea on the one hand and Sweden and Norway on the other are the main forms of action envisaged in this Agreement.

Titanium dioxide

2.1.75. On 4 June the Commission sent the Council its proposal,⁴ amended as called for by Parliament,⁵ for a directive on procedures for harmonizing the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.⁶

Air pollution

Large industrial plants

2.1.76. On 28 June the Council formally adopted² the proposal for a directive on the combating of air pollution from industrial plants,⁷ on which it had reached agreement in March.⁸

Nitrogen dioxide

2.1.77. The Council tentatively approved the proposal for a directive on air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂).⁹ This proposal—which, if adopted, will become the third directive of its kind—is part of the package of measures planned to combat air pollution and acid rain.¹⁰ Its main feature is that it lays down a limit value and guide value for NO₂. The Council will take a final decision on the proposal once Parliament has given its opinion.

Lead-free petrol and emissions from motor vehicles

2.1.78. The Council held a preliminary exchange of views on two proposals for directives—one concerning the lead content in petrol and the other the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures to be taken against air pollution by gases from positive ignition engines of motor vehicles,¹¹ both of which the Commission put forward on 6 June.

A broad consensus was reached on the general thinking behind the two proposals. More detailed talks will follow in due course, based primarily on the further analyses and proposals which the Commission will be laying before the Council in September, once Parliament has given its opinion.

The Council agreed eventually to introduce lead-free petrol and to lay down emission standards based on Commission proposals in a bid to reduce the level of pollutants emitted from motor vehicles. Some Member States asked for lead-free petrol to be introduced without delay. Not one of them wanted to wait any longer than 1989.

The Council stressed that it intended to step up the general campaign against air pollution while at the same time maintaining the unity of the Community market and adhering to the Community's general objectives, and in particular its energy-saving targets.

¹ OJ L 129, 18.5.1976.

² OJ L 188, 16.7.1984.

³ OJ C 40, 15.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.58.

⁴ OJ C 167, 27.6.1984.

⁵ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984.

⁶ OJ C 138, 26.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.82.

⁷ OJ C 139, 27.5.1983; Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.1.85.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.104.

⁹ OJ C 258, 27.9.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, point 2.1.68.

¹⁰ OJ L 229, 30.8.1980; Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.1.70 (sulphur dioxide); OJ L 171, 27.6.1981; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, point 2.1.85 (lead).

¹¹ OJ C 178, 6.7.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, points 1.2.1 *et seq.*

Acid rain

2.1.79. The Commission played an active role in the multilateral conference on the causes and prevention of the damage wrought by air pollution on forests and water bodies in Europe, which was held in Munich on 25-27 June. The conference called for a reduction in the total annual emissions of sulphur and in the sulphur emissions 'exported' from each of the countries concerned by 1993 accompanied by parallel reductions in the total annual emissions and 'exports' of nitrogen oxide by 1995.

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

Flora and fauna

Washington Convention

2.1.80. On 18-23 June the Commission joined forces with the United Nations Environment Programme to organize a seminar for the civil servants responsible for implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora in Africa. It also helped to organize the first meeting of the Technical Committee set up under the Convention.

Together, these two meetings provided an opportunity for African countries to play their full part in talks on issues of particular importance to them, including trade in ivory and in crocodile skins. The solutions which they worked out strike a balance between the twin aims of conserving endangered species and of making rational use of wild flora and fauna.

Natural resources

2.1.81. On 28 June the Council reached agreement on the substance of the new Community Directive on transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes.¹

2.1.82. Between 12 and 14 June Commission representatives attended as observers the OECD seminar on legal and institutional aspects of transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes.

This was the first step in the preparations for the high-level OECD conference on international cooperation on transfrontier movements of hazardous wastes proposed by Switzerland, which will duly host the event in March 1985. The idea is that this conference will lay the foundations for measures to keep a closer watch on transfrontier movements of wastes which will apply to even more countries than the present arrangements.

Improvement of the quality of life

2.1.83. The Commission also played an active role in OECD's International Conference on the Environment and the Economy in Paris from 18 to 21 June.

The conference provided an opportunity to review OECD's work on the environment and the economy over the last 10 years, to pinpoint the outstanding problems and to decide what measures must be taken to respond to them in the 1990s.

Further improvements in the environment and sustained economic growth remain the two fundamental, compatible, and indeed interdependent objectives of the policies pursued by the OECD countries. The main conclusion of the conference was that the environment and the economy are mutually sustaining and each help to stimulate technological innovation.

The delegates generally recognized that the economic recovery now setting in would not only bring benefits but also would increase the levels of the usual pollutants emitted and heighten the pressure on natural resources.

¹ Point 1.4.1.

Consumers

Council

2.1.84. The Council held its third meeting¹ on consumer affairs on 5 June.²

The Council continued its examination of three proposals for directives—one on misleading advertising (approved by the Council meeting on the environment on 28 June³), one on product liability⁴ and one on contracts concluded away from business premises.⁵

The Council briefly discussed the Commission communication of 24 February 1984 on progress in implementing measures provided for by the second consumer protection and information programme;⁶ it wished to know how the Community programme would be continued in 1985 and 1986 in the light of the proposals put forward. Accordingly, a second communication would be presented by the Commission to the Council before the end of the year.

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

Misleading advertising

2.1.85. On 28 June the Council approved the proposal for a directive concerning misleading and unfair advertising.³ This proposal had been before the Council since 1978 and had been considerably weakened by exclusion of the 'unfair advertising' provisions. Its purpose is to protect consumers and physical or legal persons carrying on a trade or business or practising a profession, and also the public in general, against misleading advertising.

Consumer credit

2.1.86. On 22 June the Commission amended⁷ its proposal for a directive on consumer credit⁸ in the light of Parliament's opinion.⁹

Agriculture

Council

2.1.87. The Ministers for Agriculture met on 18 and 19 June.² They amended Council Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on the processing and marketing of agricultural products¹⁰ and Council Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 of 24 June 1980¹¹ on agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of Ireland.¹² Other aspects of structural policy were deferred until the next meeting.

On New Zealand butter, agreement was reached in principle that imports will be gradually reduced over a three-year period.

The Council adopted the Commission's proposal on marketing standards for eggs, which is designed to provide better consumer information.¹³

Turning to harmonization of veterinary legislation, the Council gave its agreement on the measures for combating classical swine fever and on the detection standards for bovine brucellosis and confirmed the foot-and-mouth disease trade derogation for Ireland.¹⁴

The Commission's report on the operation of the sugar system was unanimously adopted, and it was agreed to make no change in the quota system.

In the olive oil sector the main lines of an agreement were worked out on the oper-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.123; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.111.

² Point 2.4.4.

³ Point 1.4.2.

⁴ OJ C 241, 14.10.1976; OJ C 271, 26.10.1979.

⁵ OJ C 22, 29.1.1977; Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.1.36.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.93.

⁷ OJ C 183, 10.7.1984; COM(84) 342 final.

⁸ OJ C 80, 27.3.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.51.

⁹ OJ C 242, 12.9.1983.

¹⁰ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

¹¹ OJ L 180, 14.7.1980; point 2.1.99.

¹² Point 2.1.99.

¹³ OJ L 172, 30.6.1984.

¹⁴ Point 2.1.102.

ation and financing of the control agencies in producer countries, and a consensus was reached on the penalties to be applied in the event of breaches of the aid arrangements.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

Compensation for dismantling of MCAs in Germany

2.1.88. On 30 June the Council authorized the Federal Republic of Germany to grant a special aid to farmers in the form of an increase from 3% to 5% maximum in the rate of VAT reimbursement for the period 1 July 1984 to 31 December 1988.¹ This measure, which was agreed at the European Council at Fontainebleau,² is intended to compensate for the reduction in agricultural incomes resulting from the gradual dismantling of MCAs decided on in March by the Ministers for Agriculture.³ The Council's decision was a political one and was taken unanimously despite Commission opposition, as provided in the third subparagraph of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty.

Market organizations

Market trends

Wine

2.1.89. Two serious market crises in the wine sector—in 1975 and 1981—provoked violent demonstration and caused France to call in question the free movement of wine. Since then the Commission and the Council have made great efforts to improve the operation of the market organization, and since 1976 substantial changes have been made in the intervention system almost every two years and a specific structural policy has been gradually introduced. The last thoroughgoing revision dates from 1982,⁴ but the present situation indicates that it has not produced the expected results.

Contrary to expectations in the light of the forward estimate drawn up last December,⁵ table wine prices are very low and are not reacting even to massive intervention.⁶ Thus for the wine year in progress 32 million hectolitres of table wine is to be distilled.⁷ This represents almost a quarter of total production, and the budgetary situation is giving cause for concern. A budget of 588 million ECU was adopted for the sector for 1984, but by the end of July some 852 million ECU of appropriations will probably have been used up and total expenditure will amount to approximately 1 100 million ECU if all the measures provided for are put into effect. The situation calls for urgent and rigorous measures, and when the Ministers for Agriculture met informally at Angers on 28 and 29 May they set up at the Commission's request a special group of national market directors to study the situation and to make suggestions. The group met for the first time on 16 June and will meet again on 11 July.

2.1.90. In March the Commission sent the Council a proposal⁸ based on an exchange of letters of July 1983 between the Community and the United States with the object of permitting the release for direct human consumption in the Community of wines originating in the United States which have been subjected to oenological processes not authorized by Community rules.⁹ This measure has been made possible by the United States Government's commitment to abolish a large number of disallowed oenological practices and by the efficiency of the United States surveillance system. On 28 June the Council adopted the Regulation proposed by the Commission.¹⁰

¹ OJ L 185, 12.7.1984.

² Point 1.1.3.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.117.

⁴ OJ L 227, 3.8.1982.

⁵ OJ C 6, 11.1.1984.

⁶ OJ L 200, 23.7.1983; OJ L 232, 23.8.1983; OJ L 236, 26.8.1983; OJ L 250, 10.9.1983; OJ L 366, 28.12.1983; OJ L 22, 27.1.1984.

⁷ OJ L 232, 23.8.1983; OJ L 250, 10.9.1983.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.20.

⁹ Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.44 to 2.2.46.

¹⁰ Point 2.2.25, OJ L 176, 3.7.1984.

2.1.91. On 5 June the Commission sent the Council a set of technical modifications to the rules on the production, description and presentation of sparkling wines.¹

2.1.92. On 14 June the Commission sent the Council a proposal on organization of the disposal of surplus alcohol obtained by the distillation of wine.² It applies to alcohol for which there is a Community responsibility and there is to be no disturbance to the markets in the Community for other alcohols and spirituous beverages.

Disposal will be organized by the Member States and there will be an obligation to respect a minimum price. Should the arrangements turn out to be inadequate the Community will itself organize disposal of the alcohol, in particular for use as fuel.

Pigmeat

2.1.93. Faced with a poor market situation at the beginning of the year, the Commission reintroduced private storage aid from 16 January.³ Since then the Community price has climbed from 145.8 to 168.00 ECU/100 kg in June and the aids are no longer needed. The Commission has therefore set 29 June as the time limit for submission of applications for aid.⁴ The measure will have enabled almost 100 000 tonnes to be withdrawn from the market during a period when supply was considerably greater than demand.

2.1.94. In view of the satisfactory trend of Community exports and the considerable stabilization of the market, the Commission reduced refunds in two stages—by approximately 15% for preserved products and approximately 9% for other processed products and boned meat.⁵ The refunds on other products were left unchanged.

2.1.95. The Community pig herd survey in April showed an estimated drop in total pig numbers, the first since August 1982, of 1.9% on April 1983. The number of mated sows was down by 3.5%. On this basis it is expected that for the months of August

to December there will be an average drop in production of 2.2% by comparison with the same period in 1983, i.e. a fall of approximately 100 000 tonnes, which should facilitate disposal of the meat stored under the private storage aid arrangements. The decline is expected to continue until late spring 1985.

Sugar

2.1.96. On 19 June the Commission adopted a Regulation⁴ suspending the application in the sugar sector of certain provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 2730/79 of 29 November 1979.⁶ It had already suspended for the 1981/82, 1982/83 and 1983/84 marketing years the application of Article 10(1) of that Regulation to sugar exports, so that traders were not obliged, in cases where the import levy was lower than the export refunds, to produce proof of importation of the exported sugar into the non-member country of destination in order to obtain the refund.

Since the purpose of the suspension was attained in all three of these marketing years without any disturbance being caused, the new Regulation renews the suspension on the same terms for an unlimited period.

2.1.97. On 19 June the Commission amended⁴ the 1982 Regulation laying down detailed rules for carrying forward sugar to the following marketing year,⁷ which stipulated that sugar carried forward had to be stored for 12 months and then counted as part of the following year's production and that the date of commencement of storage was to be notified to the competent agency of the Member State concerned. In order to rule out undesirable consequences the Commission has decided to specify that

¹ OJ C 182, 9.7.1984; COM(84) 283 final.

² COM(84) 227 final.

³ OJ L 11, 14.1.1984.

⁴ OJ L 162, 20.6.1984.

⁵ OJ L 100, 12.4.1984; OJ L 135, 22.5.1984.

⁶ OJ L 317, 12.12.1979.

⁷ OJ L 9, 14.1.1982.

the date of commencement of storage may not precede that on which the notification is received.

2.1.98. On 22 June the Commission adopted a Regulation¹ amending that of 1981 laying down detailed implementing rules in respect of sugar production in excess of the quota,² under which sugar syrups obtained prior to the crystallizing stage that fell into the C production category could not be exported to non-member countries unless they were further processed into crystallized sugar or replaced by sugar produced by another manufacturer. Since certain firms produce only such syrups and an export market is likely to arise, the rules have been changed to allow C sugar to be exported in the form of such syrups.

Structures

2.1.99. On 19 June the Council adopted,³ on a Commission proposal,⁴ a Regulation amending both Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed and Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 on the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the West of Ireland.⁵ The new Regulation renews for 10 years from 1 January 1985 the common measure introduced by Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 to improve the conditions under which agricultural and fishery products are processed and marketed. The basic principles of the measure are maintained and the changes made are as follows:

(a) Projects relating to the processing of agricultural products may now include the acquisition of equipment for harvesting primary products provided that such acquisition upstream is advantageous to the farmers concerned.

(b) The need to create new and additional outlets for agricultural products is affirmed. Special mention is made of programmes and projects using new technologies and of pilot projects for the development of new products and by-products, for saving energy or

for recycling industrial waste. The procedure for assessing projects has also been relaxed so that projects for the processing of basic agricultural products into products not listed in Annex II to the Treaty of Rome as agricultural products may also be eligible.

(c) It is now possible to take greater account of financial difficulties that applicants run into as a result of inflation and/or high interest rates on the capital market where they must find the funds for their own participation in the project's financing.

The new Regulation also makes some adjustments to the regional variations in the rates of financial contribution, to encourage projects in regions where the economic situation is particularly difficult or particularly subject to the effects of enlargement of the Community.

Lastly, the Regulation specifies that the Council is to fix the estimated cost of its financing before 1 January 1985.

2.1.100. Since the other aspects of the structures policy have not yet been adopted by the Council, the Commission has sent the latter a proposal to extend to 31 October 1984 the period of validity of socio-structural Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC and of certain ancillary Decisions, all of which were due to expire on 30 June.⁶

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary and animal husbandry legislation

Harmonization of legislation

2.1.101. In July 1983 the Commission requested the Council to draw up a strict

¹ OJ L 165, 23.6.1984.

² OJ L 262, 16.9.1981.

³ OJ L 180, 7.7.1984.

⁴ OJ C 347, 22.12.1983; Bull. EC 9-1983, points 1.2.1. *et seq.*

⁵ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977; OJ L 180, 14.7.1980.

⁶ OJ C 189, 17.7.1984; COM(84) 368 final.

timetable in the area of harmonization of laws with a view to the removal of internal barriers to trade.¹ On the basis of a further detailed communication from the Commission in November 1983,² the Council adopted on 10 May 1984 a resolution establishing such a timetable for measures concerning animal health, plant health, feeding-stuffs and seeds.³ This resolution provides for the phased adoption during 1984 and 1985 of a large number of individual measures, many of which have been under examination by the Council already for several years.

The Commission considers this new commitment by the Community to progress in removing barriers to internal trade in the agricultural sector to be important. When implemented, these measures should make a significant contribution both to overall consolidation of the Community's internal market and to improvement of consumer and environmental protection.

Regrettably, the Council was not able to agree at its meeting on 18 and 19 June on an important first group of proposals in the veterinary and feedingstuffs sectors. The Commission considers it essential that these and other measures be adopted in the second half of the year.

Animal health

2.1.102. Large numbers of classical swine fever outbreaks continue to occur in the Federal Republic of Germany. In the Netherlands five new emergency vaccination areas have been introduced, and towards the end of the quarter this policy was seen to be producing a decrease in outbreaks. A small number of outbreaks have also occurred in France and Belgium.

A few outbreaks of Newcastle disease caused by contaminated feedingstuffs have continued to occur in the United Kingdom. The veterinary authorities are optimistic that only a few more outbreaks will occur.

In June two foci of foot-and-mouth disease appeared, two outbreaks in southern Ger-

many, probably caused by type A5, and one in Greece in a border area of Thrace, probably caused by the Asia type. This recent incursion of an exotic strain of this important disease is extremely worrying.

2.1.103. As far as measures taken to combat classical swine fever are concerned, the provisions on trade in pigs and pigmeat have been kept unchanged.⁴ The situation in the Federal Republic of Germany led the Commission temporarily to suspend the status of certain regions as officially free of classical swine fever. It is clear, however, that the situation calls for a change in the present control arrangements provided for in Community legislation. The Council has been able to agree on the general substance of changes but has not yet drawn up a final text.

In view of the progress made in combating African swine fever in Piedmont, the Commission has allowed trade in pigs to be resumed. The restrictive measures applying to consignments from Sardinia have, however, been maintained. In view of the national measures taken by the United Kingdom against Newcastle disease and by the Federal Republic of Germany against foot-and-mouth disease, no trade restrictions have been introduced at Community level.

In the light of a report dealing with the effect of a change in the rules on intra-Community trade where outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occur on exports of meat and live animals from Ireland and Northern Ireland to certain non-member countries, the Commission has sent the Council a proposal⁵ to amend Directive 64/432/EEC. The Commission's proposal is that for live animals and meat the same rules should be applied in Ireland and Northern Ireland as have been applied by Denmark and Great Britain since 1977. General agreement has

¹ Bull. EC — Supplement 4/83; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.12.

² Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.1.142.

³ OJ C 134, 22.5.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.139.

⁴ OJ L 120, 5.5.1984; OJ L 130, 16.5.1984.

⁵ COM(84) 217 final.

been reached on the approach to be taken on this matter, but for the moment the Council has extended the period of validity of the existing derogations by six months.

Public health

2.1.104. On 4 June the Commission presented to the Council a proposal for a directive on the financing of health inspections and controls of fresh meat.¹ The existing variety of arrangements in the Member States, spotlighted by a Commission survey, calls for Community action to reduce distortions of competition and at the same time guarantee the same degree of protection to all consumers. The first step is to adopt basic principles. The responsibility of Member States' authorities must be stressed, and it also seems reasonable to make provision for some of the cost of health controls to be borne by the person on whose account slaughtering takes place. This would be done through a contribution collected at the time the animal is slaughtered or when the meat is imported from a non-member country.

2.1.105. In the poultrymeat sector the same principles are behind the amended Commission proposal also sent to the Council on 4 June.²

On 8 June the Commission sent the Council a communication³ on possible changes to the poultrymeat inspection laid down in the 1971 directive.⁴ As the study by the Scientific Veterinary Committee annexed to the communication was theoretical in nature, the Commission considers it necessary for it to be supplemented by field trials in order to assess to what extent a new health inspection system could be introduced.

2.1.106. On 13 June the Commission sent the Council a report on the use of certain substances having a hormonal action and a proposal for a directive amending the 1981 directive concerning the prohibition of certain substances having a hormonal action and of any substances having a thyrostatic action.⁵

2.1.107. The Commission considered it necessary, in the light of a report by a group of experts, to propose amendment of the existing Directives that include in their provisions the requirement that staff handling meat and meat products undergo an annual medical examination. The Commission's proposal of 26 June is that the requirement of an annual medical examination be replaced by rules on the training and health surveillance of staff.⁶

2.1.108. On 7 June the Commission adopted a directive⁷ amending and supplementing the annexes to the Council Directive of 2 December 1976 on examination for trichinae upon importation from non-member countries of fresh meat derived from domestic swine,⁸ and on 18 June a Decision determining the list of experts who may be instructed to prepare opinions on the establishments approved for the purposes of intra-Community trade in fresh meat.

Plant health legislation

2.1.109. The Council adopted on 28 June a first measure to update and improve the Community plant health arrangements made by the Directive of 21 December 1976,⁸ in this case the technical requirements applicable to individual projects, in order to protect the Community against the introduction or propagation of harmful organisms. On 26 May the Commission transmitted to the Council two further proposals with the same general aim, seeking in particular to facilitate intra-Community trade.⁹

¹ OJ C 168, 28.6.1984; COM(84) 291 final.

² OJ C 162, 22.6.1984; COM(84) 286 final.

³ COM(84) 312 final.

⁴ OJ L 55, 8.3.1971.

⁵ Points 1.6.1 *et seq.*; OJ C 170, 29.6.1984.

⁶ OJ C 179, 7.7.1984; COM(84) 337 final.

⁷ OJ L 167, 27.6.1984.

⁸ OJ L 26, 31.1.1977.

⁹ OJ C 186, 5.6.1984; COM(84) 288 final.

Competition

2.1.110. Under Article 93 of the Treaty the Commission decided not to object to the introduction of the following four measures. This is without prejudice to any later position it may adopt on the socio-structural aids concerned when the Council has adopted the regulation on improvement of the effectiveness of agricultural structures.

Germany

Federal Government/Länder: measures under the joint schemes for improving agricultural structures and ensuring coastal protection—investment aid for farms: 1984 aid programme;

Bavaria: implementation of the 1984 agricultural credit programme for farm investment (measures outside the joint schemes);

Baden-Württemberg: investment encouragement—1984 *Land* programme (measures outside the joint schemes);

Bundesländer: 1984 programme of measures outside the joint schemes.

2.1.111. The Commission decided to make no comment on the introduction of draft measures notified by:

Denmark

Amendment of the 1983 budget for the potato levy fund.

Greece

Short-term interest-free loans to sheep and goat rearers on Lesbos for the purchase of feed to compensate for damage caused by drought.

United Kingdom

Aids to agriculture in the form of loans for bank guarantees—aids for the 1984 potato harvest.

Netherlands

Aids for research into animal feed production.

2.1.112. The Commission took a final decision under Article 93(2) of the Treaty finding against the following provisions of Sicilian Regional Act No 105/82:

(i) aid to cooperatives, consortia and producers groups for the modernization of facilities for the preservation and processing of crop and livestock products (Sections 39 and 42);

(ii) a subsidy of 12% of the purchase price on each 100 kg of Sicilian durum wheat purchased by millers (Section 51).

2.1.113. The Commission decided to terminate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of other measures provided in the above-mentioned Sicilian statute in the light of the explanations provided by the Italian authorities, now considering the measures to be compatible with the common market.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

Community measures

2.1.114. On the basis of information supplied by the Netherlands authorities on the exhaustion of certain quotas, the Commission prohibited fishing for sole by vessels flying the flag of the Netherlands in ICES subarea VIII on 27 June¹ and in ICES divisions IIIa and IIIb, c and d (EEC zone) on 30 June.²

National measures to protect local stocks

2.1.115. Under Article 19 of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83 of 25 January 1983³ the

¹ OJ L 167, 27.6.1984.

² OJ L 172, 30.6.1984.

³ OJ L 24, 27.1.1983.

