

# Bulletin

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## OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

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# BULLETIN OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community  
European Economic Community  
European Atomic Energy Community

Commission of the European Communities  
Secretariat-General  
Brussels

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Publications of the European Communities

**Supplements 1980**



PART ONE

**SPECIAL FEATURES**

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

BFR = Belgische frank/Franc belge

LFR = Franc luxembourgeois

DKR = Dansk krone

FF = Franc français

DM = Deutsche Mark

LIT = Lira italiana

HFL = Nederlandse gulden (Hollandse florijn)

UKL = Pound sterling

IRL = Irish pound

USD = United States dollar



# 1. Energy: Community initiative

Energy: Community initiative

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## Commission statement to the European Council

*1.1.1.* The increasing extent of energy problems, the need for a Community strategy to deal with them and the definition of possible guidelines for this strategy: these are the grounds for issuing an important Commission communication—anticipating the next European Council—on the general outlines of a Community initiative in this field.

Some aspects of this statement, made on 20 March, are defined in greater detail in three separate documents transmitted to the Council with it that deal respectively with the economic aspects of a Community initiative on energy; the fiscal instruments available for raising Community revenues from energy; energy price and tax harmonization in the Community.

The Commission considers that there is a big difference between what has been done, and what still has to be done to work out an effective energy policy. It also thinks that the problems to be solved mainly arise from the conditions in which energy resources are developed and exploited, and which vary considerably from one country to another. This is because there are differences in national tax schemes, standards and regulations, particularly in the field of environment. Although there has been progress in respect of nuclear energy, further efforts must be made to define consistent environmental and safety standards for nuclear power stations.

The Commission's communication emphasizes the need now to contemplate new activities in two fields: policy with regard to energy prices and taxation, and increasing investments in the energy sector. The Commission emphasizes these points both in its general review and in its three 'Annexes'.

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*1.1.2.* The full text of the communication entitled 'Energy policy' is given below:

### Introduction

1. The underlying problem of energy supply in our society has been stated many times in the last seven years; but our failure so far to cope with it makes it worth stating again.

2. The economies of the industrial world were built on the availability of cheap energy derived principally from coal in the 19th century, and from gas and above all oil in the 20th. Coal reserves are still substantial. But oil is already a scarce resource, as the successive rises in its price since 1973 well demonstrate. It will become scarcer still over the next 30 years and beyond. But even if supply will soon flatten out and decline, the momentum of demand, unless corrected, will continue to increase. If our economies are to continue in their present form, let alone resume their growth, they will require major reorganization whereby dependence on oil is drastically reduced, other sources of energy are developed to take an increasing place, and the price of energy in its various forms finds its level between supply and demand.

3. The Member States of the European Community are particularly vulnerable. At present oil provides 55% of their energy requirements: 85% of oil consumed comes from abroad; and 90% of imported oil comes from the OPEC countries, which control 70% of world reserves and 50% of production outside the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Since 1973 the OPEC countries have learnt that they can cut production while maintaining or increasing revenues. In addition interruption of supply for political or other reasons is a continuous hazard. Obviously this has a major and direct effect on the ability of governments to promote growth, control inflation, and reduce unemployment. The energy price increases of the last six months will involve an extra payment of around USD 50 000 million in foreign exchange by the Community in 1980.

4. The impending crisis passed virtually unobserved until 1973. Since then the policies followed by the Member States individually and by the Community as a whole have been fragmentary in effect, reflecting the different situation of each country within the Community. The price of energy still varies widely and sometimes inexplicably both as between fuels and between Member States. In spite of large nominal price increases since 1973, the real price to the consumer has not kept up, and in some cases has actually fallen.

5. The case for establishing common Community policies is strong. When the Coal and Steel Community, and later the European Economic Community and Euratom, were set up, the need for an energy policy as such was not foreseen. At that time coal occupied a more important place than it now does, and nuclear energy seemed the main energy source of the future. Thus although powers in respect of coal and nuclear energy were attributed to the Community, no specific power was attributed in respect of energy as a whole. Nevertheless achievement of the political, economic and social objectives of the Community as defined in the Treaties are increasingly conditioned by the supply of energy, and there could scarcely be a true common market without common policies in the field of energy. The Commission has prepared a more detailed note for the Council about the general economic implications.

6. Since 1973 there has been some advance in this direction. In 1978 consumption was about the same as in 1973 in spite of economic growth of 10.7% in real terms. The degree of energy saving is hard to assess with precision, but the measures taken within the Community, including price increases, may well have reduced energy consumption by between 7% and 10% between 1974 and 1979. For oil alone consumption was 50 million tonnes less in 1978 than in 1973. Community energy dependence on imported oil fell from 60% in 1973 to 47% in 1979, and the proportion of energy requirements met by oil fell during the same period from 60% to 55%.

7. So far coordinated action at the level of the Community has taken five main forms. First efforts have been made to set Community targets

for energy saving, reduction of dependence on oil, and development of alternative sources. Only some of these are likely to be met. For example only about 70 gigawatts of nuclear capacity will be installed by 1985 compared with the objective of 160 gigawatts agreed in 1974, and both consumption and production of coal have actually fallen. The target for the reduction of oil consumption in 1979 was not met, and there may be difficulty in meeting the oil import target set for 1985. Next the Community has helped in the financing of new coal and nuclear generating plant and in energy projects generally. It has promoted harmonization of standards throughout the Community to help in energy saving. It has set up crisis management mechanisms. It has extended its research and development programmes into alternative sources, and given financial aid to demonstration schemes for energy saving techniques and exploitation of new sources. Finally it has taken steps to improve its knowledge of the oil market with a view to improving stability, above all in spot transactions.

8. But the gap between what has been done and what needs to be done to establish an effective Community energy policy remains wide. Even if Member States were to fulfil their existing energy programmes for the next 10 years and even if the rate of economic growth were as low as we fear it may be, additional imports of oil of between 50 million and 100 million tonnes might still be necessary to satisfy increasing demands by 1990.

9. 1980 may offer the Community a breathing space in which to look in realistic fashion at the problems of energy supply and to agree on policies to deal with them. These problems are only in part financial. They cover the general conditions under which energy resources are developed and exploited, including varying national standards, rules, and procedures, in particular with regard to the environment. This has special application to nuclear energy. Progress has recently been made following acceptance of the Commission's proposals on reprocessing of nuclear materials, nuclear waste disposal, and fast breeder technology, but more work is necessary to establish consistent environmental and security standards for nuclear power stations within the Community.

10. There are two broad areas in which new Commission action might now be envisaged: energy price and tax policy; and increased energy investment.

### Price and tax policy

11. In spite of the increase in crude oil prices in 1973 and since, the price of oil products to the consumer does not fully reflect the Community's paramount need to become less dependent on external supplies of oil and thus less vulnerable to any future shortfall of supplies or greatly increased prices. There is a certain price to be paid for reduced dependence on oil imports and the resulting longer-term stability of our economies. At present the different fiscal policies followed by member governments scarcely promote the greater independence the Community needs. Indeed part of recent oil price increases have in effect been carried on national budgets. This may have helped to reduce inflation in the short term, but it has had a number of unhappy consequences, including reduction of the incentive to save energy and develop new sources, and negation of efforts to reduce oil consumption. More recently member governments have agreed on the need to pass on price increases directly to the consumer, and most have registered some success in doing so. This is an essential requirement for a Community energy policy.

12. The different ways in which prices are fixed in each Member State, the different systems of taxation, the different weighting given to energy in such devices as cost-of-living indices, and the different relationship between the various forms of energy used have created trade distortions between Member States and distortions of consumption within them. Progressive harmonization of energy prices and taxes within the Community is therefore essential. This will be a long term, at times cumbersome but indispensable process. It should greatly contribute to our general objectives of economic convergence within the Community. It would also make it easier to measure and control the effects of energy prices on inflation and unemployment, and to pursue consistent policies to reduce dependence on imported oil. Instead of being vulnerable to every wind that may blow

from outside, and reacting in dispersed and inconsistent fashion, the Community would be equipped with instruments of macro-economic management which would help it to cope with challenges from inside and out.

13. Progressive harmonization of energy prices and taxes would have wide consequences. Indeed given the different economic circumstances and energy requirements of Member States, harmonization might eventually create some distortions of its own. It would involve a shift in the structure of revenue and expenditure in each Member State and within the Community, and would thus have important redistributive effects. If it were not to aggravate inflation and depress economic activity, it might require compensatory reductions in other forms of taxation. The Commission has prepared a separate note for the Council on the implications of energy price and tax harmonization in the Community.

### Energy investment

14. Among Member States investment in the various forms of energy, as a proportion of total capital investment, differs greatly according to circumstances. During the period 1980 to 1990 Member States plan to spend in total over 400 000 million ECU on energy or up to 2% of Community GDP. On present planning the contribution to this investment from Community funds is likely to be small. Although about 40% of all Community financing goes into the energy sector (through the EIB, Euratom, ECSC, etc.), this amounts to only about 4% of all energy finance. Furthermore only 2 to 3% of the Community budget goes into energy investment.

15. Although there may at present be relatively little difficulty in raising funds for some forms of energy investment in the short term, we believe that the total volume now envisaged is markedly insufficient in the long term, and is not geared to meet the specific needs of the future. If the present rate of energy saving falls short, and if the switch to energy sources other than oil is further delayed, then the Community could find itself with a substantial energy gap which it would be tempted to fill at rising cost by increasing imports of oil.

16. The bulk of the increased investment required must come from national sources. But because the ability of Member States to undertake such investment varies markedly in terms of financial, technical and other resources, and the different character of their national programmes, there is an obvious danger that economic and social differences within the Community could thereby be accentuated, our efforts to promote convergence frustrated, and the objectives of the Treaties made still further from attainment. These difficulties could be met through an expanded Community programme of investment support designed to underpin a Community energy policy inside and outside the Community.

17. Its purposes would be subordinate to the general requirement to promote energy saving, the substitution of oil by energy from such sources as coal and above all nuclear power (whose exploitation is vital to meet our future needs), and the development of synthetic fuels and other renewable resources. Its particular role would be to help remove the obstacles which now prevent investments from being undertaken (for example insufficient funds or high technology risk) or which delay investments (for example doubts about competitiveness with oil in the short term, high initial cost, and long payback times). In so doing it should serve to increase investment in proven technologies and encourage it in more advanced technologies. To allow maximum scope for the exercise of national judgment and control of projects, the programme would work in such a fashion as to fit in with and supplement national programmes with different degrees of Community participation in specific projects. All Member States should qualify to benefit from it, especially those most dependent on oil as an energy source.

18. It is not now possible to estimate reliably the total financial requirements. The additional investment required in the 1980s to hold oil imports down to their present level could be in the order of 50 000 to 100 000 million ECU, or between  $\frac{1}{4}\%$  and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  of Community GDP. Most of this extra expenditure would need to be committed early in the 1980s to yield results by 1990, and a continuing effort would be needed thereafter to ensure a sufficient growth of energy production in the following decade.

19. In general terms the energy industry is capable of financing itself. But with the growing importance of advanced technology and the need for increased research and development, as well as the long lead times and long payback periods associated with energy saving techniques and new forms of energy, there is a substantial need for additional financial support to underwrite the financial and technical risks involved.

20. Such support could take a number of forms. As it would be primarily designed to supplement national programmes, a mixture of grants for projects and subsidies for loans would be appropriate. Some of the support might be provided by lending on the basis of Community loans (guaranteed by the Community budget). But the very nature of the action envisaged would require direct and significant support from the Community budget itself.

### Financing

21. The sums required for a major Community effort are too large to come out of the existing Community budget. Hence new means of Community financing would be needed.

Its main purposes would be:

- (i) to supplement the harmonization of energy prices and taxes in the Community;
- (ii) to supply more funds for investment in the Community in saving energy, exploiting existing resources and developing new sources;
- (iii) to help in promoting the switch from oil to other sources of energy, and to reduce the dependence of the Community on supplies from overseas; and
- (iv) to provide underpinning for a Community energy policy, thus completing and bringing up to date the original provisions and objectives of the Treaties.

22. Until we have a clearer idea of the amount required, it would be premature to draw any conclusions about methods of financing. There are a number of possibilities, from raising Community loans for the purpose, to increasing revenue under the Community's existing system of own

resources, to introducing a specific Community energy tax designed to contribute to the objectives of energy policy as a whole. If the choice were to be some form of Community energy tax, it would be desirable:

(i) to adopt a system which is administratively simple and easy to operate, raises least political and constitutional difficulties, and can be rapidly introduced;

(ii) to minimize complications with third countries, in particular oil suppliers and those with whom we have preferential agreements;

(iii) to ensure that the tax was an own resource of the Community with its yield going directly into the Community budget.

23. The main possibilities—not mutually exclusive—for taxation would be to impose a tax on the consumption of energy, either in all its forms or on oil or specific oil products; a tax on production of energy in general or oil in particular; a duty or levy on imports either of energy in general or of oil or specific oil products. The Commission is sending the Council a detailed examination of possible fiscal instruments for raising Community revenue from energy. Each form of taxation has its advantages and disadvantages. Various combinations of taxes might also be considered.

24. More generally the impact on the industrial competitiveness of the Community of any method of financing would naturally depend on its size and character. Side effects would be limited and action more effective if a Community initiative were carried out on an agreed international basis. It would therefore be essential to consult our major industrial and trading partners with a view to their taking comparable action. The Community and its Members will anyway have to define their attitudes to the decision of the United States Government to impose a petrol conservation charge on imported oil and to work for an internationally agreed demand restraint programme. It should be made clear that a Community initiative would be designed to help further the policies already publicly advocated by the OPEC countries to reduce consumption of oil and extend the life of the world's oil reserves; and also to help poor non-oil-producing countries in developing the energy resources of the Third World.

## Conclusions

25. In this paper we have sought to establish the reasons, need and basis for a new Community initiative as part of a Community strategy for energy. At present the anomalies and differences which have arisen between Member States in their pricing and taxation of energy have had seriously distorting effects, and hindered efforts to reduce dependence on imported oil and achieve greater independence. Energy accounts for so important an element in our economies that there could scarcely be a true common market consistent with the objectives of the Treaties without common policies in the field of energy. Thus we propose progressive harmonization of energy prices and taxes to reduce these distortions and give the Community the instruments of macro-economic management it needs.

26. We believe that planned investment in energy for the next decade and beyond falls short of our requirements. In our judgment we need a Community programme to support the efforts of Member States to promote energy saving, to substitute oil by energy from other sources and reduce our dependence on foreign suppliers, and to develop other renewable sources. Such a programme would need financing. In our paper we have considered some of the possibilities for doing so. We shall later be making proposals in the sense indicated in this paper. In the meantime the European Council is invited:

(i) to support the idea of a new Community initiative as part of a Community strategy for energy; and

(ii) to take note of the approach towards it suggested in this paper.

## 2. Social policy: present situation and prospects

1979 Social Report

### Political and general introduction to the 1979 Social Report

1.2.1. The political and general introduction to the Report on Social Developments, 1979,<sup>1</sup> approved by the Commission in March and prepared for the European Parliament pursuant to the provisions in the EEC Treaty, as usual contains an assessment of the present situation and prospects. This part of the report follows.

1.2.2. The employment situation continues to be adversely affected by the economic problems which for more than five years have beset the Community: there were over 6 million registered unemployed at the end of 1979 and there is little prospect of any significant improvement in the near future.

The Commission's main goal will therefore remain the improvement of the employment situation. For this reason, action will be needed to stimulate investment and the restructuring of undertakings if recruitment is to be encouraged and redundancies prevented. One priority in this connection is the short-term introduction of measures designed to promote the reorganization of working time and other measures supporting the labour market.

Special efforts must be made on behalf of certain groups of workers, industries and regions particularly affected by the crisis. It has been observed that unemployment in 1979 affected not only young people—among whom unemployment was a matter of concern throughout the year—but increasingly women and workers in the steel, textiles and clothing and shipbuilding industries.

However, the improvement of levels of employment is not an aim which can be attained by the Community and national governments acting alone: it is vital that the two sides of industry develop their relationships with a view to reaching a consensus at both national and Community level.

1.2.3. The Commission is pursuing its work in connection with the reorganization of working

time on the basis of the Council Resolution of 22 November 1979.<sup>2</sup> It is proposed that after meetings with the two sides of industry, the Commission will put before the Council of Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs its conclusions as regards the scope for Community guidelines concerning:

- (i) restrictions on systematic overtime work,
- (ii) reducing effective annual working time.

In addition, the Commission will present special memoranda to the Standing Committee on Employment on:

- (i) the promotion of part-time work,
- (ii) the progressive introduction of flexible retirement schemes,
- (iii) action to curb abuses in temporary work.

1.2.4. An active policy to combat the qualitative mismatch between the supply of and demand for labour which currently hinders the operation of the labour market constitutes a necessary but not a sufficient condition for the re-establishment of full employment under optimum conditions. In line with the conclusions drawn by the President of the Standing Committee on Employment at its 16th meeting on 9 October 1979,<sup>3</sup> the Commission will continue, in conjunction with the Working Parties of Senior Employment Officials and Directors of Employment Services, to look for measures likely to be implemented.

The Commission will present to the Council a communication setting out 'Guidelines for a Community labour market policy'.

With a view to tackling the repercussions of technological change and facilitating the adjustments in jobs and training made necessary, in particular, by the development of microprocessors, the Commission will, as requested by the European Council,<sup>4</sup> send the Standing Committee on Employment

<sup>1</sup> Report on Social Developments, 1979 (published in conjunction with the Thirteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities, in accordance with Article 122 of the EEC Treaty).

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 2 of 4.1.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.41.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.45.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.1.5 and 1.1.6.

a memorandum on the employment and social problems raised by new technologies to enable the main lines of the Community solution to be formulated with the help of the two sides of industry.

To implement the Council Resolution on training work experience schemes for young people,<sup>1</sup> the Commission is proposing to support various activities through financing from the European Social Fund. For this purpose, it intends to improve the selection criteria established for the management of the Fund and support certain experimental projects aimed at speeding up the work of improving training systems.

1.2.5. The Commission will continue its efforts to ensure that measures are taken to deal with the social repercussions of restructuring in certain industries which have been in difficulties for some years. Following on its communication on 'The social aspects of the iron and steel policy' transmitted to the Council in October 1978,<sup>2</sup> the Commission transmitted a draft Decision relating to the creation of special temporary allowances to help workers affected by restructuring operations.<sup>3</sup> Statements were also made on this point by the Commission representative at the meetings of the Council of Ministers of Employment and Social Affairs on 15 May<sup>4</sup> and 22 November.<sup>4</sup>

As this draft Decision provides for the implementation of social measures accompanying the restructuring of the iron and steel industry—to render such restructuring more acceptable—the Commission has urged the Council to take a decision with the least possible delay. As soon as it has obtained the assent of the Council, the Commission will begin negotiations with the Member States on new bilateral agreements to put this aid into operation.

Concurrently with the implementation of its industrial restructuring measures in the shipbuilding industry and in accordance with the Council Resolution of 19 September 1978,<sup>5</sup> the Commission will, after consultation with the two sides of industry, work out guidelines for measures to resolve certain social problems in this sector, making use of the funds available for this purpose. The Commission will also organize systematic contacts with management and labour in the textiles sector to examine in detail the special employment problems in this industry.

1.2.6. The Commission will continue its efforts to ensure the strict application of Community provisions prohibiting discrimination against workers moving within the Community with respect to employment, living and working conditions. To this end, it will put before the Council a proposal aimed at eliminating the remaining restrictions concerning the exercise of trade union rights, including the right to participate as a trade union delegate in the administration of bodies governed by public law and the right to hold public office.

In connection with social security for migrant workers, the Commission will endeavour to persuade the Council to reach a decision on the proposal to extend the Community rules to self-employed persons and certain categories of persons not pursuing an occupation. In addition, the Commission will make proposals to the Council regarding the improvement of arrangements for paying unemployment benefits to persons leaving the country where they were last employed and the modification of the system for calculating pensions in the light of cases decided by the Court of Justice.

1.2.7. In accordance with Article 10 of the Council Directive of 9 February 1976,<sup>6</sup> a report will be drawn up on the application of the Directive concerning equal treatment for men and women as regards access to employment, vocational training and promotion, and working conditions. Special attention will be given to discrimination arising from protective legislation.

To supplement the Directive on equal treatment for men and women under statutory social security schemes, the Commission will take appropriate steps with a view to ensuring that the same principle is observed in the case of occupational schemes.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 1 of 3.1.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.42.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 237 of 7.10.1978; Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.52.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 142 of 7.6.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.55.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.56, and 11-1979, point 2.1.44.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 229 of 27.9.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.20.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 39 of 13.2.1975; Bull. EC 12-1975, point 2215.

### 3. JRC: 1980-83 programme adopted by the Council

1979 Social Report

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1.2.8. As regards living and working conditions, independently of its efforts in connection with the reorganization of working time,<sup>1</sup> the Commission will begin consultations with management and labour in the various sectors to seek a solution to certain problems connected with shift work, regarding the workers' health and welfare.

After looking into the situation in the Member States as regards maternity leave (ban on dismissal, length of leave, remuneration), the Commission will put proposals before the Council, bearing in mind the possibilities offered by new concepts such as 'parental leave'.

In the context of efforts to improve safety at work, the Commission will propose specific Directives on asbestos, cadmium, and other carcinogenic substances on the basis of the outline Directive on the protection of workers from harmful exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents at work.<sup>2</sup> The Directive specifically concerned with lead<sup>3</sup> was presented to the Council in 1979.

The Commission will also submit two proposals for directives to the Council in respect of medical irradiation and microwaves.

As regards the protection of workers in the steel and coalmining industries, a new programme of research in ergonomics is to be initiated. The research will be carried out both in specialized institutes and on the spot in relation to jobs of key significance for the adaptation of machines to men.

1.2.9. The Commission will endeavour to improve the coherence of its activities in the public health field and will draw up a programme of priorities covering, in particular, health education, pharmaceuticals consumption, major investments, manpower planning in relation to the medical professions and the harmonization of definitions and statistics. The central theme of this programme will be 'Better health at less cost'.

1.3.1. On 13 March, a year after the Commission had presented its proposals,<sup>1</sup> the Council adopted the new 1980-83 multiannual programme<sup>2</sup> for the Joint Research Centre (JRC). That decision has given a new lease of life to the JRC's activities, which over the past few years have been marked by a number of significant phases.

#### From 1973 to 1979

1.3.2. Following what was known as the 'Euratom crisis', which lasted for several years, a more positive trend set in, in which four dates stand out as landmarks:

1973: For the first time after this crisis was settled, the Council gave the Joint Research Centre a new four-year multiannual programme (1973-76),<sup>3</sup> extending the Centre's activities to non-nuclear fields.

