

Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Commission

E

No 5 1982

Volume 15

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

Reproduction is authorized provided the source is acknowledged.

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

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



Bulletin

OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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

contents

PART ONE **SPECIAL FEATURES**

1. A crisis overcome 7

PART TWO **ACTIVITIES IN MAY 1982**

1. Building the Community 12
- Restructuring of common policies — May mandate 12
 - Economic and monetary policy 12
 - Internal market and industrial affairs 13
 - Customs union 15
 - Competition 15
 - Financial institutions and taxation 18
 - Employment, education and social policy 18
 - Regional policy 25
 - Environment and consumers 25
 - Agriculture 27
 - Fisheries 39
 - Transport 41
 - Energy 42
 - Nuclear safety 43
 - Research and development 43

2. Enlargement and external relations	46
— Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries	46
— Commercial policy	46
— Development	48
— International organizations and conferences	50
— Industrialized countries	54
— Mediterranean countries	55
— Developing countries	56
— Diplomatic relations	58
— European political cooperation	59
3. Financing Community activities	59
— Budgets	59
— Financial operations	70
4. Institutional and political matters	70
— European policy and relations between the institutions	70
— Institutions and organs of the Communities	72
• Parliament	72
• Council	77
• Commission	78
• Court of Justice	80
• Economic and Social Committee	86
• ECSC Consultative Committee	88
• European Investment Bank	88

PART THREE DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU	92
2. Additional references in the Official Journal	93
3. Infringement procedures	94
Publications of the European Communities	

Supplements 1981

- 1/81 Report from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council pursuant to the mandate of 30 May 1980
- 2/81 The European automobile industry: Commission statement
- 3/81 European Union — Annual reports for 1981
- 4/81 A new impetus for the common policies — Follow-up to the mandate of 30 May 1980

Supplements 1982

- 1/82 A new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women, 1982-85
- *2/82 Draft of a convention on bankruptcy, winding-up, arrangements, compositions and similar proceedings
- *3/82 The institutional system of the Community — Restoring the balance

* In preparation.



PART ONE
SPECIAL FEATURES

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

ECU = European currency unit

BFR = Belgische frank / Franc belge

DKR = Dansk krone

DM = Deutsche Mark

DR = Greek drachma

FF = Franc français

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

IRL = Irish pound / punt

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

LIT = Lira italiana

UKL = Pound sterling

USD = United States dollar

1. A crisis overcome

1.1.1. In May the Community was beset by serious strains between Member States and by doubts about the future.

There were three problems:

- how to secure decisions on agricultural prices that would reconcile the need to weigh the interests of all concerned with the objective of containing agricultural spending;
- how to find a reasonable solution to the budgetary problem of the United Kingdom's contribution to the financing of the Community, a key question to be resolved in the light of the Commission's mandate to get the Community moving again;
- the continuing Falklands conflict was causing the United Kingdom to seek the support of the other Member States at international level, thus adding a new dimension to the will to give expression to Community solidarity.

The big difficulty lay not only in the different approaches that the Member States might take in seeking solutions to each of these problems but also in the fact that the establishment of any link between them might delay, if not prevent, their solution.

1.1.2. These three issues were settled, in less than a week, between 18 and 24 May.¹ First of all, the farm prices were adopted 'in circumstances not of the Commission's seeking',² but the decisions were taken; then the Community's cohesion with regard to the Falklands conflict was confirmed 'very easily and with great understanding and solidarity';² lastly, a solution was found for the British budgetary contribution for 1982.

As Mr Thorn told the press, the Commission had not wished for the problems to be dealt with in that order or for it to look as if a difficult situation and some kind of deal linking two of the problems had been seized upon as a pretext for testing the issue of unanimity versus majority voting.

All these matters were nevertheless settled on the basis of Commission proposals: its approach had been to treat each on its own merits, despite the overall political background and the risk of a stalemate in the

Community's operations and decision-making process.

1.1.3. On the agricultural front the Commission made its initial price proposals in January³ with a view to a decision being reached by 1 April. The Commission was, of course, aware of the difficulties involved in approving this year's prices, especially as they appeared when the Foreign Ministers were in the process of considering the agricultural aspect of the May mandate.⁴

In the wake of the London European Council's deliberations in November⁵ the Foreign Ministers had been asked to find solutions to the outstanding problems, namely certain agricultural questions (milk products, Mediterranean agriculture, general level of farm spending) and the matter of financial compensation for the United Kingdom.

The Commission's farm price proposals were deliberately based on the guidelines set out in the mandate report of 21 June 1981.⁶

In the light of six ministerial meetings and the views expressed by Parliament (26 March)⁷ and the Economic and Social Committee (23 March),⁸ the Commission altered its initial proposals on 1 April⁹ and then accepted the Council Presidency's compromise agreement of 10 May so that a decision could be reached.

While the Commission kept broadly in line with the philosophy of its original proposals, its efforts to adjust the agricultural package brought agreement within sight. On the eve of the Council meetings on agriculture and foreign affairs on 10 and 11 May there still remained a number of reservations, to varied effect, on the part of Italy, Greece and the United Kingdom.¹⁰

¹ Point 1.1.5, 2.1.73, 2.3.10 and 2.3.11.

² Mr Thorn's press conference, 25.5.1982.

³ Bull. EC 1-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1982, points 2.1.1 to 2.1.2.

⁵ Bull. EC 11-1981, point 1.1.4.

⁶ Supplement 1/81 — Bull. EC

⁷ OJ C 104, 26.4.1982; Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.13.

⁸ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.27.

⁹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.64.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.49.

The Commission's final proposal, made to the Council on 11 May, was designed to deal with those reservations. Nine delegations clearly indicated their agreement on the contents of the package; only the United Kingdom delegation was against it, mainly for reasons connected with settling the budgetary problem.

The position as it then appeared was described to Parliament by Mr Davignon:¹

'... The President of the Council then concluded, without there being any vote, that the conditions laid down in the Treaty for taking a decision were met. The Commission considered that the political debate on the terms of the compromise was now closed and that it was time to move on to the finalization of the implementing regulations and their formal approval by the Council, because implementing did not involve the overall political compromise but the texts which could have effect *vis-à-vis* third parties. Consequently, Mr Thorn called on the Council to take a clear decision to go ahead with the final drafting and the approval of the implementing regulations and he formally asked for a Council to be called next week to take the formal decision.

When opinions were voiced following this proposal, it transpired that eight delegations considered that this procedure should be adopted, but one of these delegations felt that the decision could only be taken unanimously, although it was in favour of moving on to the next stage. Two delegations expressed explicit reservations about going ahead with the next stage as suggested by the Commission and voiced their desire for discussions to continue towards finding a text on which all could agree. The President of the Council concluded by saying that the Council would be called on 17 May, to come to a decision on the basis of the proposal which the Commission had submitted to it, and that the proposals were being finalized...'

Mr Davignon went on to explain that the Council meeting on agriculture on 17 May had been convened at the express request of the Commission, which, anxious to avoid any legal vacuum, wanted more than any-

thing else to keep the mechanism of the CAP working and preserve the credibility of the Community decision-making process—if need be, by majority decisions. The Commission of course knew that the British delegation would oppose the farm price proposal to emerge from the Council's deliberations, by appealing to the 'Luxembourg compromise'. Moreover, two other delegations had reservations concerning the voting procedure envisaged by the Commission. As custodian of the Treaty, the Commission is bound only by the Treaty itself and the instruments enacted under it.

It was not party to the discussions in Luxembourg in 1966. And it was clear to the Commission that in this instance the vital interests of the Community compelled a decision, indeed a swift decision, on the farm prices.

The Council also sensed this, and on 17 and 18 May decided by a majority to adopt the regulations to give effect to the compromise agreement.

The Commission has always believed² that majority voting must be used as often as possible in order to break with current practice, where any subject of negotiation, however minor or technical, may well be blocked. It is none the less true that the best thing for the Community and the Commission's preferred solution is that the assent of all the Member States be won for our common purposes.

1.1.4. Again aware of the vital importance of the issue of the United Kingdom's contribution to financing the Community, the Commission took an active part in seeking to resolve this thorny problem.

In the mandate report submitted in June 1981 the Commission argued that the eventual solution of problems of budgetary imbalance lay in adjusting the agricultural policy and developing the other Community

¹ Strasbourg, 13.5.1982 (OJ Annex 284).

² See, e.g., the Commission's communication 'Relations between the institutions': Bull. EC 10-1981, points 2.3.3; Supplement 3/82 — Bull. EC (in preparation).

policies. Meanwhile, however, it was proposing a temporary solution for the benefit of the United Kingdom.

When the European Council of November 1981 assigned the Foreign Ministers the task of finding a compromise on this issue, the Commission felt duty bound to assist in any way it could, with due regard for the basic principles of the Community and the prerogatives of the institutions. So Mr Thorn agreed to try, first alone¹ and then in conjunction with the Council President,² to find formulas which both the United Kingdom and the other Member States would be able to accept.

Ways and means of compensating the United Kingdom over a number of years were suggested, the idea that some degree of certainty as to the compensation must be provided but that the compensation itself must not be out of proportion to the size of Britain's problem. It was also stipulated that the Commission could make any necessary proposals for adjustment.

Despite repeated efforts the Council was unable to agree on a multiannual formula.³ Mr Thorn was therefore obliged at the Villers-le-Temple meeting⁴ to go for the option provided in the Council's 'conclusions of 30 May 1980'⁵ and settle for an arrangement covering 1982. This Commission proposal, providing compensation in the form of a fixed amount for 1982, was backed by an undertaking to sustain the efforts to settle the longer-term problems by the end of the year.

This was the basis for the agreement finally reached on 25 May, which holds out the hope that a more detached approach will secure a satisfactory longer-term solution before the end of November.

1.1.5. In the Falklands conflict, it was the Commission's proposals, made on 9 April, which served as the basis for the Council's

one-month embargo⁶ on products of Argentine origin, which by a specific Community legal instrument gave material form to the guidelines decided under the head of political cooperation.⁷

The extension of these measures, initially for one week, under a Council Regulation of 18 May⁸ was later confirmed for an indefinite period by Regulation adopted on 24 May.⁹ But this time support was qualified: seven Member States took the internal decisions on the basis of the justification given on 16 April pursuant to Community provisions; Denmark would take them on the same basis but only until they were succeeded by national measures; Italy and Ireland invoked Article 224 of the Treaty and would negotiate, if necessary, with the Commission in order to obviate any deflection of trade.

1.1.6. As Mr Thorn explained,¹⁰ the Community is now entering upon a new phase in which the focus will be on interinstitutional relations, particularly voting procedures. The discussions on budgetary contributions have shown how little room for manoeuvre there is for the negotiations, starting in November, on a multiannual solution to Britain's problem. Decisions will have to be taken which will determine the future course of the Community. And yet, thanks to the efforts of all, particularly the Member States chiefly concerned, cohesion has been regained; and cohesion, however fragile, was sorely needed before the Versailles Summit.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 2.1.1 and 2.1.2.

² Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.1.

³ See, e.g., Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.1.

⁴ Point 2.1.1.

⁵ Bull. EC 5-1980, point 1.1.7; OJ C 158, 27.6.1980.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 1.1.2.

⁷ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 1.1.5.

⁸ OJ L 136, 18.5.1982.

⁹ OJ L 146, 25.5.1982.

¹⁰ Press conference, 25.5.1982.



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN MAY 1982**

1. Building the Community

Restructuring of common policies — May mandate

2.1.1. In the matter of Britain's contribution to the budget, Mr Thorn had agreed to attempt, first alone¹ and then in conjunction with the Council President,² to find formulas acceptable both to the United Kingdom and to the other Member States. Ways and means of compensating the United Kingdom over a number of years were suggested,³ but despite repeated efforts the Council meeting of Foreign Ministers on 27 April failed to reach agreement.⁴ Mr Thorn then proposed at the informal Foreign Ministers' meeting at Villers-le-Temple on 8 and 9 May that they take the option set out in the Council's conclusions of 30 May 1980 of working along the same lines in 1982 as in 1980 and 1981. This Commission proposal, which was also discussed at the Foreign Ministers' meeting in Luxembourg on 16 May, contained an *ad hoc* arrangement for 1982 providing the United Kingdom with a fixed-amount refund backed by an undertaking to secure a longer-term solution by the end of the year. It was Mr Thorn's lead at Villers-le-Temple and the Commission's proposal of 16 May which served as the basis for the agreement finally reached on 25 May.⁵

As regards other aspects of the mandate—review of the common agricultural policy, revitalization of certain policies and development of others—Mr Thorn stated that the consensus reached on these issues at the London European Council in November 1981 was now secured.⁶ The Commission intended to wind up the mandate exercise and would call on the Council to finalize what had been agreed.

Economic and monetary policy

2.1.2. The Ministers of Economic Affairs and Finance met informally on 17 May to discuss the progress of work on the further development of the European Monetary System and international economic relations.

Monetary Committee

2.1.3. The Monetary Committee held its 281st meeting in Brussels on 5 May with Mr Schulmann in the chair. After an exchange of views on the economic situation in Japan, it prepared the answers to be given to the Council on the further development of the EMS and on the movement of interest rates and exchange rates.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.4. The Economic Policy Committee held its 119th meeting with Mr Byatt in the chair. It adopted the opinion to be supplied to the Council on the fifth medium-term programme and examined a Commission staff paper on real wages and employment.

*

IMF Interim Committee

2.1.5. The eighteenth meeting of the Interim Committee, held in Helsinki on 12 and 13 May, was given over to examination of the world economic outlook and study of problems relating to the International Monetary Fund.

Firstly, with regard to the world economic outlook, the Committee stressed the need to pursue firm monetary and fiscal policies so as to reduce inflation and exchange and interest rate fluctuations. It noted that supply-side action should help to encourage production and reduce rigidities in the markets for goods and labour. It took the view that such policies, and in particular measures to combat inflation, would contribute to economic growth and to a reduction in unemployment. After discussing the problems posed by ex-

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.1.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.1.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.1.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.1.

⁵ For the content of this agreement, see the chapter on 'Financing Community activities' in this Bulletin.

⁶ Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.13.

ternal deficits, the Committee expressed its concern at the plight of the developing countries and recognized the urgent need for adequate flows of resources to them.

Secondly, the Committee emphasized the importance of the Fund's role in promoting balance of payments adjustment and stressed the need for the Fund to ensure effective implementation of its surveillance function. It also considered a further increase in quotas. This should be used to bring some members' quotas more into line with their relative positions in the world economy, taking account of the case for maintaining a proper balance between the different groups of countries. Lastly, the Committee discussed a new allocation of SDRs and recommended that efforts be continued to bring about a convergence of views between member countries that would permit the creation of new SDRs in the fourth basic period, which began in January.

The next meeting of the Interim Committee will be held in Toronto on 3 and 4 September.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

2.1.6. On 19 May the Commission sent the Council a communication concerning consideration of safety and health at work in applying directives on the abolition of technical barriers to trade. The Commission intends to give increasing attention to the actual use of products when drafting directives.

Foodstuffs

2.1.7. On 13 May Parliament approved,¹ the proposal for a Council Directive on regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs.²

Business law

Companies

2.1.8. On 11 May, following a lively debate,³ Parliament delivered its opinion¹ on the proposal for a fifth Directive on the structure of public limited companies and employee participation almost ten years after it was sent to the Council.⁴ Its initial proposal of October 1972 dealt with extremely complex problems, and in 1975 the Commission published a green paper on employee participation and company structure,⁵ which incorporated the views and basic trends encountered in the Member States and recommended possible ways in which the proposal might be amended. In the light of reaction to the green paper in Parliament and elsewhere, the Commission prepared a working paper transposing the general ideas propounded in the green paper into articles which could be incorporated in the Directive.

Both the green paper and this working paper served as the basis for the report by Mr Geurtsen³ which prompted Parliament's opinion on the Commission's proposal.

Parliament asked that the following amendments be made to the proposal:

- the introduction of the two-tier system (management organ and supervisory organ) to be made optional, since the one-tier system (administrative organ) is the only one known in certain Member States;
- employee participation to be introduced in companies having 1 000 workers and over (not 500, as the Commission proposed);
- the supervisory organ to be appointed, after a transitional period to be determined by the Council, in such manner as to ensure equal representation for shareholders and workers; ultimately, however, the shareholders to have power to determine the matter as they think fit.

¹ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² OJ C 235, 15.9.1981; Bull. EC 1-1981, point 2.1.5.

³ Point 2.4.12.

⁴ OJ C 131, 13.12.1972; Supplement 10/72 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Supplement 8/75 — Bull. EC.

A number of amendments were also adopted on technical aspects, such as convening the general meeting and preparation of the annual accounts.

The Commission decided to reserve its position on the question of employee participation. It will state its views on this important matter when Parliament shortly debates the proposal on procedures for informing and consulting the employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings.¹

Small business. Business cooperation. Distributive trades

Small business

2.1.9. Two seminars on training and information on European affairs for representatives of small businesses were held under Commission auspices in May, they were financed from a specific new budget heading introduced in 1981.²

The first seminar, organized by the European Retail Trade Committee (CECD) in Brussels on 3 and 4 May, was attended by 50 representatives of small retail businesses. The second seminar, organized by the Federation of European Wholesale and International Trade Associations (FEWITA), was also held in Brussels and was attended by 44 representatives of small wholesale businesses.

2.1.10. At its 26 and 27 May session the Economic and Social Committee delivered an own-initiative opinion on the promotion of small businesses in the Community.³

Industry

2.1.11. At the Council meeting on 4 May, the Industry Ministers examined the situation in the steel industry⁴ on the basis of the communication and two draft recommendations put up by the Commission in April.⁵ They also held a policy debate on the implementation of the Community's industrial strategy, having regard to the Commission communication of October 1981⁶ and the conclusions of the European Council on 29 and 30 March.⁷ The Council asked the

Commission to continue its efforts in the light of these discussions with the aim of making other specific proposals in addition to those already before the Council, so that it could discuss them in good time. Finally, it considered the proposals for recommendations on telecommunications retransmitted to it by the Commission in September 1980⁸ and agreed to discuss the matter again at its next meeting.

Steel

2.1.12. The Council gave its assent on pricing policy but bore in mind the provisional reservations by two Member States pending clarification of some points. It also agreed in principle to the extension of the production quota system for a period of twelve months. The products covered by this system, the question raised by the various delegations and the matter of whether the system should be extended for eighteen months will be examined further by the appropriate committees with a view to a final decision by the Council at its next meeting. The ECSC Consultative Committee, meeting on 6 and 7 May, approved without substantial changes the Commission proposals on pricing policy and production quotas.⁹

2.1.13. On 14 May the Commission took a Decision¹⁰ on the obligation for steel undertakings to provide it monthly with details of orders from and deliveries to the United States for ordinary steel products. This information must be received not later than ten working days after the end of the month.

Electronics and information technology

2.1.14. On 26 May the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication en-

¹ OJ C 297, 15.11.1980; Supplement 3/80 — Bull. EC.

² Fifteenth General Report, point 159.

³ Point 2.4.29.

⁴ Point 2.1.12.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1982, points 2.1.10 and 2.1.11.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.20.

⁷ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 1.3.5.

⁸ Bull. EC 9-1980, point 1.2.7.

⁹ Point 2.4.38.

¹⁰ OJ L 134, 15.5.1982.

titled 'Towards a European strategic programme for research and development in information technologies'.¹ It explains why European long-term industrial cooperation in R & D for the key information technology sector must rapidly be increased, in view of the competition emanating from the United States and Japan.

Customs union

Economic tariff matters

Tariff suspensions

2.1.15. On 18 May the Council adopted two Regulations temporarily suspending the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft and on a number of agricultural products (1982-83).

Tariff quotas

2.1.16. On 4 May the Council adopted a Regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for processing work in respect of certain textile products under Community outward-processing arrangements (1982-83).²

2.1.17. Lastly, the Council adopted a Regulation on 25 May opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota for yarn of poly (p-phenylene terephthalamide), intended for use in the manufacture of tyres, falling within CCT subheading ex 51.01 A (second half of 1982).³

Competition

State aids

Regional aids

Netherlands

2.1.18. On 5 May the Commission stated its view on changes which the Dutch Gov-

ernment proposed to make to two of its regional aid schemes as part of its four-yearly review of regional socio-economic policy.

The schemes in question are the investment premium scheme (Investeringspremieregeling — IPR)⁴ and the Investment Account Act scheme (Wet Investeringsrekening — WIR),⁵ which broadly apply in northern and southern parts of the country and in growth points and restructuring areas spread over two provinces elsewhere. Essentially the changes proposed would end or introduce assistance in certain centres or areas, lower or raise the rate of aid payable in others, and terminate certain forms of assistance.

After considering the socio-economic situation in the areas and centres involved, the Commission found itself unable to agree to these changes in their entirety. It expressed doubts as to the compatibility with the common market of assistance in the north and south-west of Drenthe, northern Overijssel including the Zwolle growth point, Twente, and the Doetinchem growth point in the Achterhoek area. It took the view that the level of aid in the north, south-west and south-east of Friesland and the Nijmegen growth point should be restricted to 10.5% of investment in net grant equivalent; the present level varies between 17% and 20%. It also considered that the level of aid in the Helmond and Almelo growth points should not be increased, but held at its present level, 17% in net grant equivalent.

The Commission has consequently informed the Dutch Government that it has decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) of the EEC Treaty in respect of these measures, pointing out that they may not be put into effect until the procedure has resulted in a final decision.

¹ Point 2.1.152.

² OJ L 128, 11.5.1982.

³ OJ L 155, 5.6.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.37.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1978, point 2.1.28.

The Commission has also asked the Dutch Government to inform it in advance of all cases in which the semi-public regional development corporations provide capital by acquiring holdings in existing firms, or granting them loans, so that it can consider the aid element involved.

Industry aids

Textiles and clothing

France

2.1.19. The French Government recently notified the Commission of measures it proposes to take to assist the textile and clothing industry, by relieving the burden of employers' social security contributions.

The Commission has considered the Orders which would establish the aid scheme.

The Commission noted that the list of conditions to be met by firms who wished to receive aid in the proposed form refers very generally to modernization and adaptation and not to the objectives which have been laid down in the Community aid codes, which call mainly for the selective reorganization of firms, a readiness not to increase production capacity, and the progressive reduction of aid.

The Commission concludes from this preliminary analysis that sufficiently restrictive conditions are not imposed on firms and that the measures envisaged therefore constitute operating aid.

The Commission also takes the view that the aggregate aid available to the industry (the measures now proposed plus the existing aids) would amount to assistance on a scale that is liable to affect trade and the conditions of competition within the Community in an industry that is experiencing difficulties in all Member States.

On 12 May the Commission therefore decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the measures proposed, and in the course of this procedure to make an overall assessment of the aid available to the industry in France.

Belgium

2.1.20. In March the Belgian Government notified proposed changes to its existing scheme of assistance for firms in the textile and clothing industry.

The existing aid measures would be supplemented by an alternative scheme which would increase the percentage ceiling for State loans to firms, introduce a capital grant for firms which finance investments out of their own resources, and considerably relax the conditions for notification to the Commission of individual cases of assistance to firms in sensitive or efficient branches of the industry.

The Commission takes the view that the alternative scheme proposed could affect the conditions of competition within the Community to an extent contrary to the common interest. In particular, the planned change regarding prior notification would render the Commission unable to scrutinize and state its views on most assistance to sensitive or efficient branches of the industry.

Capital grants for firms financing investments out of internally generated resources would constitute aid capable of affecting the conditions of competition to the detriment of similar firms in other Member States which have to bear the cost of investment themselves.

The Commission has consequently decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of the plan as a whole, and has asked the Belgian Government and the Member States and other interested parties to submit their comments.

Shipbuilding

Netherlands

2.1.21. On 12 May the Commission initiated the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a shipbuilding aid programme notified to it by the Dutch Government. The programme would cover a four-year period (1981 to 1984) and would provide production aid. It has been put into effect provisionally, subject to the Commission's subsequent approv-

al, from the beginning of 1981; formal notification was delayed by domestic political events (general elections and the formation of a government).

The Commission takes the view that these aid measures do not qualify for any of the derogations contained in the Fifth Council Directive on aid to shipbuilding.¹ In justification of the scheme the Dutch authorities invoke the need to consolidate restructuring measures taken under previous programmes, but do not indicate any plans to carry the restructuring process further, at a time when the market continues to be faced with substantial overcapacity. The Commission expresses doubts as to the grant of production aid in the current state of the market, since the only compensating benefit from a Community angle would be the consolidation of steps already taken, and since such aid is not regarded as the most suitable means of attaining this objective.

The Commission also notes that the programme notified covers a period which goes beyond the date on which the Fifth Directive expires, 31 December 1982; it must therefore be mindful of the effect which the assessment of that programme will inevitably have on thinking about the arrangements to be introduced for 1983 and subsequent years.

As part of the procedure initiated the Commission has given the Dutch Government, the Governments of the other Member States and other parties concerned notice to submit their comments.

Paper

Netherlands

2.1.22. On 19 May the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a plan to grant aid in the form of a low-interest loan to a firm which manufactures printing and writing paper and packaging paper.

The Commission's view is that the recipient firm fails to provide adequate compensating benefits for the aid envisaged, and that the situation on the market in these products is

such that the aid is liable to distort competition in the Community.

Electronics

Italy

2.1.23. On 19 May the Commission decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a proposed scheme to assist firms or consortiums in the consumer electronics industry. The assistance, budgeted to cost LIT 200 000 million over two years, would take the form of a temporary shareholding acquired by a public corporation set up for the purpose. The Commission takes the view that the aid envisaged would serve merely to help these firms through a difficult period and that the recipients would be providing no compensatory justification in the Community interest.

Aid to small business

Netherlands

2.1.24. The Commission decided in May not to oppose changes which the Dutch Government intends to make to the system of loans for small businesses.

The system was first introduced in 1965, and amended in 1976; it provides for the grant of loans classed with equity capital (*vermogenversterkingskredieten*) to people starting up in business. The loans rank after all other debt and are guaranteed 100% by the State; they carry a 50% interest rebate over the first three years and are for no more than 20 years.

These loans will now also be available to small businesses already in existence which employ no more than 100 people and are engaged in distribution, craft trade activities, manufacturing or services. There will be a ceiling of HFL 250 000 per loan, with an interest rebate of 40% over the first three years. The amount needed to finance this assistance is put at HFL 3 million, 7 million

¹ Fifteenth General Report, point 218.

and 10 million respectively for the first three years; a figure of HFL 10 million is planned for succeeding years.

Since the scheme is aimed at facilitating the financing of investments by small and medium-sized firms, the Commission takes the view that this widening of its scope qualifies under Article 92(3)(c) of the EEC Treaty as 'aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities'.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Insurance

2.1.25. On 17 May the Commission transmitted to the Council an amended proposal for a Directive on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to credit and suretyship insurance. The main amendment to the initial proposal¹ concerns the treatment of export credit insurance operations carried out for the account of or with the guarantee of the State. Much of the text was also recast to make it clearer and to bring it into better harmony with the Directive of 24 July 1973,² which it amends. These changes were made in the light of the opinions delivered by Parliament³ and the Economic and Social Committee.⁴

2.1.26. On 14 May Parliament approved,⁵ subject to a number of amendments, the proposal for a Directive concerning tourist assistance.⁶

Taxation

Direct taxes

2.1.27. On 14 May Parliament also delivered its opinion⁵ on the proposal for a Directive concerning the harmonization of income taxation provisions with respect to freedom of movement for workers within the Community.⁷ It supports the principle of

a Community definition of the frontier worker, a concept which has previously been defined very differently by the bilateral conventions concluded between Member States, and calls on the Commission to define the frontier worker in an identical manner for the purposes of both taxation and social security legislation.

Employment, education and social policy

Highlights of the month

2.1.28. The Council and the Ministers of Education met on 24 May, and on 27 May the Council held a meeting on employment and social affairs. The Commission presented to the Council a communication on vocational training and new information technologies, and Parliament welcomed the new programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women, 1982-85.⁸

1981 Social Report

2.1.29. On 10 May the Commission approved the Report on Social Developments — 1981, published in conjunction with the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities. As in previous years, this document reviews developments on the social front in the Community and the Member States.

Compared with the previous year, 1981 saw a further decline in economic activity in the Community, borne out by the slight fall

¹ OJ C 245, 29.9.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.1.32.

² OJ L 228, 16.8.1973; Bull. EC 7/8-1973, point 2122.

³ OJ C 291, 10.11.1980; Bull. EC 10-1980, point 2.1.30.

⁴ OJ C 146, 16.6.1980.

⁵ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

⁶ OJ C 51, 10.3.1981; Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.39.

⁷ OJ C 21, 26.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.58.

⁸ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

(0.5%) in GDP. The slowdown in economic activity and the simultaneous increase in the labour supply led to a very marked rise in unemployment—around 30% up on 1980. In absolute terms, there were more than 10 million registered unemployed at the end of the year.

This general increase in unemployment hit certain sections of the population particularly hard: young people, women and increasingly older workers as well. Among the young people it was above all young women who experienced difficulty in making the transition from school to working life and who had particularly high rates of unemployment.

At their meeting on 11 June 1981 the Ministers of Economic and Financial Affairs and of Social Affairs and Employment felt that a consistent policy was needed to combat both unemployment and inflation.¹ With particular reference to structural unemployment, they concurred on the need to stress two types of measure: firstly, jobs should be created through a policy of selective investment, a more judicious allocation of public expenditure and a better organization of working time, and secondly, workers—particularly the young—should be more effectively prepared to satisfy the needs of the market through a reappraisal of vocational training and education systems. The Commission had presented proposals or communications on several of these subjects to the Council at the end of 1981 and early in 1982.²

Employment

2.1.30. On 27 May the Council adopted a resolution on Community action to combat unemployment which reflects the main points in the Commission communication to the Standing Committee on Employment.³ It requested the Commission to put to the Council before the end of the year coordinated proposals along the lines of the basic guidelines it had adopted: to promote public and private investment, examine the job creation potential of small and medium-sized firms and local initiatives and cooperatives, give priority to the vocational training and

integration of young people coming into the labour market, and follow up the dialogue on the reorganization of working time.

Reorganization of working time

2.1.31. At the 27 May meeting the Council expressed itself in favour of the recommendation on the principles of a Community policy with regard to retirement age.⁴ One of the aims of this recommendation is the gradual introduction of flexible retirement into the framework of pension schemes in the Member States, recognized as one of the long-term objectives of their social policy.

The Commission was opposed to the Council's view that public service employees should be excluded from the scope of the recommendation and its rejection of the principle of an identical retirement age for men and women. The Commission reserved its position until Parliament delivers its opinion.

Financial instruments

European Social Fund

Guidelines for the management of the Social Fund in 1983

2.1.32. On 14 May the Commission adopted guidelines for the management of the Social Fund for 1983,⁵ extending those currently in effect.⁶

As before, the regions and areas accorded priority under the heading 'Regions' are those eligible for assistance from the Regional Development Fund; the list of youth unemployment priority regions will be finalized once the results of the biennial force survey are known.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.3.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7; Bull. EC 4-1982, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

³ Bull. EC 4-1982, points 2.1.23 and 2.1.27.

⁴ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.1.6, 1.1.7 and 2.1.55.

⁵ OJ C 133, 25.5.1982.

⁶ OJ C 110, 13.5.1981.

Preparatory studies and pilot schemes connected with operations specified in the resolution adopted by the Council and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States on 8 December 1981¹ aimed at promoting the social integration of handicapped persons and eligible for Fund assistance may be accorded priority rating.

Redeployment aid for workers in the ECSC industries

2.1.33. In May, acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided to contribute the equivalent of 27 579 000 ECU towards the redeployment of 7 642 workers affected by steel industry closures and cutbacks in the United Kingdom.

Education and vocational training

Meeting of the Council and the Ministers of Education

2.1.34. The Council and the Ministers of Education met for the seventh time in Brussels on 24 May with Mr Coens, the Belgian Minister of Education, in the chair.² Four main items were on the agenda: education and training in the context of the employment situation in the Community; mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and periods of study; effects of population changes on education systems; and the impact of information technology on education and training systems.

Education and training in the context of the employment situation

2.1.35. On the basis of the report prepared by the Education Committee, the Council and the Ministers of Education examined the implementation of the first action programme concerning the transition from school to working life. They emphasized the importance of measures taken during the final phase of the programme to evaluate and distribute the results of the first series of pilot schemes.

Aware of the need to develop these measures and of the persistent problem of severe unemployment among young people, the Council and the Ministers of Education adopted a resolution expressing their agreement on the implementation of a second series of pilot schemes in 1983-86.

The schemes are designed to support the development of national policies and will focus on the following aspects:

- use of the out-of-school environment as a learning resource to familiarize young people and teachers with the world of work and to develop understanding of the mechanisms of society;
- involvement of adults in activities taking place within the school in order to increase understanding about the role of educational institutions and to support schools in their task of preparing young people for adult life;
- the coordinated provision of information and guidance about post-school opportunities for young people, and the development of systematic guidance for young people in the 14-18 age group on future career options as well as further education and training opportunities;
- the development of practical cooperation between education authorities, employment services and social institutions;
- the development of certification systems or credit units flexible enough to make possible the assessment of a variety of learning experiences, including those gained in a non-school environment, whether formally or informally;
- the development of continuous training and personnel policies for teaching staff and of cooperation between staff in post-school educational institutions and industry, commerce or agriculture.