Commission found that the following measures of local scope adopted by the Member States before 25 January 1983 were compatible with Community law and in conformity with the common fisheries policy:

United Kingdom

Seven by-laws adopted by the Devon Sea Fisheries District Committee, one by the South-West Water Authority, one by the Isles of Scilly Sea Fisheries District Committee, four by the Northumberland Sea Fisheries District Committee, 14 by the Eastern Fisheries District Committee and 10 by the North-Eastern Sea Fisheries District Committee.

All these measures apply only to waters under the jurisdiction of the local authorities concerned within three miles of the base lines.

Ireland

Nine by-laws on salmon and trout fishing within 12 miles of the base lines.

National measures that are stricter than Community rules

2.1.116. The Commission took note of the following national measures, stating that it might at any time review their compatibility with Community law and the common fisheries policy:

United Kingdom

Management and quota utilization measures limiting the granting and duration of fishing licences for certain stocks considered to be 'pressure stocks' and encouraging fleet reductions in sectors where capacity is in excess of catch potential. The Commission found that the measures, applicable from 4 February 1984 to 31 December 1986, were in conformity with Article 5(2) of Regulation (EEC) No 170/83.¹

A measure reintroducing in Northern Ireland waters, with effect from 1 January 1984, provisions on minimum allowable

size for scallops and lobsters (applicable to lobsters until 30 April 1984). These provisions were included in a 1983 Order approved by the Commission on 26 May 1983² but now superseded by the new measure. The Commission found that the technical provisions contained in the measure were compatible with Article 20(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 171/83.¹

National measures implementing Community rules

2.1.117. The Commission took note of the following national measures, stating that it might at any time review their compatibility with Community law and the common fisheries policy:

United Kingdom

Application in United Kingdom waters, from 18 February to 31 December 1984, of Articles 4, 7, 8 and 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 320/84 of 31 January 1984³ setting the 1984 TACs and quotas.

An Order to give effect to certain provisions of Regulations (EEC) Nos 3746/83, 3760/83, 550/84 and 590/84⁴ on fishing activities by non-Community (Faroese, Norwegian, Swedish and Spanish) vessels in United Kingdom waters.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

United States

2.1.118. Following a third round of negotiations⁵ in Washington on 26 and 27 June the Community and the United States init-

¹ OJ L 24, 27.1.1984.

² Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.1.133.

³ OJ L 37, 8.2.1984; Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.1.85.

⁴ OJ L 371, 31.12.1983; OJ L 374, 31.12.1983; OJ L 61, 2.3.1984; OJ L 67, 9.3.1983.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.1.149; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.156.

ialled an outline agreement concerning fishing by Community vessels off the United States coast during the next five years, under joint venture arrangements for the exploitation of the fishing rights granted to the Community by the United States. It was agreed that pending ratification of the new outline agreement the 1977 Agreement,¹ due to expire on 1 July, would be temporarily extended to prevent any interruption of fishing.

Canada

2.1.119. Consultations have been held with Canada on the establishment of a scientific observation programme in the NAFO Regulatory Area. A draft bilateral arrangement establishing the programme was initialled by both parties, and has been referred by the Commission for the Council's approval.²

Equatorial Guinea

2.1.120. The fisheries agreement with the Republic of Equatorial Guinea initialled in Brussels on 27 June 1983³ was signed at Malabo on 15 June and approved by the Council on 28 June.⁴

Madagascar

2.1.121. Following exploratory talks held with the Madagascar authorities in May the Commission asked the Council on 21 June for directives to negotiate a fisheries agreement with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.⁵

Multilateral relations

Safety at sea

2.1.122. On 25 June the Commission sent the Council a proposal for a Decision on the ratification of the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels (more than 25 metres) and application of its provisions by the Member States before it enters into force.⁶

Markets and structures

Structures

Application of structural directives

2.1.123. Under Council Regulation (EEC) No 2908/83 of 4 October 1983 on a common measure for restructuring, modernizing and developing the fishing industry and for developing aquaculture⁷ the Commission decided on 12 June to finance 166 projects for the construction of vessels, 251 for the modernization of vessels, 32 for aquaculture installations and 2 for artificial reefs. The total aid granted amounts to approximately 35 million ECU distributed among the Member States as follows:

¹ OJ L 147, 15.6.1977; Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.95.

² OJ C 182, 9.7.1984; COM(84) 293 final.

³ OJ L 237, 26.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.204.

⁴ OJ L 188, 16.7.1984.

⁵ COM(84) 327 final.

⁶ Point 2.1.59; COM(84) 340 final.

⁷ OJ L 290, 22.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.162.

| | Number of projects | Aid in national currency | Aid in millions of ECU (June 1984 rate) |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Belgium | 13 | BFR 99 380 021 | 2.178 |
| Denmark | 104 | DKR 23 269 448 | 2.836 |
| FR of Germany | 17 | DM 5 778 197 | 2.580 |
| Greece | 12 | DR 83 360 739 | 0.946 |
| France | 62 | FF 46 851 703 | 6.815 |
| Ireland | 13 | IRL 1 918 490 | 2.625 |
| Italy | 155 | LIT 14 623 965 740 | 10.562 |
| The Netherlands | 10 | HFL 2 872 102 | 1.138 |
| United Kingdom | 65 | UKL 3 112 740 | 5.304 |
| Total | 451 | — | 34.985 |

2.1.124. Under Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed¹ the Commission decided on 29 June to grant aid of some 5.415 million ECU (first instalment for 1984) for 33 investment projects in the fisheries sector.

Of the projects 27 are being financed from the general appropriations, three from those allotted for projects in Mediterranean regions and three from those allotted for projects in the West of Ireland. The breakdown is as follows:

Table 9 — EAGGF Guarantee Section, 1st 'tranche', 1984

| | Number of projects | Aid (ECU) ¹ |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| <i>General appropriations</i> (Regulation No 355/77) | | |
| Belgium | 2 | 101 234 |
| Denmark | 5 | 384 607 |
| FR of Germany | 6 | 329 360 |
| France | 4 | 368 605 |
| Italy | 2 | 394 456 |
| United Kingdom | 8 | 835 419 |
| Total | 27 | 2 413 681 |
| <i>Appropriations for Mediterranean regions</i> (Regulation No 1361/78) | | |
| Italy | 3 | 2 277 403 |
| <i>Appropriations for the West of Ireland</i> (Regulation No 1820/80) | | |
| Ireland | 3 | 723 932 |
| Grand total | 33 | 5 415 016 |

¹ May 1984 conversion rate.

Competition

2.1.125. Under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty the Commission decided to initiate the scrutiny procedure provided in Article 93(2) in respect of the following aid schemes:

Federal Republic of Germany

Aid to encourage the redeployment and adjustment of fishing capacity. Although Regulation (EEC) No 2909/83 of 4 October 1983² is also designed to encourage redeployment, in particular by means of exploratory fishing voyages, and does not rule out national aid if the relevant provisions of Community law are respected, the Commission considers that such national aid must be complementary to and not a substitute for Community aid.

United Kingdom

Aid under the Sea Fish Industry Development Programme. The Commission considers that the measure is incompatible with the Treaty provisions on aid and on the common organization of the market in fishery products, since it will be partly financed by a parafiscal charge on all fishery products at the time when they are first sold on the territory of the United Kingdom. The scheme will thus be partly financed by a charge on imported products but will not benefit them to the same extent.

¹ O L L 51, 23.2.1977.

² O J L 290, 22.10.1983; Bull. EC 10-1983, point 2.1.162.

Transport

Inland transport

Infrastructure

Special measures of Community interest

2.1.126. On 26 June the Council adopted the Regulation introducing in respect of 1983 special measures of Community interest relating to transport infrastructure¹ for the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany. This was made possible by the European Council reaching general agreement on the Community's financing problems.²

Under this Regulation the Community will grant financial assistance for transport infrastructure projects in these two Member States for a total of 471 million ECU (461 million in the United Kingdom and 10 million in Germany).

Infrastructure investment

2.1.127. On 4 June the Commission sent the Council its 11th report—the first to include Greece—on expenditure on the utilization of transport infrastructure.³ In 1981, according to the report, the 10 Member States spent 43 400 million ECU on national transport infrastructure, which is 2% of their combined GDP. Of this total, some 73% was spent on roads, 24% on railways and less than 3% on inland waterways. Since for several years these first two figures have been 75% and 22%, this shows a tendency to spend less on roads and more on railways.

The report shows that the amount spent on transport infrastructure investment has decreased slightly, but steadily, from 5.2% of gross fixed capital formation in the Community in 1977 to 4.7% in 1981.

As far as utilization of infrastructure is concerned, the report shows that the volume of

rail traffic has dropped slightly since 1973 while the volume of road traffic has gone up to 126% of its 1973 level.

*

2.1.128. On 25 June the Commission sent the Council and Parliament the second three-year report (April 1981 to March 1984)⁴ on the implementation of the Council Decision of 20 February 1978 instituting a consultation procedure and setting up a committee in the field of transport infrastructure.⁵ The report mentions in particular that the Committee has seen its workload increase as a result of the financial support measures which came into effect in 1982.

Approximation of structures

Railway costing

Costing international freight transport

2.1.129. On 25 June, at its third meeting,⁶ the Subcommittee of Railway Costing Experts finished its work on establishing uniform costing principles for international freight transport carried in full train loads.⁷

Technical aspects

Community driving licence

2.1.130. On 21 and 22 June the Commission convened a meeting of the experts working on the harmonization of rules governing driving tests.⁸ The aim is to come up with a standard format for practical and theoretical tests to be used in all Member States, though each Member State would have the option of modifying the

¹ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3 and 2.3.4.

³ COM(84) 282 final.

⁴ COM(84) 317 final.

⁵ OJ L 54, 25.2.1978.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.145.

⁷ OJ L 258, 21.9.1978.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.195.

tests to suit its own special requirements. Modifications should not, however, be such as to affect recognition of tests in all the other Member States.

Summer time

2.1.131. On 26 June the Commission sent the Council a proposal¹ for a third Council Directive on summer-time arrangements for 1986, 1987 and 1988.² This provides that:

- summer time in all Member States should *begin* on the day specified in the second Directive, namely the last Sunday in March;
- summer time should *end* on the second Sunday in October.

At the moment the continental Member States revert to standard time at the end of September, the United Kingdom and Ireland at the end of October.

Operation of the market

Fuel supplies

2.1.132. In response to the opinion given by Parliament in February,³ the Commission amended⁴ its proposal for a Directive on fuel rationing for commercial transport between the Member States.⁵

Air transport

Mutual recognition of licences

2.1.133. Commission officials met with government experts in June to discuss mutual recognition of licences, training and staff qualifications, a subject which is mentioned in the Commission's second memorandum on air transport.⁶ There will be a further meeting in September, after which the Commission is hoping to put before the Council a proposal for a Directive facilitating recognition in order to improve the job prospects of airline personnel in the Member States.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

Special measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy

2.1.134. As the European Council meeting in Fontainebleau succeeded in reaching agreement on the Community's financing problems,⁷ on 26 June the Council adopted,⁸ on the basis of a Commission proposal⁹ which was amended¹⁰ in February, a Regulation introducing special measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy and laying down the conditions attaching to the financial assistance granted by the Community to programmes, measures or projects carried out in the United Kingdom (255 million ECU) and the Federal Republic of Germany (201 million ECU) under the 1983 budget.¹¹

Research and development

Council

2.1.135. The Council meeting of Research Ministers on 29 June¹² was dominated by a conflict between the desire of almost all the delegations to give concrete expression to the policies formulated at the European Council meeting in Fontainebleau¹³ and the stress laid by others on current Community financing problems, with particular reference to 1985. Against this background, the

¹ OJ C 179, 7.7.1984; COM(84) 348 final.

² OJ L 173, 19.6.1982; Bull. EC 6-1982, point 2.1.147.

³ OJ C 77, 19.3.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.148.

⁴ COM(84) 322 final.

⁵ OJ C 195, 22.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.226.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.1.149.

⁷ Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

⁸ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

⁹ OJ C 344, 20.12.1983; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.209.

¹⁰ OJ C 162, 22.6.1984; Bull. EC 2-1984, points 2.1.151 and 2.3.3.

¹¹ Point 2.3.4.

¹² Point 2.4.4.

¹³ Points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Council discussed Community research priorities¹ even though, as it acknowledged, it was unable to decide on the funding of the different programmes.

The Council adopted a Decision on the multiannual programmes to be carried out by the JRC² and a Decision on the creation of management and coordination advisory committees.³

Development of the common policy

Research priorities

2.1.136. The Council discussed the Commission communication on Community research priorities (transmitted in May)⁴ and stressed the importance it attaches to the execution of the research activities for which guidelines had already been laid down in the framework programme.⁵

It then proceeded to examine the various programme proposals on its agenda, which related to the stimulation of European co-operation and scientific and technical integration,⁶ biotechnology,⁷ non-nuclear energy,⁸ basic technological research (Brite)⁹ and radiation protection,¹⁰ with particular reference to the financial aspects of these programmes. Nevertheless, in the absence of definite information on the budgetary resources available, it was unable to decide on the funds to be allocated to the different programmes.

Joint Research Centre

2.1.137. In response to a Commission proposal,¹¹ the Council adopted a Decision relating to the multiannual research and training programmes (1984-87) to be carried out by the Joint Research Centre (JRC).¹²

In the first place, this Decision lays down the guidelines to be observed by the Council in adopting the JRC multiannual programmes, which require it to:

- indicate the research fields, corresponding to research action programmes, in

which work is to be carried out under the programme;

- provide an estimate of the relevant proportions of financing and staffing required for research work within each field;
- provide an estimate of the resources necessary for the implementation of the programme on the basis of the staff complement authorized for the duration of the programme and the financial cost of the programme in ECU, at the value obtaining when the decision adopting the multiannual programme is taken.

The Decision then defines the framework and conditions within and under which the Commission may adapt the multiannual JRC programmes; in particular, transfers which the Commission may make with the approval of the JRC Board of Governors between both research action programmes and subprogrammes are limited to 15% of the indicative amounts of programmes and subprogrammes with an allocation of less than 150 million ECU and to 10% of the indicative amounts of programmes with a greater allocation.

The Council also took note of the Commission Decision of 24 May setting up a Board of Governors and a Scientific Council within the JRC.¹³

Structures and procedures

2.1.138. On 28 June the Council, having signified its approval last December,¹⁴ adopted a Decision on the establishment

¹ Point 2.1.136.

² Point 2.1.137.

³ Point 2.1.138.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.187.

⁵ Supplement 5/83 — Bull. EC; OJ C 208, 4.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.248.

⁶ OJ C 142, 29.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.132.

⁷ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.25.

⁸ OJ C 218, 13.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.262.

⁹ OJ C 230, 27.8.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.271.

¹⁰ OJ C 179, 6.7.1983; Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.1.279.

¹¹ OJ C 156, 16.6.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.188.

¹² OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

¹³ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.89.

¹⁴ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.1.219.

of management and coordination advisory committees (CGCs) under the aegis of the Commission.¹ The CGCs have been set up in the following sectors: industry, raw and other materials, energy, development aid, health and safety, the environment, and languages. They will have the task of assisting the Commission in defining and preparing research, development and demonstration activities and in the management and coordination functions it carries out in the implementation of the Community's scientific and technical strategy.

They will be required to:

- inform and advise the Commission on scientific and technical questions in the fields in which they are competent;
- compare regularly national scientific research and technological development programmes in fields of interest to the Community and provide the Commission with information relating to such comparison in order to identify coordination activities that could be undertaken among the Member States;
- help the Commission to identify and select, on the basis of the scientific and technical objectives set out in the framework programme, those themes or actions which could be the subject of Community research, development and demonstration activities;
- contribute to the optimum execution of Community research, development and demonstration programmes—responsibility for which lies with the Commission—and in particular to the detailed description of projects and to their selection, and assess the results and ensure better liaison between the execution of the programmes at Community level and the corresponding research and development work carried out in the Member States on their own responsibility;
- formulate opinions on the scientific and technical cooperation envisaged between the European Communities, non-member countries and/or international organizations in the specific fields with which they are concerned.

A CGC is composed of two representatives of each Member State and two Commission representatives appointed for four years. The chairman is elected for a term of two years from among the representatives of the Member States. The Commission is responsible for all the necessary liaison between CGCs.

The CGCs are to replace the Crest subcommittees, the ACPMs (Advisory Committees on Programme Management), the Comac (Concerted Action Committees) and the majority of working parties operating in the scientific and technical field.

International cooperation

2.1.139. At the 10th Western Economic Summit,² held in London from 7 to 9 June, the seven Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the Community welcomed the progress made in the international cooperation projects decided on at Versailles and Williamsburg as part of the technology, growth and employment programme.³ The Scientific and Technical Research Committee expressed its satisfaction at the interest shown by the Summit in science and technology as the driving forces behind the economy and growth.⁴

2.1.140. On 21 June Euratom and the Swiss national cooperative for the storage of radioactive waste signed a cooperation agreement concerning R&D activities in the field of high-level waste management.⁵

COST projects

2.1.141. On 7 June Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom signed a memorandum of understanding in respect of the execution of a research project on the effects of the atmosphere on interfer-

¹ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

² Points 3.4.1 *et seq.*

³ Bull. EC 6-1982, point 3.4.1; Bull. EC 5-1983, point 3.4.2.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.190.

⁵ Point 2.2.30.

ence between radio communication systems at frequencies higher than 1 GHz (COST 210).

The main aim of this project is to coordinate new experiments and to collect and assess the results of European research into the propagation phenomena associated with radio interference at frequencies higher than 1 GHz. The data already obtained and those expected to be generated by new experiments will constitute a broad homogeneous base which will make it possible to prepare and assess the validity of European propagation models. These models will provide a basis for the study of frequencies, the definition of coordination procedures and the calculation of interference associated with future European radio communication systems.

Scientific and technical objectives

Promoting industrial competitiveness

Technical research on steel

2.1.142. On 15 June the Commission sent the Council¹ for assent and the ECSC Consultative Committee for opinion a memorandum on the implementation of an iron and steel research programme, with a view to obtaining financial aid under Article 55(2)(c) of the ECSC Treaty.

As regards R&D objectives, this programme is intended to reduce costs and increase productivity, improve product quality and service performance and broaden the range of steel utilization. The 74 projects which make up the programme were selected from a total of 200 proposals submitted to the Commission requesting aid on the basis of the criteria set out in the guidelines for aid to steel research (1981-85).²

The breakdown of the funds allocated for the proposed studies, which are concerned with different aspects of process-related and product-related technical research, is as follows:

| | |
|--|-------|
| • Reduction of iron ores (7 projects) | 13.3% |
| • Steel production (12 projects) | 19.8% |
| • Processing (rolling) (7 projects) | 10% |
| • Measurements and analysis (9 projects) | 10.6% |
| • Properties and service performance (38 projects) | 45.3% |
| • Miscellaneous (1 project) | 1% |

Subject to the availability of funds, the financial aid granted by the Commission for these projects will amount to 17 141 800 ECU; allowing for an additional 400 000 ECU to cover ancillary costs and the dissemination of information, the total financial commitment will be 17 541 800 ECU.

Biotechnology

2.1.143. At its meeting in Brussels on 15 June the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (Crest) completed its examination, begun in May,³ of the Commission proposal relating to a research action programme in the field of biotechnology⁴ and endorsed it. The majority of the delegations expressed the wish that the programme would be initiated without delay in view of the interest shown in industrial circles and the need to provide an international framework for European biotechnology studies as soon as possible. Nevertheless, the Committee did not refer to the resources to be allocated to this programme.

Improving the management of energy resources

2.1.144. At its 15 June meeting Crest also held an initial discussion of the Commission proposal concerning a R&D project for the optimization of the production and utilization of hydrocarbons.⁵ Feeling that the

¹ COM(84) 315 final.

² OJ C 99, 2.5.1981.

³ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.192.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.1.25.

⁵ OJ C 154, 14.6.1984; Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.1.197.

proposal required a more detailed examination, Crest asked the Commission to convene a meeting of a group of experts for this purpose.

Improving living and working conditions

Research into the social aspects of steel

2.1.145. On 9 October 1981, having obtained the assent of the Council and the appro-

val of the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission decided to allocate 9 million ECU for the implementation of a programme on the 'Effects on the health of workers of physical and other occupational factors at the workplace'.¹

On 12 June the Commission decided to grant 439 500 ECU under this decision in respect of three research projects covered by the programme.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.67.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

2.2.1. At its meeting in Fontainebleau the European Council reaffirmed in the conclusions of the Presidency that the negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community should be completed by 30 September at the latest.¹

The Community must in the mean time do its utmost to ensure the successful conclusion of the enlargement negotiations—firstly, in the negotiations with Spain over fisheries, where the aim is to ensure the conservation of fish stocks; secondly, through a reform of the common organization of the wine market and the achievement of an equitable balance between agricultural and industrial agreements.

EEC-Portugal and EEC-Spain financial cooperation

2.2.2. Following requests received from the two applicant countries and in response to the proposal from the Commission in May,² the Council recommended at its meeting on 18 and 19 June that the European Investment Bank make available to Portugal and Spain, from 1 July 1984 until the end of 1985, 150 million ECU and 250 million ECU respectively in the form of ordinary loans from its own resources.

2.2.3. In the same context, the European Investment Bank in June signed two loan agreements worth 50 million ECU for the benefit of small businesses in Spain, and a loan agreement for 5 million ECU to finance

¹ Point 1.1.92.

² Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.2.1.

leasing of machinery by small businesses in Portugal. The latter loan is the second one made to Portugal this year, 10 million ECU having been granted in April as a global loan to the Oporto investment company *Sociedade Portuguesa de Investimentos*.¹

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.4. An additional (ministerial-level) negotiating meeting—the 19th, coming between the one held on 14 May² and that scheduled for 23 July—took place in Luxembourg on 18 June.

The participants reaffirmed their desire to expedite the accession negotiations with a view to achieving substantial progress at the July meeting.

Two major statements on agriculture were made by the Community and Portugal, paving the way for real progress in this sector.

The Community statement included a significant improvement on the negotiating offers made previously, providing in particular for a faster rate of tariff dismantling by the Community than by Portugal.

The Portuguese statement listed the points of agreement already achieved, but stressed again the points raised in its previous statement made in April, principally its request for substantial concessions by the Community for products which were the subject of concessions in the 1972 Agreement.³

The Portuguese delegation also made a statement on fisheries, responding very fully to the position stated by the Community in May² and recording a number of substantial points of agreement, in particular concerning access to resources and tariff matters.

On external relations, the Community presented a statement on the calculation of the basic import quotas to be applied transitionally by Portugal in respect of GATT and State-trading countries.

Pre-accession aid

2.2.5. Following negotiations with the Portuguese authorities under the mandate received from the Council in March,⁴ the Commission presented to the Council on 6 June a proposal for a Regulation concluding an Agreement under which Portugal would be provided with specific aid amounting to 50 million ECU for improving its agricultural and fisheries structures, and laying down the procedures for implementing the aid.⁵

2.2.6. Under the Agreement (in force since 1 January 1981) concerning pre-accession aid for Portugal,⁶ the Commission and the Portuguese Government signed on 27 June two financing agreements concerning the establishment of 10 vocational training centres (Community contribution of 15 million ECU) and a programme for improving operating conditions in the dairy sector in the Beira Litoral region (Community contribution of 771 000 ECU).

These projects are in line with the Agreement's objectives of encouraging a better balance in regional and social development and improving the conditions governing agricultural production. The sums provided to date, in the form of grants, amount to approximately 79 million ECU out of a total of 100 million ECU available under the Agreement for this type of aid.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.7. The 21st ministerial-level meeting of the Spanish accession negotiations was

¹ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.4.41.

² Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.2.2.

³ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.1.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.4.