1976: The Council approved an amendment<sup>4</sup> to the JRC staff's conditions of employment. It enabled the same treatment to be given to all the personnel of the Centre, thus putting an end to discrimination and establishing conditions of greater staff mobility. The Commission's clearly expressed determination to bring the proposal it had drawn up around 1975 to a successful conclusion had an immediate effect in bringing about a considerable reduction in the hours lost through strike action at Ispra.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ C 110 of 3.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 153 of 9.6.1973; OJ L 189 of 11.7.1973; Bull. EC 2-1973, point 2231, 5-1973, point 2241, and 6-1973, point 2247.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 299 of 29.10.1976; Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2253.

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<sup>1</sup> Point 1.2.3.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 89 of 5.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.52.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 324 of 28.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.70.



In 1972, 6.4% of the real working time had been lost through strike action; in 1975, the loss was reduced to 1.1% and in 1979 to no more than 0.07%.

*1977:* The 1977-80 research programme,<sup>1</sup> financed with 346 million EUA, was formally adopted by the Council on 18 July 1977 after being held up for several months by one delegation's reservation. Its implementation has yielded many important scientific results within the context of the ten specific programmes adopted. The first three programmes were on nuclear safety (reactor safety; plutonium fuels and actinide research; the management of nuclear materials and radioactive waste), four were concerned with new forms of energy (solar energy, hydrogen, thermonuclear fusion technology and high-temperature materials), and lastly there were three programmes on the environment and resources, measurements, standards and reference techniques, and service and support activities.

*1980:* The decision on the 1980-83 programme — financed with 511 million EUA — was adopted by the Council on 13 March 1980. The new programme will follow on from the 1977-80 programme. In the Council Decision of July 1977, provision was formally made for a review of that programme during its third year, which might lead to the adoption of a new multiannual programme, and this has now been done on the basis of proposals presented by the Commission in March 1979.

### The main features of the new programme

*1.3.3.* The 1980-83 programme is primarily a continuation of projects undertaken under the current programme, but there are a number of substantial modifications.

The safety of nuclear power will be in the forefront of future research at the JRC: 50% of the scientific and financial resources are assigned to it. Under this heading, the most important of the new projects is Super-Sara, which is to examine the conditions and consequences of a failure in the reactor cooling system. This research has taken on new urgency following the events at Harrisburg. The experiments are to be carried out in the Ispra establishment's experimental Essor reactor. Since 1973, the reactor has been used solely for Italian research programmes; with the advent of the Super-Sara project, it will once again be placed in the service of Community research.

Since solar power is the most promising alternative energy source in the short and medium term, the funds assigned to solar energy research have been doubled with a view to promoting its use. The test installation for solar collectors (ESTI) under construction at Ispra will permit the development of uniform inspection methods and quality standards for solar collectors; it is designed as a Community test facility for solar collectors already on the market or in preparation.

Efforts in the field of fusion technology are likewise to be redoubled. The construction of the Joint European Torus (JET), the great European experiment in thermonuclear fusion, is in progress at Culham. A start must therefore be made right away on a study of the technological conditions under which a first fusion reactor might be constructed.

This research will be facilitated by the installation of a large-scale cyclotron at Ispra.

The programme on the control and management of fissile materials has also been

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 200 of 8.8.1977; Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.112.

broadened. INFCE (International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation) consultations have highlighted the growing need for adequate international guarantees with regard to the safeguarding of the fuel cycle as a whole.

Other JRC projects receiving more generous finance under the new programme are aimed at making greater use of the remote sensing possibilities held out by satellite technology for the purposes of ecological cartography and agriculture.

Hydrogen research, on the other hand, will henceforward be cut back, the work on thermochemical hydrogen production having been brought to a close; for the future the accent is to be on storage and carriage. Research in the field of measurements and reference standards, too, is to be scaled down. Only the activities of the Community Office for Nuclear Measurement at the Geel establishment are to be continued under the new programme; non-nuclear activities have to be conducted mainly by the Community Bureau of References (CBR) on the basis of research contracts with national establishments.

## Research to be continued

1.3.4. In the other fields covered by the new JRC programme, research already under way is to be continued.

### *Nuclear safety and the fuel cycle*

1.3.5. Under this joint programme, which, as mentioned earlier,<sup>1</sup> provides for large-scale research on reactor safety as well as on the management and control of fissile materials, two other programmes are to be followed up:

(i) *Plutonium fuels and actinide research* (Karlsruhe establishment): this programme includes three projects: the follow-up of research on the use of plutonium fuels under normal or transitional conditions; the continuation of work on problems of actinide formation in the fuel cycle; a contribution to the development of a general theory of bonding in actinides.

(ii) *Safety of nuclear materials* (Ispra and Karlsruhe establishments): the completion of studies on the chemical separation of actinides from high-level waste and their nuclear transmutation; concentration of effort on the assessment of risks involved in the management of radioactive waste in the fuel cycle as a whole, especially in the light of a study on a basic strategy for the management of waste and of protective barriers against the migration of radionuclides in the geosphere.

### *New energies*

1.3.6. Since solar energy and thermonuclear fusion technology will hold an important place in the new programme<sup>1</sup> (whilst research on hydrogen production is to be cut back slightly to make way for additional research on the storage and transport of energy), work in progress will continue normally on one of the programmes planned:

*High-temperature materials* (Petten establishment): the programme consists of three projects: a study on the behaviour of materials in corrosive atmospheres relevant to energy technologies; the establishment of an information centre on high-temperature materials; the setting up of a high-temperature materials data bank.

<sup>1</sup> Point 1.3.3.

**Study and protection of the environment**

1.3.7. As well as remote sensing from space, already mentioned,<sup>1</sup> this section will include the following programme:

*Protection of the environment* (Ispra establishment): Preparation of a data and information network on chemical substances and the environment (Ecdin); pollution of the indoor and natural environment by chemical products (especially cancerogenic substances); heavy metals pollution; influence of certain chemical pollutants on water quality; collection of data on atmospheric pollutants.

*Specific support for the Commission's sectoral activities*  
(mainly the Ispra establishment)

1.3.8. The activities already in progress will be continued:

- (i) Concentration of data-processing research on telematics;
- (ii) Evaluation and dissemination of software in the context of the EUROCOPI project;
- (iii) Safeguards support;
- (iv) Preparation of a training and education programme with special attention to the needs of non-member countries associated with the Community under cooperation agreements;
- (v) Increased efforts in the dissemination of information and the utilization of research results;
- (vi) Development of the JRC's role as the Commission's own research centre able to provide scientific and technical aid in various areas of Community policy.

*Operation of the high-flux reactor*  
(Petten establishment)

1.3.9. This complementary programme, which relates to the operation of large-scale installations, will be concerned with irradiation experiments related to problems of both fuels and materials for the various reactor cycles under study in the Community.

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<sup>1</sup> Point 1.3.3.

## 4. Generalized tariff preferences: 1980 onwards

### Commission guidelines

1.4.1. As the initial 10-year phase of the Community's generalized system of preferences (GSP) launched on 1 July 1971 comes to an end on 31 December, the Commission has transmitted a communication to the Council looking ahead to the future. The extension of the GSP for a further period is a political certainty, and in this document the Commission suggests guidelines for the system from January 1981 onwards, indicating the broad lines within which the second generation of GSP schemes could operate.

### General outlines

1.4.2. A review of the 10 years' experience with the Community GSP suggests that while the system is admittedly imperfect, it needs no fundamental recasting to fulfil its stated objectives. The post-1980 GSP will need to be adapted to the new economic conditions in international relations and the needs of the Community's industrial and commercial policies, and must at the same time ensure that the preferences offered are utilized more equitably.

So far the benefits have tended to be cornered mainly by a handful of countries whose economies are already relatively developed or diversified, some of which are now highly competitive. Also, GSP use has been unsatisfactory for non-sensitive products, being concentrated on products which, owing to their sensitive nature, are subject to strict ceilings. So the new Community system will have to provide both for more diversified utilization in terms of product spread and for the widest and most liberal preferential access possible for the developing countries in greatest need.

For this purpose it will need to be backed up by streamlined implementing arrangements for the administration of preferential limits and, where appropriate, rules of origin. The various rules applied during the system's first ten years, adjusted as and when necessary, enabled it to function and adapt, in the changing economic climate of the 1970s, from an era of sustained growth to one of spiralling inflation and unemployment. But this was achieved at the price of an ever-greater complexity which to some extent prevented the developing countries from deriving full benefit from the system.

### Implementation of the new system

#### *Legal status and duration*

1.4.3. The Commission is envisaging a 20-year lifetime for the new system, while retaining the autonomous nature of the preferences so as to keep it as open as possible. This will enable beneficiary countries to plan industrial development programmes, while five-yearly reviews will make it possible to take account of changes in the economic or political climate if the need to do so is felt.

#### *Differential application of preferential advantages*

1.4.4. Particularly in the industrial sector, the more advanced among the beneficiary countries quickly use up the preferential advantages, at the expense of economically weaker countries. Limiting preferential access for competitive countries in the most sensitive sectors would allow the Community to widen the preferences open to the least developed countries. Differential application should not as a rule involve excluding particular coun-

tries or products from the system entirely: that would happen only in exceptional cases.

Products and countries to be made subject to this type of restriction would be identified in accordance with objective criteria taking account of the economic situation in the industries and countries involved, while complying with the principle that preferential concessions should be proportionately more generous for countries requiring most assistance in the development process.

### Structure of the new system

#### *Products covered*

1.4.5. The list of agricultural products covered has grown steadily from year to year (up from 147 products in 1971 to 322 in 1980), and the present coverage could be maintained, although a number of improvements might be considered if warranted, particularly in the interests of the least developed countries. As regards industrial goods, the Community system is one of the most comprehensive in existence, although a number of semi-finished or first-stage processing products not at present included might be added, which would be of particular benefit to the least developed countries.

#### *The arrangements for industrial products*

1.4.6. Products are currently divided into four categories according to their degree of sensitivity, with separate sets of rules of monitoring observance of preferential limits. In practice 'sensitivity' is found to be caused by imports from one, two or at most three highly competitive countries; by dealing with this problem, it becomes possible both to streamline administration of the system and

to offer wider access to the other beneficiary countries. In the new system, there would be only two categories: non-sensitive products, monitored statistically (which may be reclassified if a rise in the preferential imports causes 'material injury'), and sensitive products. For the latter, the competitive countries would be allocated shares in a Community tariff quota or ceiling, while a theoretical ceiling would be set for the other beneficiary countries; in the event of duly-established market disturbance, exceeding this limit could result in the reintroduction of customs duties.

As regards textile products, there would be no change at this stage in the new arrangements which were introduced only this year, partly because there is not yet enough feedback to be able to assess their performance and partly because, as the textile GSP is linked to the agreements concluded within the framework of the Multifibre Arrangement, it would be better to await decisions in connection with the MFA.

#### *Administrative changes*

1.4.7. The Commission feels that the administration of the system could usefully be streamlined. It is proposing to make a distinction between decisions on general directives and the periodical review of the system, which would continue to be taken by the Council on proposals from the Commission, and those relating to day-to-day management, which would be taken over by the Commission itself in accordance with a procedure to be arranged.

# 5. 1979 Competition Report

1.5.1. In March the Commission approved its annual report to Parliament on competition policy. This Ninth Competition Report<sup>1</sup>—published in conjunction with the Thirteenth General Report—gives a general view of the policy followed in 1979. It gives a detailed analysis of the Commission's policy on business firms and also on State intervention in business life (State aids, State commercial monopolies, public enterprise) and takes stock of the development of concentration in the Community.

The basic objectives of competition policy and the importance of the role it plays are clearly summed up in the introduction to the report, reproduced below.

## Basic objectives

1.5.2. 'The persistence of conditions of crisis prompts questions as to the role that competition policy should play and as to the respective merits of rigidity and flexibility in its application. In the case of the Community, delineation of the general thrust of its competition policy must not be based on a dogmatic approach but requires reference back to the fundamental provisions of the EEC Treaty. The Treaty stipulates that the Community's primary task is, by establishing a common market, to promote the harmonious development of economic activities throughout the Community. The methods prescribed for accomplishing this task include the institution of a system for ensuring undistorted competition, a prerequisite for the proper functioning of the common market, which is the rock on which economic integration is to be founded.

It follows that the Community's competition policy must persist in its pursuit of a group of basic objectives.

The first fundamental objective is to keep the common market open and unified. The metamorphosis of a heterogeneous collection of isolated national markets into a single vast market could not succeed without the establishment of some basic

rules. The fear was that obstacles to freedom of movement and long-standing differences in firms' business environments, which were present to a disproportionate extent when the common market was formed, would tempt member governments to take measures to protect certain firms or aggravate the tendency to engage in defensive restrictive practices on the part of the firms themselves. The same protectionist reflexes are still raising their heads particularly at times of economic difficulty, even in an enlarged and unified market which reproduces as far as it can the characteristics of a domestic market. There is accordingly a continuing need—and this is the primary task of the Community's competition policy—to forestall and suppress restrictive or abusive practices of firms attempting to divide up the market again so as to apply artificial price differences or impose unfair terms on their customers. This duty is translated into action by the bulk of the Community's general rules on restrictive practices and State aids and equally by a lengthy series of decisions in individual cases. In the period covered by the present report we can see this policy continued in the Commission's efforts to draw up new rules on exclusive dealing agreements, selective distribution systems and patent licensing agreements.

Nevertheless, the perpetual struggle to unify the common market is not the only objective of the system to ensure undistorted competition. It is an established fact that competition carries within it the seeds of its own destruction. An excessive concentration of economic, financial and commercial power can produce such far-reaching structural changes that free competition is no longer able to fulfil its role as an effective regulator of economic activity. Consequently, the second fundamental objective of the Community's competition policy must be to ensure that at all stages of the common market's development there exists the right amount of competition in order for the Treaty's requirements to be met and its aims attained. The desire to maintain a competitive structure dictates the Commission's constant vigilance over abuses by dominant firms and over mergers which result

<sup>1</sup> Ninth Report on Competition Policy, published in conjunction with the Thirteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities.

in abrupt and substantial increases in the market shares of such firms. In a similar way, the establishment of a systematic control over large-scale mergers continues to be indispensable if the Community is to be able to react effectively against structural changes that may jeopardize the continuance of effective competition in the common market.

Thirdly, the competition system instituted by the Treaty requires that the conditions under which competition takes place remain subject to the principle of fairness in the market place. In the Commission's view, this principle is of prime importance in the present economic circumstances. In its application to the Commission's activities three main aspects emerge.

First, equality of opportunity must be preserved for all commercial operators in the common market. This means in the first place, that the Member States of an active and constantly evolving Community must refrain from granting aids or other measures of assistance to favour firms in their own countries to the detriment of other firms. Secondly it implies that the financial relationships between these States and undertakings in the public sector should be of such transparency that it can readily be ascertained whether or not the latter are operating on an equal footing with their competitors in the private sector, provided that this does not prejudice the carrying out of services of general economic interest. Lastly, the preservation of equality of opportunity means that firms from outside the Community which operate within it, whether directly or through subsidiaries, must be subject to the same rules as firms of Community origin.

A second aspect of the principle of fairness in the market place is the need to have regard to the great variety of situations in which firms carry on business. So far as competition policy is concerned, this factor makes it necessary to adapt the Community competition rules so as to pay special regard in particular to small and medium firms that lack market strength.

Finally, equity demands that the Commission's competition policy takes account of the legitimate interests of workers, users and consumers. These persons should be allowed a fair share of the benefits derived by firms from agreements that

restrict competition between themselves. The same considerations, particularly the development of employment prospects, play an important part in the Commission's assessment of proposals for State aids.

The three fundamental objectives of the system of undistorted competition and the operational rules which they entail represent the effective contribution of Community competition law to the harmonious development of economic activities in the common market. But the proper functioning of the market mechanism is not in itself sufficient to ensure that other objectives are attained beyond those of greater productivity and competitiveness of Community firms.

If we are to advance towards greater economic and social justice, other Community policies must be pressed into service, always of course ensuring that they are consistent with the competition policy. Generally speaking, however, the harmonization of the various policies is most effectively guaranteed by the fact that every Community policy is required to adapt itself in order to fit into the perspective of a common market that is both unified and outward-looking at the same time. While it is virtually impossible to assess accurately the true contribution of the Community system of undistorted competition to the competitiveness of the European economy, it is worth pointing out that on aggregate there has been no appreciable deterioration in the competitive strength of the Community and its Member States *vis-à-vis* their major trading partners in the world. This is no mean achievement when one considers that the Community's heavy dependence on certain imported products which have risen steeply in price makes it extremely vulnerable to the current crisis. Irrevocably committed to international trade, the Community must maintain its drive to adapt its industrial structures to the changing world order, notably by encouraging its industries in the use of the new technologies.

The sheer scale of the common market and its inextricable enmeshment in world trade dictate that the need for a universal regulator of economic activity throughout the Community can only be answered by a Community competition policy. To yield to the persuasions of those who would respond to the crisis by a retreat into self-sufficient isolation would simply aggravate the situation

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beyond redemption by deepening the trauma of the structural changes thrust upon Europe by the shifting patterns of world trade. If we delude ourselves that we can dispense with the forces of competition and a decentralized economy and can steer through the necessary restructuring by purely legislative means, we run the irremediable risk of cutting our Community off from the economic reality of its surroundings.'

### Policy in 1979

1.5.3. The main principles underlying the Commission's activities in 1979 can be seen fairly clearly from the following rather brief outline of the action taken in different areas.

Regarding the rules applying to business firms, the Commission devoted much of its attention to drafting Regulations that will enable it to apply the rules of competition to air and sea transport in a systematic, efficient manner.

It pressed ahead with its efforts to settle the law governing two major problem areas—exclusive dealing agreements and selective distribution—and continued with its consultations with various interested circles on the draft block exemption regulation for patent licences.

The Commission continued to play an active role in work at the OECD and UNCTAD on restrictive practices in international trade.

Regarding agreements between firms, the Commission resolutely opposed various forms of market-sharing. It imposed heavy fines on the European subsidiary of one of the leading Japanese hi-fi manufacturers and on its French, German and British sole distributors who had attempted to isolate the French market for Pioneer equipment.

It also condemned a set of exclusive supply agreements that substantially debarred firms

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not involved in them from access to the market of a Member State.

As for State aids, 1979 was above all the year in which general rules laid down in the Commission's 1978 communications to the Council on new principles of coordination for regional aids and on industry aids policy were consolidated. The Commission also obtained the Council's unanimous assent to its draft decision concerning aids to the steel industry.

The Commission took new measures for the adjustment of State monopolies of a commercial character.

Turning to public undertakings, the Commission continued its work on a draft Directive based on Article 90 of the EEC Treaty concerning the transparency of financial relations between them and the Member States.





PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES  
IN MARCH 1980**

# 1. Building the Community

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## Economic and monetary policy

### Economic and monetary union

#### *European Monetary System*

#### European Monetary Fund

2.1.1. The economic and monetary points likely to be raised by the next European Council were discussed by the Council (Economic and Financial Affairs) at its meeting in Brussels on 17 March.

One of these points was the setting up of the European Monetary Fund provided for in the Resolution on the establishment of the EMS adopted by the European Council at its meeting in Brussels on 5 December 1978.<sup>1</sup> As on 17 December 1979,<sup>2</sup> the Monetary Committee and the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks informed the Council of the progress made. It emerged from the verbal statements by the Chairmen of the two Committees that the setting up of the European Monetary Fund would need to be based on a thorough analysis of the new problems resulting from changes in the international economic environment.

2.1.2. Further to this meeting, the Commission drew up, for the next European Council meeting, a communication on the operation of the EMS and on the progress made in setting up the European Monetary Fund — a document which remains confidential for the time being.

#### *Coordination of economic policies*

2.1.3. On 6 March, a communication on the improvement of the coordination of

economic policies was transmitted by the Commission to the Council, which discussed it 11 days later at its meeting on 17 March.

It was on 18 June 1979<sup>3</sup> that the Council, dealing with a previous Commission document on this subject, had approved the general approach proposed by the Commission and had invited it to prepare concrete proposals for strengthening the coordination of economic policies, with particular reference to some 10 specific points. In the communication presented at the beginning of March in response to the Council's request, the Commission outlined the progress which it felt was necessary in order to improve the coordination of economic policies. It stated, *inter alia*:

'In view of the interdependence of member countries' economies, the improvement and stepping up of the coordination of economic policies are of prime importance in order to enhance the Community's economic potential, in the short and medium term, as well as being crucial for the proper functioning of the EMS. Closer coordination depends mainly on the political will to make more effective use of existing procedures.'

'... The improvements required on the points indicated by the Council' can be grouped into three main categories of action:

- (i) actions to achieve much more systematic consultation in order to lay down the broad lines of economic and monetary policy and at the time of any significant change made to these policies in a Member State ...;
- (ii) actions to improve the practice of continuous review, so that the macro-economic guidelines and the instrumental policies of the member countries can be drawn up and implemented more cohe-

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<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1978, point 1.1.11.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.1.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.1.5.

rently, and so that concerted action can be fully and permanently significant;

(iii) actions to contribute to harmonizing instruments and to the convergence of structures ...'

In its communication, the Commission also put forward a number of proposals concerning concerted action within the EMS, the coordination of short-term policies, the perfecting of instruments and structural convergence. Finally, it made concrete proposals concerning the operating procedures of the Community bodies helping to coordinate economic policies.

2.1.4. At its meeting on 17 March, the Council discussed this Commission communication—which, as pointed out by Vice-President Ortoli, observed the terms of the mandate given—and took a very favourable view of the proposals presented by the Commission. The press release put out after the meeting had the following to say:

'The Council recorded its general approval of the ideas put forward in this communication and invited the various specialized committees—Monetary Committee, Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, Coordinating Group for Economic and Financial Policies—to strengthen the coordination of their economic policies on the basis of this communication.'

## Economic situation

### Results for 1979— Outlook for 1980

2.1.5. On 6 March, the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication on the economic situation in the Community with a view to the Council's first quarterly examination at its meeting on 17 March. As

regards the results for 1979, the Commission stated:

'In spite of the new oil shock, the performance of the Community economy in 1979 was in several respects favourable. Gross domestic product (GDP) is now estimated to have grown 3.3% in the Community as a whole, which is close to the original 3½% objective envisaged in the autumn of 1978 in the Annual Report of that year, and thus somewhat higher than the 3.1% growth in the Annual Report adopted at the end of last year.

The cyclical upswing which began in 1978, in part as a result of the concerted budget policy stimulus decided in July of that year, continued throughout 1979, and led to a stronger growth of private investment than in any year since 1973. Capacity utilization in industry increased significantly. Employment grew by 0.9%, again the most positive result since 1973. Unemployment declined very slightly in the course of the year, with a more pronounced decline in male unemployment nearly offset by the increasing unemployment of women.'