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.64.

² Fifteenth General Report, point 273.

*Academic recognition
of diplomas and periods of study*

2.1.36. The Council and the Ministers of Education adopted a report drawn up by the Education Committee, as agreed at their meeting on 22 June 1981,¹ on the subject of academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study.

They also agreed on the following proposals:

- encouragement should be given to the inclusion in bilateral agreements between Member States of measures for the promotion of mutual recognition of academic qualifications and periods of study;
- students in higher education should be encouraged to study in another Member State where such study forms part of a structured course leading to a recognized qualification; the conclusion of direct agreements between universities should also be encouraged;
- positive information relating to experience under existing bilateral agreements between Member States designed to promote the mutual recognition of academic qualifications and periods of study should be disseminated;
- Member States should give favourable consideration, in a spirit of mutual trust, to qualifications obtained in other Member States;
- information exchanges should be arranged between the Member States and the higher education institutions on the academic qualifications awarded in the other Member States;
- existing joint programmes of study which involve, in particular, the mutual recognition of periods of study successfully completed in the participating institutions should be developed and extended;
- the exchange of information should be facilitated by the use of the Eurydice network and by stepping up existing cooperation in this area with the Council of Europe;
- steps should be taken to increase mobility between higher education institutions by improving reception and guidance facilities for students;

- each Member State should draw up a report every two years containing information on bilateral agreements and agreements between universities and other higher education institutions and the conclusions drawn from the application of such agreements; on the basis of this information the Commission should report to the Education Committee.

The Council and the Ministers of Education also agreed to the establishment of a working party attached to the Education Committee, to draw up a report on progress with regard to the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study in the several Member States and on the social and material situation, registration procedures and reception facilities provided for nationals from other Member States in the host countries. They requested the Committee to report to them on this matter.

*The impact of demographic change
on education systems in the Community*

2.1.37. The Council and the Ministers of Education took note of a memorandum on work done by the Education Committee, in accordance with instructions given on 22 June 1981, on the impact of demographic changes on education systems in the Community. The Committee was asked to continue its work and report back to the next meeting.

*Effects of information technology
on education and training systems*

2.1.38. After discussing a statement by Mr Richard on the effects of information technology on education and training, the Council and the Ministers of Education emphasized that the new technology should be integrated into education systems with due regard for the proper purposes of education. They took note of the Commission's intention to report to the Education Committee by the end of the year on the introduction by the Member States of information technology into their education systems. They also asked the Commission to prepare for the

¹ Bull. EC 6-1981, point 2.1.52.

Education Committee a list of work at present under way or planned at international level, particularly by the OECD and the Council of Europe, and requested the Education Committee to report to it on the basis of this material in the course of 1983.

Education Committee

2.1.39. The Education Committee met on 6 and 7 May and had an initial exchange of views on Community activities to further the cultural and vocational training of migrant workers and their families.

On the basis of papers prepared by the Commission, the Committee discussed the following items in particular: the mass media as means of promoting the social and educational integration of migrant workers and their families; pre-school education for migrant workers' children; second-generation migrant workers; vocational training and employment; and a report on Community activities (1977-81) in the field of education for migrant workers.

Specific measures in education and vocational training

2.1.40. The Advisory Committee on Vocational Training met on 12 and 13 May and examined two papers prepared by the Commission, one concerning vocational training in the 1980s and the other on the establishment of correspondence between formal qualifications for skilled manual and non-manual workers.

In the first of these two areas, the Committee endorsed a number of policy discussion points. As for correspondence between qualifications in the building, electrical, catering and engineering industries, the Committee took note of the Commission approach and agreed to discuss the subject at a later meeting.

2.1.41. On 26 May the Commission adopted a communication to the Council entitled 'Vocational training and new information technologies: new Community initiatives during the period 1983-87', together with a draft Council resolution. This set of

proposals for Community action is designed to supplement and reinforce Member States' training policies.

The Commission has selected a few specific initiatives considered to be of priority concern and common interest to the Member States. They refer in particular to small and medium-sized businesses, large firms in the services sector which are committed to the gradual introduction of automated administration and management techniques, the use of information technology as a tool for non-vocational teaching, training and information. The total cost of the programme for the entire period 1983-87 is estimated at 14.5 million ECU.

2.1.42. Parliament adopted a resolution on measures to combat illiteracy at its May part-session.¹

Social security — Living and working conditions

Social security and social protection

2.1.43. On 27 May the Council expressed a favourable opinion on some of the conclusions set out in the communication from the Commission concerning the medium-term social expenditure forecasts and the financing of such expenditure (European Social Budget).²

2.1.44. At the same meeting the Council took note of the Commission's final report evaluating the first programme of pilot schemes and studies to combat poverty³ and undertook to carry out a thorough examination of the various aspects of the report concerned with evaluation and guidance, at both national and Community level.

Frontier workers

2.1.45. On 14 May Parliament passed a resolution on an economic and social policy for frontier workers⁴ embodying its opinion

¹ Point 2.4.16; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.57.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.60.

⁴ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

on a proposal for a Directive¹ concerning the harmonization of income taxation provisions² with respect to freedom of movement for workers within the Community. It emphasizes the rights of frontier workers to vocational training and their entitlement to family benefits and health insurance under the national social security scheme of the country of employment, and urges that in the event of unemployment frontier workers should be able to claim benefits under the provisions in force in the Member State of their choice.

Paul Finet Foundation

2.1.46. At its 53rd meeting the Executive Committee of the Paul Finet Foundation examined 368 applications and awarded 285 grants, for a total of BFR 3.88 million. Since it was set up the Foundation has awarded a total of 11 514 grants, totalling BFR 104.2 million.

Living and working conditions

Housing

2.1.47. Under the seventh, eighth and ninth housing schemes (first and second instalments) for workers in the coal and steel industries, the Commission approved loans for a total of 3 538 247 ECU to finance the building of 1 195 housing units in Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Equality for men and women

2.1.48. The Commission communication on the new Community action programme on the promotion of equal opportunities for women (1982-85)³ was considered by Parliament and the Council this month. The Economic and Social Committee had welcomed the programme at its 28 April session.⁴

Parliament congratulated the Commission on its initiative, largely based on Parliament's resolution of 11 February 1981,⁵ but emphasized the need to keep a vigilant eye on the implementation of the programme and

called on the Council to give specific undertakings in this respect and on the Commission to take action leading to specific legislative measures.

The Council passed a resolution on 27 May whose content and political commitment were far more conservative than the positions adopted by Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee and the stance taken in the draft attached to the Commission communication. Nevertheless, the resolution does constitute recognition by the Council of the need to promote equality of opportunity between men and women, regardless of the economic situation, by positive action.

It also establishes a schedule for implementing the programme and requires the Member States to make a first report to the Commission by 1 January 1985 on progress accomplished at national level, while the Commission in turn undertakes to present an initial survey of what has been done to the Council before the end of 1985. An interim report is to be made by the Commission by 1 January 1984 accompanied, if appropriate, by suitable proposals.

It should be recalled that 1985 will be the last year of the United Nations Decade for Women.

2.1.49. A seminar was organized by the Commission in conjunction with the German Marshall Fund at Knokke, Belgium, on equal opportunities for women in banking. This formed part of a pilot action-research project initiated in 1978 by the London School of Economics.

Senior staff in the banks where this project was carried out and bankers from non-Community countries who had already implemented positive measures to promote equality reported on their experience to

¹ OJ C 21, 26.1.1980.

² Point 2.1.27.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.4.47.

⁵ Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.3.7.

some 50 of their colleagues from the ten Member States.

The seminar aroused great interest in the participants, who hoped the Commission would pursue its action in this area.

Health and safety

Public health

2.1.50. At its May part-session Parliament adopted two resolutions relating to public health—one on the proposal for a Council Directive laying down basic measures for the radiation protection of persons undergoing medical examinations or treatment, the other on the combating of drugs in the Community. Prompted by its concern at the growth of drug abuse and its serious human, social and economic implications, Parliament urges that action be taken at Community level, particularly in the field of information and health education.¹

Health and safety at work

2.1.51. On 27 May the Council approved the proposal for a Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to metallic lead and its ionic compounds at work.²

This was the first individual directive to be approved under the Directive of 27 November 1980³ establishing a series of framework provisions for future national and Community regulations regarding the protection of workers from harmful agents. The Directive contains a set of standards concerning air monitoring in workplaces and health surveillance (both clinical and biological). Where the limit values set for lead-in-air concentrations and the biological parameters used to assess the level of lead in the body are exceeded, the Directive lays down measures which may go as far as the evacuation of a working area.

2.1.52. The Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work held its 13th plenary meeting in Luxembourg on 12 and 13 May. Working parties were formed for the Committee's third term, now

beginning, and opinions were given on a draft Directive on harmful agents and processes, the problem of carcinogenic substances at work and safety training in education. The sixth annual report (1981) was approved.

2.1.53. On 19 May the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication concerning consideration of safety and health at work in the application of directives on the elimination of technical barriers to trade.⁴

Health and safety (Euratom)

2.1.54. The Commission has just published a report on the third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme,⁵ giving summaries of the 1979-80 studies on beta dosimetry. Carried out jointly by specialized institutes in the Member States, the object of these inter-comparisons was to improve the physical monitoring of the general public and workers in respect of the dangers of ionizing radiation as defined in the Council Directive of 15 July 1980.⁶

Health and safety (ECSC)

2.1.55. At its first plenary meeting of the year, the Mines Safety and Health Commission approved its 1981 annual report. It examined the circumstances of mining accidents in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom and approved government proposals as regards oxygen self-rescuers and quality control of textile carcass face conveyor belts.

The Commission examined other studies by working parties in the health field (dust and noise) and in connection with winching and cage-guide cables in mines.

¹ Points 2.4.15 and 2.4.16; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² OJ C 324, 28.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.70.

³ OJ L 327, 3.12.1980; Bull. EC 11-1980, point 2.1.38.

⁴ Point 2.1.6.

⁵ Offices for Official Publications of the European Communities, 1982.

⁶ OJ L 246, 17.9.1980; Bull. EC 7/8-1980, point 2.1.54.

Lastly, the Commission discussed a report on worker participation in the inspection of underground workings, and the organization of safety campaigns in the German, French and United Kingdom coalfields, with financial backing from the Community.

Regional Policy

Coordination and programmes

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.56. At its meeting on 13 May the Regional Policy Committee elected Mr Bernard Attali as its Chairman. Mr Attali is to succeed Mr Claus Noë, who has chaired the Committee since it was set up in 1975.

2.1.57. The Committee adopted opinions on the regional development programmes for Ireland and Greenland and gave a favourable opinion on 23 infrastructure projects submitted for ERDF assistance. It heard reports on regional policy measures in the Netherlands, Greece and Italy.

Financial instruments

European Regional Development Fund

Fund Committee

2.1.58. The European Regional Development Fund, meeting on 18 May, delivered its opinion on the draft decisions for granting Fund aid under the second allocation for 1982 of the quota section.

Conversion loans

2.1.59. In May a conversion loan (under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty) amounting to 8.83 million ECU was granted to a firm in the United Kingdom.

*

Integrated operations

2.1.60. On 14 May Parliament approved¹—subject to a few amendments—a

Commission proposal of November 1981 concerning a specific measure to finance new dwellings in Northern Ireland as part of an integrated operation in Belfast.²

Environment and consumers

Environment

2.1.61. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 26 and 27 May, delivered an opinion³ on the Community's third action programme on the environment proposed by the Commission in November 1981.⁴

Prevention and reduction of pollution and nuisances

Noise

2.1.62. At its 26 and 27 May session on the Economic and Social Committee adopted an opinion³ on a proposal for a Directive on airborne noise from household electrical appliances sent to the Council by the Commission last January.⁵

Chemicals

2.1.63. The 'national contact points' met in Brussels on 12 May to discuss the EINECS inventory of chemicals. This enabled the Commission to keep up to date on the progress made and on the public awareness campaigns conducted.

2.1.64. The Scientific Advisory Committee on the Toxicity and Ecotoxicity of Chemical Compounds held its sixth plenary meeting in

¹ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 11-1981, point 2.1.68; OJ C 346, 31.12.1981.

³ Point 2.4.31.

⁴ Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14; OJ C 305, 25.11.1981.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.39.

Luxembourg on 18 and 19 May. The Committee approved four draft opinions on: quality targets for pentachlorophenol in the aquatic environment; assessment of the acute toxicity results for fish and daphnia; the parameters to be taken into account in assessing existing chemicals; and classification of mutagenic and teratogenic carcinogens, together with recommendations on the wording of warnings and the symbols to be used in labelling such substances.

2.1.65. The Commission helped to organize a world symposium on asbestos held in Montreal, Canada on 25 to 27 May. The purpose of this international meeting of all involved was to examine the controversies surrounding asbestos. The most objective and comprehensive assessment possible was made of the current situation.

2.1.66. While suggesting a number of amendments, Parliament delivered an opinion¹ on 13 May endorsing the Commission proposal of December 1980 on detailed rules for the surveillance and monitoring of the environment affected by waste from the titanium dioxide industry.²

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

Fauna and flora

2.1.67. On 7 May the Community deposited with the Council of Europe an instrument approving the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.

The Council of the Communities formally decided to conclude the Convention last December,³ and the Convention will come into force within the Community on 1 September. This is the first time that the Community has been a party to a Council of Europe convention. As such it will attend the first meeting of the Convention's Standing Committee in Strasbourg in September.

*

**International cooperation
on the environment**

2.1.68. The Community attended a special session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme from 10 to 18 May and its tenth regular session from 18 May to 2 June.

Consumers

Physical protection

Cosmetic products

2.1.69. On 15 May the Commission adopted a second Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to methods of analysis necessary for checking the composition of cosmetic products.

This Directive lays down methods for the identification of oxidizing agents and the determination of hydrogen peroxide in haircare products, the identification and semi-quantitative determination of certain oxidizing colouring agents in hair dyes and the identification and determination of nitrites.

2.1.70. On 18 May the Council formally adopted a Directive⁴ amending for the second time the Council Directive of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products.⁵ This new Directive had already been approved in principle on 22 March.⁶

¹ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 12-1980, point 2.1.73; OJ C 356, 31.12.1980.

³ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.91; OJ L 38, 10.2.1982.

⁴ OJ L 167, 15.6.1982.

⁵ OJ L 262, 27.9.1976.

⁶ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.62.

Protection of consumers' economic and legal interests

Legal assistance and representation

2.1.71. A colloquium on access to justice for consumers was organized at the instigation of the Commission in Ghent from 17 to 19 May. Those present included representatives of consumer organizations at both national and European level, representatives of the legal profession, academics, members of the European Parliament and representatives of international organizations.

The main purpose of the colloquium was to consider the possibility of simplified procedures for the settlement of disputes between consumers and tradesmen or suppliers of services.

The importance of the existence of a judicial procedure for the settlement of disputes was stressed. It was also agreed that this procedure must be effective, rapid, cheap and organized in such a way as to inspire confidence among consumers. The majority of those present did not, however, feel that there was any need to create special courts with jurisdiction exclusively for disputes between consumers and tradesmen or suppliers of services.

Consumer information, education and representation

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.72. At its plenary meeting on 11 May the Consumers Consultative Committee adopted an opinion on the new toy standards drawn up by the European Committee for Standardization with a view to the possibility of their inclusion in a Community Directive on toy safety. The CCC indicated that it did not object to a system of references to standards as far as the flammability of toys and their mechanical and physical properties were concerned. The Committee did, however, feel that a separate Directive should be drawn up to cover the chemical properties of toys. It also pointed out that technical specifications and testing methods accounted for only part of the regulations

governing this field and that all the legislative provisions contained in the Commission's initial draft Directive should be maintained.

Agriculture

Agricultural prices for 1982/83

Agreement reached in Council

2.1.73. At its meeting on 10 and 11 May the Council reached a general compromise agreement, based on the Commission's proposals, which was approved by nine delegations. On 11 May the Commission formally laid before the Council amended proposals for Regulations concerning the fixing of prices for 1982/83 and certain connected measures which reflected this compromise. These proposals were adopted by the Council on 17 and 18 May using the voting procedure laid down in Article 43 of the Treaty.¹

The Commission had striven for agreement throughout the negotiations and had twice amended its original proposals.² After the Council meeting Mr Dalsager, the Member of the Commission responsible for agricultural policy, emphasized that in the Commission's view it was a fair outcome which went a long way towards meeting the requirements of the farming community in all the Member States, while at the same time its effects on food prices were modest and it conformed to the guidelines on expenditure from the Community budget.

The agricultural prices for 1982/83 are set out in Table 1. The average price increase in ECUs for the Community as a whole is 10.4%, while the average rise in national currency, taking into account the agrimonetary adjustments decided upon subsequently, is 12.2%. This is fairly close to the figure requested by Parliament³ and is not

¹ OJ L 164, 14.6.1982; OJ L 162, 12.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.11.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.13.

Table 1 — Prices adopted for the various products

	Type of price or amount	Common price		Period of application	Greece ¹	
		Amount (ECU/t)	Increase (%)		Amount fixed 1981-1982 (ECU/t)	Amount fixed 1982-1983 (ECU/t)
Common wheat	Target price	250.61	8.70	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	179.27	8.50		CP	CP
	Reference price for bread wheat — average quality	209.10 ²	8.50 ²		182.44	CP
	— minimum quality	198.70	7.50		174.56	CP
Durum wheat	Target price	339.20	8.90	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price	298.36	8.50		251.79	CP
	Aid	92.85	9.00		57.23	66.14 ³
Barley	Target price	228.27	8.70	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	179.27	8.50		CP	CP
Rye	Target price	228.27	8.70	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price	179.27	5.95		163.04	CP
Maize	Target price	228.27	8.70	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	Common single intervention price	179.27	8.50		CP	CP
Rice	Target price — husked rice	498.49	10.2	1. 9.1982-31. 8.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price — paddy rice	291.85	12		CP	CP
Sugar	Basic price for sugarbeet	39.32	9.5	1. 7.1982-30. 6.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price for white sugar	514.10	9.5		CP	CP
Olive oil	Producer target price	3 027.70	11	1.11.1982-31.10.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price	2 179.30	11		1 869.70	CP
	Production aid	666.00	11		120.00	256.50

Oil-seeds	Target price					
	— colza and rape seed	463.90	9	1. 7.1982-30. 6.1983	CP	CP
	— sunflower seed	544.40	14	1. 9.1982-31. 8.1983	CP	CP
	Basic intervention price					
	— colza and rape seed	421.30	8.5	1. 7.1982-30. 6.1983	CP	CP
	— sunflower seed	497.30	14	1. 9.1982-31. 8.1983	CP	CP
	Guide (norm) price					
	— soya seed	527.40	14	1.11.1982-31.10.1983	CP	CP
	— flax seed	515.00	11	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
	— castor seed	663.90	11	1.10.1982-30. 9.1983	CP	CP
Minimum price soya seed	464.10	11.5	1.11.1982-30. 9.1983	CP	CP	
Minimum price castor seed	632.30	11	1.10.1982-30. 9.1983	CP	CP	
Dried fodder	Fixed-rate aid	8.01	14		CP	CP
	Guide price	168.81	124	20. 5.1982-31. 3.1983	140.93	162.70
	Aid for dried potatoes	14.89	11	1. 7.1982-30. 6.1983	2.68	5.73
Peas and field beans	Activating price	476.00	13.8			
	Guide price	314.00		1. 7.1982-30. 6.1983	CP	CP
	Minimum price	274.10	12			
Flax and hemp	Fixed-rate aid (per ha)					
	— fibre flax	335.02	13	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	59.30	83.76
	— hemp	304.26	13		53.85	76.07
Cotton	Target price	858.80	13		CP	CP
	Minimum price	815.90	13	1. 8.1982-31. 7.1983	CP	CP
Table wine Type RI	Guide price	3.27	11		2.71	3.27=CP
	RII	3.27	11		2.71	3.27=CP
	RIII	51.03	11	16.12.1982-15.12.1983	CP	CP
	AI	3.02	11		CP	CP
	AII	68.00	11		CP	CP
	AIII	77.66	11		CP	CP
Raw tobacco	Guide price		8-16	1982 harvest	CP	CP
	Intervention price					
Fruit and vegetables	Basic price		9-12 ⁴	1982-1983	4	4

Table 1 (continued)

	Type of price or amount	Common price		Period of application	Greece ¹	
		Amount (ECU/t)	Increase (%)		Amount fixed 1981-1982 (ECU/t)	Amount fixed 1982-1983 (ECU/t)
Milk	Target price for milk	268.10	10.5	20. 5.1982-31. 3.1983	CP	CP
	Intervention price					
	— for butter	3 497.00	10.0			
	— for skimmed milk powder	1 462.30	10.4			
	— for cheese					
	• Grana padano 30-60 days	3 530.40	11.3			
	• Grana padano 6 months	4 295.10	11.8			
	• Parmigiano-Reggiano 6 months	4 693.00	12.0			
Beef and veal	Guide price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 918.70	8.5	20.05.1982- 5.12.1982	CP	CP
		1 962.90	11	6.12.1982- 4. 4.1983		
	Intervention price for adult bovines (live weight)	1 726.80	8.5	20. 5.1982- 5.12.1982		
		1 766.60	11	6.12.1982- 4. 4.1983		
Sheepmeat	Basic price (slaughter weight)	4 098.20	10.5	20. 5.1982- 4.1983	CP	CP
Pigmeat	Basic price (slaughter weight)	1 946.80	10.5	1.11.1982-31.10.1983	CP	CP
Silkworms	Aid per box of silkworm eggs	100.00	17.6	1. 4.1982-31. 3.1983	64.03	73.02

¹ Prices in Greece are given only if they differ from common prices. CP = common price.

² The price is reduced by 10.40 ECU per tonne where special intervention measures in respect of the minimum bread-making quality are applied.

³ For those regions of Greece which did not receive any national aid before accession: 23.21 ECU per tonne.

⁴ Products in Annex II to Council Regulation (EEC) No 1035/72 of 18 May 1972 and periods of application.

	Increase (%)		
	Common price	Greece	
Cauliflowers	+ 12%	CP	20. 5.1982 to 30. 4.1983
Tomatoes	9%	17.1%	11. 6.1982 to 30.11.1982
Peaches	12%	19.6%	1. 6.1982 to 30. 9.1982
Lemons	12%	21% = CP	1. 6.1982 to 31. 5.1983
Pears	12%	- 1.8%	1. 7.1982 to 30. 4.1983
Table grapes	12%	9.6% = CP	1. 8.1982 to 31.10.1982
Apples	11%	CP	1. 8.1982 to 30. 6.1983
Mandarins	11%	15.9%	16.11.1982 to 28. 2.1983
Sweet oranges	12%	21.7%	1.12.1982 to 31. 5.1983
Apricots	—	CP	1. 6.1982 to 31. 7.1982
Aubergines	—	CP	1. 7.1982 to 31.10.1982

Prices calculated in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation 1035/72

out of line with the wishes of the Economic and Social Committee.¹

On the whole, the increase for livestock products was greater than that for crop products: for cereals it was 8.5% and for milk 10.5%. Nevertheless, the increase for certain Mediterranean crop products (in particular wine, olive oil and some fruit and vegetables) was above the Community average.

2.1.74. At the Council meeting on 17 and 18 May most of the delegations gave their agreement in principle to a series of provisions adjusting the *acquis communautaire* in respect of Mediterranean products, especially wine,² and the Directives on agricultural structures.

The formal adoption of these proposals was nevertheless held over until a subsequent Council meeting to give Parliament time to make its views known.

The main points of the decisions

The main decisions taken by the Council are summarized below, sector by sector.

Milk and milk products

2.1.75. The target price for milk was raised by 10.5%; the intervention prices for butter and skimmed-milk powder were raised by 10 and 10.4% respectively, and the intervention prices for Italian cheeses by 11.3% to 12% depending on the type of cheese.

2.1.76. The co-responsibility levy for 1982/83 is 2% of the target price (2.5% in 1981/82).

As in the previous marketing year, milk producers in Greece, the south of Italy and mountain and hill areas are exempt from the levy.

The Council decided that 120 million ECU would be distributed to Member States, in proportion to the volume of milk delivered to dairies by all producers in each Member State in 1981 up to a maximum of 60 000 kg of milk per producer.

The Council also fixed a production threshold: if in 1982 milk deliveries are 0.5% higher than in 1981, the Commission

will propose an appropriate reduction in the intervention prices to take effect on 1 April 1983.

2.1.77. The butter subsidies in Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg and the United Kingdom are retained; the aid for concentrated butter, which will be reintroduced, and the aid for school milk will be financed by the revenue from the co-responsibility levy.

Cereals

2.1.78. In general, the target prices for cereals are increased by 8.7% and the intervention prices by 8.5%³ (rye: 5.95%, durum wheat: 8.9%).

The intervention price for paddy rice is raised by 12% and the target price for husked rice by 10.2%. This means that the Mediterranean regions of the Community will receive an increase which is above the average for cereal production elsewhere.

With the same aim in mind, the target and intervention prices for durum wheat and the reference price for bread-making common wheat will be applied in full to Greece from 1982/83.

2.1.79. The Council accepted the Commission's proposal to introduce a guarantee threshold into the common organization of the market in cereals (except durum wheat). If average production in the previous three marketing years exceeds the threshold of 119.5 million tonnes, the single intervention prices and the reference price will be reduced in the following marketing year by 1% for every million tonnes by which the target is exceeded (up to a maximum of 5%). The Council added to the Commission's original proposal a provision taking into account imports of cereal substitutes: if, during the marketing year preceding the fixing of the guarantee threshold, imports of substitute products (e.g. manioc, corn gluten feed) exceeded 15 million tonnes in total, the Com-

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.4.27.

² Bull. EC 10-1981, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

³ The reference price for common wheat of average bread-making quality is increased by 8.5% and the special intervention price for common wheat of minimum quality by 7.5%.

munity guarantee threshold will be increased by the quantity of substitute products imported minus 15 million tonnes.

2.1.80. In the case of durum wheat, the Council decided not to limit aid to the first ten hectares on each farm, but did decide to reserve the aid, as previously, for regions where durum wheat is a traditional and important part of agricultural production. From 1983/84 this aid will be granted in mountain and hill areas and less-favoured areas in Italy, Greece and France, and also in a limited number of other administrative regions of those Member States. From 1983/84 the start of the durum marketing year will be brought forward by one month to 1 July.

2.1.81. As regards starch, the Council increased the amounts to be paid in the form of a minimum price or premium (potatoes) or of a production refund (maize, wheat, rice) by 8% over the previous marketing year.

Sugar

2.1.82. The basic price for sugarbeet and the intervention price for white sugar are increased by 9.5% for 1982/83.

The Council requested that a report be made by 30 September on sugar production in Italy.

Beef and veal

2.1.83. The guide prices and intervention prices are being increased in two stages: 8.5% at the start of the 1982/83 marketing year and 2.5% from 6 December 1982, making 11% in all.

2.1.84. The Community scale for the classification of carcasses of the various categories of animal will be applied to intervention purchases from 4 April 1983. From 28 June 1982 the Member States will be required to establish market prices both according to current provisions and, at the same time, on the basis of the Community classification scale.

2.1.85. The Council noted the Commission's intention to make proposals for revising the existing systems of premiums, replacing them where appropriate with a more uniform direct aid. Pending these proposals the Council decided to maintain the calf premium in Italy at the current level (32 ECU) and to extend it to Ireland, Northern Ireland and Greece for 1982/83 only.

Pigmeat

2.1.86. The basic price for pigmeat is increased by 10.5% from 1 November 1982.

The Commission is to attempt to manage the market, using the instruments available, in such a way that this increase in the basic price is actually reflected in market prices.

Sheepmeat

2.1.87. The basic price is increased by 10.5% from 19 May.

The Council decided to raise the reference price in Greece to the level applicable in Italy.

2.1.88. The provision involving non-recovery of the variable slaughter premium for sheep (clawback) in the case of exports from the Community remains in force.

With a view to preventing fraudulent traffic between Ireland and Northern Ireland, Northern Ireland is now regarded as constituting region 6; the decision to separate Northern Ireland from region 5 (Great Britain) has two consequences: in Northern Ireland aid for producers is limited to the premium for ewes and the variable premium is no longer granted; payment of the amount equivalent to the variable premium on exports from Northern Ireland is also abolished.

Wine

2.1.89. The guide price for all table wine is increased by 11%.

The Council also adopted a number of measures in connection with the adjustment of the *acquis communautaire*.¹

¹ Point 2.1.95 *et seq.*

Oilseeds and olive oil

2.1.90. The price increases decided upon by the Council reflect the production situation: there is a larger increase in the target price for olive oil (11%) and for sunflower seed (14%) than for colza and rape (9%).

The Council fixed a production threshold for colza seed of 2.15 million tonnes for 1982/83. If average production over three years exceeds this threshold, measures to reduce the prices for colza will be applied from 1983/84.

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.91. The basic and buying-in prices expressed in ECUs are increased by 9% for tomatoes, 11% for apples and mandarins, and about 12% for cauliflowers, peaches, pears, table grapes, lemons and sweet oranges.

2.1.92. The marketing premium for oranges and mandarins is increased by 12% and for clementines and lemons remains the same as in 1981/82. In Greece the basic and buying-in prices of lemons are increased to the Community level.

2.1.93. The Council fixed a basic price and a buying-in price for aubergines and apricots.

2.1.94. In the case of tomatoes for processing, where a trend towards overproduction has emerged, the Council fixed a production threshold of about 4.5 million tonnes of fresh tomatoes. If this threshold is exceeded the Council will adopt appropriate measures on a proposal from the Commission.

Acquis communautaire

2.1.95. The Council's work on the *acquis communautaire* was mainly concerned with adjusting the common organization of the market in wine. The Council also took a decision on citrus fruit and called on its subsidiary bodies to speed up work on fruit, vegetables and olive oil.

Wine

2.1.96. The Council affirmed the principle that a balance should be maintained on the

market in table wine; if the measures used for this purpose were to prove inadequate, the desired balance would have to be restored. The Council therefore made some changes in the common organization of the market in table wine, of which the following are the most important:

- Table wines will receive a guaranteed minimum price of 82% of the guide price for each type of table wine.
- In years with very abundant harvests the Commission will, in accordance with certain procedures, provide for the compulsory distillation of table wine so as to reduce likely stocks at the end of the marketing year to between five and six months' consumption. The buying-in price of wine delivered for compulsory distillation is to be 60% of the guide price for each type of table wine, although for 1982/83 it is to be 65%.
- Between the start of the wine year and any decision to undertake compulsory distillation the Commission may introduce preventive distillation under the same conditions.
- The alcohol from compulsory distillation operations may be delivered to an intervention agency, the resulting losses being covered by financial compensation from the EAGGF. However, for 1982/83 the compensation is limited to 70% of the net loss. In the case of other distillation operations, the current systems of aid for distillers are to be maintained.

The whole package of measures decided on by the Council is linked to the implementation and possible improvement of structural measures to reorganize production and to the speeding-up of the establishment of a register of vineyards.

Fruit, vegetables and olive oil

2.1.97. *Citrus fruit.* The Council limited the geographical scope of the medium-term measures to restructure citrus fruit production to those Member States where there are major problems as to the varietal make-up of production and restricted the market promotion or 'penetration' premium to sellers in those Member States implementing a plan for medium-term measures.

Other fruit, vegetables and olive oil. The Council decided to speed up examination of the Commission's proposals and communications on these products, in order to take the necessary decisions by 31 October. The Commission insisted that this time limit was a binding one, and the Council took note.

Structures

2.1.98. The Council decided to extend until 31 December 1983 the measures provided for in Directives 72/159/EEC, 72/160/EEC and 72/161/EEC¹ and in Directive 75/268/EEC² on mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas.

The Council decided to increase from 5% to 8% the maximum rate of the interest rate subsidies provided for in Directive 72/159/EEC on the modernization of farms, but only in the case of aid for development plans approved before 31 December 1983 and for the first ten years of loans for modernization. In the case of Italy the current maximum rate of interest rate subsidy is extended until 31 December 1983.

The Commission stated that it would present proposals to the Council to enable certain regions of Greece to benefit from the same advantageous conditions as certain regions in southern Italy as regards the application of the structural measures provided for in Directives 75/268 and 72/159 and in Regulation (EEC) No 355/77 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.³ The Council agreed to decide on these proposals before 31 December.

The Commission also stated that in accordance with the memorandum on 'Guidelines for European agriculture', and in connection with the action programme to promote Mediterranean agriculture, it would be putting proposals to the Council before the end of 1982 involving aid not only from the EAGGF but also from other Community funds providing aid for structures.

Budgetary implications

2.1.99. The Commission has estimated the additional expenditure resulting from the

Council's decisions at 1 450 million ECU over twelve months, including 770 million ECU under the 1982 budget. However, the Commission feels that, thanks to the savings expected in 1982 in the light of favourable agricultural market trends, the additional expenditure can be financed within the existing appropriations in the 1982 budget. The decisions remain consistent with the Commission's objective of ensuring that the rate of increase of agricultural expenditure stays below that of the Community's own resources.