⁵ OJ C 171, 30.6.1984; COM(84) 297 final.

⁶ OJ L 349, 23.12.1980; Fifteenth General Report, point 624.

held in Luxembourg on 19 June, chaired by Mr Claude Cheysson, French Foreign Minister and President of the Council. The Spanish delegation was led by Mr Fernando Morán, the Foreign Minister.

The Community presented a statement on agriculture in reply to the Spanish response to its earlier proposals.¹ The Community reiterated its desire to hasten the negotiations and sought to allay Spain's concern over certain matters in the interests of achieving balanced transitional arrangements. The Community also made statements on customs union (duration of transitional tariff measures) and the ECSC (reorganization of the structure of the Spanish steel industry).

Spain presented a statement of fisheries.

Commercial policy

Export promotion

2.2.8. On 4 June Mr Haferkamp was present at a meeting in Rome of representatives of the Member States' export promotion bodies which was held as a follow-up to two earlier meetings held on his initiative at Commission headquarters in Brussels.² The aim of the Rome meeting was to look at the scope for closer cooperation at Community level—notably a more systematic exchange of information—and identify joint measures to promote exports to non-member countries.

The participants finalized arrangements for the exchange of national trade publications and also worked out a scheme—which if successful may be adopted for other countries—for the pooling of information on administrative regulations and practices in Japan. Also under consideration with regard to the Japanese market was a joint service to collect and translate documentation of importance to Community exporters.

The 1984 Community budget provides (for the first time) 300 000 ECU as a Commission contribution to these promotional measures. Italy's National Institute for Foreign Trade plans to organize, in close cooperation with other national bodies, a tour of Asean countries for European businessmen.

Implementing the common commercial policy

Commercial policy instruments

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.9. Under the Council Regulation of 14 November 1983 on import arrangements for products originating in State-trading countries, not liberalized at Community level,³ the Commission took decisions opening quotas for the following:

Italy—People's Republic of China: women's hand-embroidered woven silk pyjamas; men's hand-embroidered woven silk pyjamas;⁴

Italy—Poland: leather sports shoes; synthetic organic dyestuffs (CCT subheading 32.05 A);⁵

Italy—Czechoslovakia: pure kaolin tiles;⁶

Germany—Soviet Union: steel wire, not coated, with a carbon content of 0.25% or less.⁶

Trade protection

2.2.10. The trade protection measures taken in June are shown in Table 10.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.5.

² Bull. EC 4-1983, point 2.2.2.

³ OJ L 346, 8.12.1983.

⁴ OJ C 156, 16.6.1984.

⁵ OJ C 178, 6.7.1984.

⁶ OJ C 171, 30.6.1984.

Table 10 — *Trade protection measures*

| Council | Commission |
|--|--|
| <p><i>Anti-dumping proceedings:</i> <i>Definitive anti-dumping duties</i> imposed on imports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vinyl acetate monomer originating in Canada OJ L 170, 29.6.1984 (provisional duty: OJ L 58, 29.2.1984) • hardboard originating in the Soviet Union OJ L 170, 29.6.1984 (provisional duty: OJ L 61, 2.3.1984) <p><i>Confirmation</i> of protective measures taken by the Commission with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain electronic piezo-electric quartz watches with digital display, imported into France OJ L 172, 30.6.1983 (Commission Regulation: OJ L 106, 19.4.1984) | <p><i>Anti-dumping proceedings:</i> <i>Initiation</i> of anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain glass mirrors originating in South Africa OJ C 167, 27.6.1984 <p><i>Suspension</i> of definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concrete reinforcing bars originating in Spain OJ L 150, 6.6.1984 (definitive duty: OJ L 33, 4.2.1984) <p><i>Termination</i> of anti-dumping proceeding concerning imports of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • certain ceramic tiles originating in Spain OJ L 168, 28.6.1984 (initiation of proceeding: OJ C 282, 19.10.1983) |

Treaties and trade agreements: extension or automatic renewal

2.2.11. At the end of May the Council authorized the extension or automatic renewal of certain trade agreements concluded between Member States and other countries for which the date of expiry or the date for giving notice falls between 1 May and 31 July (second batch for 1984).¹

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Iron and steel products

Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.12. The last two arrangements on Community imports of ECSC products were concluded with Japan ('special understanding') and Norway on 14 June and 22 June respectively. Conclusion in both cases was a matter of formality rather than of

substance, since the negotiations were completed and agreement in principle reached several weeks or months ago.² The Commission held management consultations with Bulgaria (in Sofia) and with Sweden, Finland, Spain and Czechoslovakia (in Brussels).

Steel Arrangement with the United States

2.2.13. Following the US International Trade Commission's decision at the beginning of the month on the complaint lodged by Bethlehem Steel,³ the Commission issued a formal protest and warning.⁴

¹ OJ L 150, 6.6.1984.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.11; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.8.

³ Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.17.

⁴ Point 2.2.91.

Textiles

Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.14. On 29 June the Council gave its approval to the results of the negotiations on the extension of the EEC-China Textile Agreement which took place in March in Peking¹ and also adopted the Regulation implementing the provisions negotiated with China.

MFA countries

2.2.15. Consultations between the Community and Hong Kong were held in Brussels on 29 June in order to examine a number of management questions.

Mediterranean preferential countries

2.2.16. Consultations with Turkey took place in Istanbul on 7 and 8 June. Discussions centred on management problems in connection with the implementation of the administrative cooperation arrangement initialled in March² on Turkey's cotton yarn exports to the Community in 1984 and 1985.

2.2.17. Management questions were also the subject of consultations with Morocco held in Brussels on 29 June.

Relations with industrialized countries

Western Economic Summit

2.2.18. At the end of the Western Economic Summit which was held in London from 7 to 9 June, the seven Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the Community published five statements dealing with economic and monetary problems, democratic values, East-West relations, the Iraq-Iran conflict and international terrorism.³ Useful progress was made—at the insistence of the European

countries in particular—on the following points:

- developing country indebtedness: closer cooperation between the World Bank and the IMF, multiannual rescheduling of debts to be encouraged when debtor countries are making an effort to adjust, direct investment and long-term financing operations to be encouraged;
- a possible new round of GATT negotiations: note was taken of the Community's concern not to enter into any commitments before examining with its GATT partners—the developing countries in particular—what would be the objectives and the timetable for this new round, and which countries would take part.

2.2.19. The Summit had been prepared by the personal representatives ('sherpas') of the participants, who had met on several occasions in the United Kingdom (5-6 November and 17-19 February in London, 6-8 April in Leeds Castle and 20-22 May in Chevening), and also by the Council meeting of Foreign Ministers on 14 and 15 May, which finalized the Community position for the Summit on the basis of a communication from the Commission.

Quadripartite meeting

2.2.20. On 28 and 29 June a further quadripartite meeting⁴ was held in Erbach, in the Federal Republic of Germany. The United States Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr William Brock, Canada's Minister of State for International Trade, Mr Gerald Regan, Japan's Minister for International Trade and Industry, Mr Hikosaburo Okonogi, and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, attended. The discussions concentrated on the question of what specific action should be taken on the guidelines worked out at the London

¹ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.13.

² Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.16.

³ Reproduced *in extenso* at points 3.4.1 *et seq.*

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.2.16.

Economic Summit: how to resist protectionist pressures, dismantle trade barriers, make further efforts to liberalize trade, increase the pace of the 1982 GATT work programme and prepare the way for a new round of negotiations.

United States

Steel Arrangement

2.2.21. On 12 June the US International Trade Commission (ITC) gave its ruling on the petition filed by Bethlehem Steel.¹ The ITC found that imports of five categories of steel product from various sources were causing serious injury to the US steel industry. The Community takes the view that its exports to the United States cannot be a cause of injury since it has an export restraint arrangement.

The Commission released the following statement to the press:

'The European Commission has learned with regret of the ITC ruling which has found serious injury to the US steel industry caused by imports of five categories of steel product (semis, plates, sheets and strip, wire and wire products and structurals). In particular the European Commission deplores the fact that the ITC took no account of the arguments put forward by the European Community and that this maintains the state of uncertainty created by the petition filed by Bethlehem Steel in January 1984. The Commission wishes to stress once again its conviction that steel imports are certainly not the cause of the problems experienced by the US steel industry.

The Commission points out that Community steel exports to the United States in 1983 were 27% less than in 1982. The Community has in every respect kept to the undertakings made in the October 1982 Arrangement, a fact which has, moreover, been recognized by the US Administration and the US industry.

The Commission will certainly make these points again in Washington on 21 June at the ITC hearing. On that occasion the Commission will also strongly urge the US Administration not to take any action which would be contrary to the terms of the October 1982 Arrangement.²

2.2.22. Accordingly, on 21/22 June, the Commission participated in the hearing

which was to precede the ITC's recommendation to the President on appropriate safeguard measures, due in July. The Commission made it clear that the Community was certainly not the cause of injury to the US steel industry and that any additional import restriction on top of what had been agreed under the October 1982 US-EEC Carbon Steel Arrangement² would be unacceptable to the Community.

Copper

2.2.23. On 14 June the ITC also found injury to the domestic industry caused by imports of unwrought and refined copper. This decision was taken after the filing of a petition by the US copper refining industry on 26 January. Although the Community's direct export interests in this area are limited, the decision may have a considerable indirect effect on the Community's copper industry. A formal representation was therefore made to the US authorities, expressing the Community's general concern.

Footwear

2.2.24. On the other hand, the ITC decided on 4 June that imports of non-rubber footwear did not cause injury to the domestic industry.

A petition calling for import relief had been filed on 23 January by the US industry and the unions, under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974. The Community had made representations to the US State Department on 25 April 1984 in defence of Community interests.³

Wine

2.2.25. On 28 June the Council adopted a Regulation authorizing the offer or disposal for direct human consumption of wines imported from the United States which have undergone oenological processes not pro-

¹ Bull. EC 1-1984, point 2.2.17.

² OJ L 307, 1.12.1982; Bull. EC 10-1982, points 1.3.1 *et seq.*; Bull. EC 7/8-1982, points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

³ Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.16.

vided for by Community rules.¹ The Regulation includes a list of permitted oenological processes (some are permitted only until 26 July 1988 pending the results of current research) and also a list of oenological processes identical to or comparable with those permitted in the Community.

The new Regulation gives effect to the agreement between the Commission and the United States concluded in the form of an exchange of letters dated 6/26 July 1983.² It will enable the import of American wines into the Community to be regularized as, under Community rules, imports of wine exceeding a certain volume must be accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been produced using methods permitted in the Community. The Regulation will also enable EEC-United States collaboration to go ahead both in the scientific (oenological) field and in the area of fraud prevention.

For its part, the United States Government has undertaken not only to ban a large number of substances whose use as additives in wine manufacture has hitherto been permitted but also to ensure that geographical names referring to a Community wine-growing area are no longer used as generic names unless such use is traditional.

The background to the consultations between the Commission and the United States authorities, which led to the exchange of letters of 6/26 July 1983, is the imbalance of trade between the parties. In 1983 the Community exported 6 200 000 hl valued at 735 million ECU to the United States and imported 60 000 hl valued at 9 million ECU. It is clearly in the Community's interest to retain easy access to the American market, which has become its largest export outlet.

Cereal substitutes

2.2.26. In accordance with the mandate given by the Council on 31 March,³ the Commission took part in a first round of GATT Article XXVIII consultations with the United States in Geneva, concerning the Community's application for the suspen-

sion of existing concessions on corn gluten feed and other cereal substitutes.

Canada

High-level consultations

2.2.27. The 22nd series of high-level consultations between the Community and Canada took place in Brussels on 7 and 8 June. The Canadian delegation was chaired by Mr Daniel Molgat, Assistant Deputy Minister, European Division, in the Department of External Affairs.

The two delegations reviewed the international economic situation, recent multilateral issues, and also trends in certain policies in Canada (banking, textiles, etc.) and the Community (agriculture, high technology, etc.).

In the bilateral field, the Commission delegation focused attention on the protectionist measures adopted by Canada. It protested vigorously against the extension of the import quota on footwear and gave notice that the Community intended to call for consultations under GATT Article XIX. It also pointed out that because of lack of progress in removing the discriminatory measures which Canadian provinces were applying to the import of alcoholic beverages, the Community was appealing to GATT Article XXIII, and a *note verbale* was passed to the Canadian delegation on this matter.

The Commission delegation also referred to the anti-dumping and anti-subsidy procedures initiated by the Canadian authorities against a number of Community exports to Canada.

The Canadian delegation again stated its position regarding the tariff quota for newsprint and stressed how important it was to Canadian exporters that they should be able to operate in a predictable environment.

¹ OJ L 176, 3.7.1984.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1983, points 2.2.44 to 2.2.46.

³ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.22.

Canada asked the Community to reduce the catch quota for salmon in the waters west of Greenland because of present low stock levels.

Other requests made by Canada concerned a derogation for the import of seed potatoes and reduced restrictions on beef exports.

EFTA countries

Joint committees

2.2.28. The EEC-Switzerland, ECSC-Switzerland, EEC-Finland and ECSC-Finland Joint Committees met on 13 and 14 June in Brussels. The delegations reviewed the general functioning of the agreements and recalled the cooperation commitments between the Community and EFTA which were made in Luxembourg on 9 April¹ and at Visby in Sweden on 23 May.² They discussed a number of bilateral trade problems and exchanged information on the economic situation. The Finnish delegation also mentioned the arrangements to be made for the export of paper from Finland to Spain after Spanish accession.

The EEC-Iceland Joint Committee also met on 26 June. The delegations reviewed the activities of the Customs Committee.

Norway and Sweden

2.2.29. The Commission's fourth annual high-level meetings with Sweden and with Norway were held in Brussels on 21 and 22 June respectively.

The Commission delegation was led by Mr Wilhelm Haferkamp, the Norwegian delegation by Mr Sverre Stray, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr Asbjørn Haugstvedt, Minister for Trade and Fisheries, the Swedish delegation by Mr Mats Hellström, Minister for External Trade.

The delegations discussed the follow-up to the EEC-EFTA ministerial meeting which took place in Luxembourg in April¹ and went on to examine their economic rela-

tions as a whole. The Swedish delegation expressed their satisfaction that the transition to complete freedom of trade in industrial products on the basis of the 1972 Agreement had been achieved on 1 January. The Norwegian delegation expressed concern over the Community's unilateral imposition of North Sea herring catch quotas. In general terms, the Norwegian and Swedish delegations hoped for wider and closer bilateral cooperation with the Commission in other areas of mutual concern such as the environment, research and transport.

Regarding international affairs, the delegations exchanged views on the results of the Western Economic Summit in London³ and on a possible new round of GATT negotiations.

Switzerland

Agreement on waste management

2.2.30. On 21 June a cooperation agreement was signed between Euratom and Switzerland's Société Coopérative Nationale pour l'Entreposage des Déchets Radioactifs on research and development in high-level radioactive waste management. This provides for an exchange of information on the work carried out by the two parties, including research into the characterization and monitoring of high-level radioactive waste and the possible storage of such waste in crystalline geological formations. The agreement entered into force on the date of signature and will last for five years from 1 July 1984.

¹ Bull. EC 4-1984, points 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.2.17.

³ Points 3.4.1 *et seq.*

Relations with other countries and regions¹

Mediterranean countries

Cyprus

2.2.31. Pending the opening of negotiations to define the terms and procedures for the implementation of a customs union between the Community and Cyprus, the Council adopted a Regulation on 28 June extending the existing trade arrangements on an autonomous basis until 31 December 1984.²

Malta

2.2.32. Pending the opening of negotiations to establish contractual trade arrangements with Malta, the Council on 28 June extended the existing trade arrangements with Malta on an autonomous basis until 31 December 1984.²

Yugoslavia

2.2.33. On 18 June the second meeting of the Cooperation Council set up under the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and Yugoslavia³ was held at ministerial level in Luxembourg with Mr Dizdarević, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in the chair.⁴ The Community delegation was led by Mr Cheysson, President of the Council and France's Minister for External Relations, and the Commission was represented by Mr Haferkamp.

The Cooperation Council noted the positive trend of relations between the two partners, as a result of which Yugoslavia has made a substantial reduction in the trade deficit with the Community, and expressed satisfaction that the 200 million ECU package under the first Financial Protocol had been fully committed.

The Cooperation Council then looked at the prospects for the future. It adopted a

Decision (1/84) extending the trade provisions of the Cooperation Agreement, which are due to expire on 30 June 1985, so that the renewal of those provisions and the protocol adapting the Agreement in view of the accession of Portugal and Spain can be negotiated at the same time.

It also discussed the subject of Yugoslavia's exports of beef and veal. The Yugoslav delegation underlined the importance it attaches to this problem and asked for an early start to negotiations. The Community indicated that it was still considering the matter.

It adopted a Decision (2/84) on financial cooperation inviting the contracting parties to begin negotiations on a second Financial Protocol before the first one expires.

The Cooperation Council expressed satisfaction with the results of cooperation in industry, agriculture, science and technology and the contacts established between those concerned and adopted a Decision (3/84) underlining the contracting parties' desire to continue their efforts as far as resources permit.

It adopted two recommendations in the field of transport—that a special arrangement be concluded under the ASOR Agreement (Agreement on the International Carriage of Passengers by Road by means of Occasional Coach and Bus Services) and that current negotiations with a view to establishing mutually acceptable combined transport arrangements be stepped up.

Finally, the Cooperation Council expressed the hope that decisions would very soon be reached on cooperation in the social field since work on implementation of Articles 45 to 47 of the Agreement (social security and sickness benefit, pensions, family allowances) was far advanced.

¹ With regard to financial cooperation with southern and eastern Mediterranean countries, see points 2.2.62 and 2.2.63.

² OJ L 172, 30.6.1984.

³ OJ L 41, 14.2.1983.

⁴ Bull. EC 5-1983, point 2.2.23.

2.2.34. A seminar on EEC-Yugoslav co-operation in the markets of developing countries was held from 6 to 8 June in Bled, Slovenia.

It was designed to promote contacts between businessmen and also to evolve guidelines for overcoming the problems involved in this kind of cooperation. It was arranged by the Centre for Studies and Research on Cooperation with Developing Countries in Ljubljana and brought together 36 Community and 61 Yugoslav manufacturing, distribution and consultancy firms, and representatives of banks and other financial institutions.

Asian countries

Pakistan

2.2.35. The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, was received on 20 June by Mr Haferkamp. He expressed his country's thanks to the Community for its bilateral aid and for the aid given to the Afghan refugees in Pakistan, and referred to his government's wish to see improved access to the Community market for certain Pakistani products.

The talks also covered the international economic situation and the North-South Dialogue.

Mr Haferkamp assured his visitor of Community support in seeking a solution to the problems of developing countries, including indebtedness.

Latin America

Andean Pact

2.2.36. On 4 June the Council, acting on a proposal from the Commission,¹ adopted a Regulation² concluding the Cooperation Agreement between the Community and the Andean Group (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela) signed in Cartagena, Colombia, in December last year.³

Costa Rica

2.2.37. Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp had talks in Brussels on 15 June with Mr Luis Alberto Monge, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, who was accompanied by several Ministers. This was the second visit to the Commission by a President of Costa Rica⁴ and was part of Mr Monge's tour of 12 European countries to seek European support in peace efforts in Central America.

Mr Monge saw the troubles in the region as a result of the economic and social situation in the countries of Central America and urged the Community to give further assistance to these countries and to strengthen present cooperation, both in terms of aid granted and through a more formal framework for relations between Europe and Latin America.

Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp were sympathetic to these requests and expressed appreciation of the neutral, democratic role played by Costa Rica in the difficult situation prevailing in the region. Recalling current and past aid (200 million ECU from 1979 to 1983), they spoke in favour of stepping up cooperation and Community assistance.

Mr Monge expressed the hope that a possible framework for regional cooperation between the Community and Central America would be outlined at the meeting of Community and Central American Foreign Ministers due to be held in San José, Costa Rica, in the autumn.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.38. The Chinese Premier, Mr Zhao Ziyang, was received at the Commission on an official visit on 5 June.⁵

¹ OJ C 325, 30.11.1983.

² OJ L 153, 8.6.1984.

³ Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.2.45; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.40.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1980, point 2.2.73.

⁵ Points 1.7.1 *et seq.*

Development

North-South relations

World Food Council

2.2.39. The 10th ministerial meeting of the World Food Council was held in Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June. Discussions focused on the progress made since the World Conference in 1974,¹ the food situation in Africa and measures to eradicate hunger in the world by the end of the century.

Mr Pisani described the Community's initiatives in the campaign against hunger in the world (food strategies, campaigns on specific themes and referred to the role of international trade in worldwide food security. He pleaded for steps to be taken to stabilize markets in agricultural products and refuted the arguments of those who recommended excessive liberalization.

The conclusions of the meeting, which will be sent to the UN General Assembly via the Economic and Social Council, contain little that is new. In the main, they restate the importance of suitable food policies in developing countries and the need to improve international trade in agricultural products and to step up external financial and technical assistance for agricultural and food development programmes. In this context, the need to replenish the International Fund for Agricultural Development was stressed.

Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.40. The Group on North-South Economic Issues, which met in Paris a few days after the London Summit meeting of industrialized countries, took note of the special attention devoted at the Summit to interdependence and the problem of indebtedness.

The Group engaged in a lively preliminary debate, similar to discussions which have been going on in Community bodies, on matters connected with Unctad's oper-

ations. (These matters are also under consideration in Geneva itself.) There was a widely shared feeling that improvements in procedures should be accompanied by constructive work on substantive issues. The prospect of a ministerial-level meeting of the Trade and Development Board next year was also raised in this context.

After discussing the prospects for Unido's fourth general conference, which is to take place in August, and the proposals to be made there by the OECD countries, the Group turned to specific issues touching on North-South relations which will require its attention in the near future: direct investment, Africa's problems and indebtedness issues (with their various ramifications) were three areas considered worthy of particular attention.

Council

2.2.41. The Council meeting of 5 June² on development cooperation resulted in:

- the adoption of the Regulation on alternative operations in place of food aid;³
- the adoption, after examination of the Commission communication sent to the Council in March,⁴ of a resolution on the coordination of cooperation policies and activities within the Community; in this instrument, the Council, while acknowledging the considerable progress already made as regards coordination, wishes to supplement its earlier resolutions, laying greater stress on the operational aspect so as to ensure that aid from the Community and its Member States is as effective as possible;
- the approval of conclusions on the Community's measures to help promote the trade of the developing countries;⁵
- a very warm reception for the Commission communication and Mr Pisani's state-

¹ Eighth General Report, point 393.

² Point 2.4.4.

³ Point 2.2.54.

⁴ Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.2.37.

⁵ Point 2.2.59.

ment on the general approach in respect of campaigns on specific themes;¹

- the first examination of the Commission communication of the European Community and Africa,² which was greeted with much interest;
- a favourable reception for a communication from the French delegation on an emergency plan to combat the effects of the exceptional drought in the Sahel.

Negotiations for a new ACP-EEC Convention

Fourth ministerial session

2.2.42. Although not all of the difficulties were resolved at the fourth ACP-EEC ministerial negotiating session, held in Luxembourg from 28 to 30 June, complete agreement was reached on a number of points.³

Joint texts now exist on social and cultural cooperation, ACP migrant workers and students, mining and energy cooperation (apart from Sysmin), drought and desertification control and agricultural cooperation. The Commission's proposal on food security (available agricultural products and food aid) was well received and will be examined by the ACP side.

Drafting is also at an advanced stage in other areas: institutions, regional cooperation, agricultural commodities, fisheries, the development of trade and services, tourism, the banana protocol and financial and technical cooperation (though here some difficult points still remain, such as programming, matters relating to the EIB and the powers of Commission Delegates).