'... The oil price rise in 1979 (of nearly 50% in dollar terms, yearly average) was in part responsible for the deterioration in price performance. After the lowest rise in 1978 in seven years (6.9%), consumer prices rose on average in the Community in 1979 by 9%, with a 12.4% rise in the second half of the year (at an annual rate). All major components of the consumer price index accelerated (food, services, rent, manufactured goods and indirect taxes), albeit generally at rates far below that for energy.

The acceleration of inflation was not confined to the common impact of the oil price rise. There was a renewed tendency for inflation rates to diverge, with the gap between the least and most inflationary Member State increasing from 10% in the fourth quarter of 1978 to 17% in the fourth quarter of 1979 (consumer price data at annual rates); similarly the standard deviation of consumer price rises nearly doubled over the same period. The greater exchange-rate stability was not, therefore, underpinned by a better convergence of inflation.

The oil price escalation has led to coordinated steps to slow down world oil demand. For 1979 the Community pledged to limit oil consumption

to 500 million tonnes, 5% less than the original forecast and 2½% less than the 1978 outturn. However, this target was not achieved, due in part to the severe weather in early 1979 and to precautionary stock-building. Gross inland consumption in 1979 is estimated to have reached 523 million tonnes, 4.6% above the target.'

As regards the outlook for 1980, the Commission communication stated:

'The beginning of the new year saw further major oil price rises which may mean an average increase for 1980 of some 60% (in dollar terms). This has been taken into account in revised economic forecasts prepared by the Commission services, which now suggest 1.2% growth for the year as a whole. While the 1980 growth rate anticipated in the recent Annual Report was 2%, it is also to be borne in mind that the level of activity at the end of 1979 was somewhat higher than expected. As a result the downward revision of the level of activity for 1980 is only -0.4%.

These figures suggest that the economy may be more resilient to the new oil shock than had been feared. While the oil price rises are a major setback, especially for price inflation and the balance of payments, the impact on the business cycle is far from clear. The latest recorded output figures still show a firmly rising trend.

Leading indicators (notably business surveys) suggest a turning-point for the Community as a whole, but the range between Member States is wide (between France for which little change in business sentiment is yet apparent, and the United Kingdom where the outlook has clearly deteriorated substantially). If the economy is to remain relatively buoyant, this would be due to a preparedness of households to continue to reduce their savings, and for the company sector not to reduce stocks and to maintain their investment plans. This would in turn depend on a combination of financial and confidence factors, where the condition of the European economy is certainly now better placed than after the 1973 oil shock.'

However, the prospects for employment, inflation and the balance of payments have worsened.

In the light of this examination, the communication arrives at the following conclusion:

'In this situation the Commission judges that it is not appropriate to change the basic stance of macro-economic policy in the Community (and therefore does not propose a change in the guidelines adopted by the Council in December 1979). Certain objectives of policy have to be implemented with even greater urgency and force.'

#### First quarterly examination of the economic situation by the Council

2.1.6. On the basis of the communication analysed above, the Council held its first quarterly examination of the economic situation in the Community on 17 March in accordance with its Decision of 18 February 1974 on the attainment of a high degree of convergence between the Member States' economic policies. The press release put out after the meeting stated:

'In conclusion, the Council noted and shared the Commission's view that there is no need at this stage to amend the economic policy guidelines for 1980 which were adopted by the Council on 17 December 1979.'

#### Economic Policy Committee

2.1.7. The Economic Policy Committee held its 92nd meeting in Brussels on 5 March in its reduced 'medium-term' composition, with Mr Maldague in the Chair. The Committee examined a draft report on medium-term economic policy problems and the priorities of the fifth programme with a view to the adoption of this draft report at the next meet-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.1.3 and 2.1.4; OJ L 17 of 23.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.3.

ing of the full Committee. It then discussed central themes to be dealt with in the fifth programme and defined the analytical work to be carried out.

## Internal market and industrial affairs

### Free movement of goods

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

#### Industrial products

2.1.8. On 7 March the Commission sent the Council a proposal<sup>1</sup> amending the Annex to the Directive of 27 July 1976 relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (asbestos).

Apart from protecting life and health from the harmful effects of certain types of asbestos fibres and ensuring the free movement of goods within the Community, the new proposal is essentially aimed at inducing manufacturers and users to replace dangerous types of asbestos fibres with products that are safe or at any rate less dangerous for human health.

2.1.9. At its session of 26 and 27 March the Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion<sup>2</sup> on several Commission proposals concerning powered industrial trucks,<sup>3</sup> rear-view mirrors for two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles,<sup>4</sup> the noise emission of construction plant and equipment,<sup>5</sup> the fuel consumption and engine power of motor-vehicles,<sup>6</sup> and the restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.<sup>8</sup>

#### Foodstuffs

2.1.10. On 25 March, following the Opinion delivered by Parliament,<sup>9</sup> the Commission sent the Council an amendment<sup>10</sup> to its proposal for a Directive dated 2 May 1979<sup>11</sup> relating to cocoa and chocolate products intended for human consumption.

2.1.11. On 14 March Parliament gave its Opinion<sup>12</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>13</sup> of 31 July 1979 concerning the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products.

#### *Business law*

#### Commercial law

2.1.12. In an Opinion<sup>14</sup> published on 17 March the Commission expresses support for the signing by all the Member States of the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations, provided they are willing to negotiate forthwith a Protocol conferring

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 78 of 28.3.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 262 of 27.9.1976.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.43.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 165 of 2.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.13.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 30 of 7.2.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.8.

<sup>6</sup> OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.9.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.8.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 31 of 8.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.10.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 34 of 11.12.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.3.15.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 89 of 10.4.1980.

<sup>11</sup> OJ C 121 of 15.5.1979; Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.8.

<sup>12</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>13</sup> OJ C 259 of 13.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.11.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 94 of 11.4.1980.

jurisdiction on the Court of Justice to ensure that the Convention is uniformly interpreted and applied.

### Public contracts

2.1.13. At its session of 26 and 27 March the Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion<sup>1</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>2</sup> of 8 November 1979 for a Council Directive concerning the procedures for the award of public supply contracts.

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

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

### Doctors

2.1.14. The Advisory Committee on Medical Training held its first meeting this year on 11 and 12 March. It considered the content and duration of the various types of specialized training referred to in the Directives concerning doctors in order to check whether the training provided in each field of specialization was at a comparable level throughout the Community and to seek possible improvements. The Committee also considered the methods of examining and assessing the results of training in the Federal Republic of Germany, the consequences of the setting-up of a national health service for the reform of medical studies in Italy, and the work of the Commission as regards medical research.

### *Special rights of citizens and passport union*

2.1.15. At its 26 and 27 March session the Economic and Social Committee gave its Opinion<sup>3</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>4</sup> of 31 July 1979 for a Council Directive relating to the right of residence for nationals of Member States in the territory of another Member State.

2.1.16. On 12 March Parliament passed a Resolution<sup>5</sup> on the introduction of a uniform European passport.

### Industry

#### *Steel*

#### **Forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1980**

2.1.17. The forward programme for the second quarter of 1980, adopted at first reading by the Commission on 11 March, was approved by the ECSC Consultative Committee on 28 March.<sup>6</sup>

The programme envisages crude steel output, during the second quarter, of 34.3 million tonnes, which corresponds to the forecasts for the first quarter but is slightly below the level for the second quarter of 1979.

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.42.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 287 of 17.11.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.11.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.41.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 207 of 17.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.14.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.8; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.54.

As regards the domestic demand for steel, a comparison with the figures for the second quarter of 1979 shows slight increases for metalworking, electrical construction, housing and civil engineering, and a slight drop for mechanical engineering and the production of motor vehicles (especially private cars) and other transport equipment.

Demand of around 30 million tonnes crude steel equivalent is expected in the second quarter of 1980. Stocks are bound to show a substantial drop as a result of the prolonged steel strike in the United Kingdom and will therefore have to be replenished during the second quarter.

As a result of the renewal of bilateral arrangements with certain countries, the fixing of discounted base prices and a stagnant market (compared with last year), imports during the second quarter are expected to reach around 2.5 million tonnes. The volume of Community exports during 1980 will be influenced by the situation in the United States, whose imports from the Community are again expected to fall.<sup>1</sup>

### Anti-crisis measures

2.1.18. On 18 March the Court of Justice gave judgment<sup>2</sup> in the cases brought by nine Italian, one Belgian, one French and two German undertakings against Commission Decisions fining them for infringing the provisions concerning minimum prices for steel products. Most of the undertakings were requesting that the annulment of the individual decision concerning them be preceded by a declaration to the effect that the general decision on minimum prices was invalid.

The Court dismissed all the applications, but reduced the fines imposed on three Italian

undertakings — Stefana Antonio, Acciaieria di Darfo and Feralpi.

### Industrial loans

2.1.19. In March the Commission, acting under Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, gave an industrial loan to a steel undertaking in Italy.<sup>3</sup>

2.1.20. Pursuant to the same Article the Commission also announced a loan of USD 6 million to Climax Molybdenum BV, Rotterdam, the first instalment of a USD 18 million loan to finance the construction of a molybdenum-oxide roasting and refining plant.

### Technical research

2.1.21. On 12 March the Commission transmitted to the ECSC Consultative Committee (for consultation) and the Council (for assent) a batch of 75 steel research projects worth about 32.5 million EUA in all, which it is planning to assist to the extent of 20 million EUA. The list of projects was notified to all ECSC firms.<sup>4</sup>

On 28 March the Consultative Committee gave its approval.

### Textiles

2.1.22. On 17 March, in the context of the regular consultations between the Commission and trade unions representing the textiles and clothing industries,<sup>5</sup> a working

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.51.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.39.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.71.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 62 of 12.3.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.25. and 6-1979, point 2.1.21.

meeting took place with the European Textile Trade Union Committee. The items discussed included the preparatory work for extending the multifibre agreement, the guidelines followed by the Community in its financial operations, and compliance by a number of developing countries with certain international standards concerning working conditions.

### *Food industry*

2.1.23. From 19 to 21 March the Commission organized a symposium in London on nutrition, food technology and information on nutrition, which was attended by more than 400 participants from all the Member States. A series of papers presented by dieticians, food technicians and experts were discussed by representatives of all the circles concerned. The Commission and the relevant authorities in the various Member States were thus able to obtain information on aspects of institutional equilibrium and the contribution of new technologies to the quality of the food we eat, a subject of now-recognized importance.

## Customs union

### **Simplification of customs formalities**

2.1.24. On 17 March the Council accepted<sup>1</sup> on behalf of the Community an Annex to the International Convention on the simplification and harmonization of customs procedures which was signed in Kyoto on 18 May 1973, in line with a Commission recommendation of 24 October 1979.<sup>2</sup> Accepting the

Annex (on 'reimportation in the same state'), which is subject to a number of reservations to take account of the special requirements of the customs union, will help strengthen the image of the Community in international forums.

### **Common Customs Tariff**

#### **Nomenclature**

2.1.25. On 27 March the Commission adopted two Regulations<sup>2</sup> to ensure the uniform application of the CCT nomenclature as regards products having the structure, taste and composition of butter (CCT sub-heading 04.03 A) and certain bakery products (CCT heading 19.07).

#### **Economic tariff matters**

##### **Tariff quotas**

2.1.26. In the context of the Community's contractual relations with the Republic of Cyprus, the Council adopted on 26 March a set of Regulations opening Community tariff quotas for imports into the Community of certain products originating in Cyprus duty-free or at reduced rates of duty.<sup>4</sup> The products affected include agricultural produce (vegetables and wine), textile fibres and men's outer garments, and are valid for different periods of the current year, depending on the product involved.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 100 of 17.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.20.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 87 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 81 of 27.3.1980; L 84 of 27.3.1980.



2.1.27. On the same day the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>1</sup> raising the volume of the Community tariff quotas opened by three 1978 Regulations<sup>2</sup> in respect of Port, Madeira and Setubal Muscatel in containers holding two litres or less.

### Origin of goods

2.1.28. On 17 March the Commission transmitted a Communication to the Council concerning textile problems associated with the question of origin markings. This was a response to certain Member States' plans to introduce national legislation making origin markings on textiles and garments compulsory. In the Communication the Commission reiterated its opposition to any national action in this field, and has no plans at this stage to introduce such measures at Community level. However, with a view to tackling the problems which prompted the measures, it puts forward a number of proposals for stepping up fraud prevention and achieving greater harmonization and transparency in the field of outward processing traffic.

## Competition

### Ninth Report on Competition Policy

2.1.29. The Commission has approved and transmitted to Parliament its Ninth Report on Competition Policy,<sup>3</sup> published in conjunction with the Thirteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities. As in previous years the Report outlines developments in Community competition policy during the past year.

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

#### *Termination of prohibited horizontal agreements*

#### Parties to quota- and price-fixing agreements fixed

2.1.30. On 27 March the Commission took three Decisions under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty, condemning quota agreements and concerted pricing practices operated by the main producers in the French and German special steel industries and fining the undertakings concerned a total of 900 000 EUA.

The main features of the activities condemned by the three Decisions are described below.

*The French case:* five of the principal French special steel producers jointly fixed prices for special constructional steels in 1974 and 1975. Two of these undertakings also participated at least for some time in a quota agreement operated between 1970 and 1974 by French producers, which regulated their deliveries of special constructional steels in the French market.

*The German case:* eight of the principal German special steel producers operated a quota agreement for their deliveries of special constructional steel and bearing steel in the German market in 1971 and 1972. Certain of them operated a similar quota agreement for stainless flat products in 1971. In addition,

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 84 of 27.3.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 368 of 28.12.1978.

<sup>3</sup> Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

most of the producers jointly fixed prices for most types of special steels in 1973 and 1974.

*The Franco-German case:* most of the French and German producers operated an interpenetration agreement which tended to limit the quantity of alloy constructional steels which they delivered into each other's home market, during at least six of the eight years 1967 to 1974: the same parties also engaged in certain restrictive pricing practices in 1974.

When fixing the level of the fines the Commission took into account the present difficult financial position of the French and German steel industries. It must be emphasized, however, that poor market conditions and problems of excess capacity do not justify producers breaking the competition rules of the ECSC Treaty. The legitimate regulation of the steel market under rules and limits fixed by the Commission in the exercise of its powers under the Treaty, as with the current crisis measures designed to help the steel industry to survive during a serious period, but with proper safeguards for the consumer, is a very different matter from the illegitimate regulation of the market by a number of producers who, by themselves deciding the rules, in effect usurp the powers of the Commission.

## Mergers

### Hoogovens — Hollandia

2.1.31. On 14 March the Commission authorized<sup>1</sup> Hoogovens IJmuiden BV (Hoogovens), the main steel producing company in the Netherlands, to acquire the entire share capital of the steel scrap processing and dealing company IJzerhandel Hollandia BV of Amsterdam (Hollandia).

Hollandia, together with the scrap dealing company Verenigde Utrechtse IJzerhandel, BV, which is already controlled by Hoogovens, is responsible for over half the total deliveries of scrap made by Netherlands scrap merchants. However, the relevant market is not confined to the Netherlands. Scrap exports from the Netherlands are twice as large as internal consumption of bought scrap and the scrap market is international in its nature. Scrap flows freely within the Community and scrap prices tend to be determined by the interplay between supply and demand on the world market.

By obtaining control of Hollandia, Hoogovens has for the first time acquired a major processor of scrap and has thereby brought itself into line with several major steel producers elsewhere in the Community who already own important scrap processing companies.

In the circumstances the Commission has concluded that the acquisition meets the authorization requirements of Article 66(2) of the ECSC Treaty.

### State monopolies of a commercial character

#### Saccharin

#### Italy

2.1.32. In response to Commission representations made since 1977 the Italian authorities, acting in accordance with the obligations incumbent on Member States by virtue of Article 37 of the EEC Treaty, have

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 85 of 29.3.1980.

informed the Commission that the State monopoly for saccharin and other artificial sweeteners was abolished by Decree-Law on 25 February. The Decree-Law contains provisions heavily restricting the use of these sweeteners in foodstuffs and beverages.

## Financial institutions and taxation

### The scope for convergence of tax systems in the Community

2.1.33. The end of March saw the adoption of a detailed 'Report from the Commission to the Council on scope for convergence of tax systems in the Community',<sup>1</sup> which describes the tax measures the Community should take in the years ahead to achieve closer economic integration and identifies the obstacles to these measures and ways and means of overcoming them.

Tax harmonization began in the early years of the Community, but it is proceeding much more slowly than planned, for it has raised numerous problems and come up against numerous obstacles. The Commission therefore decided that an overall study needed to be undertaken of the role of taxation in the process of European integration.

The Commission's report is mainly concerned with:

(i) setting out the objective and limits of tax harmonization. Tax harmonization is not intended to serve the purpose of instituting a tax policy similar to that applied by the Member States, nor is it an end in itself: it forms part of the means and powers granted to the Community to carry out its respon-

sibilities and is necessary for attaining a number of fundamental objectives;

(ii) reviewing the measures adopted or proposed, and describing the measures that will be required to achieve closer economic integration.

Two priority objectives are emphasized:

(i) the elimination of tax frontiers; this measure concerns indirect taxes and necessitates a close alignment of VAT and excise duty rates;

(ii) the alignment of tax burdens on firms, which is necessary for reasons involving competition and capital movements; this entails the fairly close harmonization of taxes on company profits.

The report describes the situation in the Member States, giving a factual analysis of the structure of taxation and reviewing the taxes that should be harmonized, mainly: value-added tax (VAT); excessive duties on spirits, wine, beer, mineral oils and manufactured tobacco; corporation tax.

The study shows that Member States will come up against three main problems:

(i) a political problem: the tax harmonization envisaged will compel Member States to relinquish part of their tax sovereignty;

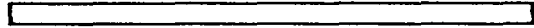
(ii) the problem of the room for manoeuvre needed for pursuing national budgetary and economic policies;

(iii) the problem of the effects of harmonization on the structure of total receipts from taxes and social contributions.

The report adopted by the Commission makes clear that:

(ii) the tax measures recommended cannot be dissociated from the process of economic

<sup>1</sup> Supplement 1/80 — Bull. EC (forthcoming).



integration in general. As with this process, they will require great political determination and will have to be taken gradually so as to avoid any sudden upheavals;

(ii) tax harmonization can be promoted through the development of common policies and—its corollary—an expanding Community budget.

## Financial institutions

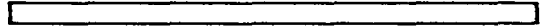
### *Stock exchanges and other institutions in the securities field*

#### Listing particulars for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing

2.1.34. On 17 March<sup>1</sup> the Council formally adopted the Directive coordinating the requirements for the drawing-up, scrutiny and distribution of the listing particulars to be published for the admission of securities to official stock exchange listing, which had been approved as to principle at the Council meeting of 20 December 1979.<sup>2</sup>

#### Regular information to be published by companies

2.1.35. On 13 March<sup>3</sup> Parliament gave its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive on information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing, sent by the Commission to the Council on 19 January 1979.<sup>4</sup>



## Taxation

### *Indirect taxes*

#### Turnover taxes

2.1.36. On 26 March<sup>5</sup> the Council, acting on a proposal sent by the Commission on 20 December 1979<sup>6</sup> adopted the Eleventh Directive on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes. This Directive provides for the exclusion of the French overseas departments from the scope of the Sixth VAT Directive of 17 May 1977.<sup>7</sup>

#### Excise duties

2.1.37. Also on 26 March,<sup>8</sup> the Council authorized the French Republic not to apply the Directives on manufactured tobacco of 1972<sup>9</sup> and 1979<sup>9</sup> in the French overseas departments. A proposal to this effect had been submitted by the Commission on 28 January.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 100 of 17.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.54.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.9; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.40.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.56.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 303 of 31.12.1972.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 10 of 16.1.1979 and Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.53.

<sup>10</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.21.

## Employment and social policy

### 1979 Social Report

2.1.38. On 17 March the Commission approved the Report on Social Developments, 1979 (published in conjunction with the Thirteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities).<sup>1</sup>

### Employment

#### Free movement of workers

##### *Exchanges of national placement service officials*

2.1.39. The exchanges of officials from Member States' official placement services, which have been taking place with Commission encouragement since 1973 under the 1968 Regulation on freedom of movement for workers, are continuing in 1980 with exchanges between Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy.

The second exchange scheme between France and Italy was concluded and a third scheme opened at a meeting in Rome on 6 March, attended by the heads of the two countries' employment services and officials seconded for spells of operational duty abroad. This meeting had been preceded on 5 March by the conclusion of a fourth and start of a fifth round of exchanges between Belgium and Italy, and the end of a seventh and commencement of an eighth scheme between Italy and the Federal Republic. So far, a total of 137 officials have been involved in the exchanges sponsored by the Commission since 1973.

## Sectoral measures

### *Readaptation of workers in the ECSC industries*

2.1.40. In March the Commission, acting under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty, decided to contribute a total of approximately 333 750 EUA on top of previous allocations towards the cost of retraining and resettlement for workers affected by the closure of a number of coalmines and iron and steel works in Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

## European Social Fund

### Fund Committee

2.1.41. The Social Committee met in plenary session on 7 March to discuss the guidelines to be adopted for the management of the Fund in the period 1981-83. The guidelines, which are based on the present economic and social situation in the Community, are intended to ensure that the Fund's operations are selected in such a way that it has the maximum impact on employment problems.

## Living and working conditions

### Housing

2.1.42. The Commission allocated loans totalling 369 065 EUA to projects involving

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9.

the construction of subsidized housing for workers in the coal and steel industries. The loans, which form part of the eighth programme (first and second instalments) of ECSC housing aid, will help finance the construction of some 95 dwellings in the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom.

### Equal treatment of men and women

2.1.43. On 14 March Parliament passed a Resolution<sup>1</sup> calling for the earliest possible signature and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the elimination of discrimination against women.

### Health and safety

2.1.44. On 27 March the Commission adopted a memorandum — to be sent to the Council for its assent and to the ECSC Consultative Committee for an opinion—relating to a fourth (1980-84) research programme on ergonomics and rehabilitation in the coal and steel industries, which will cost 13 million EUA.

The earlier programme tackled a number of longstanding health and safety problems. A new ergonomics project aimed at the installation of new-type plant and equipment seemed essential in order to help the industries achieve their objectives with regard to environmental and working conditions.

The fourth ergonomics programme has the following objectives: steady improvement of working and environmental conditions in general; ensuring that new technologies do not entail hazards for the human operator; assisting industries in meeting the need for a

better quality of working life; ensuring that any action taken to achieve these objectives is backed up by the most up-to-date ergonomics techniques and information.

The specific aspects of the work to be carried out are the following: automated systems, process control and communications; production plant, equipment and tools; haulage and transport systems; personal equipment, protective and safety clothing; thermal environmental loads; illumination; noise, etc.

Although geared to the needs of industry, the research programme will nevertheless cover all the the basic problems of human physiological and psychological capabilities as related to ergonomics. The specific fields of research in this connection are: evaluation and assessment of psychological (mental) load; protection against and recovery from thermal stress; protection against the risk of biomechanical injury; rehabilitation; the contribution of ergonomics to safety and health in the coal and steel industries.