Economic aspects of the common agricultural policy

Agri-monetary measures

Representative rates

2.1.100. On 4 May, on a proposal from the Commission, the Council reduced, with effect from 6 May, the representative rates for the Belgian and Luxembourg francs (5.069%), the French franc (1.761%), the Danish krone (1.478%) and the Greek drachma (3.636%). It also devalued the Italian lira by 2.405%, with effect from the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year (6 May in the case of the wine sector and the sectors for which there is no marketing year).⁴

2.1.101. To obviate the need for monetary compensatory amounts for Greece in the wake of a fresh fall in the market rate for the Greek drachma the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, again reduced the representative rate for the Greek drachma (1.69%, with effect from 17 May).⁵

2.1.102. On 19 May, as part of the fixing of prices for 1982/83, the Council, on a proposal from the Commission, raised the representative rates for the German mark

¹ OJ L 96, 23.4.1972.

² OJ L 128, 19.5.1975.

³ OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

⁴ OJ L 123, 6.5.1982.

⁵ OJ L 134, 15.5.1982.

(3.159%) and the Dutch guilder (2.088%),¹ effective from 20 May in the case of milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat and goatmeat and the sectors for which there is no marketing year; in the case of the other sectors, the beef rates are effective from the beginning of the 1982/83 marketing year.²

2.1.103. In the light of these changes in the representative rates the Commission amended Regulation (EEC) No 1054/78³ and the monetary compensatory amounts for the Member States in question.⁴

To avoid speculation and deflexions of trade the Commission adopted transitional measures concerning the application of monetary compensatory amounts in the BLEU.⁵

On 14 May the Commission adopted a Regulation consolidating the provisions on the advance fixing of monetary compensatory amounts.⁶

The monetary compensatory amounts for the United Kingdom were adjusted downwards in the light of movements in the market rate of sterling.⁷

Market organizations

Adjustments to basic Regulations

2.1.104. On 18 May, as part of the 1982/83 price review, the Council adopted amendments to the basic Regulations on:

- *Fruit and vegetables*:⁸ aubergines and apricots included in the list of products covered by the basic price and intervention system⁹ and the calculation of reference prices for lemons and clementines changed to take account of alterations to the market promotion premium;¹
- *Milk and milk products*,⁹ *oils and fats*¹⁰ and *cereals*:¹¹ a guarantee threshold fixed to provide better guidance of production and so reduce the burden on the Community budget;¹
- *Sheepmeat and goatmeat*:¹² amendments to overcome certain problems which had arisen between Northern Ireland and Ireland as a result of the implementation in the

United Kingdom of the variable slaughter premium;¹

- *Raw tobacco*:¹³ the intervention price/norm price ratio reduced from 90% to 85% for all tobacco varieties, in order to discourage deliveries into intervention;
- *Dried fodder*:¹⁴ dehydrated potatoes to remain part of the dried fodder sector for one marketing year.

Prices and specific measures

Fruit and vegetables

2.1.105. On 28 May the Commission fixed: the reference prices for table grapes for 1982; the Community offer price for table grapes applicable with regard to Greece; the reference price for lemons for 1982/83;¹⁵ the 1982/83 Community offer price for lemons applicable with regard to Greece;¹⁵ the reference prices for peaches for 1982;¹⁵ the Community offer price for peaches for 1982 applicable with regard to Greece;¹⁵ the maximum withdrawal price for tomatoes grown under glass for 1982;¹⁵ the reference prices for tomatoes applicable until the end of the 1982 marketing year; the Community offer price for tomatoes applicable with regard to Greece; the minimum buying-in price for lemons delivered to industry and the amount of the financial compensation payable after the lemons have been processed in respect of the 1982/83 marketing year.¹⁵

¹ OJ L 140, 20.5.1982.

² OJ L 123, 6.5.1982; OJ L 134, 15.5.1982; OJ L 141, 20.5.1982.

³ OJ L 134, 22.5.1978.

⁴ OJ L 124, 6.5.1982; OJ L 135, 17.5.1982; OJ L 142, 20.5.1982.

⁵ OJ L 123, 6.5.1982.

⁶ OJ L 134, 15.5.1982.

⁷ OJ L 127, 10.5.1982; OJ L 151, 31.5.1982.

⁸ OJ L 118, 20.5.1972.

⁹ OJ L 148, 28.6.1968.

¹⁰ OJ L 172, 30.9.1966.

¹¹ OJ L 281, 1.11.1975.

¹² OJ L 183, 16.7.1980.

¹³ OJ L 94, 28.4.1970.

¹⁴ OJ L 142, 30.5.1978.

¹⁵ OJ L 150, 29.5.1982.

Processed fruit and vegetables

2.1.106. On 11 May the Commission amended for the third time¹ the Regulation on the sale at a price fixed in advance of dried grapes² and for the second time¹ the Regulation on the sale at a price fixed in advance of dried figs held by the Greek storage agency.³

Wine

2.1.107. On 21 April the Commission determined the methods for the analysis of wines.⁴

Milk products

2.1.108. Following the fixing of the 1982/83 prices the Commission increased, from 1 June 1982, the subsidies for the sale of skimmed milk, skimmed-milk powder and butter.⁵ The new amount payable in respect of skimmed milk processed into casein and caseinates was fixed in the light of the situation on the market.⁵ The Commission also increased the Community's contribution towards the financing of the sale of school milk at a reduced price.⁵

Beef and veal

2.1.109. On 19 May the Commission:

- amended the Regulation on the detailed rules for the application of intervention measures in the beef and veal sector;
- fixed the buying-in prices for beef and veal applicable from 20 May;⁶
- laid down detailed implementing rules for the granting of a premium for the birth of calves for the 1982/83 marketing year;⁶
- adopted a Regulation⁶ derogating from the Regulation of 18 February 1980⁷ as regards the calculation of the amount of the reduction of import duties for beef and veal products from the African, Caribbean and Pacific States for the period beginning 20 May;
- laid down detailed rules for the application of the slaughtering premium for adult bovine animals in the United Kingdom for the 1982/83 marketing year;⁶ and

- adopted a Regulation laying down detailed rules implementing the system of premiums for maintaining suckler cows⁶ provided for in Regulation (EEC) No 1357/80.⁸

Sheepmeat and goatmeat

2.1.110. On 19 May the Commission:

- amended⁶ the Regulation on the determination of prices of fresh or chilled sheep carcasses on representative Community markets and the survey of prices of certain other qualities of sheep carcasses in the Community;⁹
- amended⁹ the Regulation laying down detailed rules for applying the premium for sheepmeat producers;⁶
- amended⁹ the Regulation laying down detailed rules for applying the variable slaughter premium for sheep;⁶ and
- extended⁶ the period of validity of the transitional measures concerning non-recovery of the variable slaughter premium for sheepmeat and goatmeat products exported from the Community.

Tobacco

2.1.111. On 28 May the Commission adopted two Regulations, one fixing export refunds for raw tobacco from the 1981 harvest and listing the Greek varieties qualifying for refunds for the first time, and the other opening an invitation to tender for the sale for export of 9.46 tonnes of baled tobacco held by the Italian intervention agency (Ben-ventano, Burley, Maryland, Kentucky, Badischer Geudertheimer and Forchheimer Havana varieties) from the 1974 to 1979 harvests.

¹ OJ L 130, 12.5.1982.
² OJ L 357, 12.12.1981.
³ OJ L 27, 4.2.1982.
⁴ OJ L 133, 14.5.1982.
⁵ OJ L 150, 29.5.1982.
⁶ OJ L 143, 20.5.1982.
⁷ OJ L 56, 29.2.1980.
⁸ OJ L 140, 5.6.1980.
⁹ OJ L 276, 28.10.1980.

Structures

Regulations

2.1.112. On 26 May,¹ further to the action initiated in 1977 with a view to increasing the added value of agricultural products, the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal to extend for one year Regulation No 355/77 of 15 February 1977 on common measures to improve the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed.² The Commission intends to examine the scope of the Regulation before the end of 1983 so as to make it a more effective instrument in furthering the development of agriculture, particularly in the Mediterranean regions of the Community.

2.1.113. On 18 May the Council approved a Directive allowing the programmes for the eradication of brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle to be continued for a further period of two years (three years in the case of Greece).

Agricultural legislation

Veterinary legislation

2.1.114. On 14 May, following a new outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease on the island of Sjaelland, in Denmark, the Commission sent the Council a proposal for the appropriate measures. The Council adopted the measures on 18 May³ and the Member States were notified at once.

2.1.115. The Council approved a Directive allowing the programmes for the eradication of brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle to be continued for a further period of two years (three years in the case of Greece).⁴

2.1.116. On 10 May the Commission adopted a Decision approving the plan for the accelerated eradication of classical swine fever presented by France⁵ and a Decision recognizing certain parts of the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany as being officially swine-fever-free;⁴ on 28 May it adopted a plan for the eradication of African swine fever in Sardinia.⁶

2.1.117. On 29 April the Commission adopted a Decision⁷ amending the Decision on the list of establishments in the Federative Republic of Brazil approved for the purpose of importing fresh beef and veal and meat of domestic solipeds into the Community⁸ and, on 17 May, a Decision amending the health protection measures taken in respect of the Republic of Botswana.⁹

Seeds and plants

2.1.118. The Commission amended¹⁰ the Directive of 9 April 1968 on the marketing of material for the vegetative propagation of grape vines.¹¹ In addition, on 12 May it proposed¹² that the Council amend the Directive of 30 June 1969 on the marketing of seed of oil and fibre plants.¹³

Plant health legislation

2.1.119. On 6 May, in the light of certain seed-supply shortages, the Commission authorized temporary derogations¹⁴ from the requirements of the Directives of 14 June 1966¹⁵ in the case of Italy (rice), the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands (spring wheat), France and the Netherlands (field peas) and the Community as a whole (forest reproductive material).

On 19 May the Commission decided on a plant health safeguard measure: the United Kingdom had temporarily forbidden, from 1 May, the import of fruit and vegetables from Italy, because Colorado beetle had been

¹ OJ C 147, 11.6.1982.

² OJ L 51, 23.2.1977.

³ OJ L 167, 15.6.1982.

⁴ OJ C 289, 11.11.1982; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.118.

⁵ OJ L 157, 8.6.1982.

⁶ OJ L 169, 16.6.1982.

⁷ OJ L 137, 11.5.1982.

⁸ OJ L 257, 10.9.1981.

⁹ OJ L 361, 16.12.1981.

¹⁰ OJ L 148, 27.5.1982.

¹¹ OJ L 93, 17.4.1968.

¹² OJ C 136, 28.5.1982.

¹³ OJ L 169, 10.7.1969.

¹⁴ OJ L 153, 3.6.1982.

¹⁵ OJ L 125, 11.7.1966.

found. The Commission found that these measures should be replaced by others of less restrictive effect, involving closer supervision of exports by Italy. The United Kingdom frontiers were thus reopened from 26 May.

Competition

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

Federal Republic of Germany

Lower Saxony: subsidies paid to farmers for the purpose of investment in environmental protection schemes, in particular for facilities to reduce water and air pollution;
loans to farms under the Community socio-structural Directives.

Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia: temporary degressive aid for a pilot scheme for the cultivation and marketing of field peas and beans for use as stock feed.

Hamburg: aid for pilot schemes aimed at reducing energy consumption of glasshouses and making the heating facilities of existing glasshouses more efficient;
aid for the construction of new facilities and/or the conversion of existing installations with a view to using alternative forms of energy offering cheaper and uninterrupted supplies.

North Rhine-Westphalia: defrayal of the cost of building access roads to a site where a central warehouse for the marketing of drinking milk and milk products is to be built; however, the measure does not infringe Article 92(1) since the road is not of benefit to certain undertakings only.

Rhineland-Palatinate: aid for the slaughter of salmonellosis-infected pigs; their slaughter is required under national law.

Denmark

Change in the aid concerning the granting of a State guarantee and interest rate subsidy for a period of three years in respect of loans contracted by farmers experiencing fi-

ancial problems (increase in the total amount covered by the State guarantee in order to meet the requirements of a larger than expected number of applicants).

Ireland

Interest rate subsidy for a period of two years for farmers who contracted loans to finance investment on their farms and are facing increasing financial problems as a result of falling incomes and the rise in interest rates on the capital market.

Netherlands

Aif for research into new methods of conservation of potatoes intended for the starch industry.

United Kingdom

Scotland: setting up of a Development Council to promote and market seed potatoes.

2.1.121. Under the same procedure, the Commission:

- took a final decision in accordance with Article 93(2) disallowing certain aids provided for in two Sicilian bills: aid for rationalization of the processing and marketing of fruit and vegetables, and aid for the wine, fruit and vegetable and table olive sectors;
- decided to close the Article 93(2) procedure which had been initiated in respect of measures planned by France for Bordeaux and Côtes du Rhône wine producers, though it may reconsider its position when it conducts a general review under Article 93(1);
- decided to initiate the Article 93(2) procedure in respect of a Sicilian bill which provides for measures to support agricultural producers; the bill has now passed into law (Regional Act No 97/91).

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Guidance Section

2.1.122. On 19 May the Commission adopted the decisions concerning applications for reimbursement under the Regulation of 21 April 1981 concerning the de-

velopment of beef cattle production in Ireland and Northern Ireland¹ and applications for advance payments pursuant to the Directive of 30 June 1981 on the development of agriculture in the French overseas departments.²

The purpose of the decisions is to define the form and content of the applications for reimbursement and advance payment and speed up the processing thereof by means of forms.

Fisheries

Resources

Internal aspects

Catch quotas and technical measures

2.1.123. Pending a decision on the implementation of the common fisheries policy, the Council extended its interim Decision on fishery activities until 31 June 1982.³

2.1.124. A number of national measures has incorporated the content of Regulation No 2527/80 on technical measures concerned with fisheries,⁴ which has not been applicable as a Community regulation since 1 November 1981; in this connection the Commission approved the following as in accordance with Community law:

- a Danish measure extending until 15 July 1982 the validity, in Danish waters, of Regulation No 2527/80;
- a United Kingdom measure extending certain provisions of Regulation No 2527/80 for the second half of 1982;
- Danish measures temporarily prohibiting landings of cod at Danish Baltic ports and temporarily prohibiting sprat fishing in the Kattegat.

2.1.125. On 13 May Parliament gave its opinion⁵ on the proposal for a Regulation reintroducing technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources.⁶ In approving this proposal Parliament emphasized the importance of keeping to the original timetable for increasing net mesh sizes.

External aspects

Bilateral relations

2.1.126. On 11 May the Council adopted a Regulation laying down certain measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources applicable to vessels flying the flags of certain non-member countries in the 200-nautical-mile zone off the coast of French Guiana.⁷

2.1.127. No conclusion was reached during negotiations with Guinea-Bissau held on 12 and 13 May on the conditions for fishing by Community vessels in the waters of Guinea-Bissau after 1 June 1982. The delegations agreed to meet again as soon as possible.

2.1.128. By a Decision adopted on 11 May the Council approved an agreement in the form of an exchange of letters with Denmark and the Faroe Islands establishing measures for salmon fishing in North Atlantic waters.⁷

Multilateral relations

2.1.129. The Commission was represented, with observer status, at a meeting of the Group of Legal Experts of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) held in Paris from 24 to 26 May. This Group, which was set up by ICCAT to lay down the procedure and frame the amendments to the ICCAT Convention that will enable the Community to join, approved an article to be inserted in the Convention which will be submitted by the depositary (FAO) to the contracting parties for ratification. The Community will then be able to sign the Convention and accede to it by formal confirmation. On the Communi-

¹ OJ L 111, 23.4.1981.

² OJ L 197, 10.7.1981.

³ OJ L 152, 2.6.1982.

⁴ OJ L 258, 1.10.1980.

⁵ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.1.74.

⁷ OJ L 138, 19.5.1982.

ty's accession, all the Member States which are at present contracting parties will automatically cease to be so.

Markets and structures

Organization of the market

2.1.130. Under the new Regulation on the common organization of the market in fishery products (Regulation (EEC) No 3796/81 of 29 December 1981),¹ the Commission sent to the Council on 6 May a proposal for a Regulation laying down general rules for the granting of a special carry-over premium for Mediterranean sardines and anchovies.

The Council had agreed on the need for this measure, which is to last four years, because of the special difficulties which the Mediter-

anean sardine and anchovy industry is facing and the slow development of producer organizations in the Mediterranean area.

Structures

Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section

2.1.131. Under the Council Regulation of 25 July 1978 on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry,² as last amended by Regulation (EEC) No 2992/81 of 19 October 1981,³ the Commission approved, on 28 May, EAGGF financing of 158 projects concerning the construction of fishing vessels, 108 projects concerning the modernization of fishing vessels, and 29 projects concerning marine aquaculture installations. The total aid granted amounts to 25.5 million ECU. Table 2 shows the breakdown by Member State:

Table 2 — *Aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section*

	Number of projects	Aid in national currency	Aid in million ECU (May 1982 conversion rates)
Belgium	1	BFR 6 828 019	0.152
Denmark	35	DKR 11 219 443	1.389
Germany	12	DM 3 278 109	1.373
Greece	10	DR 121 710 424	1.887
France	26	FF 21 371 958	3.438
Ireland	38	IRL 3 025 215	4.384
Italy	97	LIT 9 658 135 579	7.285
Netherlands	16	HFL 2 526 922	0.954
United Kingdom	60	UKL 2 591 234	4.558
Total	295	—	25.420

When the Commission selected the projects concerning fishing vessels, it gave priority to those regions where there is scope for some development of inshore fishing and to those coastal areas where the local population is especially dependent on fishing.

In certain sensitive coastal areas, some priority has also been given to projects concern-

ing the modernization of existing vessels and the replacement of old or obsolescent vessels so as to prevent any risk of an increase in

¹ OJ L 379, 31.12.1981.
² OJ L 211, 1.8.1978.
³ OJ L 299, 20.10.1981.

fishing capacity which would jeopardize conservation of maritime resources.

In the case of aquaculture, priority has been given to those regions particularly suitable for this type of activity.

2.1.132. On 13 May Parliament adopted a resolution on the coordination of maritime inspection and surveillance operations.¹

Transport

Inland transport

Infrastructure

Infrastructure costs

2.1.133. On 7 May the Commission sent to the Council the ninth report (relating to 1979) on the results obtained using the accounting system for expenditure on, and from the survey of utilization of, rail, road and inland waterway transport infrastructures pursuant to the Council Regulation of 4 June 1970.²

The report shows that over the period of seven years from 1973 to 1979 spending on rail infrastructures increased a good deal faster than spending on road infrastructures, which fell in real terms. As regards utilization, rail traffic regained 1973 levels, and road traffic increased steadily throughout the period: in 1979 it was on average 19% above 1973 levels.

2.1.134. On 13 May Parliament adopted a resolution on financing the common transport infrastructure policy from the tax on mineral oils.³

Operation of the market

ECSC rail tariffs

2.1.135. On 18 May the Commission adopted a Decision authorizing the extension for one year of the special rail tariffs for coal and steel producers in the Saar (the only ones still in operation in the ECSC) previ-

ously authorized under the Commission Decision of 16 November 1978.⁴ This extension was granted in the light of the difficult situation of the steel industry in the Saar, which calls for additional restructuring compared with the forecasts made in 1978. The tariff reductions in question will be eliminated in two stages, on 1 January and 31 December 1984.

Signing of the ASOR Agreement

2.1.136. The Agreement on the international carriage of passengers by road by means of occasional coach and bus services (ASOR) was signed at an official ceremony in Dublin on 26 May by the representatives of the Community, Austria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

The purpose of the Agreement, the negotiations for which were completed in October 1981,⁵ is to remove discrepancies between the different legal systems governing occasional international services between West European countries. The Agreement will facilitate such services, make it possible to organize them more efficiently, simplify inspections and reduce administrative formalities. A standard control document for all occasional services will replace the many documents now in existence. Liberalization measures, whereby the transport authorizations now required for occasional international services will be scrapped, will help expand such services and, as a result, bring about an increase in tourist trade.

The ASOR is a first step towards closer cooperation between the countries involved. It is of particular political importance to the Community as it is the first measure taken in the context of the common transport policy which transcends the geographical area of the Community.

¹ Point 2.4.16; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² OJ L 130, 15.6.1970.

³ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

⁴ OJ L 330, 25.11.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.102.

⁵ Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.138.

The Agreement will be approved or ratified by the Contracting Parties in accordance with their own procedures. It will come into force when five Contracting Parties, including the Community, have approved or ratified it.

Cooperation between the railways

2.1.137. On 11 May the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication on an action programme for international railway cooperation, in response to the Council resolution of 15 December 1981¹ which called upon the Commission to report to it on a number of measures designed to promote cooperation.

The Commission has based its programme on the action to be taken both at government level and by the railways. In the months ahead it will be presenting detailed communications on all the aspects selected for attention, notably passenger transport, freight transport, combined transport, containers and border crossings.

Energy

Formulating and implementing a Community energy policy

2.1.138. On 14 May Parliament approved² the Commission's communication concerning investment in the rational use of energy,³ subject to certain amendments.

Specific problems

Coal

2.1.39. On 4 May, after receiving the opinion of the ECSC Consultative Committee, the Commission approved a communication concerning the Community's coal market in 1981 and its prospects for 1982.⁴ This communication observed that the Community coal market suffered even worse from the general economic gloom in 1981 than it did

in 1980. The drop of 3.6% in coal consumption was lower than that for other fossil fuels. Total coal consumption in the Community fell from 313 million tonnes in 1980 to 306 million in 1981 and is likely to go up to 309 million in 1982. Coal imports from non-member countries in 1981, at 71 million tonnes, were slightly down on 1980.

2.1.140. On 14 May Parliament gave its opinion⁵ on the Commission's communication on the role of coal in a Community energy strategy.⁶ Parliament welcomed the Commission's recognition of the importance of coal for the future energy requirements of all the Member States but regretted the fact that the Commission's proposals did not give sufficient weight to the need to increase coal production in the Community. Parliament censured the Commission for not attaching enough importance to the risk of the Community becoming overdependent on imports of coal from non-member countries. Recalling the resolution it passed on 19 February,⁷ Parliament considered that imported coal should not be allowed to increase its share of the Community market.

The Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion on this communication at its 26-27 May session,⁸ and the ECSC Consultative Committee gave it a warm welcome at its 6-7 May session.⁹

2.1.141. The Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion⁸ on the Commission's communications on the development of an energy strategy for the Community and on energy pricing policy and transparency.¹⁰

¹ Bull. EC 12-1981, point 2.1.146.

² OJ C 149, 14.5.1982.

³ Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.2. to 1.2.6.

⁴ OJ C 131, 24.5.1982.

⁵ OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

⁶ OJ C 105, 26.4.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.8 to 1.2.11.

⁷ OJ C 66, 15.3.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.15.

⁸ Point 2.4.33.

⁹ OJ C 147, 11.6.1982.

¹⁰ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.121.

Nuclear safety

Plant safety

2.1.142. A series of six articles has been published¹ by the Joint Research Centre at Petten as a contribution to improving the safety and the performance of nuclear fuel elements and other components. The articles deal with advanced research experiments in radiation, equipment and control measurements and also data handling techniques.

Research and development

New guidelines for the Joint Research Centre

2.1.143. On 26 May the Commission sent the Council its guidelines for the Joint Research Centre's 1984-87 programme. These guidelines will make it possible for the Commission to start discussions in preparation for the forthcoming Council debates and to adjust the 1983 JRC programme in such a way as to take account of future developments now. The guidelines are intended to strengthen and rationalize the nuclear safety programme which is one of the JRC's major activities and to give the JRC a greater role in the development of remote-sensing and data-processing techniques. The degree of scientific assistance which the JRC can provide for other Commission departments will also be increased (particularly in the fields of agriculture and development).

Development of the common policy

2.1.144. The European Research and Development Committee devoted the whole of its meeting on 11 May to the forthcoming report on the FAST (Forecasting and Assessment in the Field of Science and Technology) programme. In its deliberations, which were based on previous discussions on this topic, the Committee was assisted by detailed descriptions provided by the FAST team of the results of research projects in its three major

areas of activity—the biosociety, the information society, and work and employment. The final report will be based on the results of these projects and on conclusions reached in discussions held with the Member States prior to its preparation. The Committee laid particular emphasis on the presentation and communicability of the results, publication of which will be an extremely important event that should profoundly affect the Community's future strategy in many fields. The Committee insisted that the team should be cautious in drawing general conclusions from project results that might, in some cases, be rather specific and that the conclusions set out in the final report should be expressed in concrete terms and contain suggestions that could be quickly grasped and implemented.

2.1.145. At its meeting on 18 May the Scientific and Technical Research Committee expressed the opinion that the proposed research project concerning techniques for reducing the redundancy of broad-band video and audio signals should be implemented rapidly within the framework of COST.

Cooperation with non-member countries

2.1.146. On 25 May the Council concluded a cooperation agreement with Sweden relating to the implementation of a European research and development programme on a recycling of urban and industrial waste.²

2.1.147. On 13 May representatives of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden signed a memorandum of understanding concerning the implementation of COST project 304, which is designed to develop the harmonized use of several types of substitute fuel in road vehicles (e.g. methanol, ethanol, LPG, hydrogen, biogas and wide-cut fuel).

¹ *Atomkernenergie Kerntechnik* 40 (No 3) (Frankfurt).

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.80.

Objectives in the field of science and technology

Energy

New fusion programme (1982-86)

2.1.148. On 25 May the Council formally adopted¹ the R & D programme in the field of controlled thermonuclear fusion² which it had approved on 8 March.³ During the period 1982-86 a total of 620 million ECU will be made available for attempts to discover a fusion-based energy source which could provide substantial amounts of energy using the hydrogen isotopes, deuterium and tritium. The JET programme will have a budget of 319 million ECU, including 24 million ECU provided by Sweden and Switzerland, which are participants in the programme.

The 1982-86 programme should cover completion of the construction phase of JET as regards basic performances and the operational phase up to the end of 1986. Thereafter, the facility will be operated at full power for a year prior to the introduction of tritium. This will be followed by two years of radioactive operation using deuterium-tritium plasmas; the entire project is expected to be completed in 1990.

The Community is also to participate in financing a general fusion programme which will promote research on smaller tokamaks and other plasma confinement systems. A budget of 301 million ECU has been approved for this purpose. This programme will make it possible to prepare the design concept for the successor to JET (NET), which will be the intermediate stage in the development of the demonstration reactor, DEMO, and to develop the technology necessary for the reactor and, in the longer term, for the fusion reactor which will produce energy on a commercial scale.

The Council's approval follows a report by the European Fusion Review Panel which was published in July 1981;⁴ the chairman of this group of 11 'wise men' is Professor K. H. Beckurts of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The group examined current developments in this field, recommended an increase in the funding of research and called for cooperation with other programmes.

Solar energy

2.1.149. The Commission held its fourth international conference on photovoltaic solar energy at Stresa in Italy from 10 to 14 May.

The conference was attended by more than 600 specialists from industry and eminent scientists from research institutes throughout the world who discussed the continuing progress made in the technology of solar cells and systems and their potential in future energy developments.

2.1.150. At its 18 May meeting the Scientific and Technical Research Committee noted with approval the proposals for the review of the second energy R & D programme;⁵ it recommended that, in preparing the third programme, the Commission should consider the possibility of implementing demonstration projects and cooperating with industry.

Raw materials

2.1.151. A new Community R & D programme on raw materials that should help reduce Europe's dependence on key non-energy imports was formally approved by the Council on 17 May.⁶ The programme, which covers the period 1982-85, will have a budget of 54 million ECU. A general consensus on this programme had already been reached by the Ministers for Research at the Council meeting on 8 March.

¹ OJ L 157, 8.6.1982.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.150.

³ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.124.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.1.149.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.125.

⁶ OJ C 137, 29.5.1982.

This programme, which is designed to reduce the threat to continuing supplies, ease the burden on the external trade balance and stimulate the internal economy and employment in the Community, will concentrate on the following activities:

- the discovery of new natural resources by means of geological and mineral prospecting methods;
- the improvement of production methods for renewable and non-renewable natural resources;
- the economic exploitation of low-grade and better use of other resources; and
- the improvement of recycling, re-use, substitution and materials technology.

The programme covers four areas for which the following amounts have been allocated: metals and minerals (25 million ECU), wood as a renewable raw material (12 million ECU), recycling of non-ferrous metals (6.5 million ECU) and substitution and materials technology, including technical ceramics (10.5 million ECU).

R & D activity in these fields should also help Community industries in their worldwide operations, give rise to the development of exportable technologies and produce significant energy savings.

Industrial competitiveness

Information technology (JEPE-IT/ESPRIT)

2.1.152. On 25 May the Commission sent the Council a communication entitled 'Towards a European Strategic Programme for

Research and Development in Information Technologies' (in preparation for the scheduled meeting of Ministers for Research on 30 June).

In this communication the Commission explains the need for a rapid increase in European industrial collaboration in long-term R & D activities in the key sector of information technology, given the nature of the competition from the United States and Japan in this area.

It is planned to bring together the major European industrial groups in this programme, to involve the universities and research institutes and to encourage the participation of the many smaller companies operating in this field throughout the Community.

Provided approval is received from the Member States, it is the wish of those industrialists consulted to date that the programme be started as soon as possible. It is planned to launch a first series of projects in 1983 and to initiate the main programme twelve months later.

Research in the field of technology

2.1.153. On 4 May the Council gave its assent under Article 55(2) (c) of the ECSC Treaty to two coal research programmes relating to mining techniques and the utilization and upgrading of products. A sum of 14 million ECU was set aside. On 11 May, under the same Treaty article, it gave its assent to the provision of financial assistance (19 million ECU) for the initiation and implementation of a steel research programme.

2. Enlargement and external relations

Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

Portugal

Accession negotiations

2.2.1. The 20th meeting of the Conference at deputy level took place in Brussels on 28 May. Portugal made statements on customs union, the ECSC and taxation; the Community made a statement on taxation.

Bilateral relations

2.2.2. The negotiations between the European Economic Community and Portugal for the conclusion of a transitional protocol to the 1972 Agreement were completed on 7 May.

The transitional protocol will apply from 1 January 1983 until Portugal joins the Communities or until 31 December 1984, whichever is the earlier.

The protocol includes measures enabling Portugal to further postpone tariff dismantling for certain industrial products until the end of 1983 or the end of 1984, and it also provides for Portugal to increase customs duties on a limited number of products on 1 January 1983 while simultaneously cutting tariffs *vis-à-vis* the Community. The new industries clause, which enables Portugal to reintroduce customs duties in the light of its industrial restructuring and development requirements, has been extended until the end of 1984 or until the treaty of accession to the Communities is signed.

Spain

Accession negotiations

2.2.3. The 19th meeting at deputy level of the negotiations for Spain's accession took place in Brussels on 7 May. The Community made a statement on the state of play in the negotiations in the customs union field (in-

dustrial sector). The Spanish Delegation made two statements, one on the ECSC (general matters) and the other on taxation (VAT, tobacco).

Commercial policy

2.2.4. Parliament adopted two resolutions on Community trade strategy in GATT with a view to the ministerial conference scheduled to take place in November.¹

Implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.5. Under the Council Regulation of 4 December 1980 on import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries² the Commission decided on opening of the following import quotas:

Italy/People's Republic of China. Men's, women's and children's shirts, blouses and singlets of flax or of ramie;² bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted, and curtains (including net curtains) and other furnishing articles of flax or ramie, other than knitted or crocheted.

France/German Democratic Republic. Radio and television sets and spare parts; women's and children's knitted petticoats and slips, synthetic.

It also decided to amend the following quota:

Greece/Albania-Bulgaria-Poland-USSR-German Democratic Republic. Frames for television sets.

¹ Point 2.4.16; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

² OJ L 353, 29.12.1980.

Trade protection

2.2.6. The Council decided to extend¹ the provisional anti-dumping duty which was imposed in January² on mechanical wrist-watches originating in the USSR and to impose³ definitive collection of the provisional anti-dumping duty⁴ on certain welded steel tubes originating in Romania.

The Council also imposed⁵ a definitive anti-dumping duty on oxalic acid originating in China and decided on the definitive collection of the amounts secured by way of a provisional duty on oxalic acid from China or Czechoslovakia.⁶

The Commission recommended that a provisional anti-dumping duty be imposed on certain sheets or plates of iron or steel originating in Brazil.⁷

It also decided⁸ to review the definitive anti-dumping duty⁹ on imports of o-xylene (ortho-xylene) originating in Puerto Rico or the United States and p-xylene (paraxylene) originating in Puerto Rico, the United States or the US Virgin Islands.

2.2.7. The Commission also decided to initiate anti-dumping procedures on imports of fibre building board originating in Brazil,¹⁰ thiophen originating in the United States¹¹ and perchloroethylene originating in Czechoslovakia, Romania, Spain or the United States.¹²

2.2.8. The Commission decided³ to accept the undertaking given in the course of the anti-dumping procedure on certain welded steel tubes originating in Romania, to terminate the procedure and to discontinue the provisional anti-dumping duty imposed in January.⁴

It also accepted⁵ the undertaking given by a Czechoslovak manufacturer and terminated the anti-dumping procedure on oxalic acid originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic or Hungary.