Certain texts proposed by the Commission are still under consideration by the ACP side, such as shipping, investment and industrial cooperation. Texts on the least-developed, landlocked and island countries and on transport and communications have yet to be drafted. The ACP countries have proposed some changes to the rum protocol, but here the Community is reluctant to

alter the existing provisions. A declaration on rice has been finalized, the quantitative aspects being the only point of disagreement.

On human rights, a satisfactory outcome acceptable to both parties now seems possible.

The Community has presented the ACP side with some basic articles defining the fundamental aspects of ACP-EEC cooperation.

2.2.43. Problems still exist, however, particularly in the important areas of access to Community markets, rules of origin, Stabex, Sysmin and the volume of financial aid to be pledged in the new Convention.

2.2.44. It was agreed that work would continue to bring the positions of the two sides closer, in preparation for a restricted ministerial meeting to be held, probably, in the first half of October. It should then be possible to sign the agreement by the end of the year. Once again the signing ceremony will take place in Lomé, as announced officially by the ACP States.

Commodities and world agreements

Tropical timber

2.2.45. On 29 June, following a Decision by the Council on 18 June, the Community and its Member States signed the International Agreement on Tropical Timber, 1983,⁴ which is deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General.

The Agreement, negotiated under the aegis of Unctad's Integrated Programme, should enter into force on 1 October or on any date thereafter, provided that certain conditions

¹ Point 2.2.50.

² Bull. EC 5-1984, points 2.2.34. to 2.2.37.

³ Bull. EC 5-1984, points 2.2.39 to 2.2.42.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.51.

are met regarding the number of countries participating and their proportion of votes.

The chief feature of the new Agreement is the establishment of an International Tropical Timber Organization, governed by an International Tropical Timber Council, which will propose, approve and seek finance for projects in the fields of research and development, market information, processing, reforestation and forestry management, designed to expand and diversify international trade in tropical timber and improve the structural conditions on the timber markets and the marketing and distribution of tropical timber by the producer countries.

Wheat

2.2.46. The International Wheat Council met in Ottawa from 25 to 27 June. The main subjects under discussion were the present situation of the cereals market, its future prospects and developments in national policy. The Community representative described the main thrust of EEC cereals policy and referred in particular to guarantee thresholds and alignment of Community prices with those of its competitors on the world market.

The most important item on the agenda was the role the Council would play in any new forms of cooperation on cereals, such as a new international grains agreement. The Community stressed its preference for a new arrangement containing economic provisions designed to help the international market operate effectively, while the interests of developing countries into account. It pointed out that its views on the subject were not rigid and that it would take part in any discussion which would lead to a rapid and satisfactory solution to the present difficulties.

Coffee

2.2.47. The main purpose of the meeting of the International Coffee Agreement's Executive Board, which was held in London

on 4 and 5 June, was to look at the situation of the market following the rise in the indicator price. The price had reached the level which, if maintained for 45 consecutive market days, could, according to the Agreement, result in a suspension of the quotas in August; this in turn would cause a drop in prices just before the meeting of the International Coffee Organization's Council in September, at which quotas and the price range for the 1984/85 coffee year are to be fixed.

On the basis of a Community proposal, the Executive Board was able to take a decision designed to ease the tension on the market and avoid the risk of export quotas being suspended.

The decision, made up of several elements, enables the exporting member countries to make their coffee available chiefly by means of the release in advance of fourth-quarter (July-September)¹ quota stamps.

The decision has had an immediate effect on the market causing a drop in the Agreement's indicator price within a few days.

Sugar

2.2.48. On 29 June it became clear that the UN negotiations for a new sugar agreement, including economic provisions, would not succeed. The main cause of the Conference's failure was the inability to reach agreement on reference levels for quantities available for export. The Community had agreed to the Conference Chairman's last proposal on this matter, provided that the quantities would be fixed for the duration of the agreement; however, other delegations rejected the Chairman's proposals.

Because of the situation, a draft administrative agreement was at once put before the Conference. Examination of the text will be completed in July.

¹ The coffee year starts on 1 October and ends on 30 September. The overall quota is divided up into quarterly quotas.

Campaign against hunger

Support for food strategies

2.2.49. On 6 June the Council heard a report from Mr Pisani on the implementation of Community support measures for the food strategies of Kenya, Mali, Rwanda and Zambia.¹ The report highlighted the Commission's initial favourable assessments of the results so far obtained in these four countries and the growing interest shown by other developing countries in the preparation of food strategies.

Campaigns on specific themes

2.2.50. On the basis of a Commission communication and an introduction by Mr Pisani, the Council held a wide-ranging policy discussion on 5 June on campaigns covering specific themes.

These are long-term activities of an essentially regional nature concerning priority themes (control of desertification and drought, development of livestock and game resources, water-resource management) designed to safeguard and exploit the agricultural potential of the developing countries.

Mr Pisani stressed that it was not a matter of creating a new instrument but simply a new method of ensuring that measures were more effective and better adapted to circumstances. Another reason for the Commission's approach via major campaign themes was the deteriorating situation, Mr Pisani explained. He asked the Council to give some guidance on the four broad issues dealt with in the paper referred to above: suggested themes, criteria for the selection of target areas, proposed priority areas and resources to be deployed.

The Council laid stress on the importance of these activities in combating the increasing deterioration in natural factors of production, which had been accelerating in the last decade.

On the basis of the guidelines emerging from the discussion the Commission will submit specific proposals for the implementation of these activities.

Food aid

ECC-UNRWA Convention

2.2.51. On the basis of a Commission proposal made in March,² and after receiving the opinion of Parliament,³ the Council on 28 June adopted the new Convention between the Community and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) concerning aid to refugees in the Near East countries from 1984 to 1986.⁴

This is the fifth Convention the Community has signed with UNRWA since 1972;⁵ the fourth was amended in 1982⁶ to enable the Community, at the request of UNRWA, to reduce its food aid to the Agency and to pay a contribution of 16 million ECU to its education programme instead, considered to be a priority.

The new Convention provides for a total of 50 million ECU (1984: 16 million ECU; 1985: 17 million ECU; 1986: 17 million ECU) to be paid to UNRWA towards this education programme.

The Community has also undertaken to contribute food aid in cash and in kind, the amount, form and conditions of which are to be decided annually by the Community under its food aid programmes.

Available agricultural products

2.2.52. At the Council meeting of Agriculture Ministers on 18 and 19 June Mr Pisani

¹ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.54; Bull. EC 7/8-1983, point 2.2.47.

² OJ C 92, 3.4.1984; COM(84) 113 final.

³ OJ C 172, 2.7.1984.

⁴ OJ L 188, 16.7.1984.

⁵ OJ L 304, 31.12.1972; OJ L 203, 28.7.1976; OJ L 108, 26.4.1980; OJ L 392, 31.12.1981.

⁶ OJ L 371, 30.12.1982.

made a statement on the problems of ensuring food security in connection with the issue of the Community's available agricultural products. The Council then held a preliminary discussion on the matter and intends to re-examine it during the second half of this year.

Annual programmes

2.2.53. At the meeting of the Food Aid Committee on 15 December 1983 the request for an allocation of 200 tonnes of milk powder to Malta had been turned down.

However, in accordance with Article 8(3) of the Council Regulation of 3 December 1982 on food-aid policy and management,¹ the Commission decided on 15 March to allocate this aid and duly notified the Council. The Regulation provides for such a decision to become applicable by the Commission unless the Council decides otherwise within two months of notification.

On 24 May, as there was not a qualified majority in the Council in favour of a decision differing from the Commission's, the latter was endorsed and therefore came into force on 1 June.

Operations in place of food aid

2.2.54. On 19 June, on a proposal from the Commission,² the Council, having received Parliament's opinion,³ adopted a Regulation on the implementation of alternative operations in place of food-aid deliveries,⁴ which was intended to permit the application of Article 929 of the budget in respect of this type of operation.

Thus the Community will, where conditions justify it and at the request of developing countries eligible for food-aid operations, be able to implement alternative operations within the resources available. These operations, which are in the form of financial and technical aid, are intended to support the preparation and implementation of a food strategy or of other measures

conducive to the food security of the recipient countries and to encourage them to increase their food self-sufficiency.

Operations may, for example, involve the supply of inputs essential for agricultural and livestock production, rural credit and storage or may cover the fields of marketing, distribution and processing, or research and training activities.

Emergency operations

2.2.55. On 7 June the Commission approved the following emergency food aid operations:

Nicaragua — 1 000 tonnes of vegetable oil to meet the country's most urgent needs, to be delivered rapidly from neighbouring countries;

Ethiopia — 18 000 tonnes of cereals as a swift response to the needs of those hit by the famine.

In addition, on 25 June the Commission decided on an emergency operation involving the allocation of 80 tonnes of vegetable oil, 150 tonnes of beans and 50 tonnes of sugar to the NGO War on Want; this aid will be used to meet the most urgent needs of the drought victims in Angola.

Emergency aid

2.2.56. In response to events taking place in El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, which have forced large numbers of people to leave their homes (400 000, one million and 100 000 in the three countries respectively), on 21 June the Commission approved emergency aid for these countries, under Article 950 of the budget, as follows: El Salvador, up to 500 000 ECU; Guatemala and Nicaragua up to 150 000 ECU each.

¹ OJ L 352, 14.12.1982; Bull. EC 12-1982, point 2.2.36.

² OJ C 340, 17.12.1983; Bull. EC 11-1983, point 2.2.48.

³ OJ C 127, 14.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.35.

⁴ OJ L 165, 23.6.1984.

This emergency aid is designed to cover the most urgent needs and will be arranged through the Commission Delegation in Caracas, with the help of European organizations operating in the field and/or their local partners.

2.2.57. Following recent military events that have gravely affected displaced persons (currently numbering 240 000) along Thailand's frontier, the Commission also decided on 21 June to grant 300 000 ECU in emergency aid to finance medical, food supply and health operations to be carried out by the United Nations Border Relief Operation and the World Food Programme.

2.2.58. On 26 June the Commission decided to allocate 500 000 ECU in emergency aid to some 200 000 displaced persons in Angola. The aid will be channelled through the International Committee of the Red Cross and other NGOs and will be used for the purchase, transport and distribution of vital supplies and for technical assistance.

Trade promotion

Council conclusions

2.2.59. On 5 June the Council approved a set of conclusions aimed at improving the effectiveness of Community activities to promote the developing countries' trade.

While pointing out that these conclusions might need to be supplemented at a later stage, particularly in the light of the findings of outside experts who have been called in by the Commission to study the issue, the Council adopted the following general guidelines and principles:

- generally speaking, trade promotion measures will be more effective if they are integrated into a broader programme of the country concerned, or are part of a

development strategy; giving priority to isolated measures is to be avoided;

- cooperation and coordination with other donors, including the specialized bodies, private and public, of the Member States and international organizations active in this area, should be encouraged;
- regular meetings should be organized between experts from the Commission and the Member States on the subject of the promotion of developing countries' trade;

The Council also considers that efforts should be made to:

- assist those developing countries that request it to develop a coherent trade policy;
- promote intra-developing-country (South-South) trade more systematically;
- develop trade promotion bodies;
- develop training programmes and encourage contacts with business circles;
- develop and adapt products;
- introduce Community support for the programme of fairs and exhibitions into a prior trade promotion operation and a wider programme for the developing country in question.

Trade fairs

2.2.60. The Community provided financial and technical assistance to enable the ACP States to take part in two specialized international fairs, using stands mounted by the Commission.

Five African States producing coffee and timber attended the Trieste Fair, which took place from 16 to 28 June. It provided them with many useful opportunities for contacts with businessmen and manufacturers in these two sectors.

At the *Salon de l'alimentation*, held in Paris from 18 to 22 June, 10 ACP States were represented, with encouraging results for exports to Europe of their main products, including coffee, tropical fruits, spices, vegetable oils and fishery products.

Financial and technical cooperation

ACP States and OCT

2.2.61. In June the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fifth EDF resources totalling 30 797 000 ECU to finance projects, programmes and emergency aid operations administered by it in the following sectors:

| | ECU |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Rural production | 19 112 000 |
| Economic infrastructure | 6 210 000 |
| Road infrastructure | 2 700 000 |
| Industrialization | 1 670 000 |
| Social infrastructure | 855 000 |
| Emergency aid | <u>250 000</u> |
| Total | 30 797 000 |

The 250 000 ECU in emergency aid was to assist displaced persons in the Luwero, Mubende and Mpigi areas of Uganda.

Southern and eastern Mediterranean countries

2.2.62. On 29 June the Council approved two financing proposals:

- all the Maghreb and Mashreq countries: overall authorization to commit funds totalling 5 million ECU for technical cooperation activities under the Cooperation Agreements;
- Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon; financing of programmes for each of the States' participation in international trade fairs in 1984, at a total cost of 200 000 ECU.

2.2.63. Under the first Financial Protocol, the EIB signed a contract with Syria for a loan of 18.3 million ECU to cover part of the cost of a major highway connecting Damascus with the Jordanian frontier, which will constitute an essential link for the rapidly increasing traffic between Europe and the Middle East.¹

Under the second Financial Protocol, Jordan was accorded a global loan of 4 million ECU for the economic development of its rural areas (2.5 million ECU in EIB loans with an interest-rate subsidy and 1.5 million ECU in special loans). The money will be used to pay for road improvement schemes and projects such as slaughterhouses, covered markets and workshops.²

Aid to non-associated developing countries

2.2.64. With the endorsement of the Committee on Aid to Non-associated Developing Countries, the Commission decided in June to finance the following projects, the cost of which is to be charged to the 1983 appropriations under Article 930 of the Community budget:

Thailand

- development of cashew-nut production in the north-east of the country; this will cost 1.92 million ECU, 1.3 million ECU of which is to be provided by the Community, the only external source of financing;
- crop development in north-east Thailand; the Community, as sole donor, will contribute 4.9 million ECU towards the total project cost of 6.8 million ECU;

India

- the Community is providing the entire financing of 33 million ECU for this project, consisting of the supply of fertilizers;

Bangladesh

- the second phase of a grain seed project (parallel cofinancing with Germany); total cost: 17 million ECU; Community contribution: 10 million ECU;

¹ Point 2.4.24.

² Point 2.4.26.

*Research institutes sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)*¹

- this cofinanced research project will cost a total of 101.87 million ECU, of which the Community is contributing 6 million ECU;

Maldives

- construction of water supply and sewerage network at Male (parallel cofinancing); total cost: 14.10 million ECU; Community contribution: 1.79 million ECU.

Relations with NGOs

2.2.65. In the period 1 January to 30 June a total of 10 600 000 ECU was committed by the Commission for the cofinancing of 81 developing country projects presented by 57 NGOs.

The Commission also contributed 1 805 830 ECU to 32 campaigns informing the European public about development issues.

*

Visits

2.2.66. On 15 June a delegation of ministers from Guinea, led by the Prime Minister, Colonel Diarra Traore, paid an official visit to the Commission, where it was received by Mr Thorn and Mr Pisani.

The delegation drew attention to the serious economic and budgetary problems currently facing Guinea and outlined the measures the Military Committee for National Recovery intended to take to alleviate them.

When reviewing the programme of Community aid to Guinea, both sides agreed to take all possible steps to speed up its implementation.

The Commission side stated that if the Guinean authorities so wished, the Community would be prepared to make a study of the country's administration with a view to a possible reorganization, and also to send a high-level expert to advise the government

on monetary policy and undertake a food strategy operation.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

International Labour Organization

2.2.67. With a view to the 70th session of the International Labour Conference, Commission representatives participated in the Committee on Employment meeting to prepare a resolution on employment policy. The Commission played an active role in the Community coordination meetings, and several important amendments proposed by the Community were adopted. These included:

- the introduction of a section on local employment initiatives, which stressed their importance in the fight against unemployment;
- the emphasis to be placed on the development of new technologies, and the effects it will have on working conditions; and
- the stimulation of productive investment in sectors such as energy and telecommunications.

World Food Council

2.2.68. The 10th ministerial meeting of the World Food Council was held in Addis Ababa from 11 to 15 June.²

¹ International Centre for Tropical Agriculture, International Potato Centre, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, International Rice Research Institute and International Service for National Agricultural Research.

² Point 2.2.39.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Group on Quantitative Restrictions and Other Non-tariff Measures

2.2.69. The Group on Quantitative Restrictions and Other Non-tariff Measures held a further meeting in Geneva on 13 June.¹ The object was to discuss how to approach phase III of the Group's work and to draft a report for the Contracting Parties' November session. It was agreed that the GATT Secretariat would prepare an informal note which will set out possible ways of: eliminating some quantitative restrictions and liberalizing others, bringing quantitative restrictions into conformity with the General Agreement, taking action on quantitative restrictions affecting products of particular export interest to developing countries, and liberalizing other non-tariff measures.

It was further agreed that, prior to the next meeting, the GATT Secretariat would have informal consultations to explore further possibilities of work on other non-tariff measures.

Government Procurement Committee

2.2.70. The Government Procurement Committee held a meeting on 20 June whose main purpose was to continue the renegotiation of the Government Procurement Code in three main areas: improvement of the Code, the extension of the Code to new public bodies and service contracts.²

As regards improvements, the GATT Secretariat has circulated a consolidated list of all suggestions made so far. This list will be the basis for further discussions. As regards broadening the scope of the Code, it was decided to deal with this issue more fully in the second half of the year.

Working Group on Problems of Trade in Certain Natural Resource Products

2.2.71. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Working Group on Problems

of Trade in Certain Natural Resource Products held its first round of meetings from 25 to 27 June, the meetings being devoted to non-ferrous metals and ores, forestry products and fish and fishery products.

These meetings provided the occasion for an initial exchange of views on the nature of the problems to be examined (non-tariff barriers, progressivity, effective tariff protection, etc.) and the timetable for the future programme of work (September to October), the aim being to draw up interim reports for submission to the session of the Contracting Parties to be held in November.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Group on North-South Economic Questions

2.2.72. The Group on North-South Economic Questions met in Paris a few days after the London Summit of industrialized countries.³

Environment and the economy

2.2.73. The Commission played an active role in the International Conference on the Environment and the Economy organized by the OECD in Paris from 18 to 21 June.⁴ The purpose of this Conference was to discuss the economics of environmental management and determine the priorities to be taken into account in economic development.

Council of Europe

2.2.74. The annual discussions⁵ between the Commission's Secretary-General and

¹ Bull. EC 5-1984, point 2.2.64.

² Bull. EC 4-1984, point 2.2.50.

³ Point 2.2.40.

⁴ Point 2.1.83.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1983, point 2.2.76.

the Council of Europe Ministers' deputies took place in Strasbourg on 18 June.

It was noted that cooperation between the Community and the Council of Europe had developed well in the course of the year and was working particularly well in the legal, social and cultural fields. The new area of cooperation, namely research, was also discussed.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.75. 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 19 June:

HE Mr Manuel Trucco Gaete, Head of Mission of the Republic of Chile to the European Communities;

HE Mr Manuel López Luna, Head of Mission of the Republic of Honduras to the European Communities;

HE Mr Ervín de León Pérez, Head of Mission of the Dominican Republic to the EEC; and to take effect on 29 June:

HE Mr Amadé Ouedraogo, Representative of the Republic of the Upper Volta to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom;

HE Mr Naïmbaye Lossimian M'Bailaou, Representative of the Republic of Chad to the EEC and Head of Mission to the ECSC and Euratom.

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Augusto Marambio Cabrera (Chile), Mr Roberto Herrera Caceres (Honduras), Mr Anselmo Paulino Alvarez (Dominican Republic), Mr Antoine Dakouré (Upper Volta) and Mr Paul Ilamoko Djel (Chad).

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

1984 budget

2.3.1. On 18 and 19 June the Council reconsidered the Commission's proposal of 18 April on measures to cover budgetary requirements in 1984.¹ It will return to it once more when it receives preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget No 1/1984, which the Commission is to send it at the beginning of July.

Parliament will deliver its opinion on the Commission proposal during its July part-session.

The Court of Auditors gave its opinion on the proposal on 14 June.

Preliminary draft budget for 1985

2.3.2. In accordance with Article 78(3) of the ECSC Treaty, Article 203(3) of the EEC Treaty and Article 177(3) of the Euratom Treaty, on 15 June the Commission sent the

¹ OJ C 126, 12.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

budgetary authority the preliminary draft of the general budget of the European Communities for 1985, which it had adopted on 23 May.¹

Own resources

2.3.3. The solution found at the Fontainebleau European Council on 25 and 26 June to the problem of the compensation to be given to the United Kingdom removed the obstacle blocking the conditional agreement reached last March to raise the ceiling on VAT own resources from 1% to 1.4% with effect from 1 January 1986.² A formal decision will now be taken by the Council for ratification by national parliaments.

Financial compensation

1983

2.3.4. With the agreement reached at Fontainebleau,² the compensation to the United Kingdom for 1983 entered in the 1984 budget could be unfrozen. Pending this agreement the Council had deferred adoption of the regulations providing a legal basis for commitment of expenditure in the three fields chosen (social measures, transport and energy).³ The three regulations were finally adopted on 26 June.⁴

The expenditure involved is as follows: 991 million ECU to the United Kingdom (275 million for employment, 255 million for energy and 461 million for transport infrastructure) and 211 million ECU to Germany (201 million for energy and 10 million for transport infrastructure).⁵ Before this expenditure can be committed the budgetary authority will have to make the appropriate transfers to release the appropriations from the reserve (Chapter 100) where Parliament entered them last December⁶ pending a solution to the Community's financial problems.

1984 and subsequent years

2.3.5. The Fontainebleau European Council agreed on an arrangement to correct the

United Kingdom's budget contributions.⁷ The cost will be divided between the other Member States according to their normal VAT share but with an adjustment so that Germany will pay only two thirds of its VAT share. This arrangement will operate for as long as the 1.4% VAT ceiling is in force. One year before the ceiling is reached, the Commission will report to the Council, which will re-examine the entire question.

For 1984 the United Kingdom will receive a lump-sum reduction of 1 000 million ECU in its normal VAT share, to be financed according to the mechanism described above. The deduction will be made during the 1985 budget year.

For 1985 and subsequent years the reduction will be 66% of the difference between the United Kingdom's share of VAT payments and its share of Community expenditure.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.6. During June the Commission made two private placings in German marks for the equivalent of 72.1 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.7. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in June totalling 103.00 million ECU, broken down as follows:

¹ Bull. EC 5-1984, points 1.1.1 *et seq.* and 2.3.1 *et seq.*

² Points 1.1.1 to 1.1.3.

³ Bull. EC 2-1984, point 2.3.3; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.3.3.

⁴ OJ L 177, 4.7.1984.

⁵ Germany is to receive compensation which will reduce its net share in financing measures in favour of the United Kingdom to one half of its VAT share (Bull. EC 6-1983, points 1.5.9 and 2.3.5).

⁶ OJ C 10, 16.1.1984; Bull. EC 12-1983, point 2.3.8.

⁷ Points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Industrial loans

2.3.8. Industrial loans (Article 54) paid out during the month totalled 97.11 million ECU. They were allocated to the following projects:

Germany

Industriekreditbank, Düsseldorf: co-financing of an investment programme to encourage the use of Community coal.

Brazil

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce, Carajas: co-financing of plant and equipment for working the new CVRD iron ore mine at Carajas.

Subsidized housing

2.3.9. Loans for the building of subsidized housing totalled 760 000 ECU, of which 280 000 ECU was for steelworkers and 480 000 ECU was for mineworkers.

Conversion loans

2.3.10. Conversion loans (Article 56) totalling 5.13 million ECU were granted to the following undertakings:

Germany

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG, Frankfurt; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Düsseldorf: multi-regional loans for small businesses.

Euratom**Loans raised**

2.3.11. In June the Commission made a public issue on behalf of Euratom for SFR 90 million, the equivalent of 48.2 million ECU. Offered at 100.5%, the loan carries an interest rate of 6.25% for 10 years.