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2.1.45. On 10 March Parliament passed a Resolution on the fight against drugs.<sup>2</sup> On 26 March the Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion<sup>1</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>4</sup> of 19 July 1979 for a Council Directive on the major accident hazards involved in certain industrial activities.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.10; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.44.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 2.1.50 and 2.1.57.

## Regional policy

### Financial instruments

#### *European Regional Development Fund*

##### 'Non-quota' measures

2.1.46. On 11 March<sup>1</sup> Parliament delivered a favourable Opinion on the proposals sent by the Commission to the Council on 16 October 1979<sup>2</sup> concerning a first batch of specific Community measures in the field of regional development, to be financed under the new 'non-quota' section of the ERDF set up in February 1979.<sup>3</sup>

##### *Conversion loans*

2.1.47. In March, the Commission paid out conversion loans under Article 56(2)(a) of the ECSC Treaty totalling 5.5 million EUA.<sup>4</sup> Moreover, the Council gave its assent<sup>5</sup> enabling the Commission to grant a conversion loan to Lightning Fasteners Ltd, a United Kingdom firm.<sup>4</sup>

## Environment and consumers

### Environment

#### *Preventing and reducing pollution and nuisances*

##### Freshwater and marine pollution

2.1.48. Under the arrangements for implementing the Convention on the protection of

the Rhine against chemical pollution, the Commission was represented at a meeting held in Koblenz on 4 and 5 March, on water supplies, public health and the treatment of residual water; a proposal was drawn up on the reduction of chromium pollution of the Rhine.

2.1.49. The Commission was also represented at a meeting on hydrocarbon pollution, held in The Hague from 5 to 7 March under the Paris Convention on the prevention of marine pollution from land-based sources. A proposal concerning limit values for discharges of these substances from new refineries was drawn up for submission to the Paris Commission.

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2.1.50. On 14 March Parliament adopted a Resolution<sup>6</sup> on marine pollution and in particular, aid to regions affected by oil slicks.

##### Air pollution

2.1.51. The Commission has published a second report on data relating to atmospheric pollution caused by certain sulphur compounds and suspended particulates—collected under the common procedure for the exchange of information between surveillance and monitoring networks—instituted by the Council Decision of 24 June 1975.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.11; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 285 of 15.11.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.63.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 35 of 9.2.1979; Bull. EC 6-1978, point 1.2.7, and 2-1979, point 2.1.37.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.70.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 65 of 15.3.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.17; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 194 of 25.7.1975.

This paper is both a summary and an assessment (for 1977) of data on these two types of pollutant, gathered and selected by 380 sampling and/or measuring stations throughout the nine Member States.

### Noise nuisances

2.1.52. At its session on 26 and 27 March the Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion<sup>1</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>2</sup> of 31 October 1979 for a Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the determination of noise emission by construction plant and equipment. The proposal is to amend a Directive<sup>3</sup> adopted by the Council on 19 December 1978.

### Chemical substances

#### *Ecotoxicology*

2.1.53. The Scientific Advisory Committee to examine the toxicity and ecotoxicity of chemical compounds held a meeting in Brussels on 18 and 19 March on the ecotoxicology of cadmium. The items discussed included the updating of data concerning pollution levels in different parts of the environment, cadmium absorption by man and its effects on living organisms. Pollution of the aquatic environment was discussed in depth.

#### *Chlorofluorocarbons in the environment*

2.1.54. On 26 March<sup>4</sup> the Council formally adopted the Decision relating to chlorofluorocarbons in the environment, to which it had agreed on 17 December 1979.<sup>5</sup>

#### *Accident hazards arising from certain industrial activities*

2.1.55. The Economic and Social Committee, meeting on 26 and 27 March, delivered its opinion<sup>6</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>7</sup> of 19 July 1979 for a Council Directive on the major accident hazards linked with certain industrial activities.

#### *Dangerous substances*

2.1.56. On 7 March<sup>8</sup> the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal for a Directive relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations (asbestos).

#### *Protection and rational use of space, natural features and resources*

#### Space

2.1.57. A congress on the conservation of the European architectural heritage, was held in Brussels from 27 to 29 March, by Europa Nostra under the auspices of the Commission, the Council of Europe and the Belgian Government. It was attended by 700 partici-

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.43.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.77.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 33 of 8.2.1979; Bull. EC 12-1978, point 2.1.79.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.80.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.44.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.57.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.1.8; OJ C 78 of 28.3.1980.



pants. Addressing the congress, Mr Roy Jenkins emphasized the need for more resolute Community action in view of the importance of Europe's architectural heritage.

With Lord Duncan-Sandys in the chair, the congress discussed the various aspects of conserving this heritage, in particular: the preservation of both urban and rural architecture; the financial problems of maintenance; legislation; restoration and handicraft; the role of independent associations; the effect of tourism; and questions relating to youth and education.

#### Discussions with the Japanese authorities

2.1.58. A further meeting was held in Tokyo on 11 and 12 March, as part of the cooperation on environmental affairs between the Commission and Japan, established in 1977.<sup>1</sup> After an exchange of information on the general situation with regard to environment in Japan and in the Community, the main points discussed were: the procedure for impact assessment; planning with regard to green belts; environmental research programmes; eutrophication; control of chemical substances and the work being carried out in this field within the OECD.

#### Consumers

2.1.59. At its session on 26 and 27 March, the Economic and Social Committee delivered an opinion<sup>2</sup> on the Commission proposal<sup>3</sup> of 11 December 1979 for a Council Decision on the adoption of a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on the dangers arising from the use of consumer products.

## Agriculture

2.1.60. Although the Council (Agriculture) met on two occasions, on 3-4 and 26-27 March, it did not reach an agreement on all the proposals for agricultural prices for the 1980/81 marketing year and related measures. Neither could the European Parliament, which held a special part-session from 24 to 26 March,<sup>4</sup> reach a clear agreement on an acceptable rate of increase in agricultural prices. In addition, the Council did not decide to extend beyond 31 March the Regulation concerning the application of the ECU in the common agricultural policy. However, the Ministers were able to extend the current marketing year for milk products and sheepmeat and to accept the application of the devaluation of the green franc decided on last year.

#### Agricultural prices for the 1980/81 marketing year

2.1.61. The press release issued at the end of the meeting of 26 and 27 March states:

'The Council held a very detailed discussion on the Commission proposals on the fixing of agricultural prices for 1980/81 and related measures and the proposals' on changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure. During this discussion it took note of the recent Resolution<sup>4</sup> of the European Parliament on this topic.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.41.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.45.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 321 of 22.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.93.

<sup>4</sup> Points 2.3.19 to 2.3.32; OJ C 97 of 21.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 73 of 24.3.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

These discussions enabled certain basic questions in these areas to be pinpointed—in particular the level of possible price increases and the treatment of surplus products—with a view to identifying the components of an overall compromise...

The Member States agreed that they would have recourse to the option provided for in Article 2a of the Regulation of 12 May 1971<sup>1</sup> after 31 March 1980 by extending the mutual arrangements regarding payment of monetary compensatory amounts by exporting countries with strong currencies.

... The Council agreed to discuss all questions relating to agricultural prices (including structures policies) and changes in the common agricultural policy at its next meeting on agricultural questions to be held in Brussels on 21/22 and 23 April.<sup>2</sup>

\*

2.1.62. On 27 March the Economic and Social Committee also delivered its opinion<sup>2</sup> on the agricultural price proposals for the 1980/81 marketing year.

On 26 March Parliament delivered its opinion<sup>3</sup> on the farm price proposals, the proposals to change the common agricultural policy (transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 3 December 1979<sup>4</sup>) and the monetary compensatory amounts.

### Sheepmeat

2.1.63. On 13 March the Commission requested the Court of Justice<sup>5</sup> to order interim measures (Article 186 of the EEC Treaty) in respect of the taxes applied by France to imports of sheepmeat from the United Kingdom. This action followed the reasoned opinion<sup>6</sup> notified in February.

By judgment<sup>7</sup> given on 28 March the Court held that the interim measures requested by the Commission were unnecessary; as a result of the judgment<sup>8</sup> of 25 September 1979, stating that France had failed to fulfil its obligations, that country was obliged to take immediately all measures to put an end to the infringements.

### Agri-monetary measures

#### Changes in the green rates

2.1.64. On 27 March the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>5</sup> amending, as regards the French franc, the exchange rates to be applied in agriculture. The new representative rate of the green franc (0.173343 ECU for FF 1) (applied as from 1 October 1979 for the pigmeat sector) will be applicable from:

- (i) 1 April 1980 for milk and milk products and for beef and veal;
- (ii) 1 July 1980 for the isoglucose sector;
- (iii) 1 August 1980 for eggs, poultry, ovalbumin and lactalbumin;
- (iv) 16 December 1980 for the wine sector; however, other dates may be laid down for distillation operations;
- (v) 1 January 1981 for fishery products;

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 106 of 12.5.1971.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.46.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.3.31 and 2.3.32; OJ C 97 of 21.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 60 of 10.3.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

<sup>5</sup> Case 97/80, *Commission v French Republic*: OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.49.

<sup>7</sup> Point 2.3.39.

<sup>8</sup> CJEC 25.9.1979, Case 232/78, *Commission v French Republic*: OJ C 263 of 18.10.1979.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 85 of 29.3.1980.

(vi) the beginning of the 1980/81 marketing year for the other products for which there is a marketing year;

(vii) the beginning of the 1980/81 milk year in all other cases.

### The ECU and the common agricultural policy

2.1.65. On 20 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal<sup>1</sup> for a Regulation to extend from 31 March to the end of June the application of the Regulation of 29 March 1979<sup>2</sup> on the impact of the European monetary system on the common agricultural policy, pending adoption by the Council of a set of proposals<sup>3</sup> transmitted on 18 February concerning the definitive introduction of the ECU into the common agricultural policy, which were the subject of opinions delivered by Parliament on 26 March<sup>4</sup> and by the Economic and Social Committee at its meeting on 26 and 27 March.

At its meeting on 26 and 27 March the Council did not adopt the proposal to extend the application of the abovementioned Regulation. In order to avoid a break in the system which would lead to the increase or re-introduction of monetary compensatory amounts in certain Member States it appeared necessary to the Commission 'in the manifest public interest, as a precautionary measure, and pending a final decision on the matter by the Council to continue the application of the arrangements in their present form'.<sup>5</sup>

### Prices and markets

#### Prices

2.1.66. In the oilseeds sector, the Commission, by Regulation<sup>6</sup> of 20 March, fixed the

average world price and the indicative yield for linseed for the 1979/80 marketing year.

An average price of 22.901 ECU/100 kg was adopted. Aid of 16.889 ECU/100 kg will be granted to producers of linseed obtained from either fibre or seed flax. The indicative yield, which determines the quantity in respect of which aid is granted, varies according to the yield recorded in the production areas and the different types of flax.

2.1.67. On 24 March the Commission fixed the reference prices for tomatoes<sup>7</sup> for the 1980 marketing year and on 27 March those for cherries.<sup>8</sup>

2.1.68. On 27 March the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>9</sup> fixing the flat-rate production aid and the guide price for certain dried fodder products. This is a provisional measure pending the fixing of the agricultural prices and related measures for the 1980/81 marketing year.

### Situation on the markets; sectoral measures

#### Milk and milk products

2.1.69. On 27 March the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>9</sup> extending the 1979/80 milk year to 30 April. The Council was unable to

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 81 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979 and L 161 of 29.6.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.73 and 6-1979, point 2.1.75.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 57 of 7.3.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 97 of 21.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 87 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 75 of 21.3.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 83 of 28.3.1980.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 88 of 1.4.1980.

fix in time the prices valid for the 1980/81 marketing year, which should have commenced on 1 April.<sup>1</sup>

2.1.70. On 28 March the Commission altered<sup>2</sup> the interest rate for financing capital tied up by the temporary storage of butter, by increasing this rate from 9.50 to 12% in order to take account of the general increase in interest rates recorded on the capital markets in the Member States.

2.1.71. The system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds did not arouse as much interest as had been expected. That is the main conclusion drawn by the Commission in its third report<sup>3</sup> on the operation of the system. According to this report, which covers 1979, producers withdrew from production only 400 000 dairy cows or 1.5% of the Community herd, a reduction which was largely offset by an increase in the headage of the remaining producers. Moreover, the applications for premiums approved represented only 4.3% of deliveries to dairies while these deliveries increased by 7.5%.

#### *Beef and veal*

2.1.72. By Regulation<sup>4</sup> of 27 March the Council postponed the commencement of the 1980/81 marketing year for beef and veal until 5 May 1980 owing to the delay in the general fixing of prices.

2.1.73. The measures<sup>5</sup> adopted by the Commission in February concerning the issue of export licences for beef and veal products were extended<sup>6</sup> until 30 June.

2.1.74. In March the Commission fixed<sup>7</sup> the quantities of beef and veal products to be

imported on special conditions during the second quarter of 1980.

#### *Wine sector*

2.1.75. In the wine sector the Council on 3 March adopted a Regulation<sup>8</sup> laying down the general rules on distillation operations for table wine for which the delivery contract must be approved before 15 April.

As a result of the exceptionally abundant harvest in 1979 the wine market in the Community finds itself in a serious crisis, a situation which it had not experienced since 1974/75. Since the beginning of this year the Commission has implemented all the intervention instruments at its disposal, but in spite of that prices have fallen to very low levels. The Commission therefore proposed to the Council that an exceptional distillation of table wine should take place. The distillation period is limited, as is the quantity which may be distilled by each producer. The price paid for the wine distilled is set at 85% of the guide price for red wine and 80% for white wine, or 2.16 ECU per % volume and per hectolitre and 1.90 ECU per % volume and per hectolitre respectively.

On 11 March the Commission adopted the detailed rules<sup>9</sup> for these operations.

2.1.76. Moreover, on 31 March the Commission adopted a Regulation<sup>10</sup> laying down

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.60.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 85 of 29.3.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.83.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 88 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 32 of 9.2.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.60.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 83 of 28.3.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 69 of 15.3.1980; OJ L 87 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 62 of 7.3.1980.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 66 of 12.3.1980.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 87 of 1.4.1980.

detailed rules and conditions for granting temporary abandonment premiums and premiums for the renunciation of replanting in the wine sector for the 1979/80 wine year.

## Structural policy

### *Implementation of the socio-structural Directives*

#### Amendment of the Directives

2.1.77. On 26 March the Council amended<sup>1</sup> its Directive of 17 April 1972<sup>2</sup> on the modernization of farms. The new Directive extends the application of certain provisions of the 1972 Directive pending its review. On 11 March Parliament delivered its opinion<sup>3</sup> on the Commission proposal.

2.1.78. The Commission proposals<sup>4</sup> on the adjustment of the structural measures and the introduction of new measures, which were transmitted to the Council on 20 March 1979, were the subject of an opinion<sup>5</sup> delivered by Parliament on 13 March.

#### Approval of national programmes

2.1.79. In March the Commission approved a series of programmes aimed at improving the conditions under which agricultural products are processed and marketed pursuant to the Regulation of 15 February 1977.<sup>6</sup> Its decisions concern the following countries and sectors:

Belgium: milk;<sup>7</sup>

Federal Republic of Germany: fruit in Lower Saxony; wine in Hesse;<sup>8</sup>

France: processed fruit and vegetables; processing of meat and meat products;<sup>8</sup>

Ireland: milk; pigmeat and related industries;<sup>7</sup>

Italy: wine;<sup>8</sup>

Netherlands: marketing of cheese; flower products; fresh fruit and vegetables.<sup>8</sup>

## Agricultural legislation

### *Veterinary legislation*

2.1.80. On 28 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a proposal<sup>9</sup> for a Decision to provide a financial contribution from the Community towards the eradication of African swine fever in Portugal. This measure is in addition to those already adopted by the Council in respect of Spain and Malta.<sup>10</sup> The establishment of areas free of African swine fever on its borders is the best possible protection for the Community.

### *Plant health legislation*

2.1.81. On 18 March the Council adopted two Directives<sup>11</sup> concerning protective mea-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 124 of 17.5.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.12; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 51 of 23.2.1977.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 98 of 16.4.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 97 of 15.4.1980.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 133 of 31.5.1979; Thirteenth General Report, point 307.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 100 of 17.4.1980.

asures against the introduction into the Member States of organisms harmful to plants or plant products.

### *Livestock legislation*

2.1.82. At its meeting of 26 and 27 March the Economic and Social Committee delivered its opinion<sup>1</sup> on the proposal<sup>2</sup> transmitted by the Commission to the Council on 25 January relating to the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding swine.

### *Seeds and propagating material*

2.1.83. On 26 March the Council adopted two Decisions<sup>3</sup> on the equivalence of seed produced in non-member countries and the equivalence of field inspections carried out in non-member countries on seed-producing crops.

### *Conditions of competition*

2.1.84. Pursuant to Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to make no comments at present with regard to the measures notified by:

(i) Germany, providing for the granting of aid to greenhouse horticulturists. The aid, the duration of which is limited to one year and the rate to 30% at most of the increase in the price of fuel oil recorded between January 1978 and January 1980, is intended to enable horticulturists to adjust to the new energy market situation and to change over to other, less costly, heating systems. The Commission considers this position as providing guidelines for the granting of similar aid under the same conditions;

(ii) Denmark, relating to: a change in the Pig Fund. The aid provided for by this project

is intended to cover the costs arising from health and veterinary measures; various agricultural funds intended mainly to encourage animal and plant selection and to promote the training and further training of farmers. The existing aid for advertising will be examined in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty;

(iii) Italy, in the form of draft laws of:

(a) the Latium region, providing for measures in the stockfarming sector. This draft provides for aid for artificial insemination, veterinary and health measures, training and advisory services for farmers and aid for the organization of fairs and livestock shows. It also provides for the implementation of a research programme to improve the selection of breeds better suited to the climatic and soil conditions of mountain areas. Aid for advertising agricultural products will be re-examined in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty.

(b) the Bolzano region, providing for the setting up of a revolving fund for stockfarming and agricultural mechanization. Aid for management credit and the guarantees relating thereto will be re-examined in accordance with Article 93(1) of the Treaty and certain other measures will be examined by the Commission under the socio-structural Directives.

## **European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund**

### *EAGGF Guidance Section*

2.1.85. In the period from January to March the Commission took a series of

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.47.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 44 of 21.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.47.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980.

Decisions relating to payment by the EAGGF Guidance Section of payments on account and reimbursements of expenditure incurred in recent years by several Member States in respect of structural policy measures. The total amount involved in these Decisions is about 5.8 million EUA, distributed between Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Ireland and the United Kingdom.

2.1.86. On 18 March the Commission adopted a Regulation<sup>1</sup> on applications for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section for collective irrigation work in the Mezzogiorno. The aim of this Regulation is to determine the form and contents of the applications for aid from the EAGGF Guidance Section towards financing the special programmes to be carried out under the Regulation of 19 June 1978<sup>2</sup> on the programme for the acceleration and guidance of collective irrigation works in the Mezzogiorno.

2.1.87. On 31 March the Commission amended<sup>3</sup> the Regulation of 13 November 1969<sup>4</sup> on applications for reimbursement of aid granted by Member States to organizations of fruit and vegetable producers. This amendment adjusts the rules governing these applications.

2.1.88. On 28 March the Commission amended<sup>5</sup> its Decision of 16 October 1974<sup>6</sup> concerning applications for reimbursement in respect of aid granted by Member States pursuant to the socio-structural Directives of 17 April 1972<sup>7</sup> and an amendment to the Decision of 25 June 1976<sup>8</sup> concerning applications for reimbursement in respect of aid granted by Member States pursuant to the Directive of 28 April 1975.<sup>9</sup>

## Fisheries

### Resources

#### *Internal aspects*

2.1.89. On 26 March the Council adopted two Regulations,<sup>10</sup> one of them on total allowable catches (TACs) for 1980 and the other on the recording and transmission of information to the Commission concerning catches taken by fishing vessels of Member States in Community waters. Agreement in principle had already been reached on these two Regulations on 29 January.<sup>11</sup> Thus the Commission now has at its disposal legal instruments requiring the Member States to notify it of each month's catches before the 15th of the following month.

2.1.90. On the same date the Council also adopted a Decision<sup>10</sup> on interim measures for the conservation and management of fishery resources between 1 April and 30 June 1980.

According to this Decision the Member States are to conduct their fishing activities in such a way as to take into account the total allowable catches (TACs) and the part of the TACs made available to non-member countries

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 80 of 26.3.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 166 of 23.6.1978.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 92 of 9.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 287 of 15.11.1969.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 102 of 19.4.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 320 of 29.11.1974.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 96 of 23.4.1972.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 222 of 14.8.1976.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 128 of 19.5.1975.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 84 of 28.3.1980.

<sup>11</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, points 2.1.53 and 2.1.54.

under agreements or arrangements concluded with them. They are also to inform the Commission of all the measures they may take in this connection so that the Commission may ascertain that they comply with Community rules. Catches made during the interim period will be deducted from the definitive quotas to be laid down by the Council for 1980.

As regards technical measures for the conservation and surveillance of fishery resources, Member States are to apply the same measures as they applied on 3 November 1976, and other measures taken in accordance with the procedure and criteria of Annex VI to the Council Resolution of 3 November 1976.

2.1.91. As no decision has yet been reached by the Council on technical measures for the conservation of fishery resources, the Commission approved a United Kingdom measure to ban controlled fishing for mackerel with purse seines and trawl nets having a mesh size finer than 70/75 mm (single/double net) in water off south-west England between 17 March and 15 November 1980.

### *External aspects*

2.1.92. Consultations between the Community and the Faeroe Islands on fisheries were resumed on 13 March in accordance with the framework agreement on fisheries and led to the adoption of the arrangement on reciprocal fishing rights for 1980.

In comparison with 1979, the quotas were greatly reduced (about 25 %) by both parties. This reduction was dictated by the decline of certain stocks and by conservation measures taken by the Faeroese authorities which make large catches increasingly difficult.

One of the reasons why an arrangement for 1980 had been delayed was that, in view of

the reduced quantities of prawn remaining available after deduction of the catch share reserved for Greenland fishermen, some difficulty had been encountered in offering a prawn quota acceptable to the Faeroese authorities for catches in waters off the west of Greenland.

2.1.93. The Community was represented at the special meeting of the General Council and the Fisheries Commission of NAFO held in Toronto, Canada, from 4 to 7 March. Decisions were reached on the allocation of quotas for 1980 from cod stocks in NAFO Divisions 3M and 3NO and from squid stocks in NAFO Subdivisions 3 and 4. However, the Community's squid quota will be determined later in the course of bilateral consultations between the Community and Canada as coastal States of the zones where this stock is to be found.

## **Markets and structures**

### *Structural policy*

2.1.94. Under the Council Regulation of 25 July 1978<sup>1</sup> on an interim common measure for restructuring the inshore fishing industry, as amended on 26 March 1979,<sup>2</sup> the Commission decided on 28 March to finance 81 projects to build fishing vessels and 16 aquaculture projects.