It terminated⁷ the review of the anti-dumping procedure on imports of weed killer originating in Romania. The procedure had been reopened in 1981.¹³ It also terminated the anti-dumping procedure on imports of

certain refrigerators originating in Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR or Yugoslavia.¹⁴

Export credits

2.2.9. Negotiations aimed at amending the Arrangement on Guidelines for Officially Supported Export Credits (the 'Consensus')¹⁵ took place at the OECD in Paris on 6 and 7 May. Participants failed to agree on the broad outlines of a new arrangement.

Since reopening the negotiations would jeopardize the very existence of the Arrangement, Mr Wallen, the chairman of the OECD working party on the Consensus, put forward a compromise proposal broadly similar to the initial proposal transmitted by the Commission to the Council regarding the Community position at the talks. The Commission recommended that the Council accept the compromise proposal. As a short-term measure it was agreed to extend the existing Arrangement until 15 June.

Sectoral commercial policy measures

Textile products

Bilateral agreements

2.2.10. Negotiations for bilateral textile agreements between the Community and a number of exporting countries opened in

¹ OJ L 125, 7.5.1982.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.5; OJ L 11, 16.1.1982.

³ OJ L 150, 29.5.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.5; OJ L 26, 3.2.1982.

⁵ OJ L 148, 27.5.1982.

⁶ Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.2.5; OJ L 19, 27.1.1982.

⁷ OJ L 128, 11.5.1982.

⁸ OJ C 124, 15.5.1982.

⁹ OJ L 296, 14.10.1981; Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.2.5; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.2.6.

¹⁰ OJ C 113, 5.5.1982.

¹¹ OJ C 122, 13.5.1982.

¹² OJ C 133, 25.5.1982.

¹³ Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 2.2.7; OJ C 208, 18.8.1981.

¹⁴ OJ L 162, 2.7.1981.

¹⁵ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.8.

Brussels on 17 May, and agreements were initialled with Sri Lanka on 19 May and Pakistan on 21 May.

These agreements will run for four years from 1 January 1983. They are based on the Protocol concluded on 22 December 1981¹ to extend the Multifibre Arrangement.

Negotiations with other exporting countries are scheduled for June and July.

Development

Generalized preferences

2.2.11. The 11th session of UNCTAD's Special Committee on Preferences was held in Geneva from 3 to 11 May. The main purpose of the meeting was to review the implementation, maintenance, improvement and utilization of the generalized system of preferences.

The session revealed wide differences of view between developed donor countries and developing beneficiary countries on how the global system of preferences should evolve in the future.

The Community played an active role in all aspects of the work of this session. In his statement the Commission spokesman emphasized the mutuality of interest of developed and developing countries in maintaining an open world trading system within which the GSP could be expected to play a key role. However, it had to be accepted that each donor country had the right, in certain circumstances, which it alone could judge, to set limits to its preferential offer. Following the significant changes introduced into the scheme for industrial products the previous year, the bringing into operation of the Community's 1982 scheme had reverted to a more routine operation, in which the Council had inevitably had to adopt a prudent approach, given the continued deterioration of the economic situation inside the Community.

In parallel with the formal proceedings of the Special Committee, the Community met representatives of eleven beneficiary coun-

tries for informal consultations, which provided an opportunity for direct exchange of views on how the Community scheme and its machinery might be improved and on the limits within which the Community had to operate.

Commodities and world agreements

Bananas

2.2.12. The Community took part in a meeting of the FAO Intergovernmental Group on Bananas in Rome from 17 to 21 May.

The Commission representative expressed the Community's concern at the 1 million tonne surplus predicted for 1984-85. He said the aim was to balance supply and demand and undertake research and development projects.

It was also of fundamental importance to safeguard the interests of preferential suppliers.

Sugar

2.2.13. The Community was present as an observer at the 14th meeting of the International Sugar Council, which took the final decision to extend the Agreement unamended for two years, until 31 December 1984. The Community, in common with a number of other delegations, hoped that preparations for a future agreement would start as soon as possible, and said it must be fully involved in all the discussions.

Tea

2.2.14. The Community took part in the third preparatory meeting on tea, which took place in Geneva from 10 to 14 May, following a meeting of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts from 3 to 7 May.

In its statement the Community alluded to its role as importer—it takes about a third

¹ Fifteenth General Report, point 637; Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.8.

of the world trade—and the importance it attaches to a commodity which is a major source of income for many Asian and African developing countries, including some of the Community's Lomé partners. It expressed its willingness to agree to an international agreement providing for a flexible system of export quotas designed to secure orderly expansion of the world tea trade and more stable prices. However, it could not endorse the idea of a buffer stock advocated by the producing countries.

At the preparatory meeting it proved possible to agree on certain points as a basis for the negotiation of an international tea agreement which would regulate supply essentially by means of a system of export quotas linked to floor and ceiling prices. However, the United States reserved its position on this point, and would contemplate an agreement aimed simply at encouraging consumption and promoting, for example, product research, development and diversification.

The exporting countries were invited to work out proposals for the size and allocation of export quotas and put forward possible draft articles for an agreement.

Tin

2.2.15. The Commission and the Member States of the Community participated in a special session of the Council of the Fifth International Tin Agreement in London on 6 to 8, 14, 18 and 25 May.

The Council authorized further credit facilities which will allow the buffer stock to hold up to 50 000 tonnes of tin. A recommendation was made to the Council of the Sixth Agreement to consider urgently all appropriate measures, including export controls, to help secure an adjustment between world production and consumption of tin.

Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

Food aid

2.2.16. On 28 May the Commission proposed to the Council that the Community provide Zimbabwe with additional food aid

in the form of skimmed-milk powder and butteroil to the value of 8.1 million ECU to assist the expansion of the country's dairy industry.

n14362b593c2s2

Emergency aid

2.2.17. The Commission decided to grant Niger emergency food aid in the form of 5 000 tonnes of cereals worth 1 million ECU to help relieve those affected by severe drought.

2.2.18. The Commission also agreed to provide Botswana with 500 tonnes of milk powder, worth 623 000 ECU.

2.2.19. On 19 May the Commission proposed to the Council that the Convention with UNRWA for 1982 should be amended, at UNRWA's request, by cutting the food aid which goes mainly to the basic rations programme and contributing 16 million ECU to the education programme.

Exceptional aid

Emergency aid

2.2.20. The Commission decided to contribute 300 000 ECU to the League of Red Cross Societies' relief programme for victims of the recent floods in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

2.2.21. The Commission decided to make 150 000 ECU of emergency aid available for the 'Médecins du monde' programme, under which the ship *Goelo* will be sent to the China Sea to pick up refugees and take them to the UNHCR transit camps in Singapore or the Philippines.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

2.2.22. By the end of May 201 projects totalling 23 186 090 ECU had been submitted to the Commission by 103 NGOs.

Community funds totalling 7 068 555 ECU have been committed for 74 projects.

In addition, 14 campaigns to inform the European public about development issues have been co-financed for an amount of 367 080 ECU.

International organizations and conferences

United Nations

Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea: Negotiations concluded

2.2.23. At the conclusion of its 11th session in New York on 30 April, the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea adopted the draft Convention on the law of the sea. The negotiations had lasted nine years¹ and ended in a vote because the 169 participating States were unable to reach unanimous agreement. Agreement by consensus had been called for by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973 in its resolution summoning the Conference² and by the Conference itself at its first meeting on 27 June 1974.

The outcome of the vote was as follows:

- 130 States, including 4 Member States of the Community (Denmark, France, Greece and Ireland) voted in favour of the text.
- 17 States abstained (the 6 other Member States of the Community, plus Spain, Thailand and all the Eastern-bloc countries except Romania);
- 4 States voted against: Israel, Turkey, United States and Venezuela;
- 18 States did not take part in the voting (Albania, Antigua, Belize, Comoros, Dominica, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Holy See, Kiribati, Liberia, Maldives, Nauru, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu).

The Convention adopted the rules of international navigation and the rules governing delimitation of maritime zones; the conservation of fishery resources; protection of the marine environment; arrangements for exploiting the continental shelf and the seabed;

arrangements governing marine scientific research; a balanced system for settling disputes; the procedures governing participation of non-State entities in the Convention; and arrangements governing protection of preliminary investment.

Work of the Conference

2.2.24. The Conference revealed groupings of States which did not automatically take account of the traditional division into Group of 77, socialist countries and industrialized countries.

The following groups were formed: the group of coastal States, consisting of nearly 90 countries interested in extending the limits of territorial waters and of the economic zone; the group of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged States; the developing countries group; the group of industrialized countries, which are capable of carrying out exploration and exploitation of the seabed; States which possess substantial mineral reserves in their subsoil and are worried about possible competition from resources originating in the seabed; States which have a merchant navy and therefore give freedom of navigation priority over the aspirations of the coastal States; the superpowers, which have an interest in the freedom of transit of their fleets, particularly through strategic straits.

2.2.25. Following tough negotiations, notably on the arrangements for exploiting the seabed and for the protection of preliminary investment, the Conference chairman proposed a compromise aimed at securing the support of all the participating countries. When this endeavour failed, the Conference

¹ Seventh General Report, point 455.

² The text of the gentleman's agreement adopted on that occasion stated: 'Bearing in mind that the problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be considered as a whole and the desirability of adopting a Convention on the Law of the Sea which will secure the widest possible acceptance, the Conference should make every effort to reach agreement on substantive matters by way of consensus and there should be no voting on such matters until all efforts at consensus have been exhausted'.

took a vote. The Group of 77, which acted in a disciplined manner and compromised in itself the majority required to adopt the Convention, determined the final outcome.

Participation of the Community

2.2.26. The Community participated in the work of the Conference as an observer. The Community viewpoint on matters within its jurisdiction (common fisheries and environmental policies and certain aspects of the common commercial policy) and those of importance for the working of the common market (relations with developing countries, supplies of raw materials) was expressed by the Member State occupying the Presidency.

On the basis of the guidelines and common positions defined by the Council on 19 July 1976 and confirmed on 15 May 1977, the Community pursued the aim of securing the insertion in the Convention of a clause enabling it to become a contracting party and to present common positions on various subjects, such as:

- acceptance of the principle of setting up a 200-mile economic zone;
- extension of the continental shelf beyond 200 miles;
- the operational activity of the International Sea-Bed Authority;
- Community representation on the organs of the International Sea-Bed Authority and of the operational organs set up by it;
- arrangements to prevent a monopoly situation or dominant position from arising; and
- the system for the compulsory settlement of disputes.

On 23 February 1981 the Council confirmed its decision, proposing to examine at the appropriate moment the implications of Community participation. On 22 February 1982, acting on a Commission communication, it requested that common positions on seabed exploitation be established for the Community and the Member States at the 11th and final session of the Conference.¹

2.2.27. The participation clause adopted by the Conference means that the Community can sign and conclude the Convention once

a majority of Member States have signed and ratified it. The Convention also stipulates that the provisions relating to State entities shall also apply to non-State entities that have concluded the Convention, in accordance with their own procedures. This provision makes it possible for the Community to become a member of the organs, notably the Assembly of the International Sea-Bed Authority, and to participate on the same terms as States in the disputes settlement procedures provided for by the Convention.

Moreover, with regard to Community participation in the work of the Preparatory Commission, the Conference chairman decided, with the agreement of the principal delegations concerned (including the Soviet Union), to include the appropriate provisions in the Final Act.

Closing timetable and establishment of the Convention's organs

2.2.28. When the texts of the Convention have been finalized, it will be submitted for approval to the Conference at the plenary session to be held from 22 to 24 September. The formal closing session and the signing of the Final Act could then take place in Caracas at ministerial level in the first half of December.

2.2.29. In addition to the Community and other international organizations meeting the requisite conditions for becoming contracting parties to the Convention, the latter will be open for signature, ratification or accession by autonomous associated States and by territories possessing full internal autonomy which are recognized as such by the United Nations.

National liberation movements admitted as observers to the Conference on the Law of the Sea will be authorized to sign the Final Act and to participate as observers in the work of the Preparatory Commission.

2.2.30. In a resolution annexed to the draft Convention, the Conference decided to set

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.17.

up a Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, which is intended to enable the Convention's organs to operate before the Convention itself enters into force.

When 50 States have signed the Convention the United Nations Secretary-General will convene a meeting of this Preparatory Commission at the International Authority's headquarters, i.e. in Jamaica. The Commission will consist of representatives of the States which have signed the Convention. The representatives of signatories to the Final Act may participate fully in its deliberations as observers but will not be empowered to take part in the adoption of decisions. The Commission's expenditure will be set off against the United Nations' ordinary budget, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

The Preparatory Commission will, in particular, draw up such draft rules, regulations and procedures as it considers necessary for the Authority to be able to start performing its duties; exercise the powers and duties assigned to it in so far as the treatment of preparatory investment is concerned; and undertake studies under the aegis of a special commission on the problems which may be encountered by land-based raw materials producers in developing countries.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Meeting of the Trade and Development Board

2.2.31. Following the Yugoslav Government's offer to act as host to the next UNCTAD Conference, the Board adopted a resolution recommending the General Assembly to call the sixth Conference in Belgrade in May 1983.

The Board noted with satisfaction the Secretary-General's draft agenda for the sixth Conference: the agenda should be selective and objective and should focus on the critical aspects of the world economic situation, notably international trade in general,

monetary and financial issues arising from world trade, and certain major commodity questions.

No draft agenda was adopted, mainly because of the lateness of the developing countries in presenting proposals; discussion began, however, on the approximation of the four existing drafts (the Secretary-General's draft and those from Groups B and D and the Group of 77 respectively), with a view to the adoption of a single final draft when the 24th session of the Board was resumed for the second time on 28 to 30 June.

World Food Council

2.2.32. The Commission took part in the meeting held in Rome from 10 to 13 May in preparation for the eighth ministerial session of the World Food Council, due to be held in Mexico from 21 to 23 June.

Two of the items on the agenda drew the particular interest of the delegations. First, the proposal to set up—within the framework of an international agreement—an 11.3 million tonne cereal reserve for the low-income developing countries, which should be located on the territory of those countries. The aim of this proposal was to improve the developing countries' food security and to help stabilize the world cereal market. The Community showed interest in the proposal, while stressing that many aspects needed clarifying before it could take up a firm position.

Second, the participants examined food problems in Africa and the role of international bodies. It was agreed that there was a need for more intensive efforts to improve the design and implementation of appropriate food policies and to strengthen food security in the African countries.

United Nations Environment Programme

2.2.33. The Community took part in the special session of UNEP's Governing Council held in Nairobi from 10 to 18 May to mark the tenth anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm Conference and Declaration, which launched

international cooperation on environmental protection.

The participants examined progress made in implementing the plan of action for the environment and the prospects for action in this sphere in the next ten years.

Mr Narjes, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for environmental policy, in a speech reaffirming the need for sustained action by the international community to meet the challenges of protecting the environment in the modern world, stressed the scope and scale of Community action in this field, both internally and in its relations with developing countries.

This meeting was followed from 18 May to 2 June by the 10th regular session of UN-EP's Governing Council, at which a Community delegation was also present.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

2.2.34. On 19 May the Commission sent a recommendation to the Council for authorization to participate in the negotiations for the accession of Thailand to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

2.2.35. On 14 May Parliament adopted a resolution on the GATT ministerial meeting and a resolution on Community commercial strategy in GATT.¹

Working Party on Structural Adjustment

2.2.36. At its meeting on 29 April the Working Party agreed that the Secretariat should undertake a synthesis of members' experience of the structural adjustment process with particular reference to the relevant economic factors. These conclusions will be incorporated in the report to be submitted for the ministerial meeting in November.

Committee on Import Licensing Procedures

2.2.37. At the meeting of the Committee on 10 May, the Community pressed vigorously for the full implementation of the agreement by all signatories, in particular with regard to the obligation to publish the

amounts of quantitative restrictions and the equitable administration of licensing procedures. As a result, the Committee addressed an urgent request for further information to the Japanese Delegation.

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

OECD Council

2.2.38. The OECD Council met at ministerial level on 10 and 11 May with Mr Muldoon, Prime Minister of New Zealand, in the chair. Mr Ortoli and Mr Haferkamp represented the Commission. The meeting was held against the background of the troubled world economy with its resultant tensions, particularly in international trade.

The Ministers found that a moderate degree of short-term expansion was possible and stressed, in varying degrees, the pressing need to reduce unemployment while giving very high priority to the fight against inflation. In this context Mr Ortoli said the resumption of growth depended on productive investment; he found wide support for his view that in this regard it was essential to have stable interest rates and exchange rates. The Ministers also recognized that greater convergence of economic policies was needed in order to reduce exchange rate fluctuations and that a drop in interest rates could improve economic results in the OECD area. The Organization's work on the relation between macroeconomic policies and trade policies would be intensified.

International trade was discussed in the light of the Organization's major study on trade issues in the 1980s. Ministers felt that international cooperation on investment questions needed to be strengthened; they also stressed the problems arising in sectors that were still relatively unexplored, such as trade in high technology products and international trade in services. The OECD countries would make a constructive contribution to the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting though this, as Mr Haferkamp pointed out,

¹ Point 2.4.16; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

did not lessen the importance of implementing the results of the last round of negotiations. In discussing agricultural trade, on the basis of an OECD study, Ministers agreed on the need to integrate agricultural trade more fully into the open trading system, while recognizing the specific characteristics of agriculture. Mr Haferkamp pointed out, however, that the GATT ministerial meeting could not be used for fresh negotiations on agriculture.

On the question of dialogue with the developing countries, emphasis was placed on the importance of vigorous efforts to reach a consensus on the global negotiations. At the same time Ministers noted that progress was needed on individual questions such as trade, investment, food, commodities, energy and aid. In this context the vital role of the multilateral development institutions and their continuing need for substantial financial resources were highlighted.

Lastly, the Ministers adopted a statement on positive adjustment policies.

Industrialized countries

Preparation for the Versailles economic summit

2.2.39. On 25 May the Council, on the basis *inter alia* of a communication from the Commission, discussed the guidelines for the Community's representatives at the Versailles economic summit to be held on 4, 5 and 6 June. The Community as such will be represented, as it has been since 1977, by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission.

Quadrilateral talks (Esclimont)

2.2.40. An informal meeting took place on 12 and 13 May at the Château d'Esclimont, near Paris, between the United States, Japan, Canada and the Community, represented by Mr Haferkamp. It was the second such meeting (after Key Biscayne¹) to be held on the strength of the agreement reached at the Ottawa summit to follow world trade

developments.² Present, apart from Mr Haferkamp, were Mr William Brock, the US Representative for Trade Negotiations, Mr Shintaro Abe, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, and Mr Ed Lumley, Canada's Minister of State for Trade.

Talks centred on trade liberalization, with a view to the Versailles summit and the forthcoming GATT ministerial meeting. After the meeting Mr Shintaro Abe announced that Japan was preparing to introduce a second set of measures designed to improve access to the Japanese market.³

EFTA countries

2.2.41. A meeting between the EFTA Secretariat and the Commission took place in Brussels on 26 May. The EFTA delegation was led by the Secretary-General, Mr Kleppe.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss bilateral relations between the Community and EFTA countries as well as international trade and world economic conditions. Community enlargement was also discussed at length.

Canada

2.2.42. On 19 May the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr MacGuigan, visited the Commission and met Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp. Discussion concentrated on the international economic situation, in preparation for the Versailles summit, and bilateral issues, such as Canada's imports of footwear, the Canadian tax on imported alcoholic beverages and the Community's imports of fisheries products.

Japan

2.2.43. Following written representations from the Community to the Japanese authorities on 7 April,⁴ the first round of GATT Article XXIII talks was held in Geneva on 18 and 19 May.

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.22.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1981, point 1.1.3 (para. 37).

³ Point 2.2.44.

⁴ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.2.39.

At the meeting the Community delegation presented a detailed case, pointing out the features of the Japanese economy which hindered access to the country's markets. Japan noted the criticisms and will reply in full at a further meeting scheduled to take place in a few weeks.

2.2.44. On 28 May the Japanese Government announced a new set of measures designed to improve access to the Japanese market.

They consist of:

- the removal or lowering of some customs duties, mostly on part tariff headings, from 1 April next year, plus some quota increases;
- promises of action with regard to certain non-tariff fields;
- a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Suzuki.

It is difficult to assess how much effect these measures will have, but while they are a step in the right direction they look unlikely to provide a strong enough corrective to the lopsided state of trade between Japan and the Community.

2.2.45. The high-level working party set up as requested by the Council on 22 March¹ held its second meeting on 13 May, continuing with the study commenced the previous month.

2.2.46. Japan's Deputy Finance Minister, Mr Watanabe, visited Mr Ortoli and Mr Tugendhat on 18 May. He discussed the various financial and monetary problems facing Japan and the Community.

2.2.47. A first round of consultations with Japan on copper was held in Geneva on 12 May at the Community's request, under Article XXIII of the GATT. Also taking part, with the Community, were Chile, Finland and Peru, with the USA present as an observer. After years of fruitless discussions, the Community sees these talks as an opportunity to find out how the Japanese system makes it possible for Japanese purchasers of copper on the world market to offer higher prices than their European counterparts.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.48. At the request of the Turkish authorities, a meeting of the EEC-Turkey Association Committee took place in Brussels on 26 May. The only item on the agenda was an examination of the measures taken by the Community under Article 60 of the Additional Protocol (safeguard clause) regarding imports of certain textile products originating in Turkey.²

The Community delegation explained the grounds for this recourse to the safeguard clause, which had been contested by the Turkish delegation.

Mashreq

Egypt

2.2.49. The second meeting of the EEC-Egypt Cooperation Council³ was held in Brussels under the chairmanship of Mr Butros Ghali, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. Discussions centred on the implementation of economic and financial cooperation, the development of trade and Egyptian fears regarding the consequences of enlargement and application of the review clause; on this matter, it was agreed that Commission staff and the Egyptian authorities would meet shortly to hold discussion. Other matters were also mentioned, such as food aid, regional cooperation, long-term agreements for the supply of agricultural products and the presence of Egyptian workers in the Community.

While in Brussels, Mr Ghali also had meetings with Mr Thorn, Mr Natali and Mr Pisanì, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development.

2.2.50. The second EEC-Egypt financial protocol, intended to replace the one which expired in October 1981, was signed at the close of the Cooperation Council meeting.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.35; Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.2.40.

² OJ L 126, 8.5.1982, OJ L 138, 19.5.1982.

³ Bull. EC 4-1980, point 2.2.50.

This protocol, which runs for five years as from 1 November 1981, provides for an overall budget of 276 million ECU, comprising 150 million ECU from EIB resources, 50 million ECU in the form of special loans and 76 million ECU in the form of grants. How these funds are to be allocated will be decided following a programming mission to Cairo at the beginning of June.

Developing countries

ACP States and OCT

ACP-EEC Convention

ACP-EEC Council of Ministers

2.2.51. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers held its seventh meeting in Libreville, Gabon, on 13 and 14 May.¹ Community preparations for this had been finalized on the spot at meetings of the EEC Council representatives. It was preceded on 12 May by the first meeting of the Ministerial Committee set up under Article 108 of the second Lomé Convention to keep track of implementation and propose guidelines for financial and technical cooperation.²

Discussions centred on the Stabex problem,³ and in particular the shortfall in resources for 1981, the sugar protocol and financial and technical cooperation.

There were also talks on trade, industrial and agricultural cooperation, Sysmin and the least-developed, landlocked and island countries. The Nigerian Minister raised the question of the situation of ACP migrant workers and students in the Member States; it was decided that preparatory work on following up this point would be carried out by the co-chairmen of the ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors.

Lastly, as has become traditional, the ACP-EEC Council spent part of its time in an open discussion on points of common interest, with no official position being adopted by the parties, and no conclusions being reached or minutes taken. This year the dis-

cussions centred on hunger in the world and the follow-up to the Paris Conference on the Least-developed Countries.

2.2.52. Belize and Zimbabwe acceded to the sugar protocol.⁴ A formal decision was taken to allocate Zimbabwe an annual quota of 25 000 tonnes, plus 6 000 tonnes for the end of the 1981/82 sugar year. A quota would be reallocated to Kenya. Applications from Congo and Ivory Coast were being examined.

2.2.53. As regards financial and technical cooperation, the ACP-EEC Council heard the report of the Ministerial Committee set up under Article 108⁵ and adopted the resolution drawn up by the Committee.

2.2.54. Regarding southern Africa, the ACP States made statements supporting in detail the resolution adopted by the Joint Committee in Harare in February⁶ and calling for a joint resolution along the same lines; the statement by the EEC Council stressed above all the economic aspect of cooperation with southern Africa and was more general in tone on the political aspects. The Community refused to agree to any conclusion that would go beyond the jurisdiction of the EEC Council and the Lomé Convention.

Ministerial Committee set up under Article 108 of Lomé II

2.2.55. The meeting on 12 May of the Ministerial Committee set up under Article 108 dealt mainly with the resolution on financial and technical cooperation to be submitted to the ACP-EEC Council, with the aim of determining objectives and rules for the management of aid. The major discussions centred on the relative advantages of small and large-scale projects and the conditions to be met by the ACP States, particu-

¹ Sixth meeting: Bull. EC 4-1981, point 2.2.55.

² Point 2.2.53.

³ Point 2.2.59.

⁴ OJ L 147, 26.5.1982.

⁵ Point 2.2.55.

⁶ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.2.34.

larly as regards prices paid to farmers, in order to ensure the success of rural projects.

Trade cooperation

2.2.56. Commission departments organized the group participation of 18 ACP States in the 'Forum des nations' in Brussels from 7 to 16 May and of five ACP States in the Bordeaux Fair from 15 to 24 May. The Community's financial contribution covers the design and construction of the stands for each of the countries concerned and the reimbursement of transport costs.

Visits

2.2.57. At the beginning of May a Commission representative attended the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), which was held in Khartoum, Sudan, and made a statement on the Community's development policy.

The Commission representative was also received by the President of Sudan, Mr Nimeiri; he had detailed discussions with the President of ABEDA on opportunities for closer cooperation and met representatives of several financial bodies, including the Arab Funds, the OPEC fund, the ADB and the World Bank.

This mission was in line with Commission efforts to have closer and more systematic contacts with the major financial bodies of the Arab world and OPEC. The next stage will be a visit by representatives of these financial organizations to the Commission in June.

2.2.58. From 24 to 28 May a Commission delegation visited Belize, which became an ACP State on 5 March, to draw up a programme on behalf of the Community for using the resources made available to Belize under the fifth EDF. This mission, which was the first official Community visit since Belize's independence, was concluded by the signing of an indicative programme by the Prime Minister, Mr George Price, and the Commission representative.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.59. The ACP-EEC Council of Ministers examined the problem of the shortfall of resources under Stabex and the system's future prospects.¹

In addition to the annual instalment of 112.1 million ECU for 1981, and without prejudice to the case-by-case examination of liability as regards the system's claims on five ACP States which are among those requesting transfers for 1981 (approximately 26 million ECU), it was decided to allocate the following amounts in compensation for loss of earnings:

- approximately 31 million ECU to be derived from special loan repayments to the EIB as at 31 December 1982 and from EDF cash resources, to be set against future special loan repayments;
- 40 million ECU to come from EDF interest and to be used for projects which can be carried out rapidly.

This provides a maximum amount of 208.7 million ECU in various forms which will be used to compensate losses in export earnings, without affecting the Stabex allocation under the second Lomé Convention. The ACP-EEC Council authorized the Committee of Ambassadors to decide on the reduction to be made in the transfers.

The Council also decided, with effect from 1 January 1981, to include shea kernels, nutmeg and mace in the products covered by the system and instructed the Committee of Ambassadors to decide on the inclusion of other products.

2.2.60. On 12 May Parliament adopted a resolution² on the Commission's proposals³ regarding the application of Stabex for 1981. Parliament regretted that it had not been sufficiently informed regarding this matter and expressed strong criticism of the solution applied to Stabex for 1980.

¹ Point 2.2.51.

² OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

³ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.2.53.

European Development Fund

2.2.61. In May the Commission took decisions involving the allocation of fourth and fifth EDF resources totalling 42 329 000 ECU, in respect of Commission-administered projects and programmes and emergency aid, to finance operations in the following sectors:

	(ECU)
Fisheries and stockfarming	4 974 000
Rural production	6 800 000
Ports	357 000
Training	2 203 000
Water engineering, urban infrastructure, housing	21 200 000
Health	2 825 000
Emergency aid	3 300 000
Trade promotion	670 000
	<hr/>
	42 329 000

Latin America

Central America

2.2.62. On 19 May, following on from the European Council's resolution of 30 March,¹ the Commission approved a proposal to the Council for special measures to promote economic and social development in Central America. It is proposed that financial aid of the order of 65 million ECU be provided in addition to the normal programme for the region in question, and that the coordination of Community aid with that given by the Member States and the financial contributions of other donors be stepped up.

Peru

2.2.63. The Peruvian Prime Minister, Mr Ulloa Elias, visited the Commission on 19 May for talks with Mr Thorn and Mr Haferkamp.

The Falklands conflict was discussed in general terms. Both sides stressed the importance of relations between the Community and Latin America and expressed the hope that the situation in the South Atlantic

would soon be resolved in a peaceful manner.

World economic problems and North-South relations were also discussed, and the Community's relations with Latin America — especially Peru.

Nicaragua

2.2.64. A ministerial delegation from Nicaragua, led by Mr Ramirez Mercado, a member of the Junta, visited the Commission on 5 May and was received by Mr Thorn, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Pisani, the Member of the Commission with special responsibility for development.

Both sides expressed their concern regarding the unstable situation in Central America. Mr Ramirez stressed his government's determination to carry out the main points of the 'revolutionary programme' (a pluralist system, mixed economy, non-alignment); the Commission confirmed its intention to maintain and broaden Community cooperation.

Diplomatic relations

2.2.65. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Peter Ipu Peipul, Mr Mouaffac Kouksi, Mr Antoine Dakoure and Mr Ali Mlahaili, who presented their letters of credence as Head of Mission of Papua New Guinea, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of Upper Volta, and the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros respectively to the European Communities with effect from 5 May.

The new ambassadors succeed Mr Frederick B.C. Reiher (Papua New Guinea), Mr Farid El Lahham (Syria) and Mr Pierre Ilboudo (Upper Volta).

Mr Ali Mlahaili is the first Comorian ambassador to the Communities, and his appointment brings the number of missions to 119.

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 1.3.6.

European political cooperation

2.2.66. In May the main political cooperation issue was again Argentina's occupation of the Falkland Islands.¹

2.2.67. On 24 May the Ten issued the following statement on the conflict between Iran and Iraq:

'The Ten are concerned at the continuation of the conflict between Iraq and Iran which has been going on for almost two years and has already claimed a large number of victims, caused widespread destruction and suffering to the civilian population and severely drained resources which the two countries would have devoted to economic and human development.

While reaffirming their belief in national independence and sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in internal affairs, the Ten wish to express their grave concern at the continued fighting, which they particularly regret in view of their long-standing close ties with both of the belligerents and the other countries of the region. They would point out that on 23 September 1980 they called for a halt to the fighting and a negotiated settlement.

The Ten applaud the consistent efforts of the representatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the non-aligned movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

The Ten look forward to a peaceful solution in accordance with the principles accepted by the international community and defined by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 479 of 28 September 1980. They are convinced that an equitable and lasting political settlement providing for the security of both countries and upholding their sovereignty, territorial integrity and political and cultural identity is more urgently needed than ever to allow the economic and social development desired by the inhabitants of the region to take place.

The Ten are prepared to play a part in any moves for peace at the request of both parties and to seek opportunities, after the cessation of hostilities, to cooperate in the reconstruction of the two countries.'

2.2.68. On 13 May Parliament² adopted a number of resolutions on political cooperation issues:

- Argentina's failure to comply with Security Council resolution 502 and the safety of British journalists held in Argentina;
- the problems of Soviet jews;
- the establishment of a Centre for Friendship among the Peoples and the Promotion of Studies on the Resistance against Nazism.

¹ Point 1.1.5.

² Point 2.4.17; OJ C 149, 14.6.1982.

3. Financing Community activities

Budgets

General budget

Preliminary draft budget for 1983

2.3.1. On 12 May the Commission adopted the preliminary draft of Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1 for 1982¹ and the preliminary draft of the General Budget of the European Communities for 1983. The Commission regards the preliminary draft for 1983 as the first stage in the new policies and guidelines which it set out

in its May mandate report: a lower rate of increase in agricultural expenditure and a fresh impetus for a broad range of Community policies with the fight against unemployment in the forefront.

Appropriations for commitments total 23 931.8 million ECU and those for payments total 21 901.5 million ECU. Leaving aside expenditure arising from supplementary measures in favour of the United Kingdom, the overall increase in compulsory and non-compulsory expenditure compared with

¹ Point 2.3.8.

1982 is about 11% for commitments and 7.5% for payments. This is the lowest rate of increase proposed by the Commission since enlargement of the Communities in 1973.