4. Political and institutional matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Fontainebleau European Council

2.4.1. The European Council, meeting in Fontainebleau¹ on 25 and 26 June, reached agreement on the problem of budgetary imbalances. Settlement of this issue unblocked the agreements reached at the March European Council on new policies, the common

agricultural policy, the structural Funds, budgetary discipline and increasing own resources.

The European Council also decided to set up an *ad hoc* committee of personal representatives of the Heads of State or Government 'to make suggestions for the improvement of the operation of European cooperation in both the Community field and that of political, or any other, cooperation'.

¹ Points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Elections to the European Parliament

2.4.2. On 14 and 17 June the second elections to the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage were held in the 10 Member States.¹

Relations between the institutions

Conciliation procedure

2.4.3. On 19 June the Council considered a paper from the Presidency concerned with improvements to the conciliation procedure.² Nine delegations endorsed the proposed changes and considered them to be purely operational improvements not affecting the Treaties. One delegation, however, entered a reservation and no text was adopted.

The Presidency nevertheless announced its intention of applying those measures to which there was no opposition.

Council

2.4.4. The Council held 12 meetings in June. 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.

¹ Points 1.2.1 *et seq.*

² Supplement 3/82 — Bull. EC; Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.3.1 *et seq.*; Bull. EC 3-1984, point 2.4.10.

Table 11 — Council meeting in June 1984

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------|--|
| 931st Luxembourg 4 June | Economic and financial affairs | Mr Delors | Mr Ortoli, Mr Tugendhat | <i>Budgetary discipline</i> <i>Community loans</i> ¹ <i>Community financing of innovation in small businesses</i> ² <i>International monetary and financial issues</i> <i>Tax measures to encourage cooperation between undertakings from different Member States</i> <i>Direct insurance other than life assurance—freedom to provide services</i> |
| 932nd Luxembourg 4 June | Education (Council and Ministers meeting within the Council) | Mr Savary | Mr Richard | <i>Education in context of population changes and new economic and social conditions</i> ³ <i>Technological change and social adjustment</i> ³ <i>Foreign language teaching</i> ³ <i>Pilot schemes relating to education of migrant workers' children</i> ³ <i>Integration of handicapped children into ordinary schools</i> ³ <i>Measures to combat illiteracy</i> ³ |

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|-------------|--|
| 933rd Luxembourg 6 June | Develop- ment cooperation | Mr Nucci | Mr Pisani | <p><i>Campaigns on specific themes⁴</i></p> <p><i>Alternative operations in place of food aid⁴</i></p> <p><i>Commission communication on European Community and Africa</i></p> <p><i>Communication from French delegation on emergency plan for Sahel</i></p> <p><i>Coordination of cooperation policies and operations within Community</i></p> <p><i>Progress with implementation of food strategies⁴</i></p> <p><i>Promotion of developing countries' trade⁴</i></p> |
| 934th Luxembourg 5 June | Consumer protection | Mrs Lalumière | Mr Narjes | <p><i>Misleading advertising⁵</i></p> <p><i>Product liability</i></p> <p><i>Doorstep selling</i></p> <p><i>Prices displayed on consumer products</i></p> |
| 935th Luxembourg 7 June | Labour and social affairs | Mr Beregovoy | Mr Richard | <p><i>Reduction and reorganization of working time³</i></p> <p><i>Medium-term social action³</i></p> <p><i>Informing and consulting employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings</i></p> <p><i>Contribution of local employment initiatives to combating unemployment³</i></p> <p><i>Action to combat unemployment among women³</i></p> <p><i>Education of children of migrant workers³</i></p> <p><i>Technological change and social adjustment³</i></p> |
| 936th Luxembourg 29 June | Research | Mr Fabius | Mr Davignon | <p><i>Development of Community research policy⁶</i></p> <p><i>Arrangements concerning JRC and structures and procedures for management and coordination of research activities⁶</i></p> |

Table 11 — (continued)

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 937th Luxembourg 18 and 19 June | Foreign affairs | Mr Cheysson | Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Tugendhat, Mr Giolitti, Mr Burke, Mr Andriessen, Mr Pisani | <i>EEC-Yugoslavia relations</i> <i>Portuguese accession</i> <i>Spanish accession</i> <i>Financial cooperation with Spain and Portugal</i> ⁷ <i>Cover of budget expenditure for 1984</i> ⁸ <i>Budgetary discipline</i> <i>Conciliation procedure</i> ⁹ <i>Preparations for European Council</i> <i>Mediterranean policy of enlarged Community</i> <i>Relations with ACP States</i> <i>Reform of ERDF</i> ¹⁰ <i>Elimination of technical barriers to trade</i> <i>Protective measures for quartz watches</i> |
| 938th Luxembourg 18 and 19 June | Agriculture | Mr Rocard | Mr Dalsager | <i>Structures</i> ¹¹ <i>Olive oil</i> <i>Sugar</i> <i>Food aid</i> ⁴ <i>Skimmed-milk powder</i> <i>Egg marketing standards</i> ¹¹ <i>Veterinary and agricultural harmonization</i> ¹¹ |
| 939th Luxembourg 22 June | Culture (Council and Ministers meeting within the Council) | Mr Lang | Mr Thorn | <i>Social aspects of Community cultural measures</i> ³ <i>Copyright and similar rights</i> ³ <i>Promotion and development of European programme industry</i> ³ <i>Elaboration of rules on sequence of distribution through the various media</i> ³ <i>Implementation of Solemn Declaration on European Union—cultural cooperation</i> ³ |
| 940th Luxembourg 28 and 29 June | Environment | Mrs Bouchardeau | Mr Narjes | <i>Supervision and control of transfrontier shipment of hazardous waste</i> ⁵ <i>Assessment of environmental effects of certain public and private projects (impact studies)</i> ¹² |

| Number, place and date of meeting | Subject | President | Commission | Main items of business |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|---|
| 941st Luxembourg 28 June | Foreign affairs | Mr Cheysson | Mr Pisani | <p><i>Air-quality standards for nitrogen dioxide</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Information of hexachlorocyclohexane</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Information system on state of environment and natural resources in Community (1984-87)</i></p> <p><i>Limitation of emissions of pollutants into air from large combustion plants</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Lead in petrol</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Measures against air pollution by gases from engines of motor vehicles</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Waste from titanium dioxide industry</i></p> <p><i>Cooperation with developing countries on environmental matters</i>¹²</p> <p><i>Preparation for fourth session of ACP-EEC ministerial negotiating conference (28-29 June)</i></p> |
| 942nd Fontainebleau 26 June | Foreign affairs | Mr Cheysson | Mr Ortoli | <p><i>Proposals for Council Regulations</i></p> <p>— <i>establishing special measures of Community interest in the field of employment</i>⁸</p> <p>— <i>establishing special measures of Community interest relating to transport infrastructure</i>⁸</p> <p>— <i>establishing special measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy</i>⁸</p> |

¹ Economic and monetary policy.

² Industrial innovation and the information market.

³ Employment, education and social policy.

⁴ Development.

⁵ Points 1.4.1 *et seq.*

⁶ Research and development.

⁷ Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries.

⁸ Financing Community activities.

⁹ European policy and relations between the institutions.

¹⁰ Points 1.3.1 *et seq.*

¹¹ Agriculture.

¹² Environment and consumers.

Commission

Activities

2.4.5. Much of the Commission's time in June was spent preparing for the European

Council in Fontainebleau. It sent the European Council two communications, one on the economic and social situation in the Community and the other on consolidating the internal market. At the close of the Fontainebleau meeting, the Commission ex-

pressed satisfaction with the results and decided to press on with fresh initiatives in order to capitalize fully on the break in the Community deadlock.¹

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.6. The Commission sent the Council a communication together with a proposal for a Directive on the use in livestock farming of certain substances having a hormonal action.²

In preparation for the Council meeting of 9 July on economic and financial affairs, the Commission adopted a communication on medium-term developments in the Community, describing the outlook and practical steps to be taken.

It also adopted a proposal for a third Directive on summer-time arrangements for the period 1986 to 1988.

With reference to the accession negotiations the Commission sent the Council a paper outlining its thoughts on the institutional implications of Spanish and Portuguese accession.

It also sent the Council a recommendation for a decision on the opening of negoti-

ations with the People's Republic of China for a trade and economic cooperation agreement.

Discussions, policy debates and work in hand

2.4.7. The Commission noted that the European Council had given the German Government the go-ahead to grant additional aid in the form of VAT relief to compensate its farmers for the five-point reduction in positive MCAs. The Commission will make the necessary legal proposal as soon as the Council has reached a unanimous decision.

In early July, also as a follow-up to the European Council, the Commission will draw up the preliminary draft supplementary and amending budget for 1984 designed to cover budgetary requirements in 1984 and ensure the continuation of Community policies.

¹ Points 1.1.1 *et seq.*

² Points 1.6.1 *et seq.*

³ 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).

Court of Justice³

2.4.8. New cases

| Case | Subject | Basis |
|---|--|-----------------|
| ECSC — Steel 147/84 — Finsider SpA v Commission ¹ | Annulment of the Commission's individual Decision of 18 April 1984 concerning a request for production quotas to be adjusted | Article 33 ECSC |
| Free movement of goods 160/84 and 160/84 R — 1. Orizomili Kavalas OEE and 2. Orizomili Agiou Konstantinou, G. Raptis-L. Triandafillidis and SIA OE v Commission ² | Annulment of the Commission Decision of 25 April 1984 finding that the remission of import duties is not justified in a particular case, and request that implementation of this Decision be suspended | Article 173 EEC |

| Case | Subject | Basis |
|--|--|-----------------|
| Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services | | |
| 110/84 — Municipality of Hillegom v C. Hillenius | Interpretation of Article 12(1) of Directive 77/780/EEC (taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions) as to the right to be excused from making statements as a witness in a civil action | Article 177 EEC |
| Taxation | | |
| 139/84 — Van Dijk's Boekhuis BV v Secretary of State for Finance | Interpretation of Article 5(2) (d) of the Second VAT Directive (67/228/EEC) and of Article 5(5) (a) of the Sixth VAT Directive (77/388/EEC) with respect to the repair of school-books | Article 177 EEC |
| Competition | | |
| 142/84 — British-American Tobacco Company Ltd v Commission ³ | Annulment of the Commission Decision of 22 March 1984 rejecting the applicant's complaint and declaring that the new agreements between Philip Morris Inc. and Rembrandt Group Ltd do not violate Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty | Article 173 EEC |
| 156/84 — R.J. Reynolds Industries, Inc. (RJR) v Commission ² | Annulment of the Commission Decision of 22 March 1984 rejecting the applicant's complaint and declaring that the new agreements between Philip Morris Inc. and Rembrandt Group Ltd do not violate Articles 85 and 86 of the EEC Treaty | Article 173 EEC |
| Social security | | |
| 117/84 — Office national des pensions pour travailleurs salariés (ONPTS) v S. Ruzzu | Interpretation of Article 12 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 in respect of the concurrent drawing of benefits of different kinds provided by different Member States | Article 177 EEC |
| Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters | | |
| 148/84 — Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank v Brasserie du Pêcheur SA | Does Article 36 of the Brussels Convention, which, in cases where enforcement is authorized, provides for an appeal only by the party against whom enforcement is sought, thereby exclude any redress for interested third parties even where the national law of one of the Contracting States gives such parties a right of action against an order granting an application for enforcement? | |

| Case | Subject | Basis |
|---|--|---|
| Administrative questions | | |
| 158/84 — P.J. Card and Others v 1. Commission and 2. Council | Application for compensation for the loss suffered by the applicants by reason of the unlawful recruitment procedures applied to them and proceedings for failure to act against the Commission for having omitted to grant them the status of temporary staff of the European Communities | Articles 148 and 188 EAEC and Article 215 EEC |
| 159/84 — A. Ainsworth and Others v Commission | Annulment of the recruitment decisions notified to the applicants by the Director of the JET Joint Undertaking and compensation for the loss suffered by them by reason of the unlawful recruitment procedures applied to them | Article 152 EAEC |
| Miscellaneous (protection of rights of individuals) | | |
| 137/84 — Ministère public v R. Mutsch | Interpretation of Belgian legislation concerning the use of languages in legal matters and the applicability of that legislation to a national of Luxembourg (Article 220 EEC) | Article 177 EEC |

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission: 144/84³

v Court of Auditors: 143/84,⁴ 146/84,⁴ 162/84

v Parliament: 150/84¹

¹ OJ C 191, 19.7.1984.

² OJ C 195, 24.7.1984.

³ OJ C 178, 6.7.1984.

⁴ OJ C 179, 7.7.1984.

2.4.9. Judgments

| Date and case | Held |
|--|--|
| Approximation of laws (insurance) 21.6.1984, 116/83 — Bureau Belge des Assureurs Automobiles Asbl v 1. A. Fantozzi; and 2. Les Assurances Populaires SA ¹ | Article 2(2) of Directive 72/166/EEC must be interpreted as meaning that, with reference to the payment of compensation for damage caused in the territory of one Member State by a vehicle normally based in the territory of another Member State if the driver of the vehicle obtained it by theft or duress, the national insurers' bureaux are under an obligation to settle such claims upon the terms laid down by their own national legislation |

| Date and case | Held |
|--|--|
| <p>Free movement of workers</p> <p>28.6.1984, 180/83 — Hans Moser v Land Baden-Württemberg²</p> | <p>Article 48 of the EEC Treaty does not apply to situations which are wholly internal to a Member State, such as the situation of a national of a Member State who has never resided or worked in another Member State. Such a national may not rely on Article 48 to contest the application to him of the legislation of his own country</p> |
| <p>Agriculture</p> <p>6.6.1984, 97/83 — Criminal proceedings against C.M.C. Melkunie BV, now Melkunie Holland BV³</p> <p>28.6.1984, 187 and 190/83 — Nordbutter GmbH & Co. KG and Bayerische Milchversorgungs GmbH v Federal Republic of Germany²</p> | <p>National legislation which:</p> <p>(a) does not allow active coliform bacteria to be present in a pasteurized milk product, and</p> <p>(b) is aimed at excluding the presence in such a product of a number of non-pathogenic micro-organisms which may present a risk to the health of the most sensitive consumers</p> <p>complies with the requirements of Articles 36 of the EEC Treaty</p> <p>Article 5(3)(b) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 2793/77, by stipulating that dairies are responsible if farmers fail to abide by one of the undertakings referred to in Article 4 of that Regulation, does not violate general legal principles such as the principle of proportionality</p> |
| <p>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</p> <p>7.6.1984, 129/83 — S. Zelger v S. Salinitri</p> <p>19.6.1984, 71/83 — Partenreederei Tilly Russ v NV Haven & Vervoerbedrijf Nova and NV Goeminne Hout</p> | <p>Article 21 of the Brussels Convention must be interpreted as meaning that the court 'first seised' is the one before which the requirements for proceedings to become definitively pending are first fulfilled, such requirements to be determined in accordance with the national law of each of the courts concerned</p> <p>Conditions that must be met before a jurisdiction clause in a bill of lading satisfies the conditions laid down by Article 17 of the Brussels Convention</p> |
| <p>Commercial policy</p> <p>28.6.1984, 36/83 — Mabanft GmbH v HZA Emmerich²</p> | <p>Despite the principle of free movement laid down in Article 4(a) of the ECSC Treaty, the High Authority could authorize the Federal Republic of Germany to collect, during the period 1959 to 1978, a differential duty on hard coal originating in a non-member country and imported after its release into free circulation in another Member State</p> |

| Date and case | Held |
|---|---|
| Infringements | |
| 5.6.1984, 280/83 — Commission v Italy ⁴ | By failing to adopt within the prescribed period the provisions needed to comply with Council Directive 79/32/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco, the Italian Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty |
| 30.5.1984, 341/82 and 189/83 — Commission v Belgium | Order for removal from the Court Register (Belgian Royal Decree of 27 June 1983 laying down new provisions concerning the packaging of margarine) |
| 30.5.1984, 171/83 — Commission v France | Order for removal from the Court Register (Article 93(2) — introduction of measures granting aid to the textile and clothing industries) |
| 30.5.1984, 8/84 — Commission v Belgium | Order for removal from the Court Register (Directive 78/659/EEC — protection of the environment/quality of fresh waters supporting fish life) |

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Parliament:

30.5.1984, 111/83 — Application dismissed

Orders for removal from the Court Register

11.4.1984, 150/83 — Rodasider SpA v Commission

30.5.1984, 82/83 — Ferriere Ernest Preo SpA v Commission

¹ OJ C 186, 13.7.1984.
² OJ C 195, 24.7.1984.
³ OJ C 174, 3.7.1984.
⁴ OJ C 167, 27.6.1984.

Court of Auditors

2.4.10. On 7 June the Court of Auditors adopted an opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation introducing measures to cover budgetary requirements in 1984 given the exhaustion of own resources.¹

ECSC Consultative Committee

243rd meeting

2.4.11. The ECSC Consultative Committee held its 243rd meeting in Luxem-

bourg on 29 June with Mr Alain Audiat in the chair.

The Committee was mainly concerned with the forward programme for steel for the third quarter.² It gave opinions concerning (i) the extension to the end of 1985 of the recommendation on the obligation to publish price lists and conditions of sale and on prohibited practices in the steel trade³ and (ii) financial aid to the steel research programme, and considered the fourteenth

¹ OJ C 126, 12.5.1984; Bull. EC 4-1984, points 1.1.1 *et seq.*
² Point 2.4.14.
³ Point 2.1.21.

report (1982) of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission.

It also discussed the problems raised for the Community's steel and coal industries by the accession of Spain and Portugal. An *ad hoc* working party will be set up to consider this matter.

2.4.12. The lack of a quorum prevented the Committee from giving its opinion on the draft amendment to the Decision of 8 December 1983 on prices, including minimum prices, for special steels.¹ For the same reason, it was unable to adopt a report and resolution on the social aspects of science policy and steel policy.

2.4.13. The Commission presented to the Committee a general review of the work of the ECSC, including the results of a survey of investment in the coal and steel industries, their competitiveness, the transfer from the general budget to the ECSC budget to finance social measures in the coal industry, steel exports to the United States and the first loan to be raised in ECU.

In its discussion, the Committee also mentioned the large quantity of blocked appropriations for research into steel and the situation on the scrap market, which is being studied by the Commission.

Forward programme for steel for the third quarter

2.4.14. The Committee took note of the Commission's forecasts for the coming quarter and paid particular attention to the problems affecting long products, particularly beams and wire rod. The question of transparency was discussed once again, and one speaker advocated bringing imports into line with consumption and the raising of certain abatement rates. The Commission replied that too sharp an increase in the abatement rates for beams would simply provoke a further increase in imports.

Referring to imports of beams from Spain, which had increased considerably in 1983, the Commission stated that during negoti-

ations Spain had agreed to abide by a code of good conduct.

European Investment Bank

New President

2.4.15. On 1 August Mr Yves le Portz will leave the EIB after 14 years as President. The Governors have appointed Mr Ernst-Günther Bröder, a member of the Bank's Board of Directors since 1980, as his successor. Mr Bröder is the first German to hold the post. The Governors have also appointed a new Vice-President, Mr Alain Prate. A former Director-General of the Commission, Mr Prate, who is French, has been First Deputy Governor of the Banque de France since 1980.

Annual meeting

2.4.16. At the annual meeting of the Board of Governors in Luxembourg on 4 June it was reported that EIB financing operations in the Community and other countries—mainly in the Third World—enjoying special relations with the Community had risen to almost 6 000 million ECU, 17% up on the previous year. This increase has continued in the first five months of the current year.

Operations in June

2.4.17. Loans announced by the European Investment Bank in June for investments within the Community totalled 617.1 million ECU,² broken down as follows: 503.4 million ECU in Italy, 58.3 million ECU in France, 39.0 million ECU in Greece and 16.4 million ECU in Luxembourg. Of the total amount, 116.0 million ECU was provided from the resources of the new Community

¹ Points 2.1.14 *et seq.*

² The conversion rates at 30 March 1984 used by the EIB in statistics for the second quarter were 1 ECU = BFR 45.63, DKR 8.18, DM 2.23, DR 88.69, FF 6.86, HFL 2.51, IRL 0.73, LIT 1 386, LFR 45.63, UKL 0.60, USD 0.86.

borrowing and lending instrument (NCI).¹ Outside the Community the Bank lent 102.8 million ECU to Mediterranean countries and 14.6 million ECU to ACP countries.

Community

Italy

2.4.18. In Italy LIT 698 000 million was lent, including LIT 55 000 million from NCI resources. Of this, about two thirds was for investment in the Mezzogiorno and LIT 270 000 million for projects in central and northern Italy. These loans bring to LIT 2 035 000 million the total amount lent to Italy in the first half of this year, including LIT 390 000 million from the NCI.

The breakdown of the loans for the Mezzogiorno is as follows: LIT 235 200 million for industry, LIT 133 900 million for infrastructure and LIT 55 000 million for energy. Of the total for industry, LIT 150 000 million was granted to Fiat to expand its Termosti (Abruzzi) plant for the production of gearboxes and the construction of a new small engine in cooperation with Peugeot and LIT 50 200 million went to Alfa Romeo Avio to restore the production capacity of aircraft factories in Naples damaged by the 1980 earthquakes and to set up production units for new aircraft engines.

LIT 35 000 million went to Credito Industriale Sardo in the form of a global loan (line of credit) for small and medium-scale industrial investment in Sardinia.

In infrastructure investment, LIT 133 900 million went to the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno to help finance a further stage in the cleaning-up of the Bay of Naples (LIT 25 000 million), expansion of road, water-supply and drainage networks in the industrial zones of Olbia, Val Pescara, Sangro Aventino, Bari and Brindisi (LIT 24 900 million), irrigation networks in Molise, Basilicata, Calabria, Sardinia and Apulia (LIT 20 000 million) and irrigation and drainage networks in the Canale Caffinno area of Aquila and Pescara provinces (LIT 15 000 million). Sums of LIT 20 000 million and

LIT 15 000 million respectively went towards improving the water supply in Napoli and Caserta provinces and in western Sardinia, and LIT 14 000 million was granted for the development of industrial zones and construction of factories, buildings and various industrial facilities in the Sicilian provinces of Siracusa, Ragusa and Gela. Lastly, a global loan of LIT 3 800 million granted to Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche (Crediop) will be on-lent for small-scale infrastructures, particularly transport and the supply of drinking water, and for facilities for processing and marketing agricultural produce.

The energy investment took the form of a LIT 55 000 million loan from NCI resources towards construction of a section of the Italy-Algeria gasline between Melizzano and Civita Castellana in Latium with a view to improving the natural gas supply and distribution network and thereby replacing oil by other forms of energy in line with Community objectives.

The loans for central and northern Italy were broken down as follows: LIT 140 000 million to finance the Pontebba-Tarvisio-Coccau-Austrian border section of the Friuli motorway, which will improve north-south communications within the Community, particularly between Bavaria and Veneto, Friuli and the city of Trieste; LIT 40 000 million towards the development of three natural gas fields on the Marches coast and in Milano and Ravenna provinces. These fields are of great importance in maximizing the Community's internal energy resources—at full capacity, they should supply 5% of Italy's production requirements by the end of the 1980s. LIT 30 000 million was granted for expansion of the natural gas distribution networks in Lombardy, Tuscany, Umbria, the Marches and Veneto. At full capacity, these networks should make it possible to replace an annual 50 000 tonnes of oil equivalent which would otherwise have to be imported. LIT 40 000 million was granted to Fiat to develop a

¹ OJ L 298, 20.10 1978; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.10.

new range of diesel engines for agricultural machinery and industrial vehicles in their Turin factories. The project involves advanced diesel-engine technology of a highly specific nature and will considerably reduce fuel consumption. Lastly, LIT 20 000 million went towards expanding a brewery in Pedavena (Veneto), located in a less-developed area.