Most of these projects, for which the total contribution from the EAGGF is to be 15 million EUA (see Table 1), concern less-favoured areas, including Greenland, southern Italy, Ireland and Northern Ireland, together with some other regions of the Com-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.103.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 78 of 30.3.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.99.



Table 1 — EAGGF contribution towards restructuring of the inshore fishing sector

Country	Number of projects	Contribution in national currency	Contribution in EUA (rate: March 1980)
Belgium	1	BFR 6 828 019	168 037
Denmark	3	DKR 2 324 412	297 675
France	4	FF 7 472 361	1 273 977
FR of Germany	9	DM 1 230 850	491 952
Ireland	11	IRL 2 666 200	3 932 367
Italy	35	LIT 5 207 436 803	4 489 673
United Kingdom	34	UKL 2 697 301	4 345 670
Total	97		14 999 351

munity where the catch potential gives scope for the expansion of inshore fishing or where conditions are specially suited to aquaculture.

2.1.95. On 24 March the Commission adopted for transmission to the Council a proposal for a Regulation extending until 31 December 1980 the interim measure provided for by the Regulation of 25 July 1978.<sup>1</sup> It is proposed that a total sum of 20 million EUA should be earmarked for 1980. The proposal also applies to the modernization or conversion of fishing vessels.

## Transport

### Inland transport

#### Approximation of structures

#### Technical aspects

2.1.96. At its meeting held on 26 and 27 March the Economic and Social Committee gave its opinion<sup>2</sup> on the Commission prop-

osal<sup>3</sup> of 3 August 1979 for a Council Directive determining technical requirements for inland waterway vessels.

#### Operation of the market

##### Access to the market

2.1.97. On 26 March the Council completed the Directives adopted on 15 October 1975<sup>4</sup> and 20 February 1978<sup>5</sup> for the negotiation of an Agreement between the Community and a number of other countries<sup>6</sup> on the rules applicable to the international carriage of passengers by coach and bus. The new Directives state the Community's position with regard to (i) the basic problem of how far journeys including entry without passengers should be liberalized and (ii) a problem

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 211 of 1.8.1978; Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.103.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.48.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 254 of 8.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.94.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2268.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.62.

<sup>6</sup> Austria, Finland, Greece, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

of procedure (deciding which language the authentic text of the agreement will be drafted in).

It would therefore seem likely that a general consensus with the other countries can be reached, thus allowing the negotiations to be concluded at the sixth plenary session of the diplomatic conference<sup>1</sup> due to take place shortly in Paris, and the Agreement to be initialled.

### Sea transport

2.1.98. On 14 March Parliament passed a Resolution<sup>2</sup> concerning safety for shipping and more particularly, aid for regions affected by oil slicks.

### Advisory Committee on Transport

2.1.99. At its meeting in Brussels on 20 and 21 March the Advisory Committee on Transport examined, among other things, a draft report on 'Energy and transport', which should be adopted before the summer.

## Energy

2.1.100. Community and international circles continued to tackle energy problems during March. The ECSC Consultative Committee, meeting in Berlin on 28 March,<sup>3</sup> examined the energy situation and in particular the situation on the coal market. The Energy Advisers for the countries belonging to the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)<sup>4</sup> met in Geneva on 3-6 March in order to discuss, *inter alia*, information exchange problems.

On 20 March, in anticipation of the next meeting of the European Council, the Commission transmitted an important communication entitled 'Community action on energy',<sup>5</sup> which it has also described in detail in three other documents on the economic aspects of Community action on energy, the fiscal tools available for creating Community resources deriving from energy, and the harmonization of energy prices and taxation.

### Preparation and implementation of a Community energy policy

#### Cooperation on energy with developing countries

2.1.101. The Community and its Member States provide more non-repayable aid than anyone else; this amounts to 300 million EUA, or 60% of all such contributions. The World Bank leads the field in loans (1 600 million, or about 87%). These figures emerge from a report on cooperation with developing countries on energy matters and the part played by the Community sent by the Commission to the Council on 12 March.

This report examines almost all of the 2 300 million EUA of public aid provided in the energy sector during 1979. Detailed analysis shows that international aid is very unevenly distributed: 80% going to electricity alone, whereas technical assistance in research and development, training and energy programming only account for 1%.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.80.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.17; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Points 2.3.50 and 2.3.51.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.2.35.

<sup>5</sup> Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

Generally speaking there is a lack of full, comparable and precise information for assessing energy supply and demand in developing countries. The Commission intends to join in the work done for the United States and United Nations in order to remedy this as soon as permitted by the 1980 budget.

### Specific problems

#### *Saving and rational use of energy*

2.1.102. On 18 March the Commission sent to the Council a proposal<sup>1</sup> amending the Directive of 13 February 1978<sup>2</sup> on the performance of heat generators for space heating and the production of hot water in new or existing non-industrial buildings and on the insulation of heat and domestic hot-water distribution in new non-industrial buildings. Apart from a number of amendments to the wording of the previous directive, this proposal includes an annex containing a practical code forming a common minimum basis for all bodies authorized to check performance when a generator which has not been checked at the production stage is installed.

#### *Coal*

#### *Long-range forecasts*

2.1.103. Overall forecasts for coal supply and demand within the Community up to the year 2000 are contained in a report sent by the Commission to the Council on 21 March. This report was requested by the Council on 4 December 1979.<sup>3</sup>

Commission calculations estimating the general growth of the economy and overall energy consumption have shown that demand should roughly double between 1980 and 2000. Efforts must be made to increase Community coal production from its present level (of 238 600 000 tonnes in 1979) to 270-300 million tonnes. In order to meet requirements coal imports would have to increase four-fold from the current figure of 65 million tonnes to 280 million tonnes.

#### *Industrial loans*

2.1.104. The Commission has published in the Official Journal<sup>4</sup> the criteria for granting low-interest loans to the coal industry pursuant to Article 54(1) of the Treaty establishing the ECSC. Three million EUA may be made available under the 1980 ECSC budget for this project, which is aimed at stabilizing Community coal production.

#### *Hydrocarbons*

#### *Registration of imports of oil products*

2.1.105. On 17 March the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>5</sup> laying down rules governing the registration of oil products imported into the Community and on 26 March the Commission defined the terms of its application.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 87 of 9.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 52 of 23.2.1978 and Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.71.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.140.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 79 of 29.3.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 73 of 19.3.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 81 of 27.3.1980.

These two texts are additional to those adopted on crude oil imports<sup>1</sup> and complement the system set up by the Council Regulation of 28 August 1979.<sup>2</sup>

### Trade in crude oil and petroleum products between certain Member States

2.1.106. On 31 March the Commission decided<sup>1</sup> to extend until 30 June 1980 the authorization granted to France and Italy to subject trade in crude oil and petroleum products between themselves and other Member States to a system of authorizations to be granted automatically by the originating Member State. Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands have not asked for this decision to be renewed in their favour.

### Nuclear energy

2.1.107. The Commission recently published in the Official Journal<sup>4</sup> an invitation to submit proposals, so that interested parties could apply for support pursuant to Article 70 of the Euratom Treaty, in carrying out uranium prospecting programmes within the Member States. Five million EUA could be allocated to this project under the temporary system of twelfths applying to the 1980 financial year. This figure would not affect any final figure entered under this heading in the 1980 budget.

2.1.108. On 6 March the Commission forwarded its second report on Euratom borrowing and lending activities<sup>5</sup> to the Council and to Parliament.

## Research and development, science and education

### Adoption of several multiannual research programmes

2.1.109. The Council adopted five major multiannual research programmes, on the basis of proposals presented by the Commission during 1978 and 1979. First, there was the 1980-83 multiannual programme of the Joint Research Centre (JRC).<sup>6</sup> Then there were three indirect-action research programmes in the fields of controlled thermonuclear fusion (1979-83), biology and health protection (1980-84) and management and storage of radioactive waste (1980-84). lastly, the Council adopted the second programme of concerted-action research projects in the field of medicine and public health (1 July 1980 to 1 June 1983 or 1984, as applicable).

### Controlled thermonuclear fusion

2.1.110. On 13 March the Council formally adopted the decision<sup>7</sup> on which a consensus had emerged during its meeting of 20 December 1979,<sup>8</sup> but which had not been adopted owing to problems remaining to be solved in respect of the JRC's 1980-83 programme. The proposal regarding thermo-

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 297 of 24.11.1979; L 314 of 10.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.102 and 12-1979, point 2.1.145.  
<sup>2</sup> OJ L 220 of 20.8.1979 and Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.98.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 90 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 61 of 11.3.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.72.

<sup>6</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 72 of 18.3.1980.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.60.

nuclear fusion was transmitted by the Commission to the Council in November 1978<sup>1</sup> and amended in March 1979.<sup>2</sup>

The programme adopted on 13 March for the five-year period 1979-83 incorporates the last two years of the preceding (1976-80) programme. For non-JET (Joint European Torus) projects, it has been allocated funds up to a ceiling of 190.5 million EUA and a staff of 113. The upper limits for commitments to incur expenditure and for staff during the construction phase of JET (basic performance) have been set at 145 million EUA and 150 staff respectively.

The JET joint undertaking, which was set up by the Council Decision of 30 May 1978,<sup>3</sup> remains responsible for the implementation of the JET project, while non-JET projects will be executed through contracts of association or contracts of limited duration, with due regard to work done by the JRC in the fusion technology sector. Sweden and Switzerland are taking part in all the fusion research activities;<sup>4</sup> special provisions apply to their financial contribution.

The Council also agreed to a new committee, the Consultative Committee for the Fusion Programme (CCFP),<sup>4</sup> being set up to replace the old consultative committees. The Commission is to present within three months a proposal for a Council decision setting up this Committee and establishing its terms of reference.

### *Biology and health protection*

2.1.111. On 18 March the Council formally adopted<sup>5</sup> this five-year (1980-84) indirect-action research programme, on which a consensus had been reached during its meeting of 20 December 1979<sup>6</sup> on the basis of the proposal presented by the Commission in March

1979.<sup>7</sup> This programme, which incorporates the last year of the preceding (1976-80) programme and has been allocated a maximum financial commitment of 59 million EUA and a staff of 64, is mainly intended, through a cooperative European effort, to increase knowledge in radiation protection, with due regard for the particular problems and available skills in Europe. It is designed to improve understanding and control of the hazards resulting from ionizing radiation. The activities will be carried out mainly under shared-cost research contracts; the Commission has invited<sup>8</sup> interested persons and undertakings to submit research proposals on the six areas covered by the programme.

### *Management and storage of radioactive waste*

2.1.112. The Council also formally adopted on 18 March<sup>5</sup> this five-year (1980-84) indirect-action research programme, to which it gave its agreement in principle on 22 October 1979.<sup>9</sup>

This programme, based on the proposal presented by the Commission in February 1979,<sup>10</sup> is to be implemented through shared-cost contracts. A follow-up to and extension

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 299 of 13.12.1978; Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.1.114.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.124.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 151 of 7.6.1978; Bull. EC 5-1978, point 2.1.109.

<sup>4</sup> Thirteenth General Report, point 414.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.160.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 102 of 24.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.125.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 75 of 25.3.1980.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.136.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 80 of 27.3.1979; Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.1.93.

of the preceding (1975-79) programme, it has been allocated an upper limit for expenditure commitments of 43 million EUA and a staff of 10. The aim is the joint development of a system for the management of the radioactive waste produced by the nuclear industry and the provision at the various stages of the best possible protection for the public and the environment. Efforts will be made to optimize radioactive waste processing techniques and procedures and to solve disposal problems on the one hand, and to define the overall framework for these projects on the other hand. The programme is to proceed along the more general lines laid down in the Council Resolution of 18 February<sup>1</sup> adopting a 12-year (1980-92) Community plan of action in the field of radioactive waste.

### *Medicine and public health*

2.1.113. The Council finally adopted on 18 March a concerted-action research programme<sup>2</sup> covering four new areas — to be studied for three or four years from 1 June 1980, as applicable — which supplement the three areas studied under the present programme<sup>3</sup> (covering the period 1978-80 or 1978-81, as applicable). Discussion of this proposal, which the Commission presented to the Council in November 1978,<sup>4</sup> raised differences of interpretation regarding the scope of Article 235 of the EEC Treaty, on which it was based.

The research activities covered by the programme will be financed by the eight Member States taking part in the work, which will require funds estimated at approximately 35 million EUA. The appropriations required for coordinating the research will be entered in the Community budget; an upper limit of 2.32 million EUA is laid down by the programme for this expenditure. The non-member European countries in COST will be invited

to associate themselves with the Community concerted-action programme.

## **Science, research and development**

### **Scientific and Technical Research Committee**

2.1.114. At its meeting on 24 March the Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) discussed the work done in 1979 by its various subordinate bodies and underlined the importance of the catalogues of research projects undertaken in the Member States in sectors that have been accorded priority at Community level; the value of the catalogue that had been drawn up in the energy sector was emphasized.

The Committee also decided on the measures necessary for providing scientific and technical assistance for, on the one hand, the management of the data-processing programme,<sup>5</sup> adopted by the Council in September 1979, and, on the other hand, the implementation of the Commission's Communication to the Council of 29 November 1979<sup>6</sup> on new information technologies. It approved the scientific content of the research programme<sup>7</sup> proposed by the Commission in the textiles and clothing sector, recommending that the detailed procedures for its implementation, in which all the Community research centres concerned are to be associated, should be specified. Lastly, CREST continued its discussions<sup>8</sup> on the content of a Community prog-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.1.87.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 78 of 25.3.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 52 of 23.2.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 213 of 7.9.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 231 of 13.9.1979.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.21.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 111 of 4.5.1979; Bull. EC 4-1979, point 2.1.20.

<sup>8</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.70.

ramme that would group together all the indirect- and concerted-action projects at present being conducted in environmental research.

### **Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development**

2.1.115. At its meeting on 13 March, the Advisory Committee on Industrial Research and Development (CORDI) agreed that Community measures could be taken to promote the creation of a European association grouping together the national sources of venture capital to be used to encourage industrial innovation, and to develop a market and technology assessment aid scheme. The Committee also discussed the possibilities open to the Community for promoting industrial R & D in innovative small and medium-sized enterprises, and expressed interest in an experimental action programme to be progressively implemented in this sector.

### **European cooperation in the field of scientific and technical research (COST): four new COST projects**

2.1.116. On 27 March the representatives of the Member States, the Commission and the non-member European countries concerned signed the Community-COST Concertation Agreements<sup>1</sup> implementing projects in the following three fields: the physico-chemical behaviour of atmospheric pollutants (COST project 61a bis), the analysis of organic micropollutants in water (COST project 64b bis) and the effects of processing on the physical properties of foodstuffs (COST project 90).

On the same day, the representatives of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and Sweden signed

a joint declaration of intent relating to a research project on the production and feeding of single-cell protein (COST project 83/84).

The three Concertation Agreements cover the participation of the non-member European countries in existing Community concerted-action projects that were initially devised in COST and fall within the second category of COST projects as defined by the Council meeting of 18 July 1978.<sup>2</sup> Sweden will thus take part, alongside the Community, in COST project 61a bis, which originated as COST project 61a and was studied in that form until 1976, and has been continued since October 1978<sup>3</sup> as a Community concerted-action project. Likewise, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland will take part in COST project 64b bis, which has followed an identical course of development. Lastly, Sweden and Switzerland will take part in COST project 90, which owes its origin to a Swedish proposal and has been conducted since February 1978<sup>4</sup> as a Community concerted-action project.

### **Joint Research Centre**

#### **1980-83 programme adopted by the Council**

2.1.117. On 13 March the Council adopted the research programme<sup>5</sup> covering the period 1980-83 to be executed by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) on behalf of the EEC and Euratom.

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 39 of 15.2.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1978, point 2.1.124.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1978, point 2.1.123.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 2-1978, point 2.1.76.

<sup>5</sup> Points 1.3.1. to 1.3.9.

## Multiannual programmes

### Adoption by the Council of several multiannual programmes

2.1.118. This month saw the adoption, as has been stated above, of four major multiannual programmes in addition to the JRC programme,<sup>1</sup> relating to the following four sectors: controlled thermonuclear fusion;<sup>2</sup> biology and health protection;<sup>3</sup> management and storage of radioactive waste;<sup>4</sup> and medicine and public health.<sup>5</sup>

### Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.119. On 27 March the Reactor Safety ACPM met to discuss the implementation of the hot-water reactor safety indirect-action programme.<sup>6</sup> It recommended adoption of a batch of 34 research proposals costing a total of 2.6 million EUA.

### Research on geothermal energy

2.1.120. The recent developments in European research on geothermal energy were the subject of a conference, the second of its kind,<sup>7</sup> held by the Commission in Strasbourg on 4-7 March, during which the results of research conducted under the first four-year (July 1975-July 1979) programme<sup>8</sup> in this sector were reported and discussed. This conference, which was attended by more than 370 participants from 19 countries (including the United States and Mexico), highlighted the quality of Community research and made it possible to lay down clearer guidelines for future research and to set the second programme in the more general context of research in progress at national and international level.

The conference took particular note of the success of geothermal exploration work con-

ducted in Belgium, France, Italy and the United Kingdom and of the status of Community research on hot dry rocks. The participants also gave a warm welcome to the Community atlas of sub-surface temperatures published by the Commission.

## Education

### Migrant workers' children

2.1.121. In cooperation with the Bedfordshire County authorities, the Commission organized a meeting at the Granfield Institute of Technology from 24 to 27 March; this was attended by the British Secretary of State for Education and Science. The participants assessed progress made in the implementation of the pilot project on teaching of the mother tongue and culture to migrant workers' children living in Bedford, which was initiated in 1976 under the action programme in the field of education.<sup>9</sup>

### Eurydice education information network

2.1.122. A meeting held on 3-4 March and attended by the heads of the national units and of the central information unit of the Eurydice network<sup>10</sup> finalized the remaining details concerning the processing and utilization of the information intended for education policymakers in the Community. This information will be gathered and distributed by the Eurydice network, which is due to become operational in September 1980.

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.110.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.111.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.1.112.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.113.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 83 of 3.4.1979; Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.1.127.

<sup>7</sup> Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.1.183.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 231 of 2.9.1975.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

<sup>10</sup> Thirteenth General Report, point 456.



## 2. Enlargement and external relations

EC and applicant countries

### Enlargement and bilateral relations with applicant countries

#### Greece

2.2.1. The EEC-Greece Association Committee held a meeting on 25 March. Discussions once again centred on Greece's current anti-inflation measures.

2.2.2. Negotiations were opened or continued with various Mediterranean<sup>1</sup> or EFTA<sup>2</sup> countries with a view to adapting the agreements with those countries to take account of Greece's accession.<sup>3</sup>

#### Portugal

##### Accession negotiations

2.2.3. Mr Jenkins visited Lisbon on 6 and 7 March, when he stressed the Commission's desire to see the negotiations with Portugal speeded up.

In the course of his visit Mr Jenkins had talks with President Eanes, and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Freitas do Amaral, accompanied by the State Secretary for European Integration, Mr Almeida Mendes. Mr Jenkins also met the President of the Portuguese Assembly, Mr Ribeiro, and the Chairman of the Parliamentary European Integration Committee, Mr Constancio. He had an informal meeting with Mr Soares.

These talks covered the various problems arising in connection with Portugal's forthcoming accession to the Community and the country's current economic and political situ-

ation. Mr Jenkins told the Portuguese authorities that he had every confidence in the success of the negotiations, which both sides were approaching with a happy blend of realism and idealism.

2.2.4. Mr Natali had earlier paid an official visit to Lisbon from 28 February to 2 March. He met President Eanes, the Prime Minister, Mr Sa Carneiro, the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Mr Freitas do Amaral, accompanied by the State Secretary for European Integration, Mr Almeida Mendes, and other ministers. He had further talks with members of the Government, who held a special cabinet meeting to review progress in the accession negotiations and the scope for joint action to prepare Portugal's economy for accession.

In an interview with the press Mr Natali expressed the hope that his visit would help speed up the negotiating process so that the various problems could be identified and solutions found as quickly as possible.

2.2.5. The Commission and Portugal continued their joint examination of Community secondary legislation during the month. Topics discussed included matters relating to the approximation of laws and, under the heading of agriculture, oils and fats.

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2.2.6. On 14 March Parliament<sup>4</sup> returned an Opinion on the Commission proposal concerning special assistance for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Portugal.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Points 2.2.54 and 2.2.55.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.49.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.2.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 257 of 11.10.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.4.

## Spain

### Accession negotiations

2.2.7. On 14 March the fifth Deputy level meeting<sup>1</sup> of the negotiations for Spain's accession to the Community was held in Brussels.

The subjects dealt with were the Spanish statements on secondary legislation, right of establishment and social affairs, and the Community statement on taxation, transport and regional policy.

## Commercial policy

### Implementing the common commercial policy

#### *Import arrangements*

#### Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.8. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975<sup>2</sup> on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries, the Commission took the following measures to relax import restrictions:

*Italy-Poland:* exceptional opening of an import quota for Pol Mot 126 cars;<sup>3</sup>

*Federal Republic of Germany-USSR:* increased quantities for two categories of textile product;

*Italy-Hungary:* exceptional opening of an additional import quota for high quality porcelain and an additional import quota for sensitized paper for photography (black and white).

2.2.9. On 26 March the Council also adopted a Decision<sup>4</sup> concerning the exceptional opening of a quota for imports into Italy of tractor motors originating in Romania.

### Trade protection

2.2.10. On 3 March the Council renewed<sup>5</sup> the provisional anti-dumping duty<sup>6</sup> on certain acrylic fibres originating in the United States, imposed by the Commission on 30 November 1979.

On 14 March the Commission decided<sup>7</sup> to terminate the anti-dumping procedure initiated<sup>8</sup> in August 1979 in respect of stereo cassette recorder heads originating in Japan.

### *Trade agreements: extension and tacit renewal*

2.2.11. On 27 March the Council authorized<sup>4</sup> the extension or tacit renewal of a number of trade agreements concluded by Member States with non-member countries (second half of 1980). The agreements concerned were due to expire between 1 May and 31 July.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.6.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 79 of 29.3.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 93 of 10.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 59 of 4.3.1980.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 308 of 4.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.7.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 69 of 15.3.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 207 of 17.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.11.

## Sectoral commercial policy measures

### *Iron and steel*

#### Arrangements with non-member countries

2.2.12. Following the lines laid down by the Council on 18 December,<sup>1</sup> the Commission completed the last two sets of negotiations for the renewal for 1980 of the arrangements on iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty, in accordance with its mandate. Arrangements were signed with Romania (3 March) and Czechoslovakia (4 March); they are similar to those concluded in January and February.<sup>2</sup>

2.2.13. A preliminary consultation with Spain on problems concerning the steel trade took place on 17 March.

#### Relations with non-member countries

2.2.14. The Commission held talks on 27 March with representatives of the South African Government on current problems arising from trade in steel products between the Community and South Africa. Among the topics discussed were the prospects for South African exports to the Community in 1980.