However, the substantial increases in non-compulsory expenditure (34% for commitments and 23% for payments) are a notable feature; by way of comparison, the maximum rate of increase in non-compulsory expenditure calculated by the Commission in accordance with the Treaty is 11.8%. In determining these increases the Commission took account of the requirements of each budget heading and the constraints on public spending as well as the internal and external limits on the utilization of appropriations.

Given the modest increase, estimated at about 7%, in agricultural expenditure, the increase in non-compulsory spending this year represents a further important step towards a better balance between structural and other policies. By 1983, the proportion of the budget devoted to the EAGGF Guarantee Section will have fallen from 70% in 1980 to about 65%.

2.3.2. Total own resources are estimated at 24 892 million ECU, so the VAT rate required to cover expenditure will be about 0.80%; this will leave a margin of almost 3 000 million ECU. Although this will have to cover the budgetary consequences of the May mandate measures and the effects of decisions on agricultural prices for 1983/84, it seems unlikely that the own resources ceiling will be reached in 1983.

Expenditure

2.3.3. As stated above, the Commission's preliminary draft budget for 1983 is the first move to give substance to the proposals of the May mandate report. The clear line is that of moderate increases in agricultural expenditure and a powerful stimulus to the other Community policies; it also contains a number of very important new projects.

EAGGF Guarantee Section

2.3.4. The Commission's forecasts are that, even allowing for price increases agreed for the 1982/83 marketing year, agricultural expenditure will not be more than 7% higher than the estimates for 1982. In 1983 expenditure will have increased (based on present common prices) at an average of 7.6% a year on 1980 and 13.3% a year on 1981, compared with an annual rate of increase in own resources of about 10%.

The appropriations proposed by the Commission in the preliminary draft amount to 14 050 million ECU, including appropriations for refunds in respect of food aid transferred to the development aid section of the budget.

Structural funds

2.3.5. As it stated in its May mandate report, the Commission regards the Social and Regional Funds as two of the Community's main weapons in the fight against unemployment. It is therefore proposing increases in these two Funds well above the rate of increase in own resources. Compared with the initial budget for 1982, the increases proposed for the Regional Fund are 31.16% for payments and 36.40% for commitments and those for the Social Fund 38.76% for payments and 44.84% for commitments. In absolute terms, this means total appropriations for the Regional Fund of 1 410 million ECU for payments and 2 400 million ECU for commitments and for the Social Fund of 1 200 million ECU for payments and 1 800 million ECU for commitments.

The Commission has revised its forecasts of EAGGF Guidance Section expenditure for 1983 in the light of experience of the operation of the advance payments scheme. Appropriations for payments now amount to 628.52 million ECU and those for commitments to 787.90 million ECU.

Other policies

2.3.6. The Commission is also proposing appreciable increases in policies on the environment, public health and consumer protection and on youth, education and culture.

The total appropriations proposed under these headings are more than 50% higher than those in 1982.

Substantial increases in appropriations (55.59%) are also proposed for energy, innovation research and development and transport, although the combined total of these headings still represents only 3.10% of the entire budget. Nevertheless, considerable progress in adopting a number of basic regulations will have to be made by the end of this year if the Commission is going to be able to implement its budget proposals in these areas. The Commission's proposals total 677.9 million ECU for payments and 826.3 million ECU for Commitments.

In the case of energy, the Commission is proposing appropriations of 106 million ECU for payments and 169 million ECU for commitments, increases of 116% and 153% respectively. These are intended mainly for new measures concerning coal and a system of interest subsidies for energy investments. Priority will also be given to work on new sources of energy and energy saving.

The Commission is concentrating its efforts in innovation and R & D on new programmes already approved (raw materials and fusion) or still being discussed (science and technology for development, reference materials and methods and medical research) by the Council and on information technology. The development of an infrastructure to assist in innovation and transfer of technologies is an important new step in this area. Turning to transport, the Commission is proposing appropriations of 52 million ECU for commitments and 32 million ECU for payments for financial support for infrastructure projects.

The Commission has reaffirmed the Community's special responsibility towards the Mediterranean countries in the development cooperation context by proposing payment appropriations of 193.5 million ECU, an increase of almost 59% over the 1982 figure.

It is also proposing a large increase in cooperation with non-associated developing countries. The totals of 307.9 million ECU for commitments and 139.4 million ECU for

payments represent increases of 55.4% and 16.5% respectively. Finally, the Commission is proposing a substantial increase in the volume of food aid as the Community's contribution to the fight against hunger in the world.

Resources

2.3.7. Forecasts of available own resources for 1983 suggest an increase of about 8.34% over this year's figure. With a reduction of 0.38% in expenditure, the amount to be covered by VAT own resources will fall by almost 5.12%. In view of the expected size of the VAT base, the VAT rate required will fall from 0.92% to 0.79%, leaving a net margin of about 2 977 million ECU.

Tables 3, 4 and 5 show revenue and expenditure in the preliminary draft budget for 1983.

Preliminary draft Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982

2.3.8. On 12 May the Commission also adopted the preliminary draft of a Supplementary and Amending Budget for 1982. This is based on new estimates for the EAGGF Guarantee Section which should result in a saving of about 500 million ECU on agricultural expenditure through improved marketing conditions, the strength of the dollar and the Commission's continuing good housekeeping.

The resources released by this reduction will be used to meet new needs which have arisen in a number of sectors, mainly the Social Fund, food aid, development and research.

The extra resources for the Social Fund are designed to increase the Community's contribution to action against unemployment, especially among young people. The Commission is also requesting the adoption of a special programme for housing in Northern Ireland and the restoration of the appropriations requested in its original proposal and is proposing a special effort for food aid as part of the fight against hunger in the world and funds to assist the economies of countries in Central America and other regions.

Table 3 — *Community expenditure by sector*
 (Excluding Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982)
 Total appropriations for commitments

	(ECU)					
	1982 budget ¹		1983 preliminary draft budget		Change (2/1)	
	1	%	2	%	3	%
I. Section IIIB — Commission (Operating appropriations)						
<i>A. Agricultural market guarantees</i>						
• EAGGF Guarantee (Ch. 10 to 29)	13 643 000 000	58.65	14 050 000 000	58.71	+ 407 000 000	+ 2.98
<i>B. Fisheries</i> (Ch. 30 to 36)	74 736 000	0.32	92 832 000	0.39	+ 18 096 000	+ 24.21
<i>C. Agricultural structures</i>						
• EAGGF Guidance (Ch. 40 to 43)	765 500 000	3.29	787 900 000	3.29	+ 22 400 000	+ 2.93
• Specific measures (Ch. 48)	15 218 000	0.07	41 223 350	0.17	+ 26 005 350	+ 170.89
Total C	780 718 000	3.36	829 123 350	3.46	+ 48 405 350	+ 6.20
<i>D. Regional policy</i>						
• Regional Fund (Ch. 50 and 51)	1 759 500 000	7.56	2 400 000 000	10.03	+ 640 500 000	+ 36.40
• EMS (Ch. 52)	200 000 000	0.86	200 000 000	0.84	—	—
• Supplementary measures (UK) (Ch. 53)	1 654 212 000	7.11	token entry	—	- 1 654 212 000	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 54 and 55)	18 750 000	0.08	62 880 000	0.26	+ 44 130 000	+ 235.36
Total D	3 632 462 000	15.62	2 662 880 000	11.13	- 969 582 000	- 26.69
<i>E. Social policy</i>						
• Social Fund (Ch. 60, 61 and 62)	1 242 764 800	5.34	1 800 000 000	7.52	+ 557 235 200	+ 44.84
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 64, 65, 68 and 69)	110 831 000	0.48	115 450 000	0.48	+ 4 619 000	+ 4.17
• Education and culture (Ch. 63 and 67)	11 036 500	0.05	19 300 000	0.08	+ 8 263 500	+ 74.87
• Environment and consumers (Ch. 66)	13 300 000	0.06	21 316 000	0.09	+ 8 016 000	+ 60.27
Total E	1 377 932 300	5.92	1 956 066 000	8.17	+ 578 133 700	+ 41.96
<i>F. Research, energy, industry, transport</i>						
• Energy policy (Ch. 70 and 71)	66 810 000	0.29	169 645 000	0.71	+ 102 835 000	+ 153.92
• Research and investment (Ch. 72 and 73)	400 476 000	1.72	538 512 000	2.25	+ 138 036 000	+ 34.47
• Information and innovation (Ch. 75)	13 855 000	0.06	17 755 000	0.07	+ 3 900 000	+ 28.15

Industry and internal market (Ch. 77)	63 950 000	0.27	48 526 000	0.20	-	15 424 000	- 24.12
Transport (Ch. 78)	11 500 000	0.05	51 950 000	0.22	+	40 450 000	+ 351.74
Total F	556 591 000	2.39	826 388 000	3.45	+	269 797 000	+ 48.47
<i>G. Repayments and reserves</i>							
• Repayments to the Member States (Ch. 80)	962 410 000	4.14	1 014 622 000	4.24	+	52 212 000	+ 5.43
• Other repayments (Ch. 82 and 86)	158 456 820	0.68	109 890 036	0.46	-	48 566 784	- 30.65
• Financial mechanism (Ch. 81)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 79, 83, 84 and 85)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Reserves (Ch. 101 and 102)	4 948 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	+	52 000	+ 1.05
Total G	1 125 814 820	4.84	1 129 512 036	4.72	+	3 697 216	+ 0.33
<i>H. Development cooperation and non-member countries</i>							
• EDF (Ch. 90 and 91)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Food aid (Ch. 92)	503 600 000	2.17	596 950 000	2.49	+	93 350 000	+ 18.54
• Non-associated developing countries (Ch. 93)	198 135 000	0.85	307 950 000	1.29	+	109 815 000	+ 55.42
• Specific and exceptional measures (Ch. 94 and 95)	36 455 000	0.16	39 815 000	1.17	+	3 360 000	+ 9.22
• Cooperation with Mediterranean countries (Ch. 96)	184 400 000	0.79	190 512 000	0.80	+	6 112 000	+ 5.31
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 97, 98 and 99)	43 321 000	0.19	54 512 500	0.23	+	11 191 500	+ 25.83
Total H	965 911 000	4.15	1 189 739 500	4.97	+	223 828 500	+ 23.17
Total Section IIIB	22 157 165 120	96.26	22 736 540 886	95.01	+	579 375 766	+ 2.61
II. Section IIIA — Commission (Staff and administrative appropriations)							
	728 472 650	3.13	790 313 000	3.30	+	61 840 350	+ 8.49
Commission total	22 885 637 770	98.39	23 526 853 886	98.31	+	641 216 116	+ 2.80
III. Sections I, II, IV and V — Other institutions							
	374 495 370	1.61	405 019 920	1.69	+	30 524 550	+ 8.15
Grand total	23 260 133 140	100.00	23 931 873 806	100.00	+	671 740 666	+ 2.89

¹ Including transfers approved up to 30 April 1982.

² Appropriations relating to food aid refunds have been transferred by the Commission to Article 928. To permit comparison with 1982, these amounts have been entered under EAGGF Guarantee in this table.

64 Table 4 — *Community expenditure by sector*
 (Excluding Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982)
 Total appropriations for payments

(ECU)						
	1982 budget ¹		1983 preliminary draft budget		Change (2/1)	
	1	%	2	%	3	%
I. Section IIIB — Commission (Operating appropriations)						
<i>A. Agricultural market guarantees</i>						
• EAGGF Guarantee (Ch. 10 to 29)	13 643 000 000	62.06	14 050 000 000	64.15	+ 407 000 000	+ 2.98
<i>B. Fisheries (Ch. 30 to 36)</i>						
	87 611 000	0.40	85 432 000	0.39	- 2 179 000	- 2.49
<i>C. Agricultural structures</i>						
• EAGGF Guidance (Ch. 40 to 43)	759 100 000	3.45	628 520 000	2.87	- 130 580 000	- 17.20
• Specific measures (Ch. 48)	14 499 000	0.07	38 656 350	0.18	+ 24 157 350	+ 166.61
Total C	773 599 000	3.52	667 176 350	3.05	- 106 422 650	- 13.76
<i>D. Regional policy</i>						
• Regional Fund (Ch. 50 and 51)	1 075 000 000	4.89	1 410 000 000	6.44	+ 335 000 000	+ 31.16
• EMS (Ch. 52)	200 000 000	0.91	200 000 000	0.91	—	—
• Supplementary measures (UK) (Ch. 53)	1 654 212 000	7.52	token entry	—	- 1 654 212 000	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 54 and 55)	18 750 000	0.09	49 680 000	0.23	+ 30 930 000	+ 164.96
Total D	2 947 962 000	13.41	1 659 680 000	7.58	- 1 288 282 000	- 43.70
<i>E. Social policy</i>						
• Social Fund (Ch. 60, 61 and 62)	911 317 200	4.15	1 264 500 000	5.77	+ 353 182 800	+ 38.76
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 64, 65, 68 and 69)	109 781 000	0.50	113 750 000	0.52	+ 3 969 000	+ 3.62
• Education and culture (Ch. 63 and 67)	11 036 500	0.05	19 300 000	0.09	+ 8 263 500	+ 74.87
• Environment and consumers (Ch. 66)	10 800 000	0.05	16 166 000	0.07	+ 5 366 000	+ 49.69
Total E	1 042 934 700	4.74	1 413 716 000	6.45	+ 370 781 300	+ 35.55
<i>F. Research, energy, industry, transport</i>						
• Energy policy (Ch. 70 and 71)	49 060 000	0.22	106 007 000	0.48	+ 56 947 000	+ 116.08
• Research and investment (Ch. 72 and 73)	337 760 000	1.54	477 443 000	2.18	+ 139 683 000	+ 41.36
• Information and innovation (Ch. 75)	10 471 000	0.05	13 355 000	0.06	+ 2 884 000	+ 27.54

Industry and internal market (Ch. 77)	36 950 000	0.17	49 206 000	0.22	+	12 256 000	+ 33.17
Transport (Ch. 78)	1 500 000	0.01	31 950 000	0.15	+	30 450 000	+ 2 030
Total F	435 741 000	1.98	677 961 000	3.10	+	242 220 000	+ 55.59
G. Repayments and reserves							
• Repayments to the Member States (Ch. 80)	962 410 000	4.38	1 014 622 000	4.63	+	52 212 000	+ 5.43
• Other repayments (Ch. 82 and 86)	158 456 820	0.72	109 890 036	0.50	-	48 566 784	- 30.66
• Financial mechanism (Ch. 81)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 79, 83, 84 and 85)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Reserves (Ch. 101 and 102)	4 948 000	0.02	5 000 000	0.02	+	52 000	+ 1.05
Total G	1 125 814 820	5.12	1 129 512 036	5.16	+	3 697 216	+ 0.33
H. Development cooperation and non-member countries							
• EDF (Ch. 90 and 91)	token entry	—	token entry	—		—	—
• Food aid (Ch. 92)	503 600 000	2.29	596 950 000	2.73	+	93 350 000	+ 18.54
• Non-associated developing countries (Ch. 93)	119 635 000	0.54	139 450 000	0.64	+	19 815 000	+ 16.56
• Specific and exceptional measures (Ch. 94 and 95)	36 455 000	0.17	38 315 000	0.17	+	1 860 000	+ 5.10
• Cooperation with Mediterranean countries (Ch. 96)	121 800 000	0.55	193 557 000	0.88	+	71 757 000	+ 58.91
• Miscellaneous (Ch. 97, 98 and 99)	43 321 000	0.20	54 512 500	0.25	+	11 191 500	+ 25.83
Total H	824 811 000	3.75	1 022 784 500	4.67	+	197 973 500	+ 24.00
Total Section IIIB	20 881 473 520	94.99	20 706 261 886	94.54	-	175 211 634	- 0.84
II. Section IIIA — Commission (Staff and administrative appropriations)	728 472 650	3.31	790 313 000	3.61	+	61 840 350	+ 8.49
Commission total	21 609 946 170	98.30	21 496 574 886	98.15	-	113 371 284	- 0.52
III. Sections I, II, IV and V — Other institutions	374 495 370	1.70	405 019 920	1.85	+	30 524 550	+ 8.15
Grand total	21 984 441 540	100.00	21 901 594 806	100.0	-	82 846 734	- 0.38

¹ Including transfers approved up to 30 April 1982.

² Appropriations relating to food aid refunds have been transferred by the Commission to Article 928. To permit comparison with 1982, these amounts have been entered under EAGGF Guarantee in this table.

Finally, mindful of the contribution which research can make to restoring Community industries to a sound competitive position on international markets, the Commission is seeking further appropriations for certain current programmes.

The Supplementary and Amending Budget therefore makes the following changes:

- a reduction in EAGGF Guarantee Section expenditure of 500 million ECU;
- increases in appropriations in the following sectors:

	Million ECU
European Social Fund	215
Aid for housing in Northern Ireland	12
Research	28
Food aid	100
Aid to Central America	65
Disaster aid	35
Miscellaneous	45

In estimating the reduction in agricultural expenditure, the Commission took account of the extra funds required to pay for the agreement on agricultural prices for 1982/83.

The size of the increases proposed means that Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982 will not involve any change in the overall total of appropriations for this year.

Revenue and expenditure account for 1981

2.3.9. On 27 May the Commission adopted the revenue and expenditure account, the balance sheet and the analysis of financial management for 1981; these have now been sent to the budgetary authority in accordance with the Financial Regulation. The year's operations gave rise to a surplus of 661.49 million ECU, which will be entered in an amending budget to be adopted in the course of 1982. The revenue and expenditure shown in the accounts are given in Tables 6 and 7.

Table 5 — *Own resources and other revenue*

(ECU)			
Revenue	1982 budget ¹	1983 preliminary draft budget	Change (%)
Agricultural levies	1 899 100 000	1 558 500 000	- 17.93
Sugar and isoglucose levies	786 000 000	1 013 220 000	+ 28.91
Customs duties	6 939 000 000	7 574 500 000	+ 9.16
VAT	11 998 304 940	11 384 451 515	- 5.12
Financial contributions	197 523 640	180 400 121	- 8.67
Miscellaneous revenue	164 512 960	190 523 170	+ 15.81
Total	21 984 441 540	21 901 594 806	- 0.38

¹ The preliminary draft Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982 does not amend the revenue side.

Table 6 — 1981 revenue situation at 31 December 1981

(ECU)			
Heading	Revenue estimated in the budget	Actual revenue	Revenue as a % of estimates
<i>Own resources</i>			
Agricultural levies	1 310 150 000	1 264 927 782	96.55
Sugar and isoglucose levies	463 500 000	482 536 483	104.11
Customs duties	6 366 000 000	6 392 349 737	100.41
VAT resources	9 190 201 202	9 187 799 158	99.97
Total	17 329 851 202	17 327 613 160	99.99
Financial contributions	151 332 852	151 438 537	100.07
<i>Surpluses available</i>			
Surplus available from the previous financial year	246 132 415	246 132 414	100.00
Balance of 1980 VAT own resources	559 281 669	558 208 689	99.81
Corrections to balance of 1979 own resources	- 13 165 479	- 13 258 154	100.70
Miscellaneous revenue	160 597 412	179 002 276	111.46
Total	18 434 030 071	18 449 136 922	100.08

United Kingdom budget contribution

2.3.10. Despite repeated efforts, the Council was unable to reach agreement on a multiannual formula for reducing the United Kingdom budget contribution.¹ At its meeting on 24 and 25 May the Council therefore agreed that the express provisions contained in the conclusions of 30 May 1980² should be implemented:

'For 1982, the Community is pledged to resolve the problem by means of structural changes (Commission mandate, to be fulfilled by the end of June 1981: the examination will concern the development of Community policies, without calling into question the common financial responsibility for these policies which are financed from the Community's own resources, or the basic principles of the common agricultural policy. Taking account of the situations and interests of all Member States, this examination will aim to prevent the recurrence of unacceptable situations for any of them). If this is not achieved, the Commission will make proposals along the lines of the 1980 to 1981 solution and the Council will act accordingly.'

2.3.11. The agreement reached by Ministers on 25 May—some points of which (notably the burden to be borne by the Federal

Republic of Germany) have still to be settled, and which will have to be finalized on 21 and 22 June by the adoption of formal provisions based on Commission proposals—provides as follows (in relevant part):

'On the basis of the Commission's estimate (1 530 million ECU), compensation for the United Kingdom for 1982 is fixed at 850 million ECU (net).

Corrections to be made for 1980 and 1981 in the light of the actual figures will be taken into account when negotiating the subsequent solution. At that time adjustments to be made in the event of the 1982 base proving to be lower than the actual figure will be made in accordance with the proposals submitted by the Commission on 16 May 1982. At the same time adjustments to be made in the event of the base proving to be higher than the actual figure will have to be calculated accordingly. The budgetary effect of the present agreement on compensation to the United Kingdom for 1982 on the Community budget for 1983 will be limited to the amount corresponding to the net compensation. Possible corrections will figure in the budget for 1984.

Ministers undertake to take a decision before the end of November 1982 on a solution for 1983 and later.'

¹ Point 1.1.4.

² OJ C 158, 27.6.1980; Bull. EC 5-1980, points 1.1.7 to 1.1.9.

Table 7 — Utilization of appropriations for 1981

(million ECU)

	Appropriations for the year ¹		% utilization		Approps for payments carried over from 1980 to 1981	% utiliza- tion	Appropriations lapsing or available at 31.12.1981			
	for commitments	for payments	Commit- ments	Payments			for commitments		for payments	
							lapsing	available	lapsing	available
Commission										
<i>Operating appropriations</i>										
• Agriculture including EAGGF Guarantee	12 440.0 (11 538.0)	12 145.4 (11 538.0)	94.0 (94.9)	94.2 (94.9)	365.1 (8.7)	38.0 (100.0)	455.2 (424.1)	286.6 (161.7)	456.5 (424.1)	469.2 ² (161.7)
• Social	1 212.2	725.2	85.3	79.6	265.4	95.0	3.5	174.3	5.7	155.5 ³
• Regional	3 313.6	2 416.3	92.8	89.6	71.5	100.0	9.8	229.7	9.8	242.0
• Research, energy, industry, trans- port										
Energy	137.4	33.0	46.7	1.4	74.4	84.2	1.1	72.2	12.6	31.6
Research and investment	427.4	262.1	83.5	78.8	107.6	82.7	13.4	57.1	13.7	60.5
Industrial policy	15.1	9.7	50.8	9.9	4.7	99.4	1.9	5.5	0.4	8.7
Transport	0.9	0.9	99.8	26.4	0.8	98.5	—	—	—	0.7
Miscellaneous	19.4	17.9	97.4	52.4	9.2	95.7	0.1	0.4	0.5	8.4
• Development cooperation										
Food aid	509.4	509.4	99.9	78.1	213.6	95.4	0.7	—	10.6	110.7 ⁴
Non-associated developing coun- tries	196.7	72.5	81.6	80.4	35.8	99.7	0.5	35.7	0.1	14.2
Disasters	23.0	23.0	100.0	96.1	4.4	99.3	—	—	—	0.9
Cooperation with non-member countries	322.5	157.3	48.5	12.4	127.6	49.8	11.1	155.1	70.3	131.6
Miscellaneous	55.4	54.0	99.2	97.5	0.9	80.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1
Subtotal	18 673.0	16 426.7	91.9	91.0	1 281.0	73.0	497.6	1 016.7	580.7	1 235.0
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>										
• Staff	451.5	451.5	93.1	92.2	3.6	90.6	31.1	—	31.4	4.0
• Administration	171.9	171.9	93.9	73.3	32.5	90.9	10.5	—	13.4	35.5
• Information	11.0	11.0	98.8	79.6	2.0	87.2	0.1	—	0.4	2.1
• Grants and subsidies	57.0	57.0	89.8	87.6	1.4	84.3	5.8	—	6.0	1.2
Subtotal	691.4	691.4	93.1	86.9	39.4	90.5	47.5	—	51.2	42.7

• Reserves	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.4	—	1.4	—
• Refunds to Member States (including financial compensation to the United Kingdom)	969.1	969.1	99.7	89.7	86.8	100.0	2.5	—	2.5	97.1
• Financial mechanism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commission total	20 334.8	18 088.8	92.3	90.8	1 407.2	75.1	549.1	1 016.7	635.9	1 374.8
Other institutions	352.7	352.7	89.0	80.9	27.8	79.6	38.3	0.6	43.8	29.2
Grand total	20 687.5	18 441.5	92.2	90.6	1 435.1	75.3	587.5	1 017.3	679.7	1 404.1

¹ Initial budget amended by supplementary and amending budgets and transfers, including commitment appropriations remaining from previous years and adjustments to commitments from previous years still to be settled.

² Including 209.4 million ECU of EAGGF Guidance Section appropriations for years prior to 1977.

³ Including 10.9 million ECU from 1976 for aid to the Friuli disaster area.

⁴ Including 93.3 million ECU paid as advances up to 31 December 1981.

Financial operations

ECSC

Loans raised

2.3.12. In May the Commission made a private placing in German marks for the equivalent of 15.5 million ECU.

Loans paid out

2.3.13. Acting under Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in May amounting to 9.22 million ECU (conversion loans and subsidized housing).

Conversion loans

2.3.14. A conversion loan under Article 56 of the ECSC Treaty of 8.83 million ECU was granted to a firm in the United Kingdom.

Subsidized housing

2.3.15. Loans for the building of subsidized housing amounted to 390 000 ECU, of which 160 000 ECU was for steelworkers and 230 000 ECU for mineworkers.

EEC-NCI

Loans raised

2.3.16. In May the Commission made a public issue of Y 20 000 million, equivalent to 81.1 million ECU. The issue price was 99.85%, the annual interest rate is 8% and the term is ten years.

Euratom

Loans raised

2.3.17. In May the Commission made a private placing in Belgian francs for the equivalent of 22.2 million ECU.

4. Institutional and political matters

European policy and relations between the institutions

European policy

Greenland

2.4.1. At its foreign affairs meeting on 25 May the Council took note of a statement by the Danish Minister introducing his Government's memorandum on the future status it wished to be accorded to Greenland; this would remove Greenland from the geographical scope of the Treaties, and the provisions on the association of overseas countries and territories would then apply to

the island. The President stated that the steps needed for the examination of the matter would be taken as soon as possible.

Relations between the institutions

Role of Parliament in preparation and conclusion of international agreements and accession treaties

2.4.2. Following on from its communication of October 1981 on relations between the institutions of the Community,¹ the Commission addressed a communication to Parliament and the Council on 12 May on

¹ Bull. EC 10-1981, points 2.3.1 to 2.3.7.

Parliament's role in the preparation and conclusion of international agreements and accession treaties. For a considerable time Parliament has been demanding a greater say in the procedures whereby the Community becomes a party to international agreements and in those whereby new Member States join the Community. The resolution passed by the House on 18 February this year is the most recent and comprehensive expression of its wishes.¹

The situation now

2.4.3. Parliament's role under the system established by the Treaties is quite different from that played by the national parliaments in the Member States. Under the Treaty it is the Commission which proposes that negotiations be held and then conducts them, while the Council authorizes the opening of negotiations, gives the Commission any instructions which might be required, and concludes the agreements. In February 1964 and November 1973 the Council adopted two procedures known as the 'Luns' and 'Westerterp' procedures, for association and trade agreements respectively. Their main purpose is to ensure that Parliament is kept fully informed throughout the negotiation of such agreements negotiated and signed by their governments, the national parliaments have the power, in important cases at least, to approve or reject the agreement *in toto*, in other words to authorize their ratification. Under some constitutions, however, certain types of agreement escape parliamentary scrutiny, such as those of an administrative or technical nature, those concluded under existing legislation or for a limited period, and those having only minor financial implications.

Measures proposed

2.4.4. The objective of the suggestions the Commission has to make cannot be to introduce into the Community legal order a system similar to those in force in the Member States. That would require amendment of the Treaties. A practice should nevertheless be adopted that is as close as possible to those systems. The Commission believes that

to attain this objective Parliament must have a greater say in the preparation and conclusion of treaties and other agreements that are of significance for the formulation and application of Community policies. On the other hand, Parliament would not have to consider agreements or arrangements of an administrative or technical nature or which are adopted within the framework of earlier agreements.

Preparation and negotiation stage

2.4.5. The Commission is prepared to inform Parliament through the appropriate parliamentary committees of projected negotiations once the stage of preparation of a draft negotiating brief for submission to the Council is reached. Information given would cover the main points of negotiation. The Luns/Westerterp procedures should be extended to all treaties and agreements which the Community proposes to conclude and which are important for formulation or application of Community policies. This would mean that, in addition to the information provided by the Commission on a routine basis, the appropriate committees of Parliament would also be acquainted by the Council, on a confidential and unofficial basis, of the substance of agreements before they are signed. In this way Parliament would keep in close touch—much closer than is possible for national parliaments—with the progress of major international agreements at all stages in their preparation. By judicious use of the information it received, Parliament would be able to exert an increased influence on the direction of the negotiations.

Conclusion stage

2.4.6. First, the Council would, except in emergencies, consult Parliament after signing an agreement not only, as at present, in cases where consultation is required by the Treaties, but also even where it is not bound to do so, in relation to all treaties and agree-

¹ Bull. EC 2-1982, point 2.4.4.

ments of importance for the formulation and application of Community policies. This extension of parliamentary consultation would chiefly concern major agreements concluded under Article 113 of the EEC Treaty¹ but would also cover important agreements based on other articles of the Treaties which do not stipulate that Parliament be consulted.

2.4.7. Secondly, it would be agreed that if Parliament voted by a large majority against the conclusion of an agreement on which it was consulted, there would be a political debate between the three institutions concerned before the agreement was concluded.

Accession treaties

2.4.8. Unlike agreements concluded by the Community, treaties of accession to the Community are negotiated and concluded by the Member States and not by the Community institutions. The Community institutions have a say only in that the decision on the principle of accession is taken by the Council, after consulting the Commission. This being so, the involvement of Parliament in accession procedures is really possible only to the extent that the Community itself plays a role in such procedures, and within the limits imposed on that role.

It is suggested, therefore, that before taking a decision on the principle of accession the Council, as well as obtaining the opinion of the Commission, should also encourage a political debate in Parliament. Moreover, the Commission is prepared to keep Parliament informed of the progress of negotiations in so far as it is free to disclose such information.

Conciliation procedure

2.4.9. On 25 May the Council had its first thoroughgoing discussion of the Commission proposal for improving the conciliation procedure.²

Seven Member States agreed on one of the key points of the Commission proposal, namely that there would be a dialogue with Parliament *before* the Council has defined a

joint approach. Some divergence remains between the Member States which would rather improve than extend the procedure and those which would prefer to improve and extend it at one and the same time. Concerning the time allowed for conciliation, several delegations proposed that the period of three months run from the first conciliation meeting.

At the end of the discussion eight Member States agreed that the President of the Council should conduct exploratory talks with Parliament and report back to the Council at its 21 and 22 June meeting to be given a brief to initiate a tripartite discussion. This would be a procedure similar to the one adopted for budgetary conciliation on the classification of expenditure. On the strength of this first discussion the Council also instructed its subordinate bodies to submit a report, again for its forthcoming June meeting, on the questions of substance.

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament³

Strasbourg: 10 to 14 May

2.4.10. The May part-session was not dominated by any one major subject: a wide

¹ Article 238 of the EEC Treaty, which covers the conclusion of association agreements, already provides for mandatory consultation.

² Bull. EC 12-1982, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.7.

³ This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat. The complete texts of the resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 149, 14.6.1982 and the report of the proceedings is contained in OJ Annex 284. The political groups of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: *Soc* = Socialists; *EPP* = European People's Party — Christian Democratic Group; *ED* = European Democratic Group; *Com* = Communists and Allies; *Lib* = Liberals and Democrats; *EPD* = European Progressive Democrats; *Ind* = Group for the Technical Coordination and Defence of Independent Groups and Members; *NA* = Non-affiliated. The countries of origin are indicated as follows: *B* = Belgium, *DK* = Denmark, *D* = Federal Republic of Germany, *GR* = Greece, *F* = France, *IRL* = Ireland, *I* = Italy, *L* = Luxembourg, *NL* = The Netherlands, *UK* = United Kingdom.

spectrum of topics was debated ranging from the Geurtsen report on employee participation to the Falklands crisis and equal opportunities for women. Among these topics some, like the Geurtsen report, carried major political implications under a technical surface while in others, like the Falklands crisis and equal opportunities for women, feelings frequently ran high. And then, Commission Vice-President Tugendhat presented the preliminary draft budget for 1983 and the preliminary draft of Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982.

The Falklands conflict

2.4.11. Having passed a resolution condemning the invasion of the Falklands by Argentina and urging compliance with Security Council resolution 502 in April,¹ Parliament now devoted a second debate to the Falklands crisis.

Four motions for resolution had been tabled, of which one by the European Progressive Democrats and one by Mr Fanti (*Com/I*) were rejected. The motion tabled by Mr Glinne (*Soc/B*) on behalf of the Socialist Group, with amendments moved by Mrs Veil (*Lib/F*) and Mr Niels Jørgen Haagerup (*Lib/DK*), was adopted on 12 May by 131 votes to 79 with 11 abstentions:

The European Parliament:

'deploring the loss of life in the conflict in the South Atlantic, recognizing that this loss of life is due to the failure of the Argentine to comply with resolution 502 of the Security Council of the UN.