France

2.4.19. As part of Community support for small and medium-sized businesses, FF 400 million was lent in France in the form of a global loan to the *Crédit d'Équipement des PME (CEPME)* from NCI resources. CEPME will on-lend these funds for small and medium-scale investment in industry and services throughout the country but mainly in areas not eligible for regional development assistance. Since March 1982 CEPME, which is the main specialized body financing the development of small and medium-sized businesses in France, has received and used FF 800 million from EIB resources and FF 500 million from the NCI. The EIB loans have been on-lent to almost 760 small and medium-sized businesses, leading to the creation of some 4 500 jobs in regions with development or conversion problems. Global loans from the NCI have been used to help almost 600 small and medium-sized businesses with the creation of an estimated 2 900 jobs in areas not eligible for regional development assistance.

Greece

2.4.20. DR 3 470 million was lent in Greece. Of this, DR 3 200 million went to the Greek Telecommunications Organization to expand telephone and telex facilities in under-equipped regions. The work, for which DR 1 600 million was granted from EIB resources and DR 1 600 million from the NCI, involves construction of 141 automatic exchanges and expansion of 148 others and extension of the telephone and telex networks and various related facilities. These investments, which are scheduled to be completed by the end of 1984, should

improve Greece's telecommunications service, particularly in isolated areas. A further DR 270 million was lent for irrigation work, to provide sprinkling facilities for almost 4 600 hectares of agricultural land in eastern, central and western Macedonia.

Luxembourg

2.4.21. LFR 750 million was lent in Luxembourg for constructing two sections of the Luxembourg-Trier motorway, the final stretch of a major road link of direct European interest in that it connects northern and central Germany with France, and southern Germany with the Benelux countries. For Luxembourg, it will constitute the first motorway link with its main trading partner. The scheme, with an estimated cost of almost LFR 5 000 million, will also receive a grant from the Community budget under the heading of infrastructure projects facilitating transport within the Community.

Outside the Community

Mediterranean countries

2.4.22. The EIB lent 50 million ECU in Spain. This was the final instalment of the 300 million ECU provided for under the agreement on pre-accession financing between 1981 and the end of June 1984. 20 million ECU went towards construction of the Moralets pumped storage hydroelectric scheme in the Pyrenees in north-east Spain. The scheme will involve two reservoirs and two hydroelectric power stations with a combined installed capacity of almost 210 MW. Water will be pumped at night from the lower to the upper reservoir to provide supplementary hydroelectric power during peak demand hours. The scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1985 and will help reduce Spain's dependence on imports of oil for electricity production. 15 million ECU, granted in the form of a global loan to the Banco de Crédito Industrial (BCI), will be on-lent to small and medium-sized businesses in industry and related services in less-developed regions. The loan brings

to 110 million ECU the total amount lent by the EIB to BCI since 1981. At mid-June 1984 more than 240 businesses had received funds under these global loans, and this was expected to create or secure more than 13 800 jobs. The Banco de Crédito Local de Espana (BCLE) will on-lend 15 million ECU for infrastructure schemes in less-developed regions. BCLE has already received two global loans from the EIB for a total of 33 million ECU.

2.4.23. In Portugal, also under Community pre-accession aid, 5 million ECU was granted towards leasing facilities for machinery needed for modernization or expansion by small and medium-sized businesses in the form of a global loan to the Companhia Portuguesa de Locação Financeira Mobiliária (Locapor).

The loan is intended for the purchase of handling, construction and mining machinery, industrial equipment and machine tools for mining, quarrying, manufacturing, building and public works.

2.4.24. In Syria the EIB lent 18.3 million ECU with a 2% interest subsidy funded from the Community budget; this takes up the amount remaining under the first Financial Protocol. The loan went towards construction of the motorway between Damascus and the Jordanian border (104 km), which will relieve one of the most heavily congested sections of the north-south Syrian road network and be a major link for traffic between Europe and the Middle East. The dual-carriageway motorway will run parallel to the existing road and connect with the Jordanian motorway system and, through it, the Arabian Peninsula road network. Completion is scheduled for the end of 1987.

2.4.25. In Tunisia the EIB began operations under the Second Financial Protocol with a loan of 10.5 million ECU for agricultural development. A total of 5.5 million ECU will go towards constructing and equipping 10 fertilizer storage centres. Of this amount, 4 million ECU was lent by the EIB from its own resources, with a 3% interest subsidy funded from the Commu-

ity budget, and 1.5 million ECU was made available in the form of a loan on special conditions from the Community's budgetary resources. The fertilizer centres are being constructed in northern and central Tunisia and in Tunis. The centres, each with its own railhead and connection with the road system, will help strengthen the Tunisian agricultural sector by improving the distribution and marketing of fertilizer, particularly in meeting seasonal peak demand.

In addition, a global loan of 5 million ECU was made to the Banque nationale de développement agricole (BNDA) for on-lending to small and medium-sized agricultural and agro-industrial ventures. BNDA, which was set up in 1983 as part of the Tunisian Government's efforts to boost investment in the agricultural sector, provides long- and medium-term finance for agricultural and fishing ventures. The loan will also have a 3% interest subsidy funded from the Community budget.

2.4.26. In Jordan a global loan of 4 million ECU was made to the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB), which will on-lend to municipal and village authorities for local small-scale economic infrastructure schemes outside the main urban centres. Schemes to be supported include road improvements, slaughterhouses, truck service depots, covered markets, trade centres and workshops for small-scale industrial activities. Of this total, 2.5 million ECU came from the EIB's own resources, with a 2% interest subsidy funded from the Community budget, and 1.5 million ECU from Community budgetary resources. The loans were granted under the Second EEC-Jordan Financial Protocol, running from January 1983 until October 1986.

ACP States

2.4.27. Under the Lomé Convention the Bank lent 14.6 million ECU in the ACP States. A loan of 7.6 million ECU was made for rehabilitation of the Tema oil refinery, located some 30 km east of Accra in Ghana, drawn from the risk capital resources pro-

vided under the Convention and managed by the Bank. Rehabilitation will involve the improvement of working conditions (increased safety arrangements, better performance and reduction of losses and adverse environmental effects), so guaranteeing more regular fuel supplies and safeguarding some 600 jobs under better safety conditions. The World Bank will also be helping to finance the project with a loan from IDA resources.

A loan of 6 million ECU, also drawn from risk capital, was made for a hydroelectric scheme in Central Africa. Three loans, each for 2 million ECU, went towards construction of a hydroelectric power station of regional benefit on the Ruzizi River. The power station, which will have an initial capacity of 26.6 MW, will serve to meet the upturn in electricity demand in Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire. The project involves the installation of two 13.3 MW turbo-alternator sets, a 15-km-long, 110 kV power line and ancillary equipment, and the power station is expected to become operational by the end of 1987. A third turbo-alternator set may be added at a later stage. A 28.2 MW hydroelectric power station, 25 km upstream from this latest project, has already been built on the Ruzizi River, which

forms the border between Rwanda and Zaire. The three loans will help each of the States concerned to finance part of their involvement in the share capital of the Société Internationale de l'Electricité des Pays des Grands Lacs (Sinelac), established in February 1984 to operate the project. The European Development Fund, the International Development Association, Italy and the Banque de Développement des Etats des Grands Lacs are also financing the project.

Lastly, a loan of one million ECU, again drawn from risk capital, went towards financing an increase in the share capital of the Saint Lucia Development Bank (SLDB) and to assist its promotion of small and medium-scale investment projects in industry and tourism. Of the total amount 400 000 ECU went to the Saint Lucia Government to enable it to increase the share capital of SLDB and 600 000 ECU was advanced to SLDB itself for on-lending to small and medium-sized businesses in industry, agro-industry and tourism. SLDB, which is wholly owned by the State, was established in 1981 with the principal aim of making long-term finance available for investments in agriculture, industry, agro-industry, tourism and housing.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

| 29 June 1984 ¹ | |
|--|----------|
| Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible) | 45.4920 |
| Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial) | 46.0990 |
| German mark | 2.23601 |
| Dutch guilder | 2.51938 |
| Pound sterling | 0.593933 |
| Danish krone | 8.19966 |
| French franc | 6.86199 |
| Italian lira | 1 376.26 |
| Irish pound | 0.730807 |
| Greek drachma | 88.5804 |
| United States dollar | 0.803888 |
| Swiss franc | 1.87000 |
| Spanish peseta | 126.974 |
| Swedish krona | 6.58223 |
| Norwegian krone | 6.42427 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.05912 |
| Portuguese escudo | 117.770 |
| Austrian schilling | 15.7080 |
| Finnish mark | 4.74294 |
| Japanese yen | 190.521 |
| Australian dollar | 0.933993 |
| New Zealand dollar | 1.26796 |

¹ OJ C 171, 30.6.1984.

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

| June 1984 | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| National currency | Value in national currency of one ECU |
| Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc | 46.4118 ⁶ |
| | 44.9008 ⁷ |
| Danish krone | 8.41499 ⁶ |
| | 8.23400 ⁷ |
| German mark | 2.65660 ¹ |
| | 2.52875 ² |
| | 2.54273 ³ |
| | 2.51457 ⁷ |
| Greek drachma | 71.5619 ¹ |
| | 90.5281 ⁶ |
| | 77.2479 ⁷ |
| French franc | 6.19564 ¹ |
| | 6.93793 ³ |
| | 6.77297 ⁴ |
| | 6.86866 ⁵ |
| Irish pound | 6.49211 ⁷ |
| | 0.750110 ⁶ |
| Italian lira | 0.725690 ⁷ |
| | 1 432.00 ⁶ |
| Dutch guilder | 1 341.00 ⁷ |
| | 2.81318 ¹ |
| | 2.72149 ² |
| | 2.73327 ³ |
| Pound sterling | 2.70981 ⁷ |
| | 0.618655 |

¹ For seeds.

² For cereals.

³ For milk and milk products.

⁴ For pigmeat and wine.

⁵ For beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat.

⁶ For beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat, and milk and milk products.

⁷ 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 2-1984

Point 2.3.3

Amendments to the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing special measures of Community interest relating to transport infrastructures

Amendments to the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing special measures of Community interest in the field of employment

Amendments to the proposal for a Council Regulation establishing special measures of Community interest relating to energy strategy

OJ C 162, 22.6.1984

Bull. EC 3-1984

Point 2.1.178

The market for solid fuels in the Community in 1983 and the outlook for 1984

OJ C 157, 18.6.1984

Bull. EC 4-1984

Point 2.1.87

Amendments to the proposal for a Council Directive on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture

Point 2.1.129

Proposal for a Council Directive adopting a programme on the management and storage of radioactive waste (1985 to 1989)

OJ C 166, 26.6.1984

Point 2.3.5

Decisions of the European Parliament of 10 April 1984 on the granting of a discharge to the Commission of the European Communities in respect of the activities of the second, third, fourth and fifth European Development Funds in the 1982 financial year

Decision of the European Parliament of 10 April 1984 on the discharge granted to the Administrative Board of the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions in respect of the implementation of its appropriations for the 1982 financial year

Decision of the European Parliament of 10 April on the discharge granted to the Management Board of the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training in respect of the implementation of its appropriations for the 1982 financial year

OJ L 173, 30.6.1984

Point 2.4.30

Opinion No 4/83 of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities on the second amendment to the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC, Euratom, ECSC) No 2891/77 implementing the Decision of 21 April 1970 on the replacement of financial contributions from Member States by the Communities' own resources

OJ C 163, 23.6.1984

Point 2.4.33

Opinion of the Court of Auditors of the European Communities on the proposal for a Council Decision empowering the Commission to help finance innovation within the Community

OJ C 163, 23.6.1984

3. Infringement procedures

Initiation of proceedings for failure to implement directives

3.3.1. In June the Commission sent letters of formal notice for failure to incorporate directives into national law (the Commission not having been informed of national implementing measures) in the following three cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

Council Directive of 21 May 1973 on the abolition of restrictions on movement and residence within the Community for nationals of Member States with regard to establishment and the provision of services¹ (Greece)

Taxation

- Council Directive of 19 December 1977 concerning mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation² (Germany)
- Council Directive of 6 December 1979³ amending the Council Directive of 19 December 1977 concerning mutual assistance by the competent authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation² (Germany)

Reasoned opinions

3.3.2. The Commission delivered 16 reasoned opinions in the following cases:

Internal market and industrial affairs

- Municipal 'Buy British' car purchase policy (United Kingdom)
- Designation of rum or tafia in Decree No 82-154 of 11 February 1982 (France)
- Ban on the sale of herb cigarettes (Italy)
- Incorrect application of the Council Directive of 25 July 1978 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of practitioners of dentistry, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services⁴ and incorrect application of the Council Directive of 16 June 1975 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services⁵ (France)
- Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Fourth Directive of

25 July 1978 based on Article 54(3)(g) of the Treaty on the annual accounts of certain types of companies⁶ (Germany, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg)

- Failure to incorporate correctly into national law the Council Directive of 26 July 1971 concerning the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts⁷ (Italy)
- Incorrect application of the Council Directive of 21 December 1976 coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts⁸ (Italy)

Administration

- Federal dependent child allowance (Germany)

Taxation

- Incorrect application of the Sixth Council Directive of 17 May 1977 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes—common system of value-added tax: uniform basis of assessment⁹ (Ireland, United Kingdom)
- Incorrect application of the Council Directive of 19 December 1977¹⁰ amending the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco¹¹ and incorrect application of the Council Directive of 19 December 1972 on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco¹¹ (Italy)

Customs union

- Charge on imports of seeds and plants (France)

Statistics

- Failure to apply Article 38 of the Council Regulation of 24 June 1975 on the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States¹² (Belgium)

¹ OJ L 172, 28.6.1973.

² OJ L 336, 27.12.1977.

³ OJ L 331, 27.12.1979.

⁴ OJ L 233, 24.8.1978.

⁵ OJ L 167, 30.6.1975.

⁶ OJ L 222, 14.8.1978.

⁷ OJ L 185, 16.8.1971.

⁸ OJ L 13, 15.1.1977.

⁹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977.

¹⁰ OJ L 338, 28.12.1977.

¹¹ OJ L 303, 31.12.1972.

¹² OJ L 183, 14.7.1975.

Proceedings terminated

3.3.4. The Commission decided not to continue the following infringement proceedings in respect of which a reasoned opinion had been sent:

Internal market and industrial affairs

- Failure to incorporate correctly into national law the Council Directive of 18 December 1978 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in veterinary medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services¹ and the Council Directive of 18 December 1978 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation and administrative action in respect of the activities of veterinary surgeons¹ (France)
- Premiums for the breaking-up of inland waterway vessels (Belgium)
- Inspections carried out on steel imports (Italy)

Employment, social affairs and education

- Nationality requirements for doctors employed in Brussels university hospitals (Belgium)

Agriculture

- Systematic inspection of apples of French origin at the German border (Germany)
- Water content of frozen poultry (Luxembourg)
- Delay in applying the Council Regulations of 6 April 1976² and 17 May 1976³ concerning fruit and vegetables (Italy)

Environment, consumer protection and nuclear safety

- Failure to inform the Commission of national measures to give effect to the Council Directive of 20 December 1979⁴ on the limitation of noise emissions from subsonic aircraft (Italy)

Taxation and financial institutions

- Differential levying of excise duty on wines (United Kingdom)

¹ OJ L 362, 23.12.1978.

² OJ L 93, 8.4.1976.

³ OJ L 135, 24.5.1976.

⁴ OJ L 18, 24.1.1980.

4. Western Economic Summit

Statements by Heads of State or of Government and Community representatives

London, 7 to 9 June 1984

The London Economic Declaration

3.4.1. '1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrialized countries and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, have gathered in London from 7 to 9 June 1984 at the invitation of the Rt Hon. Margaret Thatcher FRS MP, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, for the 10th annual Economic Summit.

2. The primary purpose of these meetings is to enable Heads of State or Government to come together to discuss economic problems, prospects and opportunities for our countries and for the world. We have been able to achieve not only closer understanding of each other's positions and views but also a large measure of agreement on the basic objectives of our respective policies.

3. At our last meeting, in Williamsburg in 1983, we were already able to detect clear signs of recovery from world recession. That recovery can now be seen to be established in our countries. It is more soundly based than previous recoveries in that it results from the firm efforts made in the Summit countries and elsewhere over recent years to reduce inflation.

4. But its continuation requires unremitting efforts. We have to make the most of the opportuni-

ties with which we are now presented to reinforce the basis for enduring growth and the creation of new jobs. We need to spread the benefits of recovery widely, both within the industrialized countries and also to the developing countries, especially the poorer countries who stand to gain more than any from a sustainable growth of the world economy. High interest rates, and failure to reduce inflation further and damp down inflationary expectations, could put recovery at risk. Prudent monetary and budgetary policies of the kind that have brought us so far will have to be sustained and where necessary strengthened. We reaffirm the commitment of our Governments to those objectives and policies.

5. Not the least of our concerns is the growing strain of public expenditure in all our countries. Public expenditure has to be kept within the limits of what our national economies can afford. We welcome the increasing attention being given to these problems by national governments and in such international bodies as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

6. As unemployment in our countries remains high, we emphasize the need for sustained growth and creation of new jobs. We must make sure that the industrial economies adapt and develop in response to demand and to technological change. We must encourage active job training policies and removal of rigidities in the labour market, and bring about the conditions in which more new jobs will be created on a lasting basis, especially for the young. We need to foster and expand the international trading system and liberalize capital markets.

7. We are mindful of the concerns expressed by the developing countries, and of the political and economic difficulties which many of them face. In our discussion of each of the issues before us we have recognized the economic interdependence of the industrialized and developing countries. We reaffirm our willingness to conduct our relations with them in a spirit of goodwill and cooperation. To this end we have asked Ministers for Finance to consider the scope for intensified discussion of international financial issues of particular concern to developing countries in the IBRD Development Committee, an appropriate and broadly representative forum for this purpose.

8. In our strategy for dealing with the debt burdens of many developing countries, a key role has been played by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), whose resources have been strengthened for the purpose. Debtor countries have been increasingly ready to accept the need to adjust their economic policies, despite the painful and courageous efforts it requires. In a climate of world re-

covery and growing world trade, this strategy should continue to enable the international financial system to manage the problems that may still arise. But continuously high or even further growing levels of international interest rates could both exacerbate the problems of the debtor countries and make it more difficult to sustain the strategy. This underlines the importance of policies which will be conducive to lower interest rates and which take account of the impact of our policies upon other countries.

9. We have therefore agreed:

(1) to continue with and where necessary strengthen policies to reduce inflation and interest rates, to control monetary growth and where necessary reduce budgetary deficits;

(2) to seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs:

- by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including in innovative small and medium-sized businesses;
- by encouraging the efficient working of the labour market;
- by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training;
- by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time;
- and by discouraging measures to preserve obsolescent production and technology;

(3) to support and strengthen work in the appropriate international organizations, notably the OECD, on increasing understanding of the sources and patterns of economic change, and on improving economic efficiency and promoting growth, in particular by encouraging innovation and working for a more widespread acceptance of technological change, harmonizing standards and facilitating the mobility of labour and capital;

(4) to maintain and wherever possible increase flows of resources, including official development assistance and assistance through the international financial and development institutions, to the developing countries and particularly to the poorest countries; to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production.

Some of us also wish to activate the Common Fund for Commodities;

(5) in a spirit of cooperation with the countries concerned, to confirm the strategy on debt and continue to implement and develop it flexibly case

by case; we have reviewed progress and attach particular importance to:

- helping debtor countries to make necessary economic and financial policy changes, taking due account of political and social difficulties;
- encouraging the IMF in its central role in this process, which it has been carrying out skilfully;
- encouraging closer cooperation between the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and strengthening the role of the IBRD in fostering development over the medium and long term;
- in cases where debtor countries are themselves making successful efforts to improve their position, encouraging more extended multi-year rescheduling of commercial debts and standing ready where appropriate to negotiate similarly in respect of debts to governments and government agencies;
- encouraging the flow of long-term direct investment; just as there is need for industrial countries to make their markets more open for the exports of developing countries, so these countries can help themselves by encouraging investment from the industrial countries;
- encouraging the substitution of more stable long-term finance, both direct and portfolio, for short-term bank lending;

(6) to invite Finance Ministers to carry forward, in an urgent and thorough manner, their current work on ways to improve the operation of the international monetary system, including exchange rates, surveillance, the creation, control and distribution of international liquidity and the role of the IMF; and to complete the present phase of their work in the first half of 1985 with a view to discussion at an early meeting of the IMF Interim Committee. The question of a further allocation of Special Drawing Rights is to be reconsidered by the IMF Interim Committee in September 1984;

(7) to carry forward the procedures agreed at Versailles and at Williamsburg for multilateral monitoring and surveillance of convergence of economic performance toward lower inflation and higher growth;

(8) to seek to improve the operation and stability of the international financial system, by means of prudent policies among the major countries, by providing an adequate flow of funding to the international financial institutions, and by improving international access to capital markets in industrialized countries;

(9) to urge all trading countries, industrialized and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalize and expand

international trade in manufactures, commodities and services;

(10) to accelerate the completion of current trade liberalization programmes, particularly the 1982 GATT work programme, in cooperation with other trading partners; to press forward with the work on trade in services in the international organizations; to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing; and, building on the 1982 GATT work programme, to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

10. We are greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and drought in parts of Africa. We attach major importance to the special action programme for Africa, which is being prepared by the World Bank and should provide renewed impetus to the joint efforts of the international community to help.

11. We have considered the possible implications of a further deterioration of the situation in the Gulf for the supply of oil. We are satisfied that, given the stocks of oil presently available in the world, the availability of other sources of energy, and the scope for conservation in the use of energy, adequate supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international cooperation and mutually supportive action. We will continue to act together to that end.

12. We note with approval the continuing consensus on the security and other implications of economic relations with Eastern countries, and on the need to continue work on this subject in the appropriate organizations.

13. We welcome the further report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment created by the Versailles Economic Summit, and the progress made in the 18 areas of cooperation, and invite the Group to pursue further work and to report to Personal Representatives in time for the next Economic Summit. We also welcome the invitation of the Italian Government to an international conference to be held in Italy in 1985 on the theme of technological innovation and the creation of new jobs.

14. We recognize the international dimension of environmental problems and the role of environmental factors in economic development. We have invited Ministers responsible for environmental policies to identify areas for continuing cooperation in this field. In addition we have decided to

invite the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment to consider what has been done so far and to identify specific areas for research on the causes, effects and means of limiting environmental pollution of air, water and ground where existing knowledge is inadequate, and to identify possible projects for industrial cooperation to develop cost-effective techniques to reduce environmental damage. The Group is invited to report on these matters by 31 December 1984. In the meantime we welcome the invitation from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to certain Summit countries to an international conference on the environment in Munich on 24-27 June 1984.

15. We thank the Prime Minister of Japan for his report on the Hakone Conference of Life Sciences and Mankind, organized by the Japan Foundation in March 1984, and welcome the intention of the French Government to sponsor a second Conference in 1985.

16. We believe that manned space stations are the kind of programme that provides a stimulus for technological development leading to strengthened economies and improved quality of life. Such stations are being studied in some of our countries with a view to their being launched in the framework of national or international programmes. In that context each of our countries will consider carefully the generous and thoughtful invitation received from the President of the United States to other Summit countries to participate in the development of such a station by the United States. We welcome the intention of the United States to report at the next Summit on international participation in their programme.

17. We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the Federal Chancellor's invitation to meet in the Federal Republic of Germany.'