#### Autonomous measures

2.2.15. On 7 March the Commission amended<sup>3</sup> its Recommendation of 6 September 1979<sup>4</sup> on prior Community monitoring of imports into the Community of certain iron and steel products covered by the ECSC Treaty and adopted a Decision introducing retrospective Community surveillance of imports of certain iron and steel products

covered by the ECSC Treaty. The amended Recommendation incorporates adjustments relating to the basic prices (16 special steels are no longer covered) and changes to the system of arrangements: fewer non-member countries are involved, the rules on temporary imports have been relaxed, and there are special pricing rules for EFTA countries. The two instruments are valid until 31 December.

### *Textiles*

#### Agreements and arrangements with non-member countries

##### *New agreements and arrangements*

2.2.16. The agreement on trade in textile products between Sri Lanka and the Community, which was signed on 24 July 1979,<sup>5</sup> came into force on 1 March,<sup>6</sup> all the necessary procedures having been completed.

On 3 and 17 March the Council adopted two Regulations formally approving on behalf of the Community the agreements on trade in textile products with Haiti<sup>7</sup> and Hong Kong.<sup>8</sup>

These agreements are already being applied *de facto*.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.6.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.9, and 2-1980, point 2.2.13.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 65 of 11.3.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 231 of 13.9.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.11.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.17.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 58 of 1.3.1980.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 70 of 17.3.1980.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 95 of 11.4.1980.

## Jute and coir

2.2.17. A new agreement between the Community and Bangladesh on trade in jute products was initialled on 26 March following negotiations which opened in November 1979;<sup>1</sup> the previous agreement expired on 31 December 1979.

The new agreement will run for four years (1980-83 inclusive); it provides for the immediate removal of all restrictions on imports of carpet backing, greater possibilities for imports of wide fabrics, and the continued complete suspension of customs duties under the system of generalized tariff preferences. It also provides for the removal of all restrictions on imports of jute products from Bangladesh upon expiry of the agreement, which is to say from 1 January 1984. Pending formal conclusion of the agreement, it will be applied *de facto* from 1 May.

The Community's aim in negotiating the new arrangement was twofold:

- (i) to ensure the orderly development of trade in the products concerned, while allowing for the survival of a competitive Community jute industry adapted to the new state of the market;
- (ii) to encourage higher consumption of jute against competition from synthetic substitutes in view of the jute industry's particular importance to Bangladesh, where it still accounts for some 60% of export earnings.

2.2.18. Following the conclusion of a new agreement on trade in jute products between the Community and India, initialled on 30 January,<sup>2</sup> the Council adopted on 27 March a Regulation<sup>3</sup> on common rules for imports of such products, laying down specific provisions to govern implementation of the agreement in the Community for 1980 to 1983

inclusive, and enabling the agreement to be put into effect *de facto*.

## Agricultural products

2.2.19. On 4 March the Commission decided<sup>4</sup> to ease the safeguard measures applying to imports of preserved mushrooms as China and South Korea, the Community's two main suppliers, gave undertakings that their exports to the Community would not exceed reasonable levels.

## Development

### North-South relations

#### 'Global negotiations' within the United Nations system

2.2.20. On 18 March the Council held a general exchange of views on the relaunching of the North-South Dialogue. It concentrated its attention on the communication which the Commission had presented on 25 January.<sup>5</sup> The Council was thus able to establish the common positions of the Community and the Member States with a view to the preparatory stage of these negotiations.

2.2.21. The United Nations Committee of the Whole began its first substantive session in New York on 31 March.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.13.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.17.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 88 of 1.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 60 of 5.3.1980.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

## Generalized preferences

2.2.22. On 17 March the Commission transmitted to the Council its communication on the guidelines for the European Community's scheme of generalized tariff preferences for the post-1980 period.<sup>1</sup>

## Commodities and world agreements

### Cocoa

2.2.23. The International Cocoa Council met in London from 4 to 14 and from 26 to 29 March. Despite the progress made in consultations with a view to a resumption of the negotiating conference for a third international cocoa agreement,<sup>2</sup> the International Council did not take a decision on the convening of a further conference. It proved impossible to reconcile the divergent views of the producer and consumer countries on the procedure and timetable for concessions on the part of both sides, notably on the question of prices.

The question of the extension of the 1975 Agreement beyond 31 March this year required a decision by a qualified majority. Despite numerous attempts to achieve a compromise during this meeting—in which the Community played a very active part given its important position in this international Agreement—it also proved impossible to find any common ground on the conditions for an extension.

It is to be regretted that this Agreement expired on 31 March without being renewed on a basis satisfactory to the parties involved, for there will now be a break in international cooperation in this field, with all the consequences such a situation may entail in other

bodies dealing with commodity questions. As the producer countries announced before the resumption of work, they will now establish their own stabilization measures, including a price regulation and support fund to be financed mainly from the funds of the buffer stock (some USD 220 million). These funds are now available as the 1975 Agreement provides for their repayment in the event of its expiry and non-replacement by a new agreement also providing for a buffer stock.

### Cotton

2.2.24. The fifth preparatory meeting on cotton was held in Geneva from 24 to 28 March under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme for Commodities.<sup>3</sup>

The discussions, which were to lead up to the negotiations and conclusion of an international cotton agreement, made no progress at all. The main differences of opinion, which had already become apparent when the first meeting was held in June 1977,<sup>4</sup> concerned the stabilization of the cotton market. Certain delegations, many of them from developing countries, consider that it is indispensable for a price stabilization mechanism to be set up by means of an international stocking arrangement. Any other measures already agreed on for the international agreement (measures to make the product more competitive—research, development and promotion) must in their view be subordinate to the establishment of an international buffer stock. Since the other delegations did not agree with this, all the meeting could do was note that there was a deadlock and agree to

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.20.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.18.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.8.

resume discussions towards the end of the year.

2.2.25. From 17 to 21 March the Community was represented at the Geneva meeting of the International Working Party set up to consider questions relating to the establishment of a Cotton Development International.<sup>1</sup> This new body, which is to be set up under the auspices of the World Bank, the UNDP and the Rockefeller Foundation, would bring the main cotton producer and consumer countries together and deal with matters relating to research, development and promotion. The discussions were intended to lead up to a full negotiating conference, but that stage has not yet been reached. A new meeting is to be held in the autumn.

## Tin

2.2.26. The Community was represented at the 17th session of the International Tin Council<sup>1</sup> held in London from 11 to 13 March. The ITC floor and ceiling prices were raised by 10% to 1 650 and 2 115 Malaysian dollars per pikul (= 60.48 kg) respectively. For the year 1980-81, the Council elected Mr P. Sutton (Australia) first Vice-Chairman, for the producer countries, and Mr P. Pilkauskas (United States) second Vice-Chairman, for the consumer countries.

An examination of the statistical data revealed the existence of a small tin surplus and the market situation was considered to have been relatively calm for over a year. The United States Delegation announced that the programme of sales on the US market of surplus tin from its strategic stockpile will begin on 1 July.

The current fifth International Tin Agreement will expire on 30 June 1981. A UN negotiating conference for the sixth agreement will be

held in Geneva from 14 April to 16 May this year.

## Trade, industrial and technical cooperation

### Energy cooperation

2.2.27. On 12 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication<sup>1</sup> on energy cooperation with developing countries and the role of the Community.

### Food aid, emergency aid and exceptional aid

#### *Aid to Nicaragua for 1980*

2.2.28. On 27 March the Commission put before the Council a proposal concerning the programme of aid to Nicaragua for 1980.

In addition to the operations which it is proposing for financing from the Community budget, the Commission is appealing to the Member States to step up their aid to Nicaragua, particularly in the sphere of health and welfare infrastructure.

The programme of Community operations would comprise:

(i) Food aid consisting of 1300 tonnes of milk powder, 6 000 tonnes of cereals, and other products (infant food, beans, etc.), representing a total cost of USD 7 540 000.

(ii) A special food programme to accompany a large-scale literacy campaign (cereals

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1978, point 2.2.14, and 3-1979, point 2.2.26.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.21.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.1.101.

and red beans for an amount of USD 940 000).

(iii) The use of counterpart funds from food aid (USD 1 700 000) to help finance the literacy campaign.

(iv) Financial assistance to the tune of USD 4 580 000 to finance a technical assistance project (experts to be made available to the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Agriculture), two feasibility studies (an oil-palm project and an integrated rural development project), and technical assistance for trade promotion.

### *Food aid*

2.2.29. On 12 March the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication on the allocation and charging of food aid under the 1979 programmes.

The Commission is proposing that the Council reallocate as follows of 86 000 tonnes of cereals initially intended for Vietnam under the 1979 programme:

(i) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Vietnamese refugees 7 300 tonnes valued at 1 197 200 EUA; South-East Asian refugees 42 100 tonnes valued at 6 904 400 EUA; Afghan refugees 9 000 tonnes valued at 1 476 000 EUA);

(ii) Somalia: 10 000 tonnes valued at 1 310 000 EUA;

(iii) Cape Verde: 3 000 tonnes valued at 393 000 EUA;

(iv) Gambia: 2 600 tonnes valued at 340 600 EUA;

(v) Mauritania: 4 000 tonnes valued at 524 000 EUA;

(vi) Senegal: 6 000 tonnes valued at 786 000 EUA;

(vii) Chad: 2 000 tonnes valued at 328 000 EUA.

The Commission is also proposing that the Council reallocate as follows of the milk products initially earmarked for Vietnam (1979):

(i) To the reserves: 15 000 tonnes of skimmed-milk powder and 500 tonnes of butteroil;

(ii) Caritas Germanica: 1 000 tonnes of butteroil valued at 1 460 000 EUA;

(iii) ICRC: 1 000 tonnes of butteroil valued at 1 460 000 EUA;

(iv) Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: 1 500 tonnes of butteroil valued at 2 190 000 EUA.

The reallocation of these milk products and cereals is without prejudice to possible allocations to Vietnam under the 1980 programmes.

### *Exceptional aid*

#### **Emergency aid**

2.2.30. On 5 March the Commission decided to grant aid of 170 000 EUA to the Catholic Relief Service for the supply to India of seed, fertilizers, pesticides and animal feed; the supplies are to be distributed to the farmers in the greatest need to help them cope with the after-effects of the drought.

#### **Relations with non-governmental organizations**

2.2.31. The sixth Annual General Assembly<sup>1</sup> of delegates of non-governmental organi-

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.34.

zations (NGOs) active in the development field from the nine Community Member States was held in Brussels from 19 to 21 March.

Some 60 participants with specialist experience in the various types of NGO operation were present as well as 25 observers from international NGOs and intergovernmental organizations. In his opening address to the Assembly Mr Cheysson emphasized the increasing importance of NGOs in all areas of development but especially in making the public aware of the fundamental problems posed by North-South relations.

The NGOs expressed particular satisfaction that by the end of 1979 the Commission had supported more than 500 NGO projects in the Third World since the introduction of the cofinancing scheme in 1976 and called for an intensification of Community support in this area and also for their task in educating public opinion within the Community on development matters. The NGOs also asked to be allowed to play a bigger role in the Community's food and exceptional aid programmes.

The Assembly elected four of their number to the NGO Liaison Committee, which, including the nine nationally elected members, now has a total membership of 13, representing the full range of NGO interests and activities.

2.2.32. On 12 March the Commission sent to the Council its information report for 1979 on the evolution of its relations with NGOs with special reference to the cofinancing of projects.

2.2.33. Between 1 January and 31 March this year the Commission departments committed a total of 1 466 313 EUA to cofinance 11 projects in developing countries presented by 8 NGOs.

## International organizations and conferences

### United Nations

#### *Economic and Social Council*

#### **Economic Commission for Europe**

2.2.34. The Community was represented with observer status alongside representatives from 28 countries at the Geneva session of the ECE Committee on Agricultural Problems from 10 to 14 March.

The Community representative briefed the Committee on the main events in Community agriculture during 1979. He emphasized the measures already taken or proposed for making the structural policy more effective within the framework of a longer-term strategy designed to remove the differences between the various agricultural regions of the Community. The problem of certain producing surpluses was also raised. Lastly, the Community representative painted a broad picture of the bilateral or multilateral relations which the Community has maintained and developed with non-member countries.

Discussions at the meeting centred in particular on the recent pattern of European trade in agricultural products and on an assessment of various markets, among them cereals, meat and milk and milk products.

2.2.35. The second session of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Energy<sup>1</sup> was held in Geneva from 3 to 6 March. The

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.29.



agenda consisted of three main items corresponding to the brief which the ECE had given the Advisers at their first meeting—exchanges of information between ECE countries; work programme; problems relating to a possible future high-level meeting. It was decided that the ECE secretariat would prepare a report on the replies of the States participating in a questionnaire on energy matters, which would be studied by the Senior Advisers.

#### *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development*

##### **Trade and Development Board**

2.2.36. The UNCTAD Trade and Development Board, meeting in Geneva from 17 to 25 March, reviewed the numerous points referred to it by its subsidiary bodies and by the Manila Conference. The Board took a number of decisions concerning the follow-up to negotiations and discussions already under way (e.g. on restrictive business practices) and decided to set up at its next session a committee to deal specifically with matters concerning the Resolution on the structure and functioning of world production and trade, as well as on protectionism.

Together with its OECD partners, the Community has taken care to ensure that UNCTAD is able to continue its work in a manner fully compatible with the preparations currently in hand for the global negotiations within the United Nations system.

##### **Intergovernmental Group on the New International Development Strategy**

2.2.37. From 10 to 13 March a high-level meeting took place of the Intergovernmental

Group responsible for preparing the UNCTAD contribution to the new international development strategy currently being drawn up within the United Nations. The Group failed to reach a consensus on measures to be recommended in relation to primary products, trade and manufactured goods, transfer and development of technology, and shipping. It accordingly confined itself to transmitting to the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board three separate drafts submitted by the Group of 77 (supported by China), the Group of State-trading countries and the Group of industrialized countries. These contributions will be put to the Preparatory Committee for the new international development strategy at its next meeting.

##### **Interim Committee of the Conference on a Common Fund**

2.2.38. The Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund for Commodity Stabilization, which met in Geneva from 18 February to 5 March, succeeded in drawing up a number of the future Fund's articles. But a number of important points remained undecided, and a new meeting will have to take place before the Negotiating Conference meets (in principle from 27 to 30 May).

##### **World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women**

2.2.39. Mrs L. Mair, Secretary-General of the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, which will take place in Copenhagen from 14 to 30 July, visited the Commission on 6 March and had talks with Mr Vredeling. This visit forms part of a series of

contacts intended to prepare for the July Conference, which will review progress made and problems encountered and will set in motion an action programme for the second half of the decade (which covers the period from 1976 to 1985). The discussions at the Commission were considered useful and it was agreed to hold further meetings, this meeting being the first of its kind.

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2.2.40. On 14 March Parliament passed a Resolution<sup>1</sup> on the urgent signing and ratification of the UN Convention prohibiting any form of discrimination against women.

### *World Intellectual Property Organization*

#### **Diplomatic Conference for the revision of the Paris Convention**

2.2.41. The Diplomatic Conference—meeting in Geneva from 4 February to 4 March to revise the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property—achieved rather limited results, managing simply to set up working groups and reach agreement on rules of procedure. Substantive matters will therefore have to be discussed at a second session of the Conference envisaged for the beginning of 1981.

The nine Member States of the Community, being members of the Paris Union (International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property), which exists under the auspices of WIPO, took part in the Conference; the Communities and the Community Patent Interim Committee were also represented as observers. The position to be taken by the Member States at the Diplomatic Conference had been decided by the Council on 29 Janu-

ary<sup>2</sup> on the basis of proposals presented by the Commission on 31 December 1979<sup>3</sup> in respect of all matters of particular interest to the Common Market.

### *United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*

#### **Opening of the ninth session**

2.2.42. The ninth session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea opened in New York on 3 March. The session will last approximately five weeks, and will resume in Geneva in the summer.

2.2.43. On 14 March Parliament adopted a Resolution<sup>1</sup> on the need for and on the definition of a common position by the Member States of the Community at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea and on the participation of the Community in its own right in the agreements to be concluded at the end of the Conference.

### **General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade**

#### **'Group of 18'**

2.2.44. The 'Group of 18' was set up as a temporary advisory body during the Tokyo Round to consider the development of international trade and measures to be taken to prevent crises from occurring. At the beginning of 1980 it was constituted as a perma-

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.32.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.2.48.

ment GATT body and held its first meeting in that capacity in Geneva on 3 and 4 March.

At its inaugural meeting the Group, which consists of representatives of both industrialized and developing countries, emphasized the importance of trade relations between the two groups of countries and discussed the role that GATT could play in the North-South Dialogue.

#### Committee on Trade and Development

2.2.45. A meeting of the GATT Committee on Trade and Development took place in Geneva on 6 and 7 March. The Committee examined the work programme of a new sub-committee set up to examine new measures of protection affecting imports from developing countries. The Community also supported a proposal by Colombia to set up a sub-committee to examine the problems of the least-developed countries.

#### Consultations

2.2.46. Following the protective measures taken by the Commission against imports into the United Kingdom of certain synthetic spun yarns (polyester and polyamides), discussions under GATT Article XIX began with the United States and Canada on 12 and 24 March respectively.

2.2.47. A special working party was set up to examine the GATT complaint lodged by Chile concerning Community restrictions applied in 1979 on imports of apples. Meeting for the first time on 24 March, the working party heard the arguments of the two parties concerned; the Community representative answered the charges made against the measures applied by the EEC, which according to

the Chilean Delegation were discriminatory and retroactive. The special working party was authorized to deliver an opinion on this dispute for the benefit of the contracting parties to the General Agreement.

#### Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

##### Group on North-South Economic Issues

2.2.48. On 25 and 26 March the Commission was represented at a Paris meeting of the Group on North-South Economic Issues, devoted chiefly to preparing for the forthcoming global negotiations within the United Nations system.

The discussions centred in particular on the nature of the topics proposed for the negotiations by the OECD member countries, including the Community, notably the questions of food, energy and external balances. Preference was shown for an integrated approach whereby the various questions would be discussed in a manner reflecting their interaction and the need to put the world on a sounder economic footing.

#### Industrialized countries

##### EFTA countries

2.2.49. The Commission held a second round of negotiations in March with the EFTA countries (excluding Portugal) with a view to adapting the Free Trade Agreements between them and the Community to take

account of Greece's accession to the European Communities.<sup>1</sup>

Although certain difficulties remain, the discussions showed a large measure of agreement between the contracting parties.

2.2.50. On 18 March the Council adopted a Regulation<sup>2</sup> concerning the conclusion of agreements in the form of exchanges of letters rectifying certain duty-free quotas opened by the United Kingdom in accordance with Protocol 1 to the Free Trade Agreements between the EEC and Finland, Norway and Sweden.

### United States

2.2.51. Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for industrial affairs, visited Washington on 10 and 11 March at the invitation of the United States administration for a series of consultations on steel. He had talks with Mr Klutznick (Secretary of Commerce) and Mr Askew (Trade Representative) on the situation created by the anti-dumping complaints lodged by the US Steel Corporation.

Despite efforts by the US Administration to dissuade it, US Steel had filed seven anti-dumping complaints on 21 March, covering nearly all American steel imports from the Community. The Department of Commerce had immediately honoured its commitment to the industry and suspended the trigger price mechanisms.

The Commission expressed concern at these two events—the filing of complaints by US Steel and the decision to suspend the TPMs before the administration had had time to determine whether the complaints justified the expenditure.

On 28 March the ECSC Consultative Committee<sup>1</sup> passed a Resolution calling on the Commission to do all it could to see that a solution was found to this problem before a trade war broke out between the Community and the USA.

## Mediterranean countries

### Turkey

2.2.52. The EEC-Turkey Association Committee met in Brussels on 21 March. At this meeting, the representative of the Turkish Delegation described the economic recovery measures which his Government had recently taken.

The Association Committee also discussed the progress made in reactivating the association, particularly as regards cooperation activities which could be financed under the specific 75 million EUA package offered by the Community to Turkey in May 1979.<sup>4</sup>

### Cyprus

2.2.53. A second round of exploratory talks<sup>5</sup> took place on 19 March between the Commission and a Cypriot Delegation concerning the transition to the second stage of

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.2.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 76 of 22.3.1980.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.53; OJ C 95 of 18.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.2.56.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.2.42.

the EEC-Cyprus Association Agreement (establishment of a customs union).

2.2.54. A negotiating session took place on the same day between a Community Delegation and a Cypriot Delegation to adapt the Association Agreement to take account of the forthcoming accession of Greece to the Communities.

### Malta

2.2.55. A negotiating session took place on 12 March between a Community Delegation and Maltese Delegation to adapt the Association Agreement to take account of Greece's forthcoming accession to the Communities on 1 January 1981.

### Yugoslavia

2.2.56. On 13 March the Commission sent the Council a communication on the negotiation of the EEC Cooperation Agreement and the ECSC Agreement with Yugoslavia, both initialled in Brussels on 25 February.<sup>1</sup> This communication was accompanied by two recommendations for decisions authorizing the Commission to open negotiations for two interim agreements relating respectively to trade and commercial cooperation and to the advance implementation of Protocol No 2 to the Cooperation Agreement.

On 18 March the Council gave the go-ahead for signing the Cooperation Agreement and the ECSC Agreement and authorized the Commission—in accordance with the latter's recommendations—to negotiate an interim agreement on the advance implementation of the trade and commercial cooperation provisions and an interim protocol for the advance implementation of financial cooperation.

## Developing countries

### ACP States and the OCT

#### *ACP-EEC Convention*

#### Implementation of the new Convention

2.2.57. On 28 March the Commission formally recommended<sup>2</sup> that the Council conclude the second ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé.

#### Trade cooperation

2.2.58. Community technical and financial assistance in the field of trade promotion for ACP products enabled ACP countries to take part in four specialist events in March. The Commission provided the ACP States with fully equipped and decorated stands and took charge of coordination, information and trade documentation. The four events were:

(i) the Berlin international tourism fair (1-7 March);

(ii) Océantropiques, an international exhibition held in Bordeaux from 4 to 8 March on the development of marine and inland water-based activities and water resources and their use. A number of distinguished ACP visitors were present at the opening ceremony, including President Senghor of Senegal.

Mr Cheysson gave a speech describing the Commission's current or planned maritime activities, with particular reference to the use

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.54.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.

of water resources in cooperation with the developing countries:

(i) to the Barcelona International Food Fair (8-14 March);

(ii) to the Salon des Vacances et du Tourisme, held in Brussels from 22 to 30 March.