1. Reaffirms its resolution of 22 April 1982;
2. invites the Foreign Ministers in conformity with that resolution to renew the Community embargoes on Argentina if no solution is reached by 16 May 1982;
3. urges the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to keep constantly in mind that what is at stake in the Falklands conflict is the rule of international law, the authority of the United Nations and the solidarity of the Community...

The House also adopted the resolution moved by Mrs Ann Clwyd (*Soc/UK*) on the safety of three British journalists held by the Argentine authorities.

Employee participation in public limited companies

2.4.12. The Commission is proposing that public limited companies with more than 500 employees should have a two-tier system (management organ and supervisory organ) and recommending that members of the supervisory organ be appointed by the workers or their representatives.

The rapporteur, Mr Geurtsen (*Lib/NL*), proposed a much more flexible system, incorporating the proposed principle of participation but leaving the Member States free to apply the principle without having to rewrite their company laws completely. Many Community countries have a single-tier system, in which the board of directors is not 'capped' by a supervisory organ. In the rapporteur's opinion the Commission was trying to go too soon. Nor did its proposal guarantee the necessary flexibility; uniformity of structure for European companies was definitely not desirable.

The debate divided the House between those members—chiefly the Socialist and Communist and Allies Groups—who wished to define both the end (participation) and the means (structure) and those—chiefly the Liberals and Democrats, the European Democrats, the EPP and the European Progressive Democrats—who wished to determine the end while leaving the Member States the choice of means, in other words the structures.

The Socialists made it clear from the start that they would not approve the Geurtsen report as it stood. It fell too close to the *status quo*, meaning, as Mr Vetter (*Soc/D*) said, that it did not remove the disparities in workers' living and working conditions between one country and another. Mrs Vayssade (*Soc/F*) endorsed this to the effect that the two-tier structure better reflected the complexity of modern business companies.

On the other hand, Mr Janssen van Raay (*EPP/NL*) contended that the choice should be wide enough to be acceptable to all. But

¹ Bull. EC 411982, point 2.4.5.

if some countries were obliged to turn their company laws upside down there was a risk they might eventually reject the very principle of participation because the terms imposed on them did not fit them.

Mr Fischbach (*EPP/L*) held that the Geurtsen report had found the 'happy medium'; the need for pluralism in the Community must not be overlooked.

Approving the Geurtsen report by 158 votes against 109 (with 7 abstentions) Parliament came down in favour of introducing the two-tier system, but only on an optional basis, and of introducing the participation scheme in companies employing more than 1 000 people.

For the appointment of the supervisory organ Parliament, adopting the amendment by Mr Beumer (*EPP/NL*), opted for a system that would guarantee equal representation of shareholders and workers, after a transitional period to be determined by the Council and on condition that the shareholders' right to take the final decision was safeguarded.

The Commission's position was stated by Mr Narjes and Mr Andriessen, who said that the Commission would lay its final conclusions before the House in September after the forthcoming debate on the proposal concerning procedures for informing and consulting employees of undertakings with complex structures, in particular transnational undertakings.¹

Equal opportunities for women

2.4.13. The Commission's new action programme,² based in the main on Parliament's resolution of 11 February 1981,³ proposes to promote equality of treatment by reinforcing individual rights. The Commission also emphasizes that it is not enough to remove legal barriers to equal opportunities. An effort must be made to achieve equality in practice by countering the traditional segregation of roles in society. The rapporteur for the Committee of Inquiry on the action programme, Mrs Marie-Claude Vayssade (*Sod/F*), found the programme al-

together inadequate. It had its good points, of course: it was proposed in a period of crisis; it had a valid legal basis; it was based on positive action to achieve equality in practice; the proposed actions met the needs of women. But the programme also showed a number of major gaps: there was nothing on education, very little on health. As it stood, the programme was no more than a 'catalogue of pious hopes'.

Mr Louis Baillet (*Com/F*), who gave the opinion of the Committee on Budgets, entirely agreed with Mrs Vayssade. He likened the programme to a snack to keep us going while the dinner was postponed.

Mrs Anne-Marie Lizin (*Sod/B*) maintained that though the 'defensive' aspect of the Commission's action programme was satisfactory, its 'offensive' aspect was inadequate. What was more, the Council could take all the teeth out of it. In contrast, Miss Gloria Hooper (UK) for the European Democrats commended the Commission's text as well as the work done by the Committee of Inquiry into the Situation of Women. Mr Nicolas Estgen (*EPP/L*) felt that the programme showed a highly constructive approach and proposed realistic and feasible measures, but unfortunately lacked focus. Mr Estgen also regretted that education had been somewhat neglected. Everything began with education: in the family and at school. And while it was true that women had to be prepared for working life, men also had to be trained in housekeeping. And what did the programme do for women in their forties who, once they had brought up their children, seemed to lose their function in society?

For the Commission Mr Richard hoped that the Council would adopt the programme as soon as possible. The economic situation could no longer serve as an excuse for doing nothing to improve the situation of women. In reply to some members' complaints that

¹ OJ C 297, 15.11.1980; Supplement 3/80 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 12-1981, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.5.

³ Bull. EC 2-1981, point 2.3.7.

there were no new legal instruments to back up the action programme, Mr Richard said that these were in preparation.

Mrs Vayssade's report on the new programme was adopted almost unanimously.

The Commission was urged to lose no time in producing precise proposals for the implementing rules recommended in its programme. The House stressed that during the transitional period before the Directive on equal treatment in respect of social security was applied, the Member States should refrain from any measures which might threaten the principle of equal treatment or harden existing discrimination. Knowing that to attain these objectives would require funds, the House stressed the need for the necessary appropriations, and that the Commission would need more staff in the relevant departments.

Preliminary draft 1983 budget and Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982

2.4.14. Mr Tugendhat announced that the Commission had just adopted its preliminary draft budget for 1983 and the preliminary draft Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982.

Concerning the preliminary draft budget for 1983, Mr Tugendhat believed that there was now almost complete agreement between the Commission and Parliament, which had indicated its guidelines in April.¹ The 1983 budget was a first step in implementing the May mandate guidelines. The increase in agricultural spending was modest. The motto theme was the fight against unemployment.

The share of EAGGF Guarantee expenditure in the total budget was down to 65%: the rate of growth of agricultural expenditure was lower than the rate of growth of own resources.

For the Social Fund, the appropriations provided in the 1983 preliminary draft and the amending budget for 1982 were 55% up on payments under the 1982 budget. Agricultural expenditure was likely to be some 500 million ECU lower than expected, as a result

of better market conditions, the strength of the dollar and continued prudent management.

The Commission proposed to use the reduction to boost Social Fund expenditure by 215 million ECU and the appropriations for food aid and aid to Central America by 200 million ECU. Other increases proposed were a further 28 million ECU for research appropriations and an additional 12 million ECU for the special housing measure in Northern Ireland. Parliament was particularly pleased to see that the Commission was presenting the preliminary draft for 1983 so soon after its adoption, and a month ahead of schedule as well. The Chairman of the Committee on Budgets, Mr Lange (*SodD*), welcomed the main features of the draft, subject to detailed scrutiny of the various entries. The debate on the preliminary draft will be held at the June part-session.

2.4.15. Parliament gave its opinion on a number of Commission proposals, including:

- a Directive on materials and articles made of regenerated cellulose film intended to come into contact with foodstuffs;
- a Directive concerning the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance, particularly as regards tourist assistance;
- a Directive concerning harmonization of income taxation with respect to freedom of movement for workers within the Community;
- a Directive on methods for the surveillance and monitoring of the environments affected by wastes from the titanium dioxide industry;
- a Directive laying down basic measures for the radiation protection of persons undergoing medical examinations or treatment;
- a Regulation instituting a special action on behalf of housing in Northern Ireland

¹ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.4.7.

within the framework of an integrated operation in Belfast;

- a Regulation laying down certain technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources;
- a communication on the role of coal in a Community energy strategy;
- a communication on investment in the rational use of energy;

2.4.16. The House also passed resolutions on:

- combating drugs: the Commission was asked to coordinate the studies and research carried out in the various Member States on drug problems, to prepare and distribute information pamphlets and organize recurrent information campaigns on the organizations concerned; it was also urged to submit a report to Parliament in time for the necessary financial arrangements to be provided for in the Community's 1983 budget;
- measures to combat illiteracy: the Commission was urged to take the necessary steps (financial aid, information exchanges, studies) to counter the social, economic, educational and cultural problem of illiteracy;
- the failure of the Council to take agricultural price decisions for the 1982/83 marketing year: meeting at a time when the Council had still to adopt the farm prices, the House urged the Council to do so as soon as possible; it also requested once again that the annual farm price decisions should not be linked to unsolved problems concerning the budget and national contributions;
- coordination of maritime inspection and surveillance operations: the House called on the Member States to coordinate their maritime inspection and surveillance operations with a view to making them more effective at Community level and urged the Commission to submit the requisite proposals to the Council;
- financing the common transport infrastructure policy from the tax on mineral oils: the House affirmed the importance it attaches to a further extension of transport policy, and emphasized in particular the need for joint financing of projects of specific Community interest; such projects

should be financed from the Community's own resources and introduction of taxes earmarked for specific purposes must be avoided;

- the Commission proposals concerning the application of Stabex for 1981: Parliament deplored the wholly inadequate nature of the information given to it concerning application of Stabex for 1981¹ and decided to give urgent consideration, notably in the context of the budget procedure, to all possible means of honouring the Community's commitments under Stabex more fully; it was pointed out that under the discharge procedure, the House will be called upon to make a definitive assessment of the Commission's conduct in this matter;
- the GATT ministerial meeting (November): Parliament asked the Commission to take more vigorous steps to combat the protectionist tendencies existing in the EEC Member States and other world-trading nations with a view to preventing the bilateralization and sectoralization of trade policy which has already occurred in certain industries;
- a Community trade strategy within the framework of GATT: the House called on the Council and the Commission to approach the GATT ministerial meetings in a constructive spirit, emphasizing the fact that protectionist policies would contract world trade, thus deepening and prolonging the recession;
- production of a television film on the achievements of the European Community over the last 25 years.

2.4.17. On the political cooperation front and on the subject of human rights Parliament passed resolutions on:

- the use of plastic bullets in Ireland: in four resolutions the House condemned the use of plastic bullets and called on the Governments of the Member States to ban their use since they had already claimed several

¹ Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.2.48.

victims in Northern Ireland, some of them children;

- the continuing problems of Soviet Jewry: the House urged the Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation to express their concern to the Government of the USSR over treatment of the Jewish community in the USSR and to remind it of its undertakings in the Helsinki Agreement relating to human rights;
- establishment of a Centre for Friendship amongst the Peoples and the Promotion of

Studies on the Resistance against Nazism at Anogia, Crete.

Council

2.4.18. The Council held eight meetings in May. The table below lists the number, place and date of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission representatives and the main items of business. A more detailed account of specific items can be found in the sections of the Bulletin referred to in the footnotes.

Table 8 — *Council meetings in May 1982*

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
767th Brussels 4 May	Industry	Mr Mark Eyskens	Mr Ortoli, Mr Davignon, Mr Narjes, Mr Andriessen, Mr Richard	<i>Steel.</i> Council agreed in principle to extend production quota arrangements for twelve months. ¹ <i>Community industrial strategy.</i> Policy debate. ¹
768th Brussels 10 and 11 May	Agriculture	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Dalsager	<i>Agricultural prices and related measures.</i> Compromise agreement reached by nine delegations. ²
769th Libreville, Gabon 13 and 14 May				Special meeting to prepare for meeting of ACP-EEC Council of Ministers. ³
770th Brussels 11 May	Budget	Mr Philippe Maystadt	Mr Tugendhat	<i>Interinstitutional dialogue.</i> Preparations continued. ⁴
771st Brussels 17 and 18 May	Agriculture ²	Mr Paul de Keersmaecker	Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Natali, Mr Davignon, Mr Dalsager	<i>Agricultural prices and related measures.</i> Proposals adopted. <i>'Acquis communautaire'</i> for <i>Mediterranean products.</i> Agreement in principle. <i>Brucellosis, tuberculosis and leucosis in cattle.</i> Continuation of eradication programmes approved.

Table 8 (continued)

Number, place and date of meeting	Subject	President	Commission	Main items of business
772nd Brussels 24 May	Education ⁵ (Council and Ministers meeting within the Council)	Mr Daniel Coens	Mr Richard	<i>Education and training</i> in the context of the employment situation. <i>Academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study.</i> Report adopted. <i>Population changes</i> and education systems. <i>Effects of information technology</i> on education and training.
773rd Brussels 25 May	Foreign affairs	Mr Leo Tindemans	Mr Thorn, Mr Ortoli, Mr Haferkamp, Mr Andriessen, Mr Narjes, Mr Pisani	<i>Greenland.</i> Council took note of Danish statement on future status to be accorded to Greenland. <i>Versailles Summit.</i> Preparatory exchange of views. <i>Conciliation procedure.</i> Exchange of views. ⁶ <i>Imports from Argentina.</i> Embargoes on imports of Argentine products extended for indefinite period. ⁷
774th Brussels 27 May	Employment and social affairs	Mr Michel Hansenne	Mr Richard	<i>Protection of workers from harmful exposure to lead.</i> Directive approved. ⁵ <i>New action programme on promotion of equal opportunities for women.</i> Resolution approved. ⁵ <i>Flexible retirement.</i> Recommendation concerning principles of Community policy in respect of retirement age favourably received. <i>Voluntary part-time work.</i> Policy debate. ⁵

¹ Internal market and industrial affairs.² Agriculture.³ Developing countries.⁴ Financing Community activities.⁵ Employment, education and social policy.⁶ European policy and relations between the institutions.⁷ Point 1.1.1 *et seq.*

Commission

Temporary measures

2.4.19. For a fortnight in late May and early June Mr Thorn stood in for Mr Kontogeorgis, who was unable to perform his duties.

Activities

2.4.20. The Commission's work this month reflected the intense Community activity on farm prices and the budgetary aspect of the May mandate. The Commission followed the discussions very closely and progressively identified the elements on which a balanced settlement could be reached.

On farm prices the Commission, once it had ascertained that nine delegations approved the overall package, formally presented its proposals. This reaffirmed its established policy of adhering to the rules of the Treaty and at the same time bearing in mind the general interest of the Community and the problems peculiar to each Member State, particularly where major national concerns were at stake.

Decisions, communications and proposals

2.4.21. Besides the proposal for implementing the budgetary provisions of the May mandate¹ and the final agricultural price proposals, the Commission adopted communications and proposals concerning the embargo on imports from Argentina (under Article 113 of the EEC Treaty) and the negotiations for the accession of Spain (customs union and free movement of industrial products) and Portugal (transitional measures for EEC and ECSC industrial products). It also adopted a communication and draft Council Decision on a Community plan to support innovation and transfer of technologies and proposals for Community projects to reinforce vocational training policy in regard to new information technologies and approved the new guidelines for the JRC's 1984-87 research programme.

The Commission adopted its preliminary draft budget for 1983, which it transmitted to the budgetary authority, and the preliminary draft of Supplementary and Amending Budget No 1/1982, which involves a cut of 500 million ECU in EAGGF Guarantee Section appropriations and includes increases in appropriations for food aid and other projects and for the European Social Fund.

Finally, the Commission adopted a number of communications and proposals for regulations concerning Community aid to UNRWA, a special project for economic and social development in Central America and the supply of skimmed milk and butteroil to Zimbabwe, as well as a recommendation for a Council Decision on officially supported export credits.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.4.22. During preliminary consultations experts of the European Trade Union Confederation continued their work on the reform of the Social Fund and on working conditions, with particular reference to the new technologies, the reorganization of working time and the campaign against harmful substances. They also considered migratory movements between the ACP and European countries.

2.4.23. At a consultation meeting ETUC and the Commission examined the problems affecting the Community refining industry.

2.4.24. On 10 May the leaders of the Youth Forum of the European Communities were received by the President of the Commission. They outlined the organization's activities and future priorities, notably employment and vocational training, young migrant workers, the rights of young people, illiteracy and the second election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage.

¹ Bull. EC 5-1980, point 1.1.7.

Court of Justice*

2.4.25. New cases

Case	Subject	Basis
Steel		
146/82 — Thyssen AG v Commission ¹	Production quotas for steel	Article 33 of the ECSC Treaty
Free movement of goods		
162/82 — Directeur des Douanes et des Droits Indirects v P. Cousin	Compatibility with Article 30 of the EEC Treaty of Articles 1 and 2 of Regulation (EEC) No 749/78 on the determination of the origin of textile products	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Social security for migrant workers		
149/82 — S. Robards v Insurance Officer	Interpretation of Articles 73 and 76 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 574/72	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
150/82 — L. Coppola v Insurance Officer	Interpretation of Article 18(1) of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Agriculture		
156/82 — N. Corman & Fils SA v HZA Hamburg-Jonas	Rate of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of butter at a reduced price	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Commercial policy		
141/82 — Demufert SA v Commission ²	Annulment of the Commission's decision not to review Council Regulation (EEC) No 349/81 imposing an anti-dumping duty on certain chemical fertilizer originating in the United States of America and of the decision to accept undertakings in the course of the procedure leading to the adoption of that Regulation	Articles 173 and 175 of the EEC Treaty

* For more detailed information, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the *Official Journal* and the *European Court Reports*, and the publications of its Information Office (e.g. the annual synopsis of the work of the Court or the information quarterly).

Case	Subject	Basis
Privileges and immunities		
152/82 — S. Forcheri and his wife, née M. Marino v (1) Belgian State; (2) Institut Supérieur de Sciences Humaines Appliquées	Compatibility with Community law of the requirement that a student of Italian nationality who is the spouse of an official of the European Communities (also of Italian nationality) and who resides in Belgium because her spouse must reside there by reason of his employment must in Belgium pay the registration fee for foreign students	Article 177 of the EEC Treaty
Infringements		
145/82 — Commission v Italy ²	Directive 75/318 — Proprietary medicinal products	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
151/82 — Commission v Luxembourg ¹	Directive 75/319 — Proprietary medicinal products	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
153/82 — Commission v. Federal Republic of Germany ³	Directive 78/25 — Colouring matters added to medicinal products	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
154/82 — Commission v Belgium ³	Directive 78/611 — Lead content	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
155/82 — Commission v Belgium ³	Pesticides	Articles 169 of the EEC Treaty
158/82 — Commission v Denmark	Charge for health inspection of groundnuts	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
160/82 — Commission v Netherlands	Directive 73/329 — Indemnity insurance	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
161/82 — Commission v France	Artificial insemination	Article 169 of the EEC Treaty
Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters		
157/82 — A. Verheezzen (formerly Müller), divorced, v. J.W.S. Müller	Applicability of the Convention to the enforcement of a notarized agreement made between spouses in the process of divorce and containing stipulations relating to maintenance for the purpose of the divorce	

Disputes between the Community and its staffv Commission: 142/82 and 142/82 R;² 143/82;¹ 148/82; 159/82.v Court of Justice: 144/82.¹¹ OJ C 144, 8.6.1982.² OJ C 139, 2.6.1982.³ OJ C 146, 10.6.1982.

2.4.26. Judgments

Date and case	Held
<p>Free movement of goods</p>	
<p>6.5.1982, 126/81 — Firma Wünsche Handelsgesellschaft v Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft¹</p>	<p>Consideration of Commission Regulations (EEC) Nos 1412/76 and 2284/76 has disclosed no factor of such a kind as to affect their validity</p>
<p>Customs union</p>	
<p>27.5.1982, 49 and 50/81 — Paul Kaders GmbH v HZA Hamburg-Waltershof</p>	<p>Restrictive interpretation of the term 'resinoids' in CCT heading 33.01.</p>
<p>27.5.1982, 113/81 — Otto Reichelt GmbH v HZA Berlin-Süd</p>	<p>1. In the absence of Community rules, the national authorities may apply national law to an application for the remission, on grounds of equity, of customs duties paid in excess of the amount due. The conditions governing such remission must not, however, be discriminatory. 2. The provisions of Regulation No 1430/79 do not apply to decisions adopted prior to its entry into force.</p>
<p>Taxation</p>	
<p>5.5.1982, 15/81 — Gaston Schul v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen²</p>	<p>Indication of the conditions to be fulfilled by the Member States for the correct application of Article 95 of the Treaty in the case of the sale of goods between private persons established in different Member States which, when supplied within a single Member State, would not be subject to VAT. Article 2(2) of the Sixth Council Directive is compatible with the Treaty and, therefore, valid since it must be applied in accordance with those conditions.</p>
<p>Competition</p>	
<p>6.5.1982, 107/82 R — AEG-Telefunken AG v Commission²</p>	<p>Suspension of the Commission's Decision of 6 January 1982 as regards the fine.</p>
<p>7.5.1982, 86/82 R — Hasselblad Ltd v Commission</p>	<p>Suspension of the Commission's Decision of 2 December 1981 as regards the fine.</p>
<p>18.5.1982, 155/79 — AM & S v Commission</p>	<p>Partial annulment of the Commission's Decision of 6 July 1979 ordering the undertaking to produce documents passing between lawyers and clients.</p>

Date and case	Held
<p>Social security</p> <p>27.5.1982, 227/81 — Francis Aubin v (1) Union Nationale Interprofessionnelle pour l'Emploi dans l'Industrie et le Commerce (UNEDIC) and (2) Association pour l'Emploi dans les Industries et le Commerce des Yvelines (ASSEDIC)</p>	<p>Under Article 71 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71, an unemployed person living in a Member State other than that in which he was last employed and who has registered with the employment offices of the State in which he is living is entitled only to the unemployment benefits prescribed under the law of that State.</p>
<p>European Social Fund</p> <p>26.5.1982, 44/81 — FR Germany and Bundesanstalt für Arbeit v Commission</p>	<p>The Commission's Decision of 10 December 1980 refusing payment of balances in respect of assistance from the European Social Fund to the Federal Republic of Germany is annulled.</p>
<p>Free movement of goods</p> <p>18.5.1982, 115/81 — Rezguia Adoui v Belgian State and City of Liège, and 116/81 — Dominique Cornuaille v Belgian State</p>	<p>A Member State may not, by virtue of the reservation relating to public policy laid down in Articles 48 and 56 of the Treaty, expel from its territory a national of another Member State or refuse him entry to its territory by reason of conduct which, when attributable to nationals of the former Member State, does not give rise to repressive measures or other genuine and effective measures intended to combat such conduct.</p> <p>Any national of a Member State who wishes to seek employment in another Member State may, if a measure expelling him from the territory of that State has previously been adopted, re-apply for a residence permit. Where such application is submitted after a reasonable period, it must be examined by the appropriate administrative authority of the host State, which must take into account, in particular, the arguments put forward by the person concerned in order to establish that there has been a material change in the circumstances which justified the initial expulsion measure.</p> <p>As regards procedural safeguards, Community law does not require the independence of the competent authority referred to in Article 9 of Directive 64/221 <i>vis-à-vis</i> the authority responsible for measures of public policy to be the subject of formal safeguards such as that it include members of the judiciary, that members be appointed for a specified period or that the remuneration of such members be charged to a separate budget.</p>

Date and case	Held
Agriculture	
6.5.1982, 54/81 — Firma Wilhelm Fromme v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (BALM)	In the present state of Community law, it is compatible with that law for a Member State to charge interest, pursuant to the rules of its own national law, on undue payments of Community denaturing premiums, provided that such rules do not create an unwarranted difference in treatment between 'Community' and 'national' situations.
6.5.1982, 146/81 — 1. Firma BayWa AG, 2. Raiffeisenbank Unterspiesheim und Umgebung eG, 3. Raiffeisenbank Bütthard eG; and 192 and 193/81 — Raiffeisen Hauptgenossenschaft eG v Bundesanstalt für landwirtschaftliche Marktordnung (BALM)	<p>(1) A denaturing premium granted on the basis of Article 4(2) of Regulation No 172/67/EEC must, where the standard method laid down in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1403/69 is adopted, be regarded as having been allocated unlawfully when that method has not been adhered to.</p> <p>(2) Present Community law does not restrict the checks carried out by the competent authorities of the Member States on the legality of the denaturing operations which give rise to the payment of premiums to a specified method. Such checks may, <i>inter alia</i>, take the form of an audit of the accounting records. The competent national authorities, under the supervision of the national courts, are responsible for assessing the probative value to be ascribed to the findings of the various types of checks to which the denaturing operations are subject.</p> <p>(3) Article 8(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 729/70 does not merely entitle Member States to require the repayment of unduly or unlawfully granted Community denaturing premiums, but obliges them to do so.</p>
19.5.1982, 64 and 113/76, 167 and 239/78, 27, 28 and 45/79 — Dumortier Frères SA and Others v Council	Interpretation of the interlocutory judgment of 4 October 1979 as meaning that the green exchange rate on the date of that judgment should have been applied. The Court ordered the Council to pay the French companies the difference resulting from the application of the earlier green rate.
19.5.1982, 84/81 — Staple Dairy Products Ltd v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce	Confirmation of the monetary compensatory amounts in respect of exports of milk products from the United Kingdom to other Member States, subject to the rights definitively conferred on traders by individual decisions adopted between 1 and 25 April 1980.
27.5.1982, 196/81 — Proveditorie Marittime San Giacomo SpA v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato	Interpretation of the expression 'payable at the latest' in Article 3(2) of Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1076/72.

Date and case	Held
Convention on Jurisdiction and Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters	
26.5.1982, 133/81 — Roger Ivenell v Helmut Schwab	The obligation to be taken into account for the purpose of applying Article 5(1) of the Convention, in the case of claims based on different obligations resulting from an agency contract binding an employee to an undertaking, is that which is characteristic of the contract.
Infringements	
5.5.1982, 101/81 — Commission v Netherlands	Order for removal from the Court Register (Directive 74/562 — admission to the occupation of passenger transport operator)
5.5.1982, 243/81 — Commission v France	Order for removal from the Court Register (preferences in public contracts)
19.5.1982, 128/81 — Commission v France	Order for removal from the Court Register (ban on the distillation of certain imported products — Article 30 of the EEC Treaty)
19.5.1982, 96 and 97/81 — Commission v Netherlands	The Netherlands failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty by not introducing within the period prescribed the provisions needed for full compliance with two Council Directives (quality of bathing water and quality of surface water intended for the production of drinking water).
25.5.1982, 100/81 — Commission v Netherlands	The Netherlands failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty by not introducing within the period prescribed the measures needed for compliance with a Council Directive (admission to the occupation of road haulage operator in national and international transport operations).
26.5.1982, 149/79 — Commission v Belgium	Belgium failed to fulfil its obligations under the EEC Treaty by requiring or permitting to be required the possession of Belgian nationality as a condition of recruitment to certain posts offered by regional or local authorities or public bodies.

Disputes between the Community and its staff

v Commission:

13.5.1982, 16/81

Order of 26.5.1982, 142/82 R

Judgment for the applicant

Application for the adoption of interim measure dismissed

Orders for removal from the Court Register

- 5.5.1982, 103/82 — SA Indesit Belgique v Commission³
5.5.1982, 226/81 and 297/81 — Alphasteel Ltd v Commission³
18.5.1982, 829-1204/79, 1249 and 1250/79 — Agostini and Others v Commission
18.5.1982, 73-94/80 — Brossa and Others v Commission
19.5.1982, 822/79 — F. Zanardi v SA Bank M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz International
19.5.1982, 122/81 — Metallurgiki Halyps SA v Commission
19.5.1982, 288/81 — 1. Eli Lilly & Co. 2. Eli Lilly Benelux SA v Bergel Nederland BV and Others
26.5.1982, 37/80 — Vecchioli c Commission
26.5.1982, 197/81 — Bowden v Commission
26.5.1982, 44/82 — Foster v Commission
-

¹ OJ C 135, 27.5.1982.

² OJ C 139, 2.6.1982.

³ OJ C 144, 8.6.1982.

Economic and Social Committee

198th plenary session

2.4.27. The Economic and Social Committee held its 198th plenary session in Brussels on 27 and 28 May with Mr Roseingrave in the chair. The session was attended by Mr Dankert, President of the European Parliament.

Meeting between the President of Parliament and the Chairman of the Economic and Social Committee

2.4.28. In his speech welcoming Mr Dankert, Mr Roseingrave stressed the importance which the Committee attaches to relations with Parliament. He referred to the links and exchanges of information between the two institutions during recent years, noting that since 1975 rapporteurs from the Committee had regularly been invited to present their views before Parliament's committees. Parliament had also often supported the Committee in budgetary matters.

The Committee was, he said, following the work of Parliament's Committee on Institutional Affairs with great interest since it involved a reappraisal of the entire institutional structure and hence also of the Economic and Social Committee. In the Committee's view Parliament should be given the role of

legislator, while the Committee's function would be consultative.

The objectives formulated over the year which the Committee is set on achieving are independence in respect of its rules of procedure and budget and promotion to an institution; a key position within the network of interest groups; confirmation by the Commission of its consultative role on proposals at the preparatory stage and the right to be kept informed of action taken on its opinions.

In his reply Mr Dankert spoke in favour of more extensive links between the Committee and Parliament. He also hoped that cooperation between the secretariats would be put on a formal footing.

Opinions

Promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises

2.4.29. In an own-initiative opinion adopted by a very large majority, the Committee stressed the important part which small and medium-sized firms have to play in the fight against unemployment and proposed a number of tax, financial and social measures to stimulate them. The Committee supported Parliament's proposal that 1983 be designated the 'Year of Craft Trades and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises' and

suggested that a joint conference should be held at which Parliament, the Commission and the Committee would work out a general policy for helping these firms in the Community.

Third action programme on the environment

2.4.30. The Committee unanimously adopted an opinion on the third action programme on the environment.¹ Environment policy should be coordinated with other Community policies to form an overall strategy. The Committee agreed with the Commission that environment policy should be pursued regardless of short-term cyclical fluctuations. However, factors such as cost effectiveness, the regional and local context and the role of associations and social groups should be borne in mind. It also supported the new preventive approach being taken by the Commission.

Noise emission

2.4.31. The Committee warmly welcomed the proposal for an outline Directive on reducing noise emitted by household appliances.² Information about the noise level should be given by a visual symbol, and all concerned should be involved in the preparation of standards. The initial phase of voluntary labelling should be followed by a second compulsory phase and a gradual reduction in permitted noise levels.

Priority would be given to implementing Directives on vacuum cleaners, dishwashers and washing machines.

Olive oil

2.4.32. By 56 votes to 35, with 13 abstentions, the Committee adopted an opinion on the proposed amendment³ to the Regulation establishing a common organization of the market in oils and fats.⁴ The Committee supported the amendment, which is designed to maintain the 2:1 price ratio between olive oil and other oils. However, it considered this measure insufficient on its own to solve the problems in the olive oil sector. The Committee felt that it would be more pro-

ductive to maintain the level of consumption in traditional areas than to try to win over consumers with different eating habits to olive oil. It also urged that every effort should be made to ensure that consumer aid at the wholesale stage goes entirely to the consumer.

Energy

2.4.33. By a large majority the Committee adopted two opinions on the Commission's communications to the Council on the role of coal in a Community energy strategy⁵ and the development of an energy strategy and energy pricing policy and transparency.⁶

The Committee held that, to be fully effective, an energy strategy needed to be coordinated with medium and long-term economic and social policies. As regards coal, the Committee was in favour of making greater use of home-produced coal, even though oil prices were falling, and felt that prices should be more transparent. This was necessary if complex decisions on future policy for coal were to be taken.

The Committee endorsed the Commission's view that coal production was the best insurance against adverse price developments on the world market.

2.3.34. The Committee also adopted three opinions without debate concerning:

- a proposal for a Council Decision concluding the Agreement on the International Carriage of Passengers by Road by means of Occasional Coach and Bus Services;⁷
- a proposal for a Council Decision on the collection of information concerning the activities of road hauliers participating in the

¹ OJ C 305, 25.11.1981; Bull. EC 11-1981, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.14.

² Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.39.

³ OJ C 72, 23.3.1982.

⁴ OJ L 172, 30.9.1966.

⁵ OJ C 105, 26.4.1982; Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.8 to 1.2.11.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1981, point 2.1.121.

⁷ OJ C 31, 8.2.1982; Bull. EC 10-1981, point 2.1.138.

carriage of goods to and from certain non-member countries;¹

• a proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation No 1430/79 on the repayment or remission of import or export duties.²

ECSC Consultative Committee

227th meeting

2.4.35. The ECSC Consultative Committee held an extraordinary meeting in Venice on 6 and 7 May with Mr Robert in the chair. Mr Thorn opened the meeting with a brief account of the economic crisis, with particular reference to the resulting unemployment, its adverse effects on the Community and the Commission's plan of attack.

2.4.36. The Committee adopted unanimously with one abstention an opinion³ on the role of coal in the Community energy strategy.⁴ The Committee stressed the need for sustained investment programmes in the coal industry (modernization and rationalization) to enable the current level of production to be maintained and, if possible, increased. It welcomed the support expressed by the Commission for the increased use of coal, reflected in its draft recommendations to Member States encouraging investment in the conversion of oil-fired to coal-fired boilers in general industry, and in public buildings and district heating systems, but recommending that it should also cover conversion of gas-fired to coal-fired boilers. The Committee also welcomed the Commission's statements of intent to propose the allocation of aid from the EEC budget for coal utilization research covering coal gasification and liquefaction, new combustion technologies and the use of waste.