Declaration on democratic values

3.4.2. '1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial democracies with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to the values which sustain and bring together our societies.

2. We believe in a rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favour the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

3. We believe in a system of democracy which ensures genuine choice in elections freely held, free

expression of opinion and the capacity to respond and adapt to change in all its aspects.

4. We believe that, in the political and economic systems of our democracies, it is for governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative; in which the ideals of social justice, obligations and rights can be pursued; in which enterprise can flourish and employment opportunities can be available for all; in which all have equal opportunities of sharing in the benefits of growth and there is support for those who suffer or are in need; in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery; and in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency. Our countries have the resources and will jointly strive to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

5. We believe in close partnership among our countries in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole. We look for cooperation with all countries on the basis of respect for their independence and territorial integrity, regardless of differences between political, economic and social systems. We respect genuine non-alignment. We are aware that economic strength places special moral responsibilities upon us. We reaffirm our determination to fight hunger and poverty throughout the world.

6. We believe in the need for peace with freedom and justice. Each of us rejects the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Each of us will maintain only the military strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defence. We believe that in today's world the independence of each of our countries is of concern to us all. We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiation and we shall support all efforts to this end.

7. Strong in these beliefs, and endowed with great diversity and creative vigour, we look forward to the future with confidence.'

Declaration on East-West relations and arms control

3.4.3. '1. We had a substantial discussion of East-West relations. We stressed that the first need is for solidarity and resolve among us all.

2. At the same time, we are determined to pursue the search for extended political dialogue and long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union and her allies. Contacts exist and are being developed in a number of fields. Each of us will pursue all useful opportunities for dialogue.

3. Our aim is security and the lowest possible level of forces. We wish to see early and positive results in the various arms control negotiations and the speedy resumption of those now suspended. The United States has offered to restart nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time, without preconditions. We hope that the Soviet Union will act in a constructive and positive way. We are convinced that this would be in the common interest of both East and West. We are in favour of agreements which would build confidence and give concrete expression, through precise commitments, to the principle of the non-use of force.

4. We believe that East and West have important common interests: in preserving peace; in enhancing confidence and security; in reducing the risks of surprise attack or war by accident; in improving crisis management techniques; and in preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.'

The Iraq/Iran conflict

Statement by the chair

3.4.4. '1. We discussed the Iraq/Iran conflict in all its various aspects.

2. We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.

3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other States. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.

4. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honourable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary-General.

5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.'

Declaration on international terrorism

3.4.5. '1. The Heads of State or Government discussed the problem of international terrorism.

2. They noted that hijacking and kidnapping had declined since the Declarations of Bonn (1978), Venice (1980) and Ottawa (1981) as a result of improved security measures, but that terrorism had developed other techniques, sometimes in association with traffic in drugs.

3. They expressed their resolve to combat this threat by every possible means, strengthening existing measures and developing effective new ones.

4. They were disturbed to note the ease with which terrorists move across international boundaries, and gain access to weapons, explosives, training and finance.

5. They viewed with serious concern the increasing involvement of States and governments in acts of terrorism, including the abuse of diplomatic immunity. They acknowledged the inviolability of diplomatic missions and other requirements of international law: but they emphasized the obligations which that law also entails.

6. Proposals which found support in the discussion included the following:

- closer cooperation and coordination between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities, especially in the exchange of information, intelligence and technical knowledge;
- scrutiny by each country of gaps in its national legislation which might be exploited by terrorists;
- use of the powers of the receiving State under the Vienna Convention in such matters as the size of diplomatic missions, and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;
- action by each country to review the sale of weapons to States supporting terrorism;
- consultation and as far as possible cooperation over the expulsion or exclusion from their countries of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism.

7. The Heads of State or Government recognized that this is a problem which affects all civilized States. They resolved to promote action through competent international organizations and among the international community as a whole to prevent and punish terrorist acts.'

5. The European passport

3.5.1. Here are a few facts about the European passport, one of which President Mitterrand presented at the Fontainebleau Summit.

Origin. The idea goes back to the Paris Summit in 1974, which decided to investigate the possibility of introducing such a passport.

Decision. The decision to go ahead with the plan was contained in resolutions of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Communities, meeting within the Council, adopted on 23 June 1981¹ and 30 June 1982.² Member States would endeavour to introduce the passport by 1 January 1985, and it would be issued when existing passports, which would remain valid, required renewal. All future passports would be of the European type.

Appearance. The passport will have a burgundy red cover bearing, in the language or languages of the Member State of issue, the words 'European Community' followed by the name of the State, its emblem and the word 'Passport'.

Cost. The resolution of 23 June 1981 made no mention of the cost of the passport. The cost of national passports currently varies considerably between the Member States, but there is nothing in any Community decision which should make

the European passport more expensive. Any increase will be entirely the result of national decisions and will not in any way be attributable to the changeover.

Legal status. Since the European passport will be a national document, it will have exactly the same legal status as the former national passport and so can be used throughout the world in exactly the same way.

Purpose. The value of the European passport is twofold:

- symbolic: it is the first identity document issued to all citizens of the Member States, and the words 'European Community' will precede the name of the Member State;
- practical: it is the keystone of a passport union aimed at putting an end to all identity checks at the Community's internal frontiers; an initial step in this direction was taken by a resolution of the Council and the Member States adopted on 7 June.³

¹ OJ C 241, 19.9.1981.

² OJ C 179, 16.7.1981.

³ Points 1.5.1 *et seq.*

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

6 – 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:

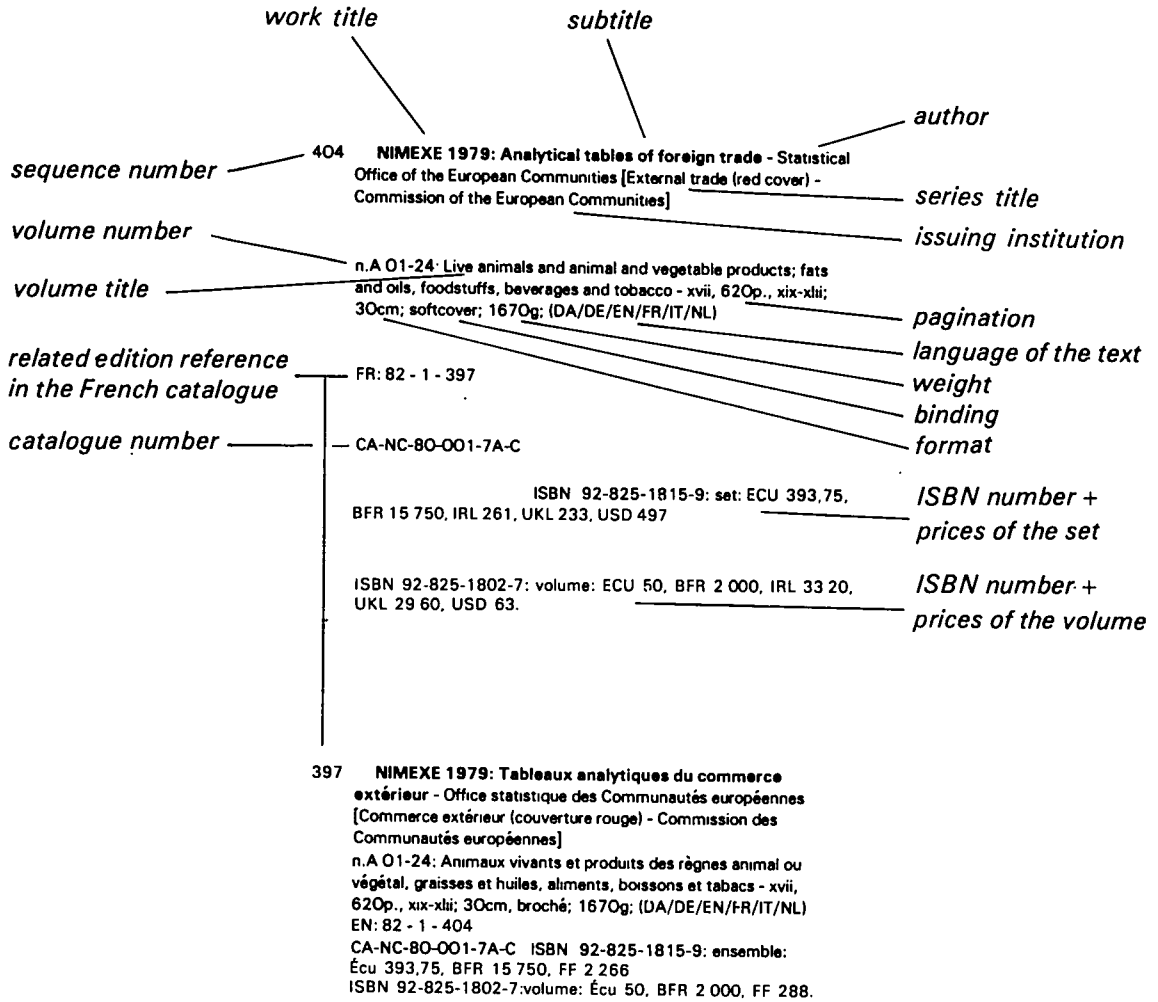
| | | | |
|----|---------|----|------------|
| DA | Danish | GA | Irish |
| DE | German | IT | Italian |
| GR | Greek | NL | Dutch |
| EN | English | ES | Spanish |
| FR | French | PT | Portuguese |

A string of such symbols separated by diagonal strokes denotes a publication in which different language versions of the same text appear under one cover.

The abbreviation 'multi' indicates a publication with a mixed multilingual text.

Prices, which exclude any value-added tax which may be chargeable, are fixed in various currencies, using the following abbreviations:

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------|
| BFR | Belgian franc | HFL | Dutch guilder |
| DKR | Danish crown | IRL | Irish pound |
| DM | German mark | LIT | Italian lira |
| DR | Greek drachma | PTA | Spanish peseta |
| ESC | Portuguese escudo | UKL | Pound sterling |
| FF | French franc | USD | US dollar |



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1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
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Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Directory of the Commission of the European Communities: May 1984 - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Personnel and Administration - 109pp.:** 25cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)
DA:84 - 6 - 2. DE:84 - 6 - 1. FR:84 - 6 - 1. GR:84 - 6 - 2. IT:84 - 6 - 2. NL:84 - 6 - 2
CB-40-84-254-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4374-9: ECU 2,84, BFR 130, IRL 2.10, UKL 1.70, USD 2.50.
- 2 **Europe: A time to choose - Elections: June 1984 - European Parliament - 47pp.:** 23cm: stapled: 85g: (EN)
DA:84 - 6 - 1. DE:84 - 6 - 2. FR:84 - 6 - 2. GR:84 - 6 - 1. IT:84 - 6 - 1. NL:84 - 6 - 1
AX-40-84-020-EN-C : 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.
Comunità europea.
Debates of the European Parliament.
Dokumente und Publikationen.
Échos de l'Europe.
Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin.
EF-avisen.
EG Magazin.
EIB-Information.
Eorascáil.
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Europe 83.
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Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".
Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

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Informazioni.

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2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

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DE:84 - 6 - 3. FR:84 - 6 - 3. GR:84 - 6 - 3. IT:84 - 6 - 3
CB-37-83-481-EN-C ISBN 92-825-3779-X: ECU 9,80, BFR 450, IRL 7.20, UKL 5.60, USD 8.50.

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- 8 **Coal conversion processes and their materials requirements - Marriott, J.B.: van de Voorde, M.: Betteridge, W.:** Directorate-General Science, Research and Development - iv, 113pp.: 30cm: softcover: 325g: (EN) [Physical sciences - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 9182 CD-NA-84-005-EN-C ISBN 92-825-4437-0: ECU 8,77, BFR 400, IRL 6.50, UKL 5.20, USD 7.50.

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Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

19 Bibliography and documentation

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4

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Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries.
COM Documents.
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Documentation bulletin A.
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Dokumente und Publikationen.
EF dokumentation.
List of additions to the Library of the CEC.

20 Miscellaneous

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Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S.

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IT:84 - 6 - P75. NL:84 - 6 - P67
ISSN 0378-7591: subscription: ECU 76,35, BFR 3500, IRL 55.50, UKL 44, USD 66.
- P80 Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community** - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs: Commission of the European Communities - 3Ocm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
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NL:84 - 6 - P79
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IT:84 - 6 - P84. NL:84 - 6 - P80
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- P82 Unemployment: Monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 3Ocm: (EN) - monthly.
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NL:84 - 6 - P7
ISSN 0378-5068: subscription: ECU 4, BFR 190, IRL 3, UKL 2.50, USD 4.
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NL:84 - 6 - P83
free of charge.
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δωρεάν.

Alphabetical index

19th Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries

- n.1. Annual Report 5 - 22
- n.2. Annexes to the Report 5 - 23

A

- The ABC of Community law 5 - 8
- accidents/Biomechanics of impacts in road 4 - 10
- accountancy data network: Handbook of legislation - instructions - notes for guidance/The farm 6 - 3
- ACP-Basic statistics
- 1984 5 - 32
- Aerosol filtration 4 - 8
- Agreements concluded by the European Communities 1980/Collection of the
- n.10 5 - 1
- agricultural holdings 1979/1980/Community survey on the structure of
- n.1. Introduction and methodological basis 4 - 26
- The Agricultural Situation in the Community - 1983 Report
- 1983 2 - 7
- agriculture with special reference to agronomic research/Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek 2 - 31
- agriculture/The rates of value-added tax in
- 1984 2 - 38
- Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schilids im stillgelegten Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A 4 - 9
- Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community/Energy audit No 2 - 2 - 25
- Annexes to the Report [19th Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries: - n.2] 5 - 23
- Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981
- 1983 1 - 21
- Annual Report [19th Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries: - n.1] 5 - 22
- Annual report/Europa Transport. Observation of Transport Markets:
- 1982 5 - 16
- atmospheric dispersion calculations/Review of specific effects in
- n.1 4 - 22
- n.2 4 - 23
- Atmospheric transport of radioisotopes and the assessment of population doses on a European scale 5 - 20
- Atrophic rhinitis in pigs 1 - 12

B

- The balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 1984 5 - 33
- Balances of payments - Geographical breakdown 1977-1981
- 1983 1 - 22
- Balances of payments - Global data 1971-1982
- 1983 2 - 37
- banks in the Member States (1970-1982)/Studies of national accounts - No 5: Accounts of the institutional sectors: An initial analysis of companies, households and
- 1984 6 - 12
- Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives)/Le personnel enseignant chargé de la formation professionnelle en 1 - 18
- Beton und Stahl/Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für 2 - 34
- Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen/Dekontamination von 4 - 13
- Bewertung der Endlagermöglichkeiten in der Grube Konrad auf der Grundlage von Experimenten zur Handhabung und Isolierung von radioaktiven Abfällen 5 - 24
- Bibliographie sur l'énergie 5 - 38
- biologiques des champs magnétiques/Effets 2 - 24
- biologischen Schilids im stillgelegten Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A/Die Aktivierung des 4 - 9
- Biomechanics of impacts in road accidents 4 - 10

biomolecular engineering (April 1982-March 1986) - Progress report

- 1983/Research and training programme in
- n.1. Research 5 - 29
- Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix/FuE - 82038: Konditionierung von 4 - 17
- Bulletin des Communautés européennes/Index:
- 1979 1 - 3
- 1980 1 - 4

C

- CAMAC: Updated specifications 4 - 11
- The certification of the contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144 2 - 17
- The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam soil - BCR No 141 2 - 18
- The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury, lead and zinc in a light sandy soil - BCR No 142 2 - 19
- The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended soil - BCR No 143 2 - 20
- The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145 2 - 21
- The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial origin - BCR No 146 2 - 22
- Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method 3 - 10
- Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen 3 - 11
- Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method 3 - 12
- Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of total carbon in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen 3 - 13
- chômeurs/La planification des initiatives de préparation professionnelle en faveur des jeunes 1 - 9
- Classements tarifaires: 7e mise à jour (1.1.1984) 5 - 6
- Coal conversion processes and their materials requirements 6 - 8
- coalmining and iron and steel industries: Report on the 1983 survey/Investment in the Community
- 1983 6 - 7
- Collection of the Agreements concluded by the European Communities 1980
- n.10 5 - 1
- La Communauté européenne: Forêts - Statistiques forestières sur la Communauté européenne, ses dix États membres, et superficies forestières mondiales 4 - 25
- Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980
- n.1. Introduction and methodological basis 4 - 26
- The Community's research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982) 2 - 23
- companies, households and banks in the Member States (1970-1982)/Studies of national accounts - No 5: Accounts of the institutional sectors: An initial analysis of
- 1984 6 - 12
- A comparative study for the Community on the candidate technologies to relieve the European energy system 5 - 19
- Compendium of Community provisions on social security 1 - 8
- Competition Policy/Thirteenth Report on
- 1983 4 - 7
- Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises/EEC 1 - 10
- consumers/Unfair terms in contracts concluded with 5 - 21
- COST Projects: Collected Agreements concluded within the framework of European Cooperation in the field of Scientific and Technical Research
- n.2, 1981-1982 5 - 9
- Council of the European Communities/Guide to the 4 - 1
- Council's work (1 January - 31 December 1982)/Thirtieth review of the
- 1982 5 - 5

- Court of Auditors of the European Communities 5 - 2
- Court of Auditors on the accounting and financial management/Report (Annex to the Annual Report ECSC 1982) by the 5 - 4
- Court of Justice of the European Communities: Information for lawyers 3 - 4
- Customs valuation, Seventh updating 2 - 6
- D
- Data by size of enterprise [Structure and activity of industry 1979: - 1984] 5 - 36
- déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques/Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des 3 - 18
- Décontamination de surfaces par érosion de cavitation 4 - 12
- Dekontamination von Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen 4 - 13
- Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats 3 - 14
- Demographic statistics 1982 - 1984 6 - 9
- Derecho Comunitario/Treinta años de 6 - 5
- Directory of the Commission of the European Communities 2 - 1
- Directory of the Commission of the European Communities 6 - 1
- Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste 4 - 14
- Do you know your rights? 5 - 10
- Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community - 1983 1 - 23
- E
- EC-Yugoslavia agreements, signed in Belgrade on 2 April 1980 2 - 9
- Economic and Social Committee: Annual Report - 1983 5 - 7
- éducation, 1974-1983/Textes relatifs à la politique européenne de l' 2 - 36
- Educational leave and the labour market in Europe 3 - 5
- EEC Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises 1 - 10
- Effects of prenatal irradiation with special emphasis on late effects 3 - 16
- Effets biologiques des champs magnétiques 2 - 24
- Electrometric titration method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons - 3 - 10
- Employment and unemployment - 1984 3 - 22
- The employment of women in Portugal 3 - 6
- The employment of women in Spain 6 - 6
- Endlagermöglichkeiten in der Grube Konrad auf der Grundlage von Experimenten zur Handhabung und Isolierung von radioaktiven Abfällen/Bewertung der 5 - 24
- Energy audit No 1 - The iron and steel industry in the European Community 4 - 15
- Energy audit No 2 - Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community 2 - 25
- Energy audit No. 3 - Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community 1 - 13
- Energy conservation (1979-83) - Survey of results/The second energy R & D programme - 2 - 13
- Energy conservation by energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells 2 - 26
- energy evaluation for the European Communities/Wind 3 - 20
- The energy situation in the Community: Situation 1983 - Outlook 1984 (Report from the Commission to the Council) 3 - 9
- Energy statistics yearbook 1982 - 1984 4 - 27
- energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells/Energy conservation by 2 - 26
- energy system/A comparative study for the Community on the candidate technologies to relieve the European 5 - 19
- Entwicklung von Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Salzes mit der Bohrlochauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten Abfallblöcken 2 - 27
- Equal opportunities and vocational training - Qualifications and educational needs of co-working spouses of owners of small and medium-sized enterprises 3 - 7
- érosion de cavitation/Décontamination de surfaces par 4 - 12
- Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augerès et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France) 3 - 17
- Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques 3 - 18
- Europa Transport: Observation of Transport Markets: Annual report - 1982 5 - 16
- Europe: A time to choose - Elections: June 1984 6 - 2
- Europe 85 3 - 1
- L'Europe aujourd'hui - État de l'Intégration européenne - 1982-1983 1 - 2
- European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1 2 - 14
- European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) prepared under the auspices of the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) - Information Circular No 1 2 - 14
- The European Community's transport policy 5 - 17
- European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue 2 - 28
- European concerted action COST 50: Materials for gas turbines: EC 2: The influence of grain boundary chemistry and segregation phenomena on the creep fracture of IN 738 LC 5 - 25
- The European programme for controlled nuclear fusion 4 - 16
- European Regional Development Fund: Eighth annual report - 1982 3 - 15
- European seminar on the risks from tritium exposure 5 - 26
- European Union/Towards the 1 - 6
- European University Institute: Seventh Report of Activities - Academic year 1982-83 - 1983 3 - 21
- Het Europees Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven 2 - 2
- Eurostat Review 1973-1982 - 1984 6 - 10
- Evaluation of the CEC integrated pest-control programme 1979-81 5 - 27
- Evaluation of the European Community's radiation protection research programme (1976-80) 1 - 14
- F
- The farm accountancy data network: Handbook of legislation - instructions - notes for guidance 6 - 3
- The Farm Accountancy Data Network - Results on Microfiches: Accounting year 1978/1979 - 1983 3 - 24
- Flat glass for building 2 - 29
- Forestry statistics 1976-1980 - 1984 2 - 12
- Forêts - Statistiques forestières sur la Communauté européenne, ses dix États membres, et superficies forestières mondiales/La Communauté européenne: 4 - 25
- formation professionnelle dans les pays membres de la Communauté européenne/Systèmes de 1 - 19
- formation professionnelle en Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives)/Le personnel enseignant chargé de la 1 - 18
- formation professionnelle en Italie - Etat actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives/Le personnel de 1 - 17
- formazione continua - Rapporto del seminario/Nuove prospettive della 5 - 13
- FRANCE [Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results: - n.2] 1 - 27
- FuE - 82038: Konditionierung von Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix 4 - 17

G

| | |
|---|--------|
| gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue/European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for | 2 - 28 |
| General government accounts and statistics 1970-1981 | |
| - 1982 | 1 - 24 |
| General Report on the Activities of the European Communities/Seventeenth | |
| - 1983 | 2 - 5 |
| Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive waste disposal | 4 - 18 |
| geothermal energy - European geothermal update/Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of | 2 - 35 |
| Geothermal energy - R & D Programme | 2 - 30 |
| Germany/The balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of | |
| - 1984 | 5 - 33 |
| glass for building/Flat | 2 - 29 |
| Glossarium: Glossary of labour and trade union movement | 2 - 40 |
| granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augerès et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France)/Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du | 3 - 17 |
| graphite) in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (| 3 - 11 |
| Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - | 3 - 11 |
| Gravimetric method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - | 3 - 12 |
| Greek agriculture with special reference to agronomic research/Prospective inventory of the requirements of | 2 - 31 |
| Guide to the Council of the European Communities | 4 - 1 |

H

| | |
|---|--------|
| Handbook of legislation - instructions - notes for guidance/The farm accountancy data network: | 6 - 3 |
| households and banks in the Member States (1970-1982)/Studies of national accounts - No 5: Accounts of the institutional sectors: An initial analysis of companies, | |
| - 1984 | 6 - 12 |