### *European Development Fund*

2.2.59. In March the Commission took decisions to finance operations to a total value of 93 373 162 EUA, broken down as follows:

	EUA
Industrialization	778 162
Rural production	17 950 000
Transport and communications	35 278 000
Education and training	2 115 000
Water engineering, urban infrastructure, housing	4 520 000
Exceptional aid	1 200 000
Other (including a short-term programme for Equatorial Guinea)	31 532 000
	93 373 162

## **Asia**

### *Members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations*

2.2.60. On 7 and 8 March the Foreign Ministers of the Community and ASEAN member countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) held a conference in Kuala Lumpur.<sup>1</sup> The EEC-ASEAN Cooperation Agreement negotiated in November 1979<sup>2</sup> was formally signed by

the ministers, who also held an exchange of views on international political and economic affairs.

The political statement approved at the end of the meeting<sup>3</sup> revealed full agreement between the two sides on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The ministers also adopted a joint declaration commenting on the world economic situation and the areas in which ASEAN and the Community will be working together under the Cooperation Agreement.

The ministerial meeting provided a major political stimulus to relations between ASEAN and the Community, and made the ASEAN countries politically and psychologically well disposed towards the Community, which is something the latter will try to build on in implementing the Cooperation Agreement.

The next cooperation milestone will be the first meeting of the Joint Committee set up under the Agreement, to be held in Manila in November, and the presentation of a plan of action for cooperation between the two groups of countries, giving priority to energy and industry.

## *South Asia*

### **Pakistan**

2.2.61. The Joint Commission set up under the EEC-Pakistan Commercial Cooperation Agreement<sup>4</sup> held its fourth meeting in Brussels on 19 and 20 March. It reviewed recent

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 12-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.2.67.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.2.59.

economic developments in Pakistan and the Community. The Commission Delegation expressed sympathy for Pakistan's difficulties in the face of the situation in Afghanistan and declared that the Community and its Member States were providing financial support and additional food aid for the refugees from Afghanistan.

The Joint Commission reviewed the trade-promotion programme for 1980, and looked at the possibility of promoting economic cooperation in the tobacco, leather and fisheries sectors. It also discussed the operation of the bilateral agreement on trade in textiles concluded under the MFA and ways of improving Pakistan's utilization of the Community's generalized system of preferences, particularly with the prospect of a new system in the 1980s.<sup>1</sup>

## Latin America

### Brazil

2.2.62. The negotiations for a framework cooperation agreement<sup>2</sup> between Brazil and the Community opened on 17 March. The delegations found a large measure of agreement between the two sides on the structure and content of the planned agreement. The second round of negotiations is due to take place in mid-April, with the aim of finalizing the text of the new agreement.

## State-trading countries

### Romania

2.2.63. After the initialling on 8 February<sup>3</sup> of the Agreement establishing a Joint Com-

mittee between the Community and Romania with wide-ranging competence in trade matters, the fifth round of negotiations began on 27 February 1979<sup>4</sup> and resulted in the initialling on 28 March of the text of the Agreement on trade in industrial products: as an Agreement on textile products and an Arrangement on iron and steel products have already been concluded between the two parties, the Agreement of 28 March completes the necessary legal framework for the harmonious expansion of trade between the Community and Romania.

Based on the principle of mutual advantages and obligations, this Agreement includes a number of measures to promote the access of Romanian products to the Community, an appropriate safeguard clause and a clause on expanding and diversifying Community exports to Romania.

The two parties will shortly resume negotiations to complete the examination of the Community's economic concessions and to define their scope.

### Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

2.2.64. Following the meeting between Mr Faddeyev and Mr Haferkamp in Moscow in November 1979,<sup>5</sup> a group of experts met in Geneva on 4 and 5 March. The group examined the draft texts and, on the basis of the new draft agreement proposed by the Community to the CMEA in November 1979, did some work on the wording of certain texts and took stock of the respective positions of the two sides.

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.69.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.70.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, point 2.2.71.

<sup>5</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.55.

## Diplomatic relations

2.2.65. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission received Their Excellencies Mr Ahmed Abdul Nabi Macki (Sultanate of Oman), Mr Gonzalo Murillo Romero (Republic of Nicaragua) and Mr Yaya Diarra (Republic of Mali), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their respective countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC), with effect from 18 March.<sup>1</sup>

The new Ambassadors of Nicaragua and Mali succeed Mr Alvaro Rizo Castellon and Mr Mamadou Traoré, who have been appointed to other duties.

The Ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman is the first Head of Mission of that country to be accredited to the European Communities, bringing the number of diplomatic missions to the Communities to 116.

## European political cooperation

### Joint statement by the ASEAN and the Community on political issues

2.2.66. At the second Community-ASEAN ministerial meeting held on 7 and 8 March in Kuala Lumpur, the Foreign Ministers of both ASEAN and Community Member States approved the following statement:

#### *Joint statement on political issues*

2.2.67. '1. On the occasion of the second ASEAN/EEC ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur on 7-8 March 1980,<sup>2</sup> the Foreign Ministers of the

Member States of the European Community held informal meetings during which they conducted an intensive exchange of views on regional and international problems and developments since the meeting in Brussels in November 1978.<sup>1</sup> They reaffirmed their commitment to world peace, international cooperation and understanding, economic development, social justice and human rights.

They further emphasized the need for all States to observe strictly the following principles: respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of States; non-resort to force or threat of the use of force and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States. They agreed that these principles are of vital importance to inter-State relations. The discussions took place in a spirit of great cordiality and mutual friendship.

2. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community, having analysed current international developments, expressed deep concern over the emergence of new and dangerous sources of tension, at a time when no solutions have been found for other serious difficulties already posing formidable problems. They noted that the tension and the difficulties are focused mainly in regions of the Third World where a climate of peace and international cooperation is indispensable to the achievement of progress in the economic and social fields. They urged the international Community, especially the United Nations and its Secretary-General, to work actively for the resolution of problems in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

3. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community expressed great concern over open armed interventions by foreign powers against two non-aligned countries in Asia, namely the continuing Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. They strongly

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 89 of 10.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.60.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1978, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.5.



deplored the armed interventions against these two countries, which have as a common denominator the imposition of will on small independent States by foreign powers through the use of force in open violation of international law, thereby threatening international peace and security. They called for an early implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions No 34/22 of 14 November 1979 and No ES-6/2 of 14 January 1980 including total withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

4. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community deplored the denial of self-determination to the peoples of Kampuchea and of Afghanistan who should be allowed to decide their political future without foreign interference, coercion or intimidation. They further expressed their deep concern for the suffering of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples, who have been forced to leave their countries on account of external aggression and for whom material assistance is now essential for their survival.

5. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community, taking into consideration the results of the Meeting of the Nine in Rome on 19 February 1980<sup>1</sup> and the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Islamabad on 27-29 January 1980, appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan. In this context, they took the view that the crisis could be overcome constructively through the emergence of a neutral, non-aligned Afghanistan, outside competition among the powers.

6. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community noted with deep concern that the peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula, after many years of war and suffering, have yet to find peace and that this dangerous situation may be aggravated and spread to neighbouring countries. They agreed that peace and stability in South-East Asia are essential. However, this and the establishment of friendly and cooperative rela-

tions among all the States of the region depend upon a political solution to the Kampuchean question on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea, and self-determination for the Kampuchean people. They called for the early establishment of an independent and neutral Kampuchea with a genuinely representative government, free of all foreign military presence and maintaining friendly and peaceful relations with all countries in the region. They also emphasized the necessity of strict observance of non-interference in all forms in the internal affairs of States in South-East Asia. They strongly urged the parties involved, and all countries in a position to bring influence to bear on them, to exert utmost efforts in order to avert the possible spill-over of hostilities into neighbouring ASEAN countries and widening the area of conflict.

7. To solve on a political basis the Kampuchean problem the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to explore all possibilities contained in the Resolution on Kampuchea adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 November 1979. These possibilities include the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea and the Foreign Ministers strongly urged all parties concerned to work for it. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community expressed firm support for the ASEAN proposal for a greater international presence on the Thai-Kampuchean border in order to defuse the explosive situation, pending an overall political solution to the Kampuchean problem. Together with the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and other parties concerned to give strong support to increase the number of personnel of the United Nations and of relief agencies along the critical border areas and to consider the stationing of United Nations observers on the Thai side of the border. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community expressed their appreciation that in calling for a political solution to the Kampuchean problem, the

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Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.2.72.

ASEAN member countries were motivated by the desire to ensure that all countries of the region can enjoy peace and stability, based on the respect for the principles of the peaceful settlement of disputes, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and freedom from subversion or coercion by outside powers, and the desire to secure South-East Asia as a region free from interference by outside powers.

8. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States further urged the international community to mobilize additional resources for increased quotas and speedier resettlement of Indochinese "land" and "boat" cases in order to relieve the political, economic and social pressure being created by these refugees on ASEAN countries. Noting the generous international response at the UN Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, held in Geneva in July 1979,<sup>1</sup> and the United Nations Pledging Conference for Emergency Relief of the people of Kampuchea in November 1979, the Foreign Ministers of the European Community reaffirmed the intention of the European Community and of its Member States — which have contributed to the international efforts to solve the problem—to pursue further their action towards this goal and appealed to other States and organizations to continue their efforts in that direction. They expressed their appreciation that the ASEAN countries and other territories of first refuge in the region have admitted refugees/displaced persons from the Indochinese peninsula on humanitarian grounds. They noted that the ASEAN countries deemed that the extension of first refuge depends on commitment of resettlement in third countries and the avoidance of residual problems in the area. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States welcomed the cooperation of the European Community and of its Member States in the solution of such a grave and tragic problem. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community noted that at the UN Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia, held in Geneva in July 1979, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam made pledges relating to the departure of refugees. They expressed the hope that Vietnam will adhere to these pledges. The Foreign Ministers of both sides

agreed that a durable solution must be urgently found to resolve this refugee problem of both "land" and "boat" cases.

9. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community stressed the urgent need to ensure that the international efforts being made to bring humanitarian assistance to the stricken people of Kampuchea are successful. In this context, the Foreign Ministers appealed once again to all parties in that country to do everything in their power to ensure that the relief supplies urgently needed do in fact rapidly reach those suffering hardship, without discrimination of any kind. They urged them, in this connection, to give full support to the humanitarian work being carried out in this area by the United Nations and by other international, national and private relief organizations.

10. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States and the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community viewed with great concern the situation of the refugees along the Thai-Kampuchean border. They appealed to the parties in conflict in Kampuchea to refrain from any action which might endanger the refugees.

11. The Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the European Community reaffirmed their support for the vigorous endeavours of the ASEAN Member States and of ASEAN as a whole towards greater self-reliance through their internal efforts and through their increased cooperation with other countries. They recognized that ASEAN has achieved increased political cohesion in addition to its goal of economic and social development and cultural cooperation. Accordingly, they reiterated their belief that the unity of ASEAN, especially in the present difficult circumstances, is and continues to be an important element in the maintenance of peace and stability in the South-East Asian region. They expressed their keen appreciation of the efforts of the ASEAN Member States to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.2.32.

### 3. Institutional and political matters

#### Political cooperation

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South-East Asia, as a positive contribution to regional peace and stability.

12. The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Member States appreciated the role played by Europe of the Nine as a factor of economic and political stability and as an element of balance in international relations. They especially noted the intensification of the Community's constructive relations with the Third World in general and with the ASEAN countries in particular. They expressed their appreciation of the Community's positive contributions to the solution of critical problems between developed and developing countries. They also expressed their keen appreciation of the unfailing efforts which by its very nature should be global and indivisible, and stability in international relations.'

2.2.68. On 14 March Parliament adopted two resolutions<sup>1</sup> on matters of political cooperation: one concerned the situation of the hostages in Iran following the failure of the UN mission, and the support to be given following the elections in Zimbabwe.

#### Institutional developments — European policy

##### Action on the Report of the Three Wise Men

2.3.1. On 17 March an informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Nine considered the Report on the European institutions prepared by the Three Wise Men,<sup>1</sup> the main points of which had been discussed at an informal meeting of State Secretaries for Foreign Affairs at Varese on 8 February.<sup>2</sup>

A broad consensus emerged in a number of areas, although several points will require more detailed consideration. The bulk of the discussion centred on the Commission (its composition, and the procedure for appointing its President), but the position and role of the Council's Secretary-General were also covered. The Presidency issued a statement after the meeting, at the request of a number of delegations, suggesting that the first reading of the Three Wise Men's Report by the forthcoming European Council should concentrate on matters which were 'ripe' for a decision, such as the number of Commission Members and the procedure for appointing its new President (this did not exclude the possibility of consultations or talks on these points being held with Parliament).

##### Follow-up to the Spierenburg Report

2.3.2. Following its informal meeting at Villers-le-Temple in October 1979, the Commission set up a working group<sup>3</sup> to study the

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<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.18; OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.5.1 and 1.5.2.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.3.1.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 10-1979, points 2.3.4 and 2.3.35.

implementation of Part Three of the Report by an Independent Review Body under the chairmanship of Mr Spierenburg:<sup>1</sup> the group's memorandum was submitted to the Commission in March. The Spierenburg Report as a whole was concerned with proposals for reform of the Commission and its services, but Part Three dealt exclusively with the 'administrative policy' aspects of the reforms recommended by the Review Body. The Commission took a number of procedural decisions proposed in the memorandum from its working group—chaired by Mr Ortoli—relating to the structure and internal operation of its departments.

### Convergence and budgetary questions

2.3.3. On 20 March the Commission sent the Council a new communication on convergence and budgetary questions.<sup>2</sup> Its purpose was to bring together in a single document the proposals which the Commission had made earlier, and to enable the next European Council to give its views 'on the major questions which must now urgently be resolved if the cohesion of the Community is to be safeguarded'.

In its two earlier communications to the Council<sup>3</sup> the Commission outlined what it considered to be the major elements necessary to deal with certain questions which have arisen over strengthening the Community contribution to the convergence of Member States' economic policies, and to resolve the problems that have arisen with regard to the United Kingdom over the Community budget.

The Commission also sent the Council revised estimates of expenditure, financing and balance for 1979 and 1980, broken down by Member State.

## Institutions and organs of the Communities

### Parliament

2.3.4. Parliament met twice in March.<sup>4</sup> It held its regular part-session from 10 to 14 March and special sittings on agriculture from 24 to 26 March, which were mainly devoted to the farm price proposals and related measures for 1980/81.

#### *Part-session in Strasbourg from 10 to 14 March*

2.3.5. While the political issues of the moment were raised on several occasions in the debates during the regular part-session, the vast majority of items on the agenda were more specifically 'technical' matters. The

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 9-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

<sup>2</sup> Point 3.4.1 (full text).

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 3.4.1, and 1-1980, point 3.4.1.

<sup>4</sup> This report was prepared from *Le point de la session* published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions adopted by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980 and C 97 of 21.4.1980 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annexes Nos 252 and 253. The political group and nationality 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 in brackets by the following abbreviations: B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

House adopted a large number of resolutions (33) following debates that were much of a muchness as regards importance and covered most spheres of Community activity: economic and monetary policy;<sup>1</sup> internal market;<sup>2</sup> competition;<sup>3</sup> financial institutions;<sup>4</sup> social policy;<sup>5</sup> regional<sup>6</sup> and agricultural policy;<sup>7</sup> fisheries;<sup>8</sup> and external relations.<sup>9</sup>

Parliament also extended for one year the terms of office of the members of its Committees.

#### New borrowing and lending facility (11 and 12 March)

2.3.6. The Commission proposed on 29 January<sup>10</sup> that a second 500 million EUA tranche of loans be opened under the new borrowing and lending facility; Mr Spinelli (*Com1*) presented a report on the proposal. The report approved the opening of the second tranche and the extension of the system to include investment in housing and again demanded that these loans be entered in the budget. The resolution on 12 March endorsed the report.

#### Competition policy (11 and 12 March)

2.3.7. After Mr Damseaux (*LibB*) had presented a report by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, Parliament held a lengthy debate on the Commission's Eighth Report on Competition Policy published in April 1979.<sup>11</sup>

Mr Damseaux asked the Commission to examine with the Member States' authorities the real barriers to the free movement of capital and a common credit market. He wanted to see a closer harmonization of national

laws governing public contracts and increased harmonization in respect of taxation.

As regards aids, the Commission had to ensure that they were compatible with the objective of industrial reorganization, the need to remain competitive and social necessities. Mr Damseaux concluded by urging the Commission to draft a regulation applying the competition rules to air transport (and, for that matter, to sea transport). As regards multinationals the Commission was criticized for still having failed to present a proposal on transfer pricing, as recommended by the OECD in May 1979. The Commission was requested to include in its annual report a list of measures relating to the activities of transnational corporations.

During the debate many speakers expressed support for the small and medium-sized businesses, whose survival and vitality were essential to economic growth and job creation. Many members also called for advance scrutiny of mergers and deplored the Council's failure to take a decision in that direction.

In his reply for the Commission, Mr Vouel pointed out that the Community was compelled to play its role in an open economic sys-

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.3.6.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.3.8.

<sup>3</sup> Point 2.3.7.

<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.9.

<sup>5</sup> Point 2.3.10.

<sup>6</sup> Point 2.3.11.

<sup>7</sup> Points 2.3.12 and 2.3.13.

<sup>8</sup> Point 2.3.17.

<sup>9</sup> Points 2.3.14 and 2.3.17.

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.1.

<sup>11</sup> Eighth Report on Competition Policy (published in conjunction with the Twelfth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities); Bull. EC 4-1979, points 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.

tem. A competitive industry was essential for its survival. This did not mean a return to *laissez-faire* pure and simple. Competition policy must be harmonized with other social and regional policies in order, for example, to maintain a coherent Community policy.

The resolution was adopted with some slight amendments.

#### European passport (12 and 13 March)

2.3.8. On behalf of the EPP Group Mr Pedini (I) highlighted the political significance of establishing a uniform European passport, which would help to give real meaning to European citizenship. The aim was to foster the commingling of people, ideas and cultures. Since nothing had been done to honour the commitments made in 1974, the EPP Group was re-emphasizing the urgency of establishing such a passport and urging the Council to take a decision by the end of 1980. The President of the Council, Mr Zamberletti, said that while technical problems were still holding things up, the main obstacle was in national political susceptibilities. But the political resolve was there, and he undertook to reactivate the process.

While Mr Natali threw the Commission's total support behind the resolution, many speakers stressed not only the symbolic importance of such a passport but also its practical value in the daily life of Europeans: Mr Pelikan (*Soc/I*), Mr Habsbourg (*EPPD*), Mr Berkhouwer (*Lib/NL*), Mrs Dekker (*NA/NL*) and Mr Tindemans (*EPPB*). Some members, however, namely Mrs Hammerich (*Ind/DK*), Mr Chambeiran (*Com/F*) and some British Socialists did not want to see the passport used as a means of building a supra-national federal Europe.

The resolution proposed by Mr Pedini was nevertheless adopted.

#### Securities (13 March)

2.3.9. On behalf of the Committee responsible Mr d'Angelosante (*Com/I*) presented a report on the proposal transmitted by the Commission on 19 January 1979<sup>1</sup> concerning the information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing. Welcoming the submission of this proposal Mr d'Angelosante nevertheless regretted that the directives drafted by the Commission had less and less bite and sounded more and more like ineffective entreaties rather than legislative texts. Some speakers, like Mr Fischbach (*EPP/L*), felt that the obligation to publish could cause problems for the smallest companies.

The House adopted the resolution in Mr d'Angelosante's report, approving the motion but amending it on certain points relating to the exemption from publishing.

#### Fight against drug abuse (10 March)

2.3.10. On the initiative of the Communist Group, and in particular Mrs Squarcialupi (*Com/I*), Parliament held a detailed debate on the need for Community action to combat drug abuse and drug traffic.

Following the debate Parliament passed the resolution moved by Mrs Squarcialupi, which called for a concerted strategy with the producer countries to attack the traffic in drugs

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 29 of 1.2.1979; Bull. EC 1-1979, point 2.1.40.

at its source. It rejected a number of amendments which would have called for cannabis to be removed from the list of narcotics and for production and trade in it to be legalized.

### Specific regional development measures (11 March)

2.3.11. Parliament having long been a staunch advocate of a genuine Community regional policy, it was inevitable that it should approve the Commission's proposals for specific Community measures under the non-quota section of the Regional Fund, which were sent to the Council in October 1979.<sup>1</sup> Mr Cronin (*EPD/IRL*), the rapporteur, approved the schemes selected, but pointed out at the same time that the list was not exhaustive. He also called on the Commission, in cooperation with governments, to consult the regional authorities concerned and asked for aid from the Fund to be paid direct to the beneficiaries.

Most of the speakers in the debate—such as Mr Cardia (*Com/I*)—regretted that the funds available under the non-quota section were so inadequate. There was also criticism of some of the details of the Commission's proposals, notably from Mr Gendebien (*NA/B*), Mr Taylor (*ED/UK*) and Mr Martin (*Com/F*) regarding the fact that a number of the measures seem designed to alleviate future negative consequences of enlargement rather than present ills.

At the end of the debate Parliament adopted a resolution embodying the main elements of Mr Cronin's report.

### Agricultural structures policy (12 and 13 March)

2.3.12. Mrs Barbarella (*Com/I*), rapporteur for the Committee responsible, considered

that the scope of the amendments to the 1972 structural directives proposed by the Commission in March 1979<sup>2</sup> was too limited. In her view the proposed restrictions on investment aid in a number of production sectors, although justified by the new market situation, might slow down modernization of those types of farm which were in greatest need of restructuring. The Commission was therefore called upon to identify priority regions for aid in the dairy sector. It was also urged to devote greater attention to young farmers. Lastly structural policy had to be coordinated with pricing and marketing policies.

The majority of speakers—with the exception of the French Communists (Mr Martin), who considered that the price of modernization was a terrible one in human terms, and Mr Provan (*ED/UK*), who felt that support should not be given to farms which were not viable—broadly welcomed the Commission's proposals, even if many of them regretted the timidity of the proposed amendments. Mr Pisani (*Soc/F*), in particular, emphasized the need to give greater priority to structural policy rather than price policy, which in fact tended to make the disparities even more marked.

In his reply Mr Gundelach stressed that the new proposals were the beginning of a new general approach in agricultural policy, the launching of an effort to reverse the trend towards more pronounced income differences between regions and producers.

Despite the opposition of the European Democrats and the French Communists, a

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 285 of 15.11.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.63.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 3-1979, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.15.

resolution was passed approving the Commission's proposals subject to some amendments to the guideline figures proposed.

### Wine-growing policy (13 and 14 March)

2.3.13. Questions by Mr Maffre-Baugé (*Com/F*), Mr Sutra (*Soc/F*) and Mr de Pasquale (*Com/I*) concerned the problems which will be caused by the enlargement of the Community to include three wine-producing countries: Greece, Spain and Portugal. The French Communists called for the enlargement process to be halted; the Socialists for detailed information on the harvest and annual consumption in the three applicant countries; the Italian Communists for the introduction of measures to alleviate the effects of the forthcoming accessions on the wine sector.