2.4.37. The Committee also adopted unanimously a resolution on investment projects which could increase the use of steel.³ Concerned at the situation in the Community steel industry, which despite the measures taken so far shows no sign of any lasting improvement, the Committee asks the Commission to make a contribution to removing the

present difficulties in the industry by resolute and regular encouragement of investment projects which have a beneficial effect on trade in European steel products; it also stresses the need to ensure that the investment projects give priority to the regions of the Community affected by cutbacks in steel production capacity and in steel jobs.

2.4.38. The Committee went on to adopt an opinion³ on the introduction of a new production quota system in accordance with Article 58 with effect from 30 June 1982.⁵ Mr Terrel, Chairman of the Subcommittee for Markets and Prices, summing up the subcommittee's conclusions, stated that on the whole the new measures were considered adequate:

— the 18-month period proposed for the Article 58 measures was considered too long by some but the minimum length of time for reestablishing the free economy by others;

— the extension of the quota system to include wire rod was approved.

The special situation of the steel industry in Greece was then discussed; as the Greek industry is still in its infancy, special arrangements would have to be made.

Mr Davignon outlined the political thinking underlying the Commission's opinion and stressed that the application of Article 58 was not an end in itself but simply a means to an end, offering as it did the possibility of reducing the risks involved in the restructuring process.

European Investment Bank

Operations in May

2.4.39. In May the European Investment Bank announced loans totalling 242.8 mil-

¹ OJ C 36, 12.2.1982; Bull. EC 1-1982, point 2.1.72.

² Bull. EC 3-1982, point 2.1.24.

³ OJ C 147, 11.6.1982.

⁴ Bull. EC 2-1982, points 1.2.8 to 1.2.11.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1982, point 2.1.10.

lion ECU¹ for investments in the Community, broken down as follows: 101.6 million ECU in Italy, 99.1 million ECU in Greece, 16.1 million ECU in France, 14.4 million ECU in Denmark and 11.6 million ECU in the United Kingdom. Outside the Community the Bank lent 11 million ECU in Senegal under the terms of the second Lomé Convention.

Community

Italy

2.4.40. LIT 133 600 million was lent for investment in energy and in industry.

Of this amount, LIT 40 500 million went towards the development of an oil deposit in the Adriatic, off Ascoli, in Marche: the total production expected by 1990 is around 1.5 million tonnes. LIT 30 000 million advanced in the form of two global loans of LIT 15 000 million each to Centrobanca and Mediocredito Centrale will help in financing small and medium-scale investments in various firms in the centre and north of the country aimed at cutting down energy consumption in industry (e.g. through heat recovery and the use of solar panels or insulating materials) or at promoting the use of fuels such as coal in order to reduce dependence on oil imports in line with the Community's energy objectives.

LIT 40 000 million was made available in two global loans — LIT 30 000 million to the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro and LIT 10 000 million to the Credito Industriale Sardo, which will use the funds to make smaller individual loans to finance small and medium-size industrial investment in the Mezzogiorno. Lastly, LIT 23 100 million will go to finance the extension of two breweries owned by the Dreher company, also in the Mezzogiorno at Massafra, in Apulia and Popolo, in Abruzzi.

Greece

2.4.41. The Greek telecommunications organization, OTE, was granted DR 6 200 million towards the modernization and extension of the telecommunications system

throughout the country, except in the Athens and Thessaloniki areas and in the eastern Aegean islands. The equipment, which will help to promote economic development in the regions concerned, includes 325 new exchanges with a capacity of about 147 000 lines, the extension of some 400 existing local exchanges carrying around 186 000 lines, and 345 trunk exchanges. The European Regional Development Fund is likewise backing the investment.

France

2.4.42. A loan of FF 100 million was granted to the Caisse d'Aide à l'Équipement des Collectivités Locales (CAECL) to help finance small and medium-scale public infrastructure schemes in regions faced with development or conversion problems. In cooperation with CAECL, the EIB has advanced FF 600 million since December 1979 to assist the funding of small and medium-scale projects of regional importance carried out by local or regional authorities, chambers of commerce or port authorities, covering improvements to road networks, harbour facilities and rural electrification.

Denmark

2.4.43. The Bank lent DKR 120 million towards the construction of a natural gas transmission system supplying North Sea gas to South Jutland for domestic and industrial uses. The investments, which include the construction of metering and pressure control stations and remote control systems, should permit a saving in the consumption of oil products of about 215 000 tonnes a year by 1990.

United Kingdom

2.4.44. UKL 6.5 million was lent for infrastructure work in Scotland and north-west England. In Scotland, UKL 3.5 million went to Tayside Regional Council for water

¹ The conversion rates at 31 March 1982 used by the EIB in statistics for the current quarter were 1 ECU = BFR 45.30, DKR 8.19, DM 2.40, DR 62.56, FF 6.22, IRL 0.69, LIT 1 315, LFR 45.30, UKL 0.56, USD 1.00.

supply and sewerage schemes, for the extension of Dundee airport and for road improvements. In Lancashire, UKL 3 million is to help finance the construction of a section of the Calder Valley motorway (M65) between Burnley and Nelson to promote the economic development of the area.

Outside the Community

2.4.45. A loan of 11 million ECU was advanced to an ACP country, Senegal, to help with the construction of an industrial complex—the largest ever built in the country—

to be operated by Industries Chimiques du Senegal. The EIB had already lent over 17.7 million ECU for this project in 1978, 1980 and 1981. The complex includes plant capable of producing more than 560 000 tonnes of sulphuric acid, 220 000 tonnes of phosphoric acid and 240 tonnes of fertilizer a year, as well as ancillary equipment including a thermal power station with a 13 MW turbo-alternator set and storage and handling facilities. The venture will enable use to be made of the sludge, a waste product of phosphate mining, which hitherto had not been utilized.



PART THREE
DOCUMENTATION

1. ECU

Values in national currencies of one ECU

28 May 1982 ¹			
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (convertible)	45.1161	Swiss franc	2.03219
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc (financial)	49.4179	Spanish peseta	106.653
German mark	2.38672	Swedish krona	5.95306
Dutch guilder	2.64221	Norwegian krone	6.13780
Pound sterling	0.568170	Canadian dollar	1.26471
Danish krone	8.13284	Portuguese escudo	72.9818
French franc	6.22330	Austrian schilling	16.8052
Italian lira	1 323.24	Finnish mark	4.63898
Irish pound	0.689853	Japanese yen	247.497
Greek drachma	65.5918	Australian dollar	0.968485
United States dollar	1.01788	New Zealand dollar	1.33492

¹ OJ C 137, 29.5.1982.

NB. Explanatory notes on the ECU and 'green' rates can be found in Bull. EC 12-1981, 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

May 1982

National currency	Value in national currency of one ECU			
	1 to 5.5	6 to 16.5	17 to 19.5	From 20.5
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.7985	42.9772	42.9772	42.9772
Danish krone	8.06288	8.18382	8.18382	8.18382
German mark	2.65660 ³ 2.78341 ¹	2.65660 ³ 2.78341 ¹	2.65660 ³ 2.78341 ¹	2.57524 ⁸ 2.65660 ³ 2.78341 ¹
Greek drachma	61.4454	63.7637	64.8597	64.8597
French franc	6.08656	6.19564	6.19564	6.19564
Irish pound	0.685145	0.685145	0.685145	0.685145
Italian lira	1 258.00 ² 1 227.00 ³	1 289.00 ⁴ 1 258.00 ⁵ 1 227.00 ³	1 289.00 ⁶ 1 258.00 ⁷ 1 227.00 ³	1 289.00 ⁶ 1 258.00 ⁷ 1 227.00 ³
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81318	2.81318	2.75563 ⁸ 2.81318 ³
Pound sterling	0.618655	0.618655	0.618655	0.618655

¹ For seeds.

² For milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat, pigmeat, olive oil, wine and fish.

³ For other products.

⁴ For wine.

⁵ For milk and milk products, beef and veal, pigmeat, sheepmeat, olive oil and fish.

⁶ For milk and milk products, beef and veal, sheepmeat and wine.

⁷ For pigmeat, olive oil and fish.

⁸ For milk and milk products, beef and veal and sheepmeat.

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 1-1982

Point 2.1.8

Commission communication on parallel imports of proprietary medicinal products for which marketing authorizations have already been granted
OJ C 115, 6.5.1982

Bull. EC 2-1982

Points 2.4.26 to 2.4.32

Opinions given by the Economic and Social Committee during its session on 24 and 25 February 1982
OJ C 112, 3.5.1982

Bull. EC 3-1982

Point 2.1.32

Commission Decision of 10 March 1982 on an aid scheme by the Belgian Government in respect of certain investments carried out by a Belgian undertaking to increase its production capacity for high-density polyethylene
OJ L 132, 14.5.1982

Point 2.1.58

Proposal to amend the proposal for a Council Directive concerning the assessment of the environmental effects of certain public and private projects
OJ C 110, 1.5.1982

Points 2.4.26 to 2.4.27

Opinions given by the Economic and Social Committee during its session on 24 March 1982
OJ C 114, 6.5.1982

Bull. EC 4-1982

Point 2.1.4

Commission Directives of 2 April 1982

- adapting to technical progress Council Directive 76/115/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to anchorages for motor-vehicle safety belts
 - adapting to technical progress Council Directive 77/541/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to safety belts and restraint systems of motor vehicles
- OJ L 139, 19.5.1982

Point 2.1.18

Commission Decision of 2 April 1982 authorizing the concentration between the Usinor, Sacilor and Normandie steel undertakings
OJ L 139, 19.5.1982

Point 2.1.28

Proposal for a Council Directive concerning temporary work
OJ C 128, 19.5.1982

Point 2.1.51

Proposal for a Council Regulation on the import system applicable in 1982 to products falling within subheading 07.06 A of the Common Customs Tariff
OJ C 130, 20.5.1982

Point 2.1.75

Commission Decision of 15 April 1982 on requests for reimbursement under Council Regulation (EEC) No 1820/80 for the stimulation of agricultural development in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland
OJ L 144, 24.5.1982

3. Infringement procedures

Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In May the Commission delivered six reasoned opinions concerning six Member States in the following cases:

Council Directive 78/473/EEC of 30 May 1978 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to Community co-insurance¹ (Belgium, Luxembourg, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands);

Council Directive 78/1026/EEC 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 services, and Council Directive 78/1027/EEC of 18 December 1978 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of veterinary surgeons² (France).

¹ OJ L 151, 7.6.1978.

² OJ L 362, 23.12.1978.

Publications of the European Communities

Publications of the European Communities

5 – 1982

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 only listed 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 only appear in the classified list as cross-reference entries, full entries being found in Part II.

Part II – The list of periodicals presents full details of each current Community periodical, listed alphabetically.

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

Institutions

EUROPA-PARLAMENTET - EUROPÄISCHES PARLAMENT -
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟ — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT -
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN - PARLAMENTO EUROPEO - EURO-
PEES PARLEMENT

Secrétariat général du Parlement européen
Direction générale du greffe et des services généraux
L - 2920 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4 30 01

RÅDET FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER - RAT DER
EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN - ΣΥΜΒΟΥΛΙΟ ΤΩΝ
ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ - COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMUNITIES - CONSEIL DES COMMUNAUTÉS EURO-
PÉENNES - CONSIGLIO DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - RAAD
VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Secrétariat général du Conseil
Direction « Information et documentation »
Rue de la Loi 170, B - 1048 Bruxelles
Tél.: 234 61 11

KOMMISSIONEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER -
KOMMISSION DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ - COMMISSION
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - COMMISSION DES
COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES - COMMISSIONE DELLE
COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - COMMISSIE VAN DE EUROPESE GE-
MEENSCHAPPEN

Division IX-C-1
Rue de la Loi 200, B - 1049 Bruxelles
Tél.: 235 11 11

DOMSTOLEN FOR DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABER - GE-
RICHTSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -
ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ - COURT OF
JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES - COUR DE JUSTI-
CE DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES - CORTE DI GIUS-
TIZIA DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - HOF VAN JUSTITIE VAN
DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

Service intérieur
L - 2920 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4 76 21

DET ØKONOMISKE OG SOCIALE UDVALG - WIRTSCHAFTS-
UND SOZIALAUSSCHUSS - ΟΙΚΟΝΟΜΙΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΗ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ - ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE - COMITÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL - COMITATO ECONOMICO E SO-
CIALE - ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITÉ

Division « Presse, information et publications »
Rue Ravenstein 2, B - 1000 Bruxelles
Tél.: 512 39 20

DEN EUROPÆISKE INVESTERINGSBANK - EUROPÄISCHE IN-
VESTITIONSBANK - ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΗ ΤΡΑΠΕΖΑ ΕΠΕΝΔΥΣΕΩΝ -
EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK - BANQUE EUROPÉENNE
D'INVESTISSEMENT - BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTI-
MENTI - EUROPESE INVESTERINGSBANK

Division Information/Relations publiques
L - 2950 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4379-3141

DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS REVISIONSRET - RECH-
NUNGSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -
ΕΛΕΓΚΤΙΚΟ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΙΟ ΤΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΩΝ ΚΟΙΝΟΤΗΤΩΝ -
COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -
COUR DES COMPTES DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES -
CORTE DEI CONTI DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE - DE REKEN-
KAMER VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

29, rue Aldringen
L - 2010 Luxembourg
Tél.: 4773-1

Information offices

BELGIQUE – BELGIË

Rue Archimède 73 -
Archimedesstraat 73
1040 Bruxelles – 1040 Brussel
Tél.: 735 00 40/735 80 40

DANMARK

Gammel Torv 6
Postbox 144
1004 København K
Tlf.: (01) 14 41 40/(01) 14 55 12

BR DEUTSCHLAND

Zitelmannstraße 22
5300 Bonn
Tel. 23 80 41
Kurfürstendamm 102
1000 Berlin 31
Tel. 8 92 40 28

FRANCE

61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
75782 Paris Cedex 16
Tél. 501 58 85

GRÈCE

2, Vassilissis Sofias
T.K. 1602
Athina 134
Tél: 74 39 82/74 39 83/74 39 84

IRELAND

39, Molesworth Street
Dublin 2
Tel. 71 22 44

ITALIA

Via Poli, 29
00187 Roma
Tel. 678 97 22

GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

Centre européen
Bâtiment Jean Monnet B/O
2920 Luxembourg
Tél. 430 11

NEDERLAND

Lange Voorhout 29
Den Haag
Tel. 46 93 26

UNITED KINGDOM

20, Kensington Palace Gardens
London W8 4QQ
Tel. 727 8090

Windsor House
9/15 Bedford Street
Belfast
Tel. 407 08

4 Cathedral Road
Cardiff CF1 9SG
Tel. 37 1631

7 Alva Street
Edinburgh EH2 4PH
Tel. 225 2058

AMERICA LATINA

Avda Ricardo Lyon 1177
Santiago de Chile 9
Chile
Adresse postale: Casilla 10093
Tel. 25 05 55

Quinta Bienvenida
Valle Arriba
Calle Colibri
Distrito Sucre
Caracas
Venezuela
Tel. 91 47 07

NIPPON

Kowa 25 Building
8-7 Sanbancho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. 239 04 41

CANADA

Inn of the Provinces
Office Tower
Suite 1110
Sparks' Street 350
Ottawa, Ont. K1R 7S8
Tel. 238 64 64

SCHWEIZ - SUISSE - SVIZZERA

Case postale 195
37-39, rue de Vermont
1211 Genève 20
Tél. 34 97 50

ESPAÑA

Calle de Serrano 41
5A Planta - Madrid 1
Tel. 474 11 87

PORTUGAL

35, rua Sacramento à Lapa
1200 Lisboa
Tel.: 66 75 96

THAILAND

Bangkok
Thai Military Bank Bldg
34, Phya Thai Road
Tel. 282 1452

TÜRKIYE

13, Bogaz Sokak
Kavaklıdere
Ankara
Tel. 27 61 45/27 61 46

UNITED STATES

2100 M Street, NW
Suite 707
Washington, DC 20037
Tel. 862 95 00

1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza
245 East 47th Street
New York, NY 10017
Tel. 371 38 04

Classified list

1 General, political and institutional matters

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 1 **Directory of the Commission of the European Communities: May 1982 - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Personnel and Administration - 113pp.: 25cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)**
DE:82 - 5 - 2. FR:82 - 5 - 1. IT:82 - 5 - 2
CB-35-82-263-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2959-2: ECU 2,42,
BFR 100, IRL 1.70, UKL 1.40, USD 2.75.
- 2 **Working together: The institutions of the European Community - Noël, E. Secretary-General: Commission of the European Communities - 35pp., 7 ill.: 23cm: stapled: 80g: (EN)**
DE:82 - 2 - 2. FR:82 - 2 - 1. NL:82 - 5 - 3
CB-31-80-320-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2724-7: free of charge.

PERIODICALS

30 jours d'Europe.
 Avrupa.
 Background Report.
 Berichte und Informationen.
 Bulletin of the European Communities.
 Committee Reports of the European Parliament.
 Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève.
 Communauté Européenne informations.
 Community file: Current activities of the institutions of the European Communities summarised for the information of Member State Embassies in South and South-East Asia.
 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.
 Eur info.
 Europa.
 Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.
 Europa van morgen.
 Europe 81.
 European File.
 European news.
 European Parliament.
 Eurostat-news.
 Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".
 Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Informazioni.

Informazioni documenti.

Informazioni rassegna periodica.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.

Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe.

Press Release.

The week in Europe.

Εβδομαδιαία Κοινότητα.

2 Customs union

3 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.

Animal production.

Crop production.

EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).

Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.

4 Law

PERIODICALS

Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities.

Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation.

Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice.

5 Social affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

Third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme 12

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.
 Hourly earnings: Hours of work.
 Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.
 Vocational training: Information bulletin.
 Wages and incomes - Rapid information.
 Women of Europe - Information bulletin.

6 Tertiary sector

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.
 Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments.

7 Transport

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

3 **Reference tariffs for goods transport** - Willeke, R. (Prof. Dr.): Baum, H. (Prof. Dr.): Hoener, W. (Dr.) - 136pp.: 25cm: softcover: 260g: (EN) [Studies. Transport: 6 - Commission of the European Communities]
 CB-NG-81-006-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2910-X: ECU 6,79, BFR 300, IRL 4.70, UKL 3.80, USD 7.50.

8 Competition

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

4 **Eleventh Report on Competition Policy** - Commission of the European Communities
 1981 - 194pp.: 23cm: softcover: 350g: (EN)
 DA:82-5-6. DE:82-5-4. FR:82-5-3. GR:82-5-8. IT:82-5-5. NL:82-5-6
 CB-33-81-433-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2884-7: ECU 9,60, BFR 400, IRL 6.60, UKL 5.50, USD 10.50.

9 Taxation

10 Economic affairs

PERIODICALS

Balances of payments: Quarterly data.
 European Economy.
 European Economy: complete series of supplements.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series A: Recent economic trends.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series B: Economic prospects: Business survey results.
 European Economy - Supplement - Series C: Economic prospects: Consumer survey results.
 European Economy and supplements A B C.
 Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis.
 Industrial short-term trends.
 Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community.

11 External relations

PERIODICALS

Le courrier: Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique - Communauté européenne.
 EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States.
 Monthly external trade bulletin.

12 Energy

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

Energy balance-sheets based on the input-output tables (1975): 1982 15
Energy price indices 1960-1980: 1982 16
The energy situation in the European Community - Review and perspectives: Part I: Facts and figures: Part II: Non-technical aspects 9

PERIODICALS

Coal: monthly bulletin.
 Electrical energy: monthly bulletin.
 Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy.

13 Industry

PERIODICALS

Industrial short-term trends.

Iron and steel: monthly bulletin.

Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.

Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin.

Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments.

Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

14 Regional policy

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 5 **European Regional Development Fund: Sixth Annual Report - Commission of the European Communities 1980 - 116pp.**: 30cm: softcover: 230g: (EN)
DA:82-5-9. DE:82-5-6. FR:82-5-4. IT:82-5-8. NL:82-5-9
CB-32-81-697-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2843-X: ECU 8,45,
BFR 350, IRL 6, UKL 4,80, USD 9,40.

15 Environment and consumer affairs

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 6 **CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of NO_x: Intercalibration of measuring equipment - Apling, A.J.: Peperstraete, H.J.: Rudolf, W. - iv, 82pp.** num. tab. and fig.: 30cm: softcover: 250g: (EN) [Environment and quality of life - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7865
CD-NO-82-008-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2921-5: ECU 5,61,
BFR 250, IRL 3,90, UKL 3,20, USD 6.
- Konditionierung von Hüllen bestrahlter Brennelemente durch Walzen und Einbetten in Beton** 10
- Third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme** 12
- The toxicology of cadmium** 13

16 Scientific and technical research

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 7 **Beiträge zur radiochemischen und Nuklearmaterialforschung - Matzke, Hj. (Bearbeiter): Gemeinsame Forschungsstelle, Karlsruhe - iv, 188S., 60Abb. und 13Tab.:** 23cm: broschiert: 320g: Beiträge zum Festseminar aus Anlaß des 60. Geburtstags von R. Lindner (DE) [Kernforschung und -technologie - Generaldirektion Informationsmarkt und Innovation: Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften] EUR 7700
CD-NE-82-008-DE-C ISBN 92-825-2900-2: ECU 13,19,
BFR 550, IRL 9,30, UKL 7,50, USD 14,50.
- CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of NO_x: Intercalibration of measuring equipment** 6
- 8 **Certification report on a reference material for the thermal conductivity of insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K: Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64) - Ziebland, H.:** Directorate-General Science, Research and Development - iv, 32pp., 7tab. and 2fig.: 30cm: stapled: 120g: (EN)
[BCR-Information - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7677
CD-NV-82-001-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2913-4: ECU 3,40,
BFR 150, IRL 2,40, UKL 1,90, USD 4.
- Conclusions of the seminar on statistical data banks (Luxembourg, 25-27 May 1981)** 14
- 9 **The energy situation in the European Community - Review and perspectives: Part I: Facts and figures: Part II: Non-technical aspects - Härter, M.: Lindner, R.:** Joint Research Centre, Karlsruhe - iv, 97pp.: 30cm: softcover: 280g: (EN) [Energy - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7662
CD-ND-82-032-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2934-7: ECU 6,74,
BFR 300, IRL 4,70, UKL 3,80, USD 7.
- 10 **Konditionierung von Hüllen bestrahlter Brennelemente durch Walzen und Einbetten in Beton - Frotscher, H.: Gräbner, H.: Kapulla, H.:** Kernforschungszentrum Karlsruhe - iv, 171S., 38Abb., 41Tab.:. 30cm: broschiert: 460g: (DE) [Kernforschung und -technologie - Generaldirektion Informationsmarkt und Innovation: Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften] EUR 7728
CE-NE-82-017-DE-C ISBN 92-825-2914-2: ECU 11,32,
BFR 500, IRL 7,80, UKL 6,40, USD 12.
- 11 **Progress Report Programme Radiation Protection 1981 - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities - 1099p.:** 23cm: softcover: 1600g: (DE/EN/FR) EUR 7800
DE:82-5-13. FR:82-5-10
CD-NP-82-003-3A-C ISBN 92-825-2920-7: ECU 44,91,
BFR 2000, IRL 31, UKL 26, USD 46.
- 12 **Third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme - Directorate-General Employment, Social Affairs and Education - v, 208pp.:** num. fig. and tab.: 23cm: softcover: 380g: Beta intercomparison - Grenoble, 6 to 8 October 1980 (EN) [Radioprotection - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7365
CD-NP-81-007-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2797-2: ECU 14,40,
BFR 600, IRL 10, UKL 8,25, USD 15,75.
- 13 **The toxicology of cadmium - Lauwerys, R.R.:** Catholic University of Louvain - v, 82pp.: 30cm: softcover: 250g: (EN)
[Environment and quality of life - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation: Commission of the European Communities] EUR 7649
CD-NO-82-009-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2933-9: ECU 5,61,
BFR 250, IRL 3,90, UKL 3,20, USD 6.

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents.

Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel.

Euronet Diane News.

17 Education and cultural policy

PERIODICALS

Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse.

Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe".

18 Statistics

MONOGRAPHS AND SERIES

- 14 **Conclusions of the seminar on statistical data banks (Luxembourg, 25-27 May 1981)** - Statistical Office of the European Communities - 106pp.: 23cm: stapled: 170g: Eurostat news, special number (EN)
DE:82 - 6 - 18. FR:82 - 5 - 15
CA-AB-81-O13-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2806-5: free of charge.
- 15 **Energy balance-sheets based on the input-output tables (1975)** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1982 - 93pp.: 30cm: softcover: 280g: (EN)
FR:82 - 5 - 13
CA-33-81-182-EN-C ISBN 92-825-2771-9: ECU 7,25, BFR 300, IRL 5, UKL 4.10, USD 8.
- 16 **Energy price indices 1980-1980** - Statistical Office of the European Communities [Industry and services (blue cover) - Commission of the European Communities]
1982 - 52pp.: 30cm: stapled: 170g: (EN/FR)
FR:82 - 5 - 14
CA-33-81-247-2A-C ISBN 92-825-2902-9: ECU 4,80, BFR 200, IRL 3.40, UKL 2.70, USD 5.50.

PERIODICALS

Agricultural Markets: Prices.
Animal production.
Balances of payments: Quarterly data.
Coal: monthly bulletin.
Crop production.
EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input).
EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States.
Electrical energy: monthly bulletin.
Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy.
Eurostat-news.
Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis.
Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC.
Hourly earnings: Hours of work.

Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin.

Industrial short-term trends.

Iron and steel: monthly bulletin.

Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins.

Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin.

Monthly external trade bulletin.

Unemployment: Monthly bulletin.

Wages and incomes - Rapid information.

19 Bibliography and documentation

PERIODICALS

Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries.
Documentation bulletin A.
Documentation bulletin B.
Documentation bulletin C.
Dokumente und Publikationen.
EF dokumentation.
List of additions to the Library of the CEC.

20 Miscellaneous

PERIODICALS

Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents.

Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S.

Periodicals

- P1 30 jours d'Europe** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 28cm: (FR) - mensuel.
abonnement: *Prix pour étudiants: FF 30.*
- P2 Agricultural Markets: Prices** - Commission of the European Communities: Directorate-General Agriculture - 30cm: (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82-5-P69. DE:82-5-P2. FR:82-5-P66. GR:82-5-P2. IT:82-5-P65. NL:82-5-P63
subscription: ECU 61,39, BFR 2500, IRL 42, UKL 36.40, USD 71.50.
- P3 Animal production** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82-5-P2. DE:82-5-P76. FR:82-5-P71. IT:82-5-P70. NL:82-5-P17
ISSN 0250-8580: subscription: ECU 27,01, BFR 1100, IRL 18.50, UKL 16, USD 31.50.
- P4 Avrupa** - Commission of the European Communities - Ankara - 27 cm: (TR) - monthly.
free of charge.
- P5 Background Report** - Commission of the European Communities - London - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
free of charge.
- P6 Balances of payments: Quarterly data** - Commission of the European Communities: Statistical Office of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - quarterly.
FR:82-5-P4
ISSN 0251-1800: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P7 Berichte und Informationen** - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30cm: (DE) - zweimal wöchentlich.
kostenlos.
- P8 Bulletin: European Documentation Centres - Depository Libraries** - Gaskell, E. (editor): Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - irregular.
FR:82-5-P7
free of charge.
- P9 Bulletin of the European Communities** - Commission of the European Communities - 25cm: index (EN) - eleven times a year.
DA:82-5-P9. DE:82-5-P12. FR:82-5-P12. GR:82-5-P3. IT:82-5-P8. NL:82-5-P8
ISSN 0378-3693: subscription: ECU 30,69, BFR 1250, IRL 21, UKL 18.20, USD 35.50: *Single numbers on sale.*
- P10 Coal: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82-5-P62. FR:82-5-P14
ISSN 0378-357X: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P11 Committee Reports of the European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
DA:82-5-P71. DE:82-5-P72. FR:82-5-P25. IT:82-5-P25. NL:82-5-P82
subscription: ECU 41,25, BFR 1680, IRL 28.20, UKL 24.40, USD 48: *Subscription from March 1982 to February 1983.*
- P12 Communauté européenne: Lettre d'information du Bureau de Genève** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Genève - 30 cm: (FR) - hebdomadaire.
gratuit.
- P13 Communauté Européenne Informations** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 31cm: (FR) - mensuel.
ISSN 0223-3053: abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*
- P14 Community file: Current activities of the institutions of the European Communities summarised for the information of Member State Embassies in South and South-East Asia** - Commission of the European Communities - Bangkok - 30cm: (EN) - twice monthly.
free of charge: *Limited distribution.*
- P15 Comunidad europea** - Dirección General de Información: Comisión de las Comunidades europeas - Bruxelles-Brussel - 30 cm: (ES) - mensuel.
gratuito.
- P16 Comunidades Europeas: Informação** - Comissão das Comunidades europeias - Lisboa - 30cm: (PT) - mensuel.
gratuito.
- P17 Comunità europee** - Commissione delle Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - mensile.
gratuito.
- P18 Le courrier: Afrique-Caraïbes -Pacifique** - Communauté européenne - Durieux, J.: Commission des Communautés européennes - Bruxelles - Brussel - 30 cm: (FR) - bimestriel.
gratuit.
- P19 Crop production** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82-5-P80. DE:82-5-P67. FR:82-5-P72. IT:82-5-P71. NL:82-5-P68
ISSN 0378-3588: subscription: ECU 27,01, BFR 1100, IRL 18.50, UKL 16, USD 31.50.
- P20 Debates of the European Parliament** - European Parliament - 30cm: index (EN) - irregular.
DA:82-5-P67. DE:82-5-P77. FR:82-5-P24. GR:82-5-P9. IT:82-5-P22. NL:82-5-P62
ISSN 0378-5041: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.80, UKL 29, USD 57: *Subscription from March 1982 to February 1983.*
- P21 Documentation bulletin A** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - irregular.
DA:82-5-P19. DE:82-5-P21. FR:82-5-P8. IT:82-5-P9. NL:82-5-P19
ISSN 0378-441X: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers also series B and C.*
- P22 Documentation bulletin B** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
FR:82-5-P9
ISSN 0378-4428: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers also series A and C.*
- P23 Documentation bulletin C** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - irregular.
DA:82-5-P20. DE:82-5-P22. FR:82-5-P10. IT:82-5-P10. NL:82-5-P20
ISSN 0379-2250: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50: *The subscription covers also series A and B.*

- P24 **Dokumente und Publikationen - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30 cm:** (DE) - monatlich. kostenlos.
- P25 **EC-agricultural price indices (Output and Input) - Statistical Office of the European Communities:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - half-yearly. DE:82 - 5 - P28. FR:82 - 5 - P68. IT:82 - 5 - P59. ISSN 0250-5967: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12, UKL 10.50, USD 20.50.
- P26 **EC Trade with the ACP States and the South Mediterranean States - Statistical Office of the European Communities:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN/FR) - quarterly. FR:82 - 5 - P28. ISSN 0379-3486: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P27 **Échos de l'Europe - Commission des Communautés européennes:** Bureau de presse et d'information, Luxembourg - 27cm: (FR) - mensuel. gratuit.
- P28 **Economic and Social Committee: Bulletin - Economic and Social Committee - Bruxelles-Brussel - 21 cm:** (EN) - monthly. DA:82 - 5 - P68. DE:82 - 5 - P82. FR:82 - 5 - P16. GR:82 - 5 - P8. IT:82 - 5 - P14. NL:82 - 5 - P25. free of charge.
- P29 **EF-avisen - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - København - 29 x 40cm:** (DA) - halvmånedlig. gratis.
- P30 **EF dokumentation - Kommissionen for De europæiske Fællesskaber - København - 21cm:** (DA) - halvmånedlig. gratis.
- P31 **EG Magazin - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 27cm:** (DE) - monatlich. Abonnement Einzelpreise.
- P32 **EIB-Information - European Investment Bank - 30 cm:** (EN) - quarterly. DA:82 - 5 - P28. DE:82 - 5 - P30. FR:82 - 5 - P5. GR:82 - 5 - P1. IT:82 - 5 - P6. NL:82 - 5 - P29. ISSN 0250-3891: free of charge.
- P33 **Electrical energy: monthly bulletin - Statistical Office of the European Communities:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly. DE:82 - 5 - P34. FR:82 - 5 - P39. ISSN 0378-3561: subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 380, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P34 **Energy statistics: Monthly bulletin a) Coal, b) Hydrocarbons, c) Electrical energy - 30cm:** - monthly. DE:82 - 5 - P35. FR:82 - 5 - P80. subscription: ECU 33,15, BFR 1350, IRL 22.50, UKL 19.60, USD 38.50: *Combined subscription.*
- P35 **Eoraicéil - Baile Átha Cliath - 30 cm:** (GA) - monthly. free of charge.
- P36 **Eur info - Commission des Communautés européennes - Bruxelles - Brussel - 30cm:** (FR) - mensuel. NL:82 - 5 - P37. gratuit.
- P37 **Euro-Abstracts, Section I - Euratom and EEC Research. Scientific and technical Publications and Patents - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - monthly. ISSN 0014-2352: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.60, UKL 29, USD 57.
- P38 **Euro-Abstracts, Section II: Coal - Steel - Scherff, H.L. (editor): Jay, B. (editor): Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: index (DE/EN/FR) - monthly. DE:82 - 5 - P40. FR:82 - 5 - P43. ISSN 0378-3472: subscription: ECU 49,10, BFR 2000, IRL 33.60, UKL 29, USD 57.
- P39 **Euronet Diane News - Directorate-General Information Market and Innovation:** Mastroddi, F. (editor) - 30 cm: (EN) - quarterly. free of charge.
- P40 **Europa - Commission of the European Communities - Bangkok - 30cm:** (EN) - bi-monthly. free of charge.
- P41 **Europa-Informationen für die Jugendpresse - Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften - Bonn - 30cm:** (DE) - monatlich. kostenlos.
- P42 **Europa van morgen - Commissie van de Europese Gemeenschappen - Den Haag - 30cm:** (NL) - wekelijks. gratis.
- P43 **Europe 81 - Commission of the European Communities - London - 27cm:** (EN) - monthly. free of charge.
- P44 **European Economy - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - three times a year. DA:82 - 5 - P41. DE:82 - 5 - P46. FR:82 - 5 - P30. IT:82 - 5 - P30. NL:82 - 5 - P43. ISSN 0379-0991: subscription: ECU 19,64, BFR 800, IRL 13.50, UKL 11.60, USD 22.80.
- P45 **European Economy: complete series of supplements - 30cm:** - 25 issues. DA:82 - 5 - P42. DE:82 - 5 - P47. FR:82 - 5 - P31. IT:82 - 5 - P31. NL:82 - 5 - P44. subscription: ECU 23,32, BFR 950, IRL 16, UKL 13.80, USD 27.
- P46 **European Economy - Supplement - Series A: Recent economic trends - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - eleven times a year. DA:82 - 5 - P43. DE:82 - 5 - P48. FR:82 - 5 - P32. IT:82 - 5 - P32. NL:82 - 5 - P45. ISSN 0379-2056: subscription: ECU 9,82, BFR 400, IRL 6.75, UKL 5.80, USD 11.50.
- P47 **European Economy - Supplement - Series B: Economic prospects: Business survey results - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - eleven times a year. DA:82 - 5 - P44. DE:82 - 5 - P49. FR:82 - 5 - P33. IT:82 - 5 - P33. NL:82 - 5 - P46. ISSN 0379-2110: subscription: ECU 9,82, BFR 400, IRL 6.75, UKL 5.80, USD 11.50.
- P48 **European Economy - Supplement - Series C: Economic prospects: Consumer survey results - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - three times a year. DA:82 - 5 - P45. DE:82 - 5 - P50. FR:82 - 5 - P34. IT:82 - 5 - P34. NL:82 - 5 - P47. ISSN 0379-217X: subscription: ECU 3,69, BFR 150, IRL 2.50, UKL 2.20, USD 4.20.
- P49 **European Economy and supplements A B C - 30cm:** - 28 issues. DA:82 - 5 - P46. DE:82 - 5 - P51. FR:82 - 5 - P35. IT:82 - 5 - P35. NL:82 - 5 - P48. subscription: ECU 42,97, BFR 1750, IRL 29.40, UKL 25.50, USD 50.
- P50 **European File - Directorate-General for Information:** Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - twice monthly.