I

| | |
|---|--------|
| Index: Bulletin des Communautés européennes | |
| - 1979 | 1 - 3 |
| - 1980 | 1 - 4 |
| industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981/Annual investments in fixed assets in the | |
| - 1983 | 1 - 21 |
| industry 1979/Structure and activity of | |
| - 1984. Data by size of enterprise | 5 - 36 |
| Information circular no. 2/Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - information society/Power and participation in an | 1 - 11 |
| Innovations from Community research | 3 - 19 |
| Integrated regional development programmes | 4 - 19 |
| Intégration européenne/L'Europe aujourd'hui - État de l' | 6 - 13 |
| - 1982-1983 | 1 - 2 |
| Introduction and methodological basis [Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980: - n. 1] | 4 - 26 |
| Investment in the Community coalmining and iron and steel industries: Report on the 1983 survey | |
| - 1983 | 6 - 7 |
| iron and steel industries: Report on the 1983 survey/Investment in the Community coalmining and | |
| - 1983 | 6 - 7 |
| iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1/European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of | 2 - 14 |
| Iron and steel yearbook 1983 | 1 - 25 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| irradiation with special emphasis on late effects/Effects of prenatal | 3 - 16 |
| Italie - État actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives/Le personnel de formation professionnelle en | 1 - 17 |

J

| | |
|---|--------|
| Japan: Adgang til markedet/Statslige indkøb i | 1 - 29 |
|---|--------|

K

| | |
|---|-------|
| Kernkraftwerk Gundremmingen Block A/Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schilfs im stillgelegten | 4 - 9 |
|---|-------|

L

| | |
|--|--------|
| Labour costs 1981 | |
| - n.1. Principal results | 3 - 25 |
| - n.2. Results by size classes and by regions | 3 - 26 |
| labour market in Europe/Educational leave and the | 3 - 5 |
| law/The ABC of Community | 5 - 8 |
| lawyers/Court of Justice of the European Communities: Information for | 3 - 4 |
| Legal/Linguistic Experts of the Council of the European Communities/Manual of precedents drawn up by the | 5 - 11 |

M

| | |
|--|--------|
| Main results [Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980: - 1984] | 3 - 27 |
| manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of | 3 - 10 |
| Manual of precedents drawn up by the Legal/Linguistic Experts of the Council of the European Communities | 5 - 11 |
| mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145/The certification of the | 2 - 21 |
| mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial origin - BCR No 146/The certification of the | 2 - 22 |
| Microelectronics and informatics technology and their training implications in firms/Microelectronics technology - | 4 - 5 |
| Microelectronics technology - Microelectronics and informatics technology and their training implications in firms | 4 - 5 |
| mining and other extractive industries/19th Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the | |
| - n.1. Annual Report | 5 - 22 |
| - n.2. Annexes to the Report | 5 - 23 |
| Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und tektonische Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im Salzgebirge | 4 - 20 |
| Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven/Het Europees | 2 - 2 |

N

| | |
|--|--------|
| Nachschlagewerk der Rechtsprechung zum Gemeinschaftsrecht | 6 - 4 |
| nuclear fusion/The European programme for controlled | 4 - 16 |
| nuclear power plant operators (EC countries, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden)/Selection and training of | 5 - 30 |
| nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982)/The Community's research and development programme on | |
| decommissioning of | 2 - 23 |
| Nuove prospettive della formazione continua - Rapporto del seminario | 5 - 13 |

O

| | |
|--|--------|
| ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste/Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of | 4 - 14 |
| operators (EC countries, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden)/Selection and training of nuclear power plant | 5 - 30 |
| Organization of services in the Parliaments of the EC Member States | 5 - 3 |
| Outline programme of the Commission for 1984 | 2 - 3 |

P

| | |
|---|--------|
| Parliaments of the EC Member States/Organization of services in the | 5 - 3 |
| personale specializzato nel settore dei servizi - Relazione sulle risultanze di ricognizioni bibliografiche e di inchieste con esperti; Repubblica Federale di Germania, Francia, Regno Unito/Tecnica informatica e formazioni di | 3 - 8 |
| Le personnel de formation professionnelle en Italie - État actuel de la situation et perspectives évolutives | 1 - 17 |
| Le personnel enseignant chargé de la formation professionnelle en Belgique (Leur statut, leur préparation, leurs perspectives) | 1 - 18 |
| pest-control programme 1979-81/Evaluation of the CEC integrated | 5 - 27 |
| pigs/Atrophic rhinitis in | 1 - 12 |
| La planification des initiatives de préparation professionnelle en faveur des jeunes chômeurs | 1 - 9 |
| plates and wide flats/Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled | 3 - 14 |
| Portugal/The employment of women in | 3 - 6 |
| Power and participation in an information society | 3 - 19 |
| primary raw materials programme (1978-81)/Selected papers arising from the EEC | 2 - 32 |
| Principal results [Labour costs 1981: - n.1] | 3 - 25 |
| Professional situation and training of trainers in the Member States of the European Communities: Synthesis report | 5 - 31 |
| professionnelle en faveur des jeunes chômeurs/La planification des initiatives de préparation | 1 - 9 |
| Programme of the Commission for 1984 | |
| - 1984 | 3 - 2 |
| Progress Report Programme Radiation protection 1983 | 5 - 28 |
| Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek agriculture with special reference to agronomic research | 2 - 31 |
| public finances of the Member States (1970-1981)/Studies of national accounts - No 3: Trends in the | 2 - 39 |
| - 1983 | |
| public limited companies/The structure of | 1 - 7 |
| Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community/Energy audit No. 3 - | 1 - 13 |

R

| | |
|---|--------|
| Radiation protection 1983/Progress Report Programme | 5 - 28 |
| radioactive products/Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final repository for | 4 - 21 |
| radioactive waste disposal/Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to | 4 - 18 |
| radioactive waste/Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of | 4 - 14 |
| radioaktiven Abfällen/Bewertung der Endlagermöglichkeiten in der Grube Konrad auf der Grundlage von Experimenten zur Handhabung und Isolierung von | 5 - 24 |
| radioisotopes and the assessment of population doses on a European scale/Atmospheric transport of | 5 - 20 |
| The rates of value-added tax in agriculture | |
| - 1984 | 2 - 38 |
| Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Salzes mit der Bohrlochauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten Abfallblöcken/Entwicklung von | 2 - 27 |
| Rechtsprechung zum Gemeinschaftsrecht/Nachschlagewerk der | 6 - 4 |
| Regional accounts ESA: Detailed tables by branches 1979/1980 | 1 - 26 |
| - 1981 | |
| Regional Development Fund: Eighth annual report/European | |
| - 1982 | 3 - 15 |
| regional development programmes/Integrated | 6 - 13 |
| Regional statistics: The Community's financial participation in investments 1982 | |
| - 1984 | 6 - 11 |
| Report (Annex to the Annual Report ECSC 1982) by the Court of Auditors on the accounting and financial management | 5 - 4 |
| Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries/19th | |
| - n.1. Annual Report | 5 - 22 |
| - n.2. Annexes to the Report | 5 - 23 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition | |
| - Fourth Series | 2 - 8 |
| repository for radioactive products/Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final | 4 - 21 |
| Research [Research and training programme in biomolecular engineering (April 1982-March 1986) - Progress report 1983: - n.1] | 5 - 29 |
| Research and training programme in biomolecular engineering (April 1982-March 1986) - Progress report 1983 | |
| - n.1. Research | 5 - 29 |
| Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final repository for radioactive products | 4 - 21 |
| research/Innovations from Community | 4 - 19 |
| Results by size classes and by regions [Labour costs 1981: - n.2] | 3 - 26 |
| Review of specific effects in atmospheric dispersion calculations | |
| - n.1 | 4 - 22 |
| - n.2 | 4 - 23 |

S

| | |
|---|--------|
| Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries/19th Report of the | |
| - n.1. Annual Report | 5 - 22 |
| - n.2. Annexes to the Report | 5 - 23 |
| Salzgebirge/Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und tektonische Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im | 4 - 20 |
| Scientific and Technical Research/COST Projects: Collected Agreements concluded within the framework of European Cooperation in the field of | |
| - n.2, 1981-1982 | 5 - 9 |
| The second energy R & D programme - Energy conservation (1979-83) - Survey of results | 2 - 13 |
| Selected papers arising from the EEC primary raw materials programme (1978-81) | 2 - 32 |
| Selection and training of nuclear power plant operators (EC countries, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden) | 5 - 30 |
| Seventeenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities | |
| - 1983 | 2 - 5 |
| sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144/The certification of the contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a | 2 - 17 |
| social security/Compendium of Community provisions on | 1 - 8 |
| soil - BCR No 141/The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam | 2 - 18 |
| soil - BCR No 143/The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended | 2 - 20 |
| spouses of owners of small and medium-sized enterprises/Equal opportunities and vocational training - Qualifications and educational needs of co-working | 3 - 7 |
| Stahl/Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und | |
| | 2 - 34 |
| Statistical panorama of Europe | 5 - 35 |
| Statslige indkøb i Japan: Adgang til markedet | 1 - 29 |
| steel industries: Report on the 1983 survey/Investment in the Community coalmining and iron and | |
| - 1983 | 6 - 7 |
| steel industry in the European Community/Energy audit No 1 - The iron and | 4 - 15 |
| Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980 | |
| - 1984. Main results | 3 - 27 |
| Structure and activity of industry 1979 | |
| - 1984. Data by size of enterprise | 5 - 36 |
| Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results | |
| - n.2. FRANCE | 1 - 27 |
| The structure of public limited companies | 1 - 7 |
| Studies of national accounts - No 2: Stock of fixed assets in industry in the Community Member States: towards greater comparability | |
| - 1983 | 1 - 28 |
| Studies of national accounts - No 3: Trends in the public finances of the Member States (1970-1981) | |
| - 1983 | 2 - 39 |
| Studies of national accounts - No 5: Accounts of the institutional sectors: An initial analysis of companies, households and banks in the Member States (1970-1982) | |
| - 1984 | 6 - 12 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Study into EC-wide criteria for the identification of new technology based enterprises | 4 - 24 |
| sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method/Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of | 3 - 12 |
| surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats/Delivery conditions for | 3 - 14 |
| Systèmes de formation professionnelle dans les pays membres de la Communauté européenne | 1 - 19 |
| T | |
| Tantalum pentoxide on tantalum foil - BCR No 261 | 2 - 33 |
| Technological change, employment, qualifications and training technology based enterprises/Study into EC-wide criteria for the identification of new | 4 - 24 |
| Tecnica informatica e formazione di personale specializzato nel settore dei servizi - Relazione sulle risultanze di ricognizioni bibliografiche e di inchieste con esperti: Repubblica Federale di Germania, Francia, Regno Unito | 3 - 8 |
| Textes relatifs à la politique européenne de l'éducation, 1974-1983 | 2 - 36 |
| Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl | 2 - 34 |
| Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of geothermal energy - European geothermal update | 2 - 35 |
| Thirteenth Report on Competition Policy - 1983 | 4 - 7 |
| Thirtieth review of the Council's work (1 January - 31 December 1982) - 1982 | 5 - 5 |
| Towards the European Union training and prospects/Vocational training personnel in Belgium - Situation, | 1 - 20 |
| training implications in firms/Microelectronics technology - Microelectronics and informatics technology and their | 4 - 5 |
| training of nuclear power plant operators (EC countries, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden)/Selection and | 5 - 30 |
| training of trainers in the Member States of the European Communities: Synthesis report/Professional situation and | 5 - 31 |
| training/Technological change, employment, qualifications and transport policy/The European Community's | 5 - 17 |
| Treinta años de Derecho Comunitario | 6 - 5 |
| Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl/Thermische und mechanische | 2 - 34 |
| tritium exposure/European seminar on the risks from | 5 - 26 |
| U | |
| unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community/Duration of - 1983 | 1 - 23 |
| unemployment/Employment and - 1984 | 3 - 22 |
| Unfair terms in contracts concluded with consumers | 5 - 21 |
| V | |
| value-added tax in agriculture/The rates of - 1984 | 2 - 38 |
| Vocational training in the Federal Republic of Germany | 5 - 14 |
| Vocational training needs in rural communities | 5 - 15 |
| Vocational training personnel in Belgium - Situation, training and prospects | 1 - 20 |
| W | |
| waste disposal/Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive | 4 - 18 |
| waste/Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive | 4 - 14 |
| Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - Information circular no. 2 | 1 - 11 |
| Wind energy evaluation for the European Communities | 3 - 20 |
| women in Portugal/The employment of | 3 - 6 |

Y

| | |
|---|--------|
| Yearbook of iron and steel 1952-1982 - 1983 | 3 - 28 |
| Yearbook of regional statistics - 1984 | 5 - 37 |
| Yugoslavia agreements, signed in Belgrade on 2 April 1980/EC- | 2 - 9 |

E

| | |
|---|--------|
| Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Αναπτύξεως/Τρόπος συμμετοχής σε αγορές που χρηματοδοτούνται από το | 5 - 18 |
| Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Περιφερειακής Ανάπτυξης: Εβδομη ετήσια έκθεση - 1981 | 2 - 15 |

II

| | |
|---|--------|
| Η περιβαλλοντική πολιτική των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων | 2 - 16 |
|---|--------|

T

| | |
|---|--------|
| Τρόπος συμμετοχής σε αγορές που χρηματοδοτούνται από το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Αναπτύξεως | 5 - 18 |
|---|--------|

Series index**A**

| | |
|---|--------|
| Agriculture | |
| Atrophic rhinitis in pigs | 1 - 12 |
| Evaluation of the CEC integrated pest-control programme 1979-81 | 5 - 27 |
| Prospective inventory of the requirements of Greek agriculture with special reference to agronomic research | 2 - 31 |
| Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition - Fourth Series | 2 - 8 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green cover) | |
| Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1979/1980 | |
| - n. 1. Introduction and methodological basis | 4 - 26 |
| Forestry statistics 1976-1980 - 1984 | 2 - 12 |
| The rates of value-added tax in agriculture - 1984 | 2 - 38 |

B

| | |
|--|--------|
| BCR-Information | |
| The certification of the contents (mass fractions) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of domestic origin - BCR No 144 | 2 - 17 |
| The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury and zinc in a calcareous loam soil - BCR No 141 | 2 - 18 |
| The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, mercury, lead and zinc in a light sandy soil - BCR No 142 | 2 - 19 |
| The certification of the contents of cadmium, copper, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge amended soil - BCR No 143 | 2 - 20 |
| The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge - BCR No 145 | 2 - 21 |
| The certification of the mass fractions (contents) of cadmium, cobalt, copper, manganese, mercury, nickel, lead and zinc in a sewage sludge of mainly industrial origin - BCR No 146 | 2 - 22 |
| Tantalum pentoxide on tantalum foil - BCR No 261 | 2 - 33 |
| Biological sciences | |
| Effets biologiques des champs magnétiques | 2 - 24 |
| Research and training programme in biomolecular engineering (April 1982-March 1986) - Progress report 1983 - n. 1. Research | 5 - 29 |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Bulletin of the European Communities : Supplement | | |
| The structure of public limited companies | 1 - 7 | |
| Unfair terms in contracts concluded with consumers | 5 - 21 | |
| D | | |
| Development | | |
| <i>Τρόπος συμμετοχής σε αγορές που χρηματοδοτούνται από το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Αναπτύξεως</i> | 5 - 18 | |
| Document | | |
| The employment of women in Portugal | 3 - 6 | |
| The employment of women in Spain | 6 - 6 | |
| Documentation bulletin | | |
| Bibliographie sur l'énergie | 5 - 38 | |
| Dossiers | | |
| <i>Τρόπος συμμετοχής σε αγορές που χρηματοδοτούνται από το Ευρωπαϊκό Ταμείο Αναπτύξεως</i> | 5 - 18 | |
| E | | |
| Energy | | |
| A comparative study for the Community on the candidate technologies to relieve the European energy system | 5 - 19 | |
| Energy audit No 1 - The iron and steel industry in the European Community | 4 - 15 | |
| Energy audit No 2 - Aluminium industry in the European Economic Community | 2 - 25 | |
| Energy audit No. 3 - Pulp, paper and board industry in the European Economic Community | 1 - 13 | |
| Energy conservation by energy storage - Advanced batteries and fuel cells | 2 - 26 | |
| Geothermal energy - R & D Programme | 2 - 30 | |
| The second energy R & D programme - Energy conservation (1979-83) - Survey of results | 2 - 13 | |
| Third international seminar - Results of EC research and demonstration projects in the field of geothermal energy - European geothermal update | 2 - 35 | |
| Wind energy evaluation for the European Communities | 3 - 20 | |
| Environment and quality of life | | |
| Selected papers arising from the EEC primary raw materials programme (1978-81) | 2 - 32 | |
| EURONORM | | |
| Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of manganese in steels and irons - Electrometric titration method | 3 - 10 | |
| Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of non-combined carbon (graphite) in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen | 3 - 11 | |
| Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of sulphur in steels and irons - Gravimetric method | 3 - 12 | |
| Chemical analysis of ferrous materials: Determination of total carbon in steels and irons - Gravimetric method after combustion in a stream of oxygen | 3 - 13 | |
| Delivery conditions for surface finish of hot rolled plates and wide flats | 3 - 14 | |
| European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) for the determination of the chemical composition of iron and steel products - Information Circular No 1. European Certified Reference Materials (EURONORM-CRMs) prepared under the auspices of the European Coal & Steel Community (ECSC) - Information Circular No 1 | 2 - 14 | |
| Weldable fine-grained structural steels: Recommendations for processing, in particular for welding - Information circular no. 2 | 1 - 11 | |
| European documentation | | |
| The ABC of Community law | 5 - 8 | |
| EEC Competition rules: Guide for small and medium-sized enterprises | 1 - 10 | |
| The European Community's transport policy | 5 - 17 | |
| Statslige indkøb i Japan: Adgang til markedet | 1 - 29 | |
| <i>Η περιβαλλοντική πολιτική των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων</i> | 2 - 16 | |
| European perspectives | | |
| Het Europees Monetair Stelsel - Ontstaan, werking en perspectieven | 2 - 2 | |
| Treinta años de Derecho Comunitario | 6 - 5 | |
| G | | |
| General statistics (grey cover) | | |
| ACP-Basic statistics | | 5 - 32 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Eurostat Review 1973-1982 | | 6 - 10 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Yearbook of regional statistics | | 5 - 37 |
| - 1984 | | |
| I | | |
| Industrial health and safety | | |
| 19th Report of the Safety and Health Commission for the mining and other extractive industries | | |
| - n.1. Annual Report | | 5 - 22 |
| - n.2. Annexes to the Report | | 5 - 23 |
| Industrial processes | | |
| Flat glass for building | | 2 - 29 |
| Industry and services (blue cover) | | |
| Annual investments in fixed assets in the industrial enterprises of the member countries of the European Communities 1975-1981 | | |
| - 1983 | | 1 - 21 |
| Energy statistics yearbook 1982 | | 4 - 27 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Iron and steel yearbook 1983 | | 1 - 25 |
| - 1983 | | |
| Structure and activity of industry - 1979/1980 | | 3 - 27 |
| - 1984. Main results | | |
| Structure and activity of industry 1979 | | 5 - 36 |
| - 1984. Data by size of enterprise | | |
| Yearbook of iron and steel 1952-1982 | | 3 - 28 |
| - 1983 | | |
| Information on Agriculture | | |
| Integrated regional development programmes | | 6 - 13 |
| M | | |
| Medicine | | |
| Biomechanics of impacts in road accidents | | 4 - 10 |
| N | | |
| National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover) | | |
| The balance of payments statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany | | 5 - 33 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Balances of payments - Geographical breakdown 1977-1981 | | 1 - 22 |
| - 1983 | | |
| Balances of payments - Global data 1971-1982 | | 2 - 37 |
| - 1983 | | |
| General government accounts and statistics 1970-1981 | | 1 - 24 |
| - 1982 | | |
| Regional accounts ESA: Detailed tables by branches 1979/1980 | | 1 - 26 |
| - 1981 | | |
| Regional statistics: The Community's financial participation in investments 1982 | | 6 - 11 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Studies of national accounts - No 2: Stock of fixed assets in industry in the Community Member States: towards greater comparability | | 1 - 28 |
| - 1983 | | |
| Studies of national accounts - No 3: Trends in the public finances of the Member States (1970-1981) | | 2 - 39 |
| - 1983 | | |
| Studies of national accounts - No 5: Accounts of the institutional sectors: An initial analysis of companies, households and banks in the Member States (1970-1982) | | 6 - 12 |
| - 1984 | | |
| Nuclear science and technology | | |
| Aerosol filtration | | 4 - 8 |
| Die Aktivierung des biologischen Schilddrüsenblock A | | 4 - 9 |
| Bewertung der Endlagermöglichkeiten in der Grube Konrad auf der Grundlage von Experimenten zur Handhabung und Isolierung von radioaktiven Abfällen | | 5 - 24 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| The Community's research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants. Third annual progress report (year 1982) | 2 - 23 |
| Décontamination de surfaces par érosion de cavitation | 4 - 12 |
| Dekontamination von Betonoberflächen durch Flammstrahlen | 4 - 13 |
| Disposal in sea-bed geological formations - Properties of ocean sediments in relation to the disposal of radioactive waste | 4 - 14 |
| Entwicklung von Rechenverfahren und Durchführung von Modellrechnungen zur thermomechanischen Wechselwirkung des Salzes mit der Bohrlösauskleidung bzw. mit eingelagerten Abfallblöcken | 2 - 27 |
| Étude de la fracturation profonde des massifs rocheux granitiques: étude structurale de la fracturation du granite de Sainte-Sylvestre (mines de Fanay-Augerès et de Margnac, Haute-Vienne, France) | 3 - 17 |
| Études de corrosion des matériaux de conteneurs pour le stockage des déchets radioactifs en sites granitiques | 3 - 18 |
| FuE - 82038: Konditionierung von Brennstoffhüllen durch Einbettung in metallische Werkstoffe und Graphitmatrix | 4 - 17 |
| Geological assessment of crystalline rock formations with a view to radioactive waste disposal | 4 - 18 |
| Möglichkeiten der Entstehung sowie Art, Umfang und tektonische Stellung von Rissen und Klüften im Salzgebirge | 4 - 20 |
| Research project for the determination of the suitability of the mine "Konrad" as a final repository for radioactive products | 4 - 21 |
| Review of specific effects in atmospheric dispersion calculations | |
| - n.1 | 4 - 22 |
| - n.2 | 4 - 23 |
| Selection and training of nuclear power plant operators (EC countries, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden) | 5 - 30 |
| Thermische und mechanische Trennverfahren für Beton und Stahl | 2 - 34 |

P

| | |
|---|--------|
| Physical sciences | |
| CAMAC: Updated specifications | 4 - 11 |
| Coal conversion processes and their materials requirements | 6 - 8 |
| European concerted action - COST 50 - Materials for gas turbines - EC 1 - Crack initiation and growth in high temperature low cycle fatigue | 2 - 28 |
| European concerted action COST 50: Materials for gas turbines: EC 2: The influence of grain boundary chemistry and segregation phenomena on the creep fracture of IN 738 LC | 5 - 25 |
| Population and social conditions (yellow cover) | |
| Demographic statistics 1982 | |
| - 1984 | 6 - 9 |
| Duration of unemployment: Methods and measurement in the European Community | |
| - 1983 | 1 - 23 |
| ✓ Employment and unemployment | |
| - 1984 | 3 - 22 |
| Labour costs 1981 | |
| - n.1. Principal results | 3 - 25 |
| - n.2. Results by size classes and by regions | 3 - 28 |
| Structure of earnings 1978-79 - Principal results | |
| - n.2. FRANCE | 1 - 27 |

R

| | |
|---|--------|
| Radioprotection | |
| Atmospheric transport of radioisotopes and the assessment of population doses on a European scale | 5 - 20 |
| Effects of prenatal irradiation with special emphasis on late effects | 3 - 16 |
| European seminar on the risks from tritium exposure | 5 - 28 |

S

| | |
|--|--------|
| Science and technology policy | |
| Evaluation of the European Community's radiation protection research programme (1976-80) | 1 - 14 |
| Power and participation in an information society | 3 - 19 |

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