- DA:82 - 5 - P38. DE:82 - 5 - P73. FR:82 - 5 - P27. IT:82 - 5 - P78.
NL:82 - 5 - P66
ISSN 0379-3133: free of charge.
- P51 European news** - Commission of the European Communities - Bangkok - 30cm: (EN) - weekly.
free of charge.
- P52 European Parliament - European Parliament** - 30 x 43cm: (EN) - irregular.
DA:82 - 5 - P39. DE:82 - 5 - P45. FR:82 - 5 - P67. IT:82 - 5 - P66.
NL:82 - 5 - P42
free of charge.
- P53 Eurostat-news** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 23cm: (EN) - quarterly.
DE:82 - 5 - P64. FR:82 - 5 - P69
ISSN 0378-4207: free of charge.
- P54 Eurostatistics: Data for short-term economic analysis** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - eleven times a year.
DE:82 - 5 - P55. FR:82 - 5 - P50
ISSN 0250-3921: subscription: ECU 23,32, BFR 950, IRL 16, UKL 13.80, USD 27.
- P55 Fiches pédagogiques "30 jours d'Europe"** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 30cm: (FR) - onze numéros par an.
abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*
- P56 Fisheries: Quantity and value of landings in the EC** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - quarterly.
DA:82 - 5 - P56. DE:82 - 5 - P57. FR:82 - 5 - P68. IT:82 - 5 - P67.
NL:82 - 5 - P78
ISSN 0379-0029: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12, UKL 10.50, USD 20.50.
- P57 Hourly earnings: Hours of work** - Commission of the European Communities: Statistical Office of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - half-yearly.
DA:82 - 5 - P78. DE:82 - 5 - P74. FR:82 - 5 - P65. IT:82 - 5 - P74.
NL:82 - 5 - P77
ISSN 0378-3596: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12, UKL 10.50, USD 20.50.
- P58 Hydrocarbons: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR) - monthly.
DE:82 - 5 - P63. FR:82 - 5 - P66
ISSN 0378-3731: subscription: ECU 17,68, BFR 720, IRL 12, UKL 10.50, USD 20.50.
- P59 Industrial short-term trends** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - monthly.
DE:82 - 5 - P64. FR:82 - 5 - P57
ISSN 0378-7877: subscription: ECU 14,73, BFR 600, IRL 10, UKL 8.70, USD 17.10.
- P60 Information on the Court of Justice of the European Communities** - Court of Justice of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - quarterly.
DA:82 - 5 - P61. DE:82 - 5 - P65. FR:82 - 5 - P60. IT:82 - 5 - P64.
NL:82 - 5 - P55
free of charge.
- P61 Informazioni** - Commissione delle Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.
- P62 Informazioni documenti** - Commissione delle Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.
- P63 Informazioni rassegna periodica** - Commissione delle Comunità europee - Roma - 30 cm: (IT) - irregolare.
gratuito.
- P64 Iron and steel: monthly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - monthly.
DE:82 - 5 - P31. FR:82 - 5 - P77. IT:82 - 5 - P77
ISSN 0378-7559: subscription: ECU 13,26, BFR 540, IRL 9, UKL 7.90, USD 15.40.
- P65 Iron and steel: quarterly and monthly bulletins** - 30cm: - 16 issues.
DE:82 - 5 - P33. FR:82 - 5 - P79. IT:82 - 5 - P78
subscription: ECU 44,20, BFR 1800, IRL 30.25, UKL 26.20, USD 51.50: *Combined subscription.*
- P66 Iron and steel: quarterly bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DE/EN/FR/IT) - quarterly.
DE:82 - 5 - P32. FR:82 - 5 - P78. IT:82 - 5 - P79
ISSN 0378-7672: subscription: ECU 35,35, BFR 1440, IRL 24.20, UKL 20.90, USD 41.
- P67 List of additions to the Library of the CEC** - Directorate-General Personnel and Administration: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 5 - P7. DE:82 - 5 - P79. FR:82 - 5 - P11. IT:82 - 5 - P7.
NL:82 - 5 - P64
ISSN 0378-3464: subscription: ECU 39,28, BFR 1600, IRL 26.90, UKL 23.30, USD 45.50.
- P68 List of laws and regulations adopted in the Member States of the Communities in application of acts adopted by the Communities** - Council of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 5 - P68. DE:82 - 5 - P78. FR:82 - 5 - P74. IT:82 - 5 - P73.
NL:82 - 5 - P67
free of charge: *limited distribution.*
- P69 Monthly external trade bulletin** - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 5 - P70. DE:82 - 5 - P66. FR:82 - 5 - P13. IT:82 - 5 - P11.
NL:82 - 5 - P65
ISSN 0378-3723: subscription: ECU 52,79, BFR 2150, IRL 36, UKL 31.30, USD 61.50.
- P70 Official Journal of the European Communities, series C: Information and Notices** - All Institutions - 30cm: (EN) - approximately daily.
DA:82 - 5 - P47. DE:82 - 5 - P3. FR:82 - 5 - P64. GR:82 - 5 - P8.
IT:82 - 5 - P65. NL:82 - 5 - P71
ISSN 0378-6986: subscription: ECU 147,30, BFR 6000, IRL 100, UKL 87, USD 173: *Subscription comprises series L and C.*
- P71 Official Journal of the European Communities, series L: Legislation** - All Institutions - 30cm: (EN) - approximately daily.
DA:82 - 5 - P48. DE:82 - 5 - P4. FR:82 - 5 - P65. GR:82 - 5 - P6.
IT:82 - 5 - P66. NL:82 - 5 - P72
ISSN 0378-6978: subscription: ECU 147,30, BFR 6000, IRL 100, UKL 87, USD 173: *Subscription comprises series L and C.*
- P72 Pig-irons and steels: Basic prices - basic document situation as of 1 January and amendments** - Directorate-General Internal Market and Industrial Affairs: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: loose leaf: (DA/DE/GR/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.
DA:82 - 5 - P74. DE:82 - 6 - P70. FR:82 - 5 - P53. GR:82 - 5 - P11.
IT:82 - 5 - P57. NL:82 - 5 - P74
ISSN 0378-4460: subscription: ECU 184,14, BFR 7500, IRL 126, UKL 109, USD 214.
- P73 Points de repère: supplément à 30 jours d'Europe** - Commission des Communautés européennes - Paris - 30cm: (FR) - mensuel.
abonnement: *Réduction de prix pour abonnements groupés.*
- P74 Press Release** - Commission of the European Communities - London - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.
free of charge.

- P75 Reports of Cases before the Court of Justice - Court of Justice of the European Communities - 23cm: (EN) - irregular.**
 DA:82 - 5 - P76. DE:82 - 5 - P71. FR:82 - 5 - P73. GR:82 - 5 - P10.
 IT:82 - 5 - P72. NL:82 - 5 - P62
 ISSN 0378-7591: subscription: ECU 61,39, BFR 2500, IRL 42,
 UKL 36.40, USD 71.50.
- P76 Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community - Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) - monthly.**
 DA:82 - 5 - P75. DE:82 - 5 - P37. FR:82 - 5 - P76. IT:82 - 5 - P75.
 NL:82 - 5 - P73
 ISSN 0378-4479: subscription: ECU 56,47, BFR 2300,
 IRL 38.50, UKL 33.50, USD 65.50.
- P77 Supplement to the Official Journal of the European Communities, series S - All Institutions - 30cm: Publication of notices of public works contracts and public supply contracts and invitations to tender of the European Development Fund (EN) - approximately daily.**
 DA:82 - 5 - P77. DE:82 - 5 - P75. FR:82 - 5 - P81. GR:82 - 5 - P4.
 IT:82 - 5 - P80. NL:82 - 5 - P75
 ISSN 0378-7273: subscription: ECU 66,29, BFR 2700, IRL 45,
 UKL 39, USD 74.
- P78 Unemployment: Monthly bulletin - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - monthly.**
 DE:82 - 5 - P5. FR:82 - 5 - P15. IT:82 - 5 - P23
 subscription: ECU 8,84, BFR 360, IRL 6, UKL 5.20, USD 10.30.
- P79 Vocational training: Information bulletin - European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - quarterly.**
 DA:82 - 5 - P54. DE:82 - 5 - P10. FR:82 - 5 - P54. IT:82 - 5 - P54.
 NL:82 - 5 - P6
 ISSN 0378-5068: subscription: ECU 17,19, BFR 700,
 IRL 11.75, UKL 10.20, USD 20.
- P80 Wages and incomes - Rapid information - Statistical Office of the European Communities: Commission of the European Communities - 30cm: (EN) - irregular.**
 FR:82 - 5 - P76
 free of charge.
- P81 The week in Europe - Commission of the European Communities - London - 30cm: (EN) - weekly.**
 free of charge.
- P82 Women of Europe - Information bulletin - Directorate-General for Information: Commission of the European Communities - Bruxelles - Brussel - 30cm: (EN) - bi-monthly.**
 DA:82 - 5 - P49. DE:82 - 5 - P58. FR:82 - 5 - P51. IT:82 - 5 - P27.
 NL:82 - 5 - P79
 free of charge.
- P83 Εβδομαϊκή Κοινότητα - Έπιτοροπή των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων - 'Αθηνών - 30 cm: (GR) - μηνιαία έκδοση, δωρεάν.**

Alphabetical index

A

ACP-EEC Conventions of Lomé: Compilation of texts (V - 1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980)	4 - 8
ACP-EEC Conventions of Lomé: Texts relating to industrial co-operation	3 - 13
actinides dans les pays membres de la Communauté/État du droit minier et de la fiscalité des	2 - 8
Actions against smoking in the Member States of the European Communities	2 - 7
The Agricultural Situation in the Community: 1981 Report - 1981	2 - 4
Agricultural Situation in the Community: 1981 Report/The - 1981	2 - 4
agriculture and food processing/Energy use in EEC	4 - 5
Amendments to the 1978 edition of the "Treaties establishing the European Communities"	4 - 1
Analytical register [Register of current Community legal instruments: - n.I]	3 - 9
Animal Nutrition/Reports of the Scientific Committee for - Third series	1 - 4
Annual reports for 1981/European Union:	4 - 3

B

Balances of payments - Global data 1969-1980 - 1981	2 - 10
Beiträge zur radiochemischen und Nuklearmaterialforschung	5 - 7
Berufsbildungssysteme in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft: Vergleichende Studie/Beschreibung der	1 - 13
Beschreibung der Berufsbildungssysteme in den Mitgliedstaaten der Europäischen Gemeinschaft: Vergleichende Studie	1 - 13
Bibliographie sur la fiscalité	3 - 18
Brennelemente durch Walzen und Einbetten in Beton/Konditionierung von Hüllen bestrahlter	5 - 10

C

cadmium/The toxicology of	5 - 13
carcass characteristics in live cattle/Ultrasonic techniques for describing	4 - 6
Catalogue of Community Legal Acts and other texts relating to the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM)	3 - 7
Catches by region 1968-1980/Fisheries: - 1982	4 - 15
CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of NO _x : Inter calibration of measuring equipment	5 - 6
Certification report on a reference material for the thermal conductivity of insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K: Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64)	5 - 8
chauffage des bâtiments/Faisabilité d'un code européen modèle pour les économies d'énergie dans le	2 - 9
chimie en Europe/Perspectives de la	4 - 11
Chronic respiratory diseases"/Proceedings of the conference "	3 - 15
Chronological index [Register of current Community legal instruments: - n.II]	3 - 10
The classification of skilled workers in the Member States of the European Community	1 - 5
coalmining and iron and steel industries: Report on the 1981 survey/Investment in the Community - 1981	3 - 14
Commission of the European Communities/Directory of the Communicable diseases resulting from storage, handling, transport and landspreeding of manures	3 - 6
The Communities' research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants	1 - 10
Competition Policy/Eleventh Report on - 1981	5 - 4
Conclusions of the seminar on statistical data banks (Luxembourg, 25-27 May 1981)	5 - 14

Council's work (1 January - 31 December 1980)/Twenty-eighth review of the - 1980	2 - 2
customs offices for community transit operations/List of authorised	2 - 3

Customs tariff of the European Communities: 18th amending supplement (1.11.1981)/Explanatory notes to the	4 - 4
---	-------

D

data banks (Luxembourg, 25-27 May 1981)/Conclusions of the seminar on statistical	5 - 14
déchets municipaux solides: Guide à l'usage des responsables locaux/Le traitement des	1 - 9
Definitions of registered unemployed	2 - 11
Demographic statistics 1980 - 1982	4 - 13
Directory of the Commission of the European Communities	3 - 1
Directory of the Commission of the European Communities	5 - 1
dosimeter intercomparison programme/Third information seminar on the radiation protection	5 - 12
droit minier et de la fiscalité des actinides dans les pays membres de la Communauté/État du	2 - 8

E

EC raw materials balance sheets 1979 - 1981	1 - 15
Economic and Social Committee: Annual Report - 1981	4 - 2
économies d'énergie dans le chauffage des bâtiments/Faisabilité d'un code européen modèle pour les	2 - 9
The economy of the European Community	3 - 2
Eleventh Report on Competition Policy - 1981	5 - 4
Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM)/Catalogue of Community Legal Acts and other texts relating to the	3 - 7
Energy balance-sheets based on the input-output tables (1975) - 1982	5 - 15
Energy price indices 1960-1980 - 1982	5 - 16
The energy situation in the Community: Situation 1980 - Outlook 1981 (Report from the Commission to the Council)	1 - 8
The energy situation in the European Community - Review and perspectives: Part I: Facts and figures: Part II: Non-technical aspects	5 - 9
Energy use in EEC agriculture and food processing	4 - 5
État du droit minier et de la fiscalité des actinides dans les pays membres de la Communauté	2 - 8
European Coal and Steel Community/Financial report: - 1980	4 - 7
European Investment Bank: Statute and other provisions	3 - 3
European Regional Development Fund: Sixth Annual Report - 1980	5 - 5
European transport: crucial problems and research needs - A long-term analysis	4 - 9
European Union: Annual reports for 1981	4 - 3
European University Institute: Fifth Report of Activities	1 - 14
The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes	1 - 11
Explanatory notes : Iron and steel	1 - 16
Explanatory notes to the Customs tariff of the European Communities: 18th amending supplement (1.11.1981)	4 - 4
External trade statistics: User's Guide	4 - 14

F

Faisabilité d'un code européen modèle pour les économies d'énergie dans le chauffage des bâtiments	2 - 9
Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1981 - 1981	3 - 4

Fifth Report of Activities - Academic Year 1980-1981			
- 1981		1 - 14	
Financial report: European Coal and Steel Community			
- 1980		4 - 7	
fiscalité des actinides dans les pays membres de la Communauté/État du droit minier et de la		2 - 8	
fiscalité/Bibliographie sur la		3 - 18	
Fisheries: Catches by region 1968-1980			
- 1982		4 - 15	
food processing/Energy use in EEC agriculture and		4 - 5	
Fourth report on the activities of the Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and Technology of the European Communities (1978-80)		4 - 10	
G			
GDP/Multilateral measurements of purchasing power and real			
- 1982		3 - 16	
General Report on the Activities of the European Communities in 1981/Fifteenth			
- 1981		3 - 4	
geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes/The evaluation of the Communities'		1 - 11	
goods transport/Reference tariffs for		5 - 3	
Grants and loans from the European Community		1 - 7	
Guide pratique: Article 177 C.E.E.		3 - 8	
H			
A handbook based on the experiences and views of a group of practitioners, policy-makers and funders from seven Member States of the European Community		3 - 11	
hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes/The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of		1 - 11	
I			
industrial co-operation/ACP-EEC Conventions of Lomé: Texts relating to		3 - 13	
industries: Report on the 1981 survey/Investment in the Community coalmining and iron and steel		3 - 14	
- 1981		3 - 14	
Information and Documentation on Science and Technology of the European Communities (1978-80)/Fourth report on the activities of the Committee for		4 - 10	
input-output tables (1975)/Energy balance-sheets based on the		5 - 15	
- 1982		5 - 15	
insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K: Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64)/Certification report on a reference material for the thermal conductivity of		5 - 8	
Intercalibration of measuring equipment/CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of NO _x :		5 - 6	
Investment in the Community coalmining and iron and steel industries: Report on the 1981 survey		3 - 14	
- 1981		3 - 14	
investments - 1980/Regional Statistics: The Community's financial participation in		4 - 17	
- 1982		4 - 17	
iron and steel industries: Report on the 1981 survey/Investment in the Community coalmining and		3 - 14	
- 1981		3 - 14	
Iron and steel yearbook 1981		1 - 17	
- 1981		1 - 17	
Iron and steel/Explanatory notes:		1 - 16	
J			
Jean Monnet: The Power of the Imagination		1 - 1	
A journey through the EC		1 - 2	
K			
Konditionierung von Hüllen bestrahlter Brennelemente durch Walzen und Einbetten in Beton		5 - 10	
L			
Legal Acts and other texts relating to the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM)/Catalogue of Community		3 - 7	
legal instruments/Register of current Community			
- n.I. Analytical register		3 - 9	
- n.II. Chronological index		3 - 10	
List of authorised customs offices for community transit operations		2 - 3	
Lomé: Compilation of texts (V - 1 January 1980 - 31 December 1980)/ACP-EEC Conventions of		4 - 8	
Lomé: Texts relating to industrial co-operation/ACP-EEC Conventions of		3 - 13	
M			
manures/Communicable diseases resulting from storage, handling, transport and landspreading of		3 - 6	
material and social standing of young people during transition from school to work: Conference report/Youth unemployment and vocational training: The		3 - 12	
measurement of NO _x : Intercalibration of measuring equipment/CEC harmonization of methods for		5 - 6	
Monnet: The Power of the Imagination/Jean		1 - 1	
Multilateral measurements of purchasing power and real GDP		3 - 16	
- 1982		3 - 16	
N			
National accounts ESA - Detailed tables by sector 1970-1979		4 - 16	
- 1981		4 - 16	
Nomenclature for Iron and Steel products (EURONORM)/Catalogue of Community Legal Acts and other texts relating to the Elimination of Technical Barriers to Trade for Industrial Products and the		3 - 7	
NO _x : Intercalibration of measuring equipment/CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of		5 - 6	
nuclear power plants/The Communities' research and development programme on decommissioning of		1 - 10	
Nuklearmaterialforschung/Beiträge zur radiochemischen und		5 - 7	
P			
Perspectives de la chimie en Europe		4 - 11	
Pig iron and steel		2 - 6	
- 1981		2 - 6	
Planning vocational preparation initiatives for unemployed young people		3 - 11	
Power of the Imagination/Jean Monnet: The		1 - 1	
Proceedings of the conference "Chronic respiratory diseases"		3 - 15	
Programme of the Commission for 1982-83		3 - 5	
- 1982		3 - 5	
Progress Report Programme Radiation Protection 1981		5 - 11	
purchasing power and real GDP/Multilateral measurements of		3 - 16	
- 1982		3 - 16	
R			
R & D sub-programmes/The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models		1 - 11	
Radiation Protection 1981/Progress Report Programme		5 - 11	
radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme/Third information seminar on the		5 - 12	
radiochemischen und Nuklearmaterialforschung/Beiträge zur raw materials balance sheets 1979/EC		5 - 7	
- 1981		1 - 15	
Reference tariffs for goods transport		5 - 3	
Regional Development Fund: Sixth Annual Report/European		5 - 5	
- 1980		5 - 5	

Regional Statistics: The Community's financial participation in investments - 1980	
- 1982	4 - 17
regional statistics/Yearbook of	
- 1981	2 - 12
Register of current Community legal instruments	
- n.I. Analytical register	3 - 9
- n.II. Chronological index	3 - 10
Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition	
- Third series	1 - 4
Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA/Supervision of the securities markets in the Member States of the European Community -	
Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA/Supervision of the	2 - 5
Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64)/Certification report on a reference material for the thermal conductivity of insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K:	
review of the Council's work (1 January - 31 December 1980)/Twenty-eighth	5 - 8
- 1980	2 - 2

S

Science and Technology of the European Communities (1978-80)/Fourth report on the activities of the Committee for Information and Documentation on	4 - 10
scientific and technical information/Transfer and exploitation of	4 - 12
securities markets in the Member States of the European Community - Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA/Supervision of the	2 - 5
smoking in the Member States of the European Communities/Actions against	2 - 7
Supervision of the securities markets in the Member States of the European Community - Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA	2 - 5

T

tariffs for goods transport/Reference	5 - 3
technical information/Transfer and exploitation of scientific and	4 - 12
Technology of the European Communities (1978-80)/Fourth report on the activities of the Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and	4 - 10
thermal conductivity of insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K: Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64)/Certification report on a reference material for the	5 - 8
Third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme	5 - 12
The toxicology of cadmium	5 - 13
Le traitement des déchets municipaux solides: Guide à l'usage des responsables locaux	1 - 9
Transfer and exploitation of scientific and technical information transport: crucial problems and research needs - A long-term analysis/European	4 - 12
transport/Reference tariffs for goods	4 - 9
Treaties establishing the European Communities*/Amendments to the 1978 edition of the "	5 - 3
Twenty-eighth review of the Council's work (1 January - 31 December 1980)	4 - 1
- 1980	2 - 2

U

Ultrasonic techniques for describing carcass characteristics in live cattle	4 - 6
unemployed young people/Planning vocational preparation initiatives for	3 - 11
unemployed/Definitions of registered	2 - 11
User's Guide/External trade statistics:	4 - 14

V

vocational training: The material and social standing of young people during transition from school to work: Conference report/Youth unemployment and	3 - 12
---	--------

W

workers in the Member States of the European Community/The classification of skilled	1 - 5
Working together: The institutions of the European Community	5 - 2

Y

Yearbook of regional statistics	
- 1981	2 - 12
Youth unemployment and vocational training: The material and social standing of young people during transition from school to work: Conference report	3 - 12

Series index

A

Agriculture	
Communicable diseases resulting from storage, handling, transport and landspreading of manures	3 - 6
Reports of the Scientific Committee for Animal Nutrition	
- Third series	1 - 4
Ultrasonic techniques for describing carcass characteristics in live cattle	4 - 6
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries (green cover)	
Fisheries: Catches by region 1968-1980	
- 1982	4 - 15

B

BCR-Information	
Certification report on a reference material for the thermal conductivity of insulating materials between 170 K and 370 K: Resin-bonded glass fibre board (BCR No 64)	5 - 8
Bulletin of the European Communities : Supplement	
European Union: Annual reports for 1981	4 - 3

C

Competition: Approximation of legislation	
Supervision of the securities markets in the Member States of the European Community - Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA	2 - 5

D

Documentation bulletin	
Bibliographie sur la fiscalité	3 - 18

E

Energy	
The energy situation in the European Community - Review and perspectives: Part I: Facts and figures: Part II: Non-technical aspects	5 - 9
The evaluation of the Communities' geothermal energy, production and utilization of hydrogen, and systems analysis: development of models R & D sub-programmes	1 - 11
Faisabilité d'un code européen modèle pour les économies d'énergie dans le chauffage des bâtiments	2 - 9
Energy series	
Energy use in EEC agriculture and food processing	4 - 5
Environment and quality of life	
CEC harmonization of methods for measurement of NO _x : Intercalibration of measuring equipment	5 - 6
The toxicology of cadmium	5 - 13
European documentation	
The economy of the European Community	3 - 2
Grants and loans from the European Community	1 - 7
A journey through the EC	1 - 2

External trade (red cover)			
External trade statistics: User's Guide	4 - 14		
G			
General statistics (grey cover)			
Yearbook of regional statistics			
- 1981	2 - 12		
I			
Industrial health and safety			
Proceedings of the conference "Chronic respiratory diseases"	3 - 15		
Industry and services (blue cover)			
EC raw materials balance sheets 1979			
- 1981	1 - 15		
Energy balance-sheets based on the input-output tables (1975)			
- 1982	5 - 15		
Energy price indices 1960-1980			
- 1982	5 - 16		
Explanatory notes : Iron and steel	1 - 16		
Iron and steel yearbook 1981			
- 1981	1 - 17		
Information management			
Fourth report on the activities of the Committee for Information and Documentation on Science and Technology of the European Communities (1978-80)	4 - 10		
Transfer and exploitation of scientific and technical information	4 - 12		
M			
Medicine			
Actions against smoking in the Member States of the European Communities	2 - 7		
N			
National accounts, finance and balance of payments (violet cover)			
Balances of payments - Global data 1969-1980			
- 1981	2 - 10		
Multilateral measurements of purchasing power and real GDP			
- 1982	3 - 16		
National accounts ESA - Detailed tables by sector 1970-1979			
- 1981	4 - 16		
Regional Statistics: The Community's financial participation in investments - 1980			
- 1982	4 - 17		
Nuclear science and technology			
Beiträge zur radiochemischen und Nuklearmaterialforschung	5 - 7		
The Communities' research and development programme on decommissioning of nuclear power plants	1 - 10		
Konditionierung von Hüllen bestrahlter Brennelemente durch Walzen und Einbetten in Beton	5 - 10		
P			
Population and social conditions (yellow cover)			
Definitions of registered unemployed	2 - 11		
Demographic statistics 1980			
- 1982	4 - 13		
R			
Radioprotection			
Third information seminar on the radiation protection dosimeter intercomparison programme	5 - 12		
S			
Science and technology policy			
European transport: crucial problems and research needs - A long-term analysis	4 - 9		
Perspectives de la chimie en Europe	4 - 11		
Studies			
Energy use in EEC agriculture and food processing	4 - 5		
Reference tariffs for goods transport	5 - 3		
Supervision of the securities markets in the Member States of the European Community - Reports on the national systems of control: Part II: United Kingdom, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands - Annex: USA	2 - 5		
T			
Transport			
Reference tariffs for goods transport	5 - 3		

**Saigs- og abonnementskontorer · Vertriebsbüros · Γραφεία πωλήσεως ·
Sales Offices · Bureaux de vente · Uffici di vendita · Verkoopkantoren**

Belgique — België

Moniteur belge — Belgisch Staatsblad
Rue de Louvain 40-42 — Leuvensestraat 40-42
1000 Bruxelles — 1000 Brussel
Tél. 512 00 26

Sous-dépôts — Agentschappen

Librairie européenne — Europese Boekhandel
Rue de la Loi 244 — Wetstraat 244
1040 Bruxelles — 1040 Brussel

CREDOC

Rue de la Montagne 34 - Bte 11
Bergstraat 34 - Bus 11
1000 Bruxelles — 1000 Brussel

Danmark

Schultz Forlag

Montergade 21
1116 København K
Tlf. (01) 12 11 95

Underagentur :

Europa Bøger
Gammel Torv 6 — Postbox 137
1004 København K
Tlf. (01) 15 62 73

BR Deutschland

Verlag Bundesanzeiger

Breite Straße — Postfach 10 80 06
5000 Köln 1
Tel. (0221) 20 29-0
(Fernschreiber · Anzeiger Bonn 8 882 595)

Greece

G.C. Eleftheroudakis S.A.

International bookstore
4 Nikis street
Athens (126)
Telex 219410 elef gr

Sub-agent for Northern Greece .

Molho's Bookstore
10 Tsimiski Street
Thessaloniki
Tel 275 271
Telex 412885 limo

France

*Service de vente en France des publications des
Communautés européennes*

Journal officiel

26, rue Desaix
75732 Paris Cedex 15
Tél (1) 578 61 39

« Service de documentation »

D.E.P.P. — Maison de l'Europe
37, rue des Francs-Bourgeois
75004 Paris
Tél. 887 96 50

Ireland

Government Publications

Sales Office
G.P.O. Arcade
Dublin 1

or by post

Stationery Office

Dublin 4
Tel. 78 96 44

Italia

Libreria dello Stato

Piazza G. Verdi, 10
00198 Roma — Tel. (6) 8508
Telex 62008

Nederland

Staatsdrukkerij- en uitgeverijbedrijf

Christoffel Plantijnstraat
Postbus 20014
2500EA 's-Gravenhage
Tel (070) 78 99 11

United Kingdom

H.M. Stationery Office

P.O. Box 569
London SE1 9NH
Tel. (01) 928 69 77 ext 365

Sub-agent .

Alan Armstrong & Associates
8 Queen Victoria Street
Reading, Berks. RG1 1TG
Tel. (01) 258 37 40
(01) 723 3902

España

Mundi-Prensa Libros, S.A.

Castello 37
Madrid 1
Tel. (91) 275 46 55

Portugal

Livraria Bertrand, s.a.r.l.

Rua João de Deus — Venda Nova
Amadora
Tél. 97 45 71
Télex 12 709 — litran — p.

Schweiz - Suisse - Svizzera

Librairie Payot

6, rue Grenus
1211 Genève
Tél 31 89 50

Sverige

Librairie C.E. Fritzes

Regeringsgatan 12
Box 16356
103 27 Stockholm
Tél 08-23 89 00

United States of America

European Community Information Service

2100 M Street, N.W.
Suite 707
Washington, D.C. 20 037
Tel. (202) 862 95 00

Canada

Renouf Publishing Co., Ltd.

2184 St. Catherine Street West
Montreal, Quebec H3H 1M7
Tel (514) 937 3519

Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

**

Andre lande · Andere Länder · Άλλες χώρες · Other countries · Autres pays · Altri paesi · Andere landen

Kontoret for De europæiske Fællesskabers officielle Publikationer · Amt für amtliche Veröffentlichungen der Europäischen Gemeinschaften ·
Υπηρεσία Έπισημων Έκδόσεων των Ευρωπαϊκών Κοινοτήτων · Office for Official Publications of the European Communities ·
Office des publications officielles des Communautés européennes · Ufficio delle pubblicazioni ufficiali delle Comunità europee ·
Bureau voor officiële publikaties der Europese Gemeenschappen