The authors of the three questions also complained about the handicap created by the excise duties and other taxes levied on wine in the Member States.

Mr Davignon, replying for the Commission, agreed with the speakers' concern about excise duties. But he added that was a problem that would have to be solved by the Member States; the Commission had at least brought an action in the Court of Justice concerning discrimination in the excise duties levied on wine and beer.

To conclude the ensuing debate, in which there were frequent objections to the policy of reducing capacity, Parliament passed a Resolution in which it supported the guarantees given in respect of wine stored under long-term contracts.

### Cooperation Agreement between the Community and ASEAN

2.3.14. Parliament adopted an own-initiative report on the proposal for a Regulation on the conclusion of a cooperation agreement between the EEC and the countries belonging to the Association of South East Asian Nations.<sup>1</sup>

The report, presented by Mr Seeler (*Soc/D*), approved of the agreement for both political and commercial reasons, but noted that certain problems still arose: the text was vague as regards practical operation and also as regards measures to be taken against the possibility of disruption of the textiles market; the ASEAN countries had not signed the Tokyo Round agreements; and they should be required to abide by rules relating to human rights.

In the debate that followed many speakers—and particularly Mr Seeler (*Soc/D*), Mr Janssen van Raay (*EPP/NL*), Mr Coppieters (*Ind/B*) and Mr Berkhouwer (*Lib/NL*)—demanded that the House have a greater say in the ratification procedure for such agreements.

Parliament adopted Mr Seeler's report although a variety of conflicting criticisms were voiced by a number of members as regards the actual content of the agreement. Mr Prag (*ED/UK*) considered that inadequate assistance was being given to the ASEAN countries, while Mr Remilly (*EPD/F*) felt that they were already being given far too generous opportunities for exporting their goods at low prices to the Community.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 18 of 24.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.8.



**Budgetary problems**

(12 to 14 March)

2.3.15. The Liberal Group, in the person of Mr Irmer (*Lib/D*), considering that the Council was still too far from accepting Parliament's views on the inclusion of the EDF in the budget, urged the Council to commence the conciliation procedure forthwith. The motion for a resolution was supported by all those who spoke with the exception of Mr Denis (*Com/F*), and was passed by the House.

2.3.16. Parliament also passed a resolution on the timetable for dealing with the 1980 budget. The House felt that there should be contacts between the two arms of the budgetary authority before the draft was adopted, this being scheduled for May.

2.3.17. Parliament also adopted resolutions or opinions concerning:

(i) aid for areas polluted by oil slicks: Parliament called for vessels which did not satisfy IMCO standards to be denied access to Community ports;

(ii) the proposal for a Regulation determining the quantities of basic products considered to have been used in the manufacture of certain goods resulting from the processing of agricultural products;<sup>1</sup>

(iii) a number of proposals relating to fisheries: salmon fishing in Swedish waters;<sup>2</sup> the total allowable catches (TACs) for 1979 in the Community's fishing zone;<sup>3</sup> the fixing of TACs for 1980;<sup>4</sup> the recording and notification of catches;<sup>5</sup> the approval of a fisheries agreement between the Community and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau;<sup>6</sup> and the approval of two fisheries agreements with Canada;<sup>7</sup>

(iv) the proposal for a Decision to grant special Community aid for small and

medium-sized industrial enterprises in Portugal;<sup>8</sup>

(v) the urgent signature and ratification of the United Nations Convention on prohibiting any form of discrimination against women;

(vi) two proposals on the supply of milk fats under the 1979 food aid programme.<sup>9</sup>

2.3.18. The House also passed a resolution on the situation of the hostages in Iran after the failure of the UN mission: it condemns the behaviour of the Iranian authorities in flagrantly violating universally defined human rights.

In a resolution passed on 14 March Parliament welcomed the political developments in Zimbabwe and indicated that it would have no objection to the new State acceding to the Lomé II Convention if it so desired.

***Special part-session in Strasbourg from 24 to 26 March***

2.3.19. The special session of Parliament devoted to the farm price proposals and related measures for 1980/81 was a lively

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 259 of 13.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.11.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 280 of 9.11.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.111.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.86.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 42 of 19.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.53.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 14 of 18.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.117.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.90.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 21 of 26.1.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.119.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 257 of 11.10.1979; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.2.4.

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.2.23.

affair. The House split into two camps: the first, represented by Mr Delatte speaking for the Committee on Agriculture, favoured an average price increase of 7.9%, while the second, led by the Committee on Budgets, considered that the Commission's proposals were in line with the wishes expressed by Parliament in rejecting the 1980 budget and that the increase should be no higher than that proposed. Some members of the Liberal Group and the European People's Party put forward a compromise solution, calling for an increase of at least 5%; but this suggestion did not win majority backing.

The motion finally adopted does not give any figure for the price rise but recommends that the increase in expenditure be contained within limits compatible with a sound, balanced budget. The motion was passed by the votes of a coalition of Italian Communists, the Socialists (with the exception of the French), the European Democratic Group, the German Liberals and one third of the EPP Group.

### The debate

2.3.20. Mr Delatte (*Lib/F*), rapporteur of the Committee on Agriculture, spoke at length on the reasons why farm prices should, in his opinion, be raised by 7.9%, this figure having been obtained by applying the 'objective method':

(i) the common agricultural policy did not cost as much as some people claimed—only 0.6% of Community GDP: the reason why the EAGGF took the lion's share of the budget was because many national responsibilities had been transferred to the Community;

(ii) strategic stocks and surpluses resulting from agreements with non-member countries could not be regarded as 'real' surpluses;

(iii) the average decline in agricultural incomes was unacceptable;

(iv) agriculture was a great asset that would help Europe meet the challenge of the end of the twentieth century.

2.3.21. Speaking on behalf of the Committee on the Environment, Mrs Seibel-Emmerling (*Soc/D*) contended that an average price increase of 7.9% would be a sign of irresponsibility towards consumers and taxpayers.

The same point was made by Mr Cohen (*Soc/NL*), speaking for the Committee on Development and Cooperation, who also recommended that the 'B quota' for sugar should be dropped.

2.3.22. Mr Andonnino (*EPP/I*) presented the conclusions of the Committee on Budgets which, while not wishing to call the common agricultural policy into question, nevertheless felt that there was a case for 'evaluating results and correcting errors' within the overall budget. The intervention policy, for instance, led to markets in surplus being favoured at the expense of the others. Only a policy on structures could correct these imbalances. As to prices, the operation of the 'objective method' needed to be adjusted to take account of the present situation.

2.3.23. Mr Gundelach, Vice-President of the Commission, defended its policies with vigour. He pointed out that the Commission's proposals were aimed primarily at safeguarding the common agricultural policy. He appealed to Parliament's own logic which must preclude any endorsement of an excessive increase such as that proposed by its Committee on Agriculture: in rejecting the budget, the House had committed itself—it could not go back on that now. The advo-

cates of an average increase of 7.9% were sticking their heads in the sand.

2.3.24. Speaking for the German Socialists, Mr Arndt (*Soc/D*) produced essentially the same arguments as Mr Gundelach. He claimed that a price support policy was ineffective.

2.3.25. The European Democratic Group—in the person of Mr Curry (*ED/UK*)—spoke out against an increase in farm prices, and against guarantees for Mediterranean products; the Group called for a 'supertax' on dairy products.

2.3.26. Mrs Barbarella, speaking on behalf of the Italian Communists, urged an immediate reform of the agricultural policy: while it was indispensable to restrict price increases, the main instrument for achieving reform should be structural policy.

2.3.27. Speakers for the European Progressive Democrats intervened several times during the debate, either to defend an increase in prices which would not dash the hopes of the farmer—'everyone's Aunt Sally', in the words of Mr Buchon (*EPD/F*)—or to stigmatize attacks on the agricultural policy: Mr Debré (*EPD/F*) picked on duty-free imports of competing products from outside the Community; while Mr Deleau (*EPD/F*) castigated those who failed to respect Community preferences.

2.3.28. The French Communists were opposed to the Commission's proposals, which they construed as an unscrupulous call to curb income and production (Mr Pranchère). They were particularly critical of the lack of protection for Community production, which would be further aggravated

by enlargement (Mr Maffre-Baugé and Mrs Demarch).

2.3.29. Mrs Cresson (*Soc/F*) defended the position of the French Socialists, who felt that an average price increase of 7.9% was a bare minimum, scarcely enough to maintain living standards for the farming community.

2.3.30. The British MPs were in favour of a price freeze (Mr de Courcy Ling (*ED*)) or even a price cut (Mr Taylor (*ED*) and Mrs Castle (*Soc*)), which could be offset by direct aid for small farmers coupled with a reform of agricultural structures.

#### Vote on the resolution

2.3.31. The divergency of views was reflected in the amendments tabled in which the demands on prices were as follows:

- (i) French Communists: + 13%;
- (ii) British Socialists: - 1%;
- (iii) European Democrats (no exact figure): no change for surplus products but an increase for other products;
- (iv) Mr Purvis (*ED/UK*): + 2.4% (in line with Commission proposal);
- (v) Committee on Budgets: possible savings in 1980 could be the first important step in cutting back spending on surplus products (i.e. the view expressed by Parliament when it threw out the budget);
- (vi) Socialist Group as a whole: no exact figure but strong feeling that EAGGF spending should keep fairly close to the outline figure given in the Commission's preliminary draft budget;
- (vii) EPP and Liberal Groups: + 5% at least;

(viii) Italian Communists (Mrs Barbarella): no exact figure;

(ix) Committee on Agriculture (Mr Delatte): + 7.9%.

The House rejected the first seven amendments in turn. The EPP-Liberal proposal for a 5% increase was rejected by a coalition of those who felt that the increase was inadequate (French Communists and Socialists) and those who felt that it was excessive (Italian Communists).

The stage seemed set for a similar rejection of the Committee on Agriculture's motion when in a surprise move the House adopted the amendment tabled by Mrs Barbarella (*Com/I*) calling in essence for a three-point plan of action:

- (i) to guarantee farmers a fair income;
- (ii) to bring markets back into equilibrium;
- (iii) to contain the increase in expenditure within limits compatible with a sound balanced budget and complying with the criteria underlying the Commission proposals.

However, Parliament had previously adopted two paragraphs of the Delatte motion deploring the fact that the Commission had not taken adequate account of the results of the objective method (7.9%) and expressing the view that the proposed increase of 2.4% was unacceptable. (Mrs Barbarella had tabled amendments to delete both paragraphs but these had been rejected.)

2.3.32. In brief, Parliament's position reflected in the resolution finally adopted calls for the following:

- (i) an average increase of more than 2.4% (to guarantee farmers a fair income);

(ii) measures to restore balance on the markets (Parliament accepted the co-responsibility levy despite its serious disadvantages, such as over-penalizing small producers);

(iii) respect for budgetary constraints and compliance with the criteria underlying the Commission proposals (cautious price policy in view of budgetary constraints and the need to cut back on surpluses).

In other words Parliament showed itself open to the social implications of the agricultural issue by expressing a wish to provide further protection for farmers' incomes.

This resolution was in response not only to the farm price proposals but also to the package of measures put forward by the Commission last December<sup>1</sup> concerning changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure. While Parliament agreed that the proposals could well do something towards improving the common agricultural policy, its support was tempered by requests for certain amendments:

- (i) it rejected the proposal to reduce sugar quotas;
- (ii) it also rejected the proposal to suspend intervention on the beef and veal market for given periods;
- (iii) it called for a reduction in the amount of aid for fruit and vegetables where there are persistent production surpluses;
- (iv) it requested that the system of performance guarantees for wine under long-term storage contracts be established on a permanent basis.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 60 of 10.3.1980; Bull. EC 11-1979, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.10.

**Council**

2.3.33. The Council held four meetings in March. The following table lists the number, date and place of each meeting, the names of the Council President and Commission rep-

resentatives and the main items dealt with. The footnotes refer to the points in the Bulletin where a more detailed account is given of decisions taken, agreements reached, positions adopted and questions discussed.

Table 2 — *Council meetings in March*

Meeting No, place and date	Subject	President	Commission	Main items dealt with
626th Brussels 3.3.1980 and 4.3.1980	Agriculture	Mr Marcora, Italian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<p><i>Fixing of agricultural prices and changes in CAP.</i> Council continued discussions on Commission's proposals, concentrating in particular on sugar, milk products, and beef and veal.</p> <p><i>Market in apples.</i> Council discussed the disturbing situation in this sector.</p> <p><i>Feed-grain.</i> Discussion on results of Commission study on comparative costs of feed-grain in Italy and in other regions of the Community.</p> <p><i>Sheepmeat.</i> Council reviewed situation and possibility of interim arrangement.</p>
627th Brussels 17.3.1980	Economic and financial affairs	Mr Santer, Luxembourg Minister of Finance	Mr Ortoli, Vice-President; Mr Tugendhat, Member	<p><i>Economic situation in the Community.</i> First quarterly review on the basis of a Commission Communication.<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>Coordination of economic policies.</i> General approval of Commission communication on improving coordination of economic policies.<sup>2</sup></p>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.1.6.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.3.

Table 2 (continued)

Meeting No, place and date	Subject	President	Commission	Main items dealt with
628th Brussels 18.3.1980	Foreign affairs	Mr Ruffini, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mr Jenkins, President; Mr Ortoli and Mr Haferkamp, Vice-Presidents; Mr Cheysson and Mr Davignon, Members	<p><i>North-South Dialogue.</i> Council defined common positions of Community and Member States for preparatory stage of global negotiations.<sup>1</sup></p> <p><i>Yugoslavia.</i> Council and Representatives of Member States decided to sign Cooperation and ECSC Agreements; Commission authorized to open negotiations for two interim agreements.<sup>2</sup></p> <p><i>Trade relations with USA.</i> Council took stock of two dossiers: imports of man-made textile fibres and Community exports of steel.<sup>3</sup></p> <p><i>Steel: budgetary aspects.</i> Representatives of ECSC Member States' governments agreed to pay additional contribution of 28 million EUA into 1980 ECSC budget.<sup>4</sup></p>
629th Brussels 26.3.1980 and 27.3.1980	Agriculture	Mr Marcora, Ita- lian Minister of Agriculture and Forestry	Mr Gundelach, Vice-President	<p><i>Agricultural prices for 1980/81 and related measures.</i> Detailed discussion on Commission proposals.<sup>5</sup></p>

<sup>1</sup> Point 2.2.20.<sup>2</sup> Point 2.2.56.<sup>3</sup> Point 2.2.51.<sup>4</sup> Point 2.3.67.<sup>5</sup> Point 2.1.61.

## Commission

### Activities

2.3.34. The Commission met four times in March. The main items on its agenda were the agricultural prices for 1980-81 and the preparations for the European Council—before it was decided to postpone that meeting.

#### *Decisions taken — Communications and proposals adopted*

2.3.35. The main proposals or communications adopted by the Commission and presented to the Council concerned Community action on energy (memorandum supported by three papers on specific problems), the prospects for convergence in Community taxation systems, improving the coordination of economic policies, convergence and budgetary questions and textiles and the problem of marking the place of origin. On the development and external relations side the month was dominated by negotiation of the Cooperation Agreement with Yugoslavia, negotiations for the International Tin Agreement, the social aspect of the accession negotiations with Spain and the programme of aid to Nicaragua for 1980.

The Commission also adopted a set of proposals concerning action to be taken on Part Three of the Spierenburg Report and adopted, at its first reading, the forward steel programme for the second quarter.

#### *Discussions, policy debates and work in hand*

2.3.36. The Commission devoted a large part of its discussions to preparations for the

European Council and for Parliament's special part-session on agricultural prices.

Steel problems arising in relations with the United States were also considered.

The Commission resumed its discussion on a Community financial contribution towards the construction of a motorway in Austria.

Lastly, it held an initial exchange of views on a proposal for a Directive concerning excise duties on manufactured tobacco.

#### **Relations with workers' and employers' organizations**

2.3.37. In the course of fact-finding meetings several subjects were considered; in particular, the present situation in the data-processing and advanced electronics industry was discussed with the European Metalworkers' Federation.

With representatives of the Trade Union Committee: Textiles, Clothing and Leather, Mr Davignon discussed Commission policy in regard to the textiles industry. With the same experts and others on the European Trade Union Committee for the Chemical Industry he considered the problems of man-made fibres. Lastly, the representatives of the Trade Union Committee for the Arts and Entertainment were briefed on Community activity in the sphere of the arts.

During preliminary consultations representatives of the European Trade Union Confederation considered the programme of the Dublin Foundation, energy policy, migrant workers, agricultural prices and health and safety at work.

**Court of Justice<sup>1</sup>****2.3.38. New cases**

Case	Subject	Type of action
<b>Competition</b>		
100/80 — SA Musique diffusion française, Vélizy-Villacoublay v Commission <sup>1</sup>	Application for annulment of Commission decision of 14 December 1979 concerning payment of a fine for hindering the importation of Pioneer hi-fi equipment from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom into France. Infringement of Article 85 of the EEC Treaty	Article 173 of the Treaty
101/80 — C. Melchers & Co., Bremen v Commission	ditto	Article 173 of the Treaty
102/80 — Pioneer Electronic (Europe) NV, Antwerp v Commission	ditto	Article 173 of the Treaty
103/80 — Pioneer High Fidelity (GB) Ltd, v Commission	ditto	Article 173 of the Treaty
<b>Social security for migrant workers</b>		
70/80 — T. Viegier, Paris v Bundesversicherungsanstalt für Angestellte, Berlin <sup>2</sup>	Retrospective payment of voluntary insurance contributions provided for under the German law on the payment of compensation for wrongs perpetrated under national socialism	Article 177 of the Treaty
98/80 — G. Romano, Brussels v Institut national d'assurance maladie-invalidité, Brussels <sup>3</sup>	Interpretation of Decision No 101 of the Administrative Commission on Social Security for Migrant Workers laying down the conversion rate to be applied to certain pensions	Article 177 of the Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 106 of 29.4.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 79 of 29.3.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>1</sup> For further details, see the texts published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports and the publications of its Information Office (including the annual synopsis of the work of the Court and the information quarterly).



Case	Subject	Type of action
99/80 — M. Galinsky v Insurance Officer <sup>1</sup>	Granting of benefits in respect of children dependent on the recipient of a retirement pension	Article 177 of the Treaty
104/80 — K. Beeck, Krusaa v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg <sup>2</sup>	Entitlement to family allowances provided for under German law of a German national working in Germany but resident in Denmark where his wife is employed and receives family allowances	Article 177 of the Treaty
<b>Social affairs</b>		
96/80 — J.P. Jenkins v Kingsgate (Clothing Productions) Ltd	Equal pay—higher hourly wage rate for workers employed full-time than for those working half-time, the latter group consisting mainly of women	Article 177 of the Treaty
69/80 — S.J. Worringham and M. Humphreys v Lloyds Bank Ltd <sup>3</sup>	Existence in the United Kingdom of a private retirement pension scheme more advantageous to men than to women	Article 177 of the Treaty
67/80 — FGTB de Bruxelles, Halle, Vilvoorde v Asbl Agence européenne pour la coopération (AEC) <sup>4</sup>	Must the staff of the AEC be considered officials or servants of the Commission of the European Communities?	Article 177 of the Treaty
<b>Agriculture</b>		
66/80 — SpA International Chemical Corporation v Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato <sup>5</sup>	Effects of a judgment given under Article 177 declaring a Community measure null and void—reimbursement of sums paid on the basis of the measure declared null and void	Article 177 of the Treaty
71/80 — Martin Doyle v Government of Ireland <sup>6</sup>	Compatibility with Community law of a charge levied on certain agricultural products (cattle, fresh milk, cereals, and sugar beet)	Article 177 of the Treaty
95/80 — SA Dervieu Dalahais v Direction générale des Douanes et Droits indirects, Paris <sup>5</sup>	Payment of monetary compensatory amounts on exports of Roquefort cheese	Article 177 of the Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 106 of 29.4.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 96 of 19.4.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980.<sup>4</sup> OJ C 76 of 26.3.1980.<sup>5</sup> OJ C 82 of 2.4.1980.<sup>6</sup> OJ C 102 of 25.4.1980.

Case	Subject	Type of action
<b>Infringements</b> 97/80 R — Commission of the European Communities v French Republic <sup>1</sup>	Failure to comply with the Court's judgment of 25 September 1979 (Case 232/78 — sheep-meat)—import charge aspect	Article 169 of the Treaty

**Disputes between the Community and its staff**

Against the Commission: 72/80 to 94/80;<sup>2</sup> 105/80<sup>3</sup> (Article 177).

**2.3.39. Judgments**

Date and case	Held
<b>Competition</b> 20.3.1980 — 106/79 — Vereeniging ter Bevordering van de Belangen des Boekhandels, Amsterdam and Others v Eldi Records BV (Elpee), Arnhem <sup>4</sup>	An agreement is properly notified where the full text has been attached to the notification form. A letter from the Commission requesting information relating to an agreement which has been notified does not in any way alter the effects of the notification. The reintroduction of a category of goods voluntarily excluded for a certain period is covered by the original notification
27.2.1980 — 813/79 — Dymo Industries, Emeryville (USA) v Etiketten Service Arnhem BV	Proceedings were stayed until the Hoge Raad decided the appeal
<b>Taxation</b> 27.3.1980 — 61/79 — Amministrazione Finanziaria dello Stato v Srl Denkvit Italiana <sup>5</sup>	Actions contesting national charges having an equivalent effect to customs duties or applications for reimbursement of such charges may be brought before national courts. The reimbursement of charges or fees does not constitute an aid within the meaning of Article 92 of the EEC Treaty

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980; point 2.3.39.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 82 of 2.4.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 102 of 25.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 106 of 29.4.1980.

Date and case	Held
27.3.1980 — Joined Cases 66, 127, 128/79 — Amministrazione delle Finanze dello Stato v Srl Meridionale Industria Salumi, Ditta Fratelli Vasanelli, Ditta Fratelli Ultrocchi	The rule interpreted in a judgment of the Court may and must be applied by a court to legal relations arising and constituted before the judgment was given. National legislation relating to the levying of Community charges and fees which curtails the powers conferred on national authorities is contrary to Community law
27.2.1980 — 68/79 — H. Just I/S v Ministeriet for Skatter og Afgifter <sup>1</sup>	A tax system consisting in granting a tax advantage to a single product which is representative of the majority of national production is incompatible with Community law. It is the duty of the Member States to repay taxes levied in breach of Article 95
11.3.1980 — 104/79 — P. Foglia v M. Novello <sup>2</sup>	The Court of Justice has no jurisdiction to give a ruling on the questions asked by the national court
<b>Customs union</b>	
20.3.1980, Joined Cases 87, 112, 113/79 Bagusat KG, Einkaufsgesellschaft der deutschen Konservenindustrie mbH v various customs offices in the Federal Republic of Germany <sup>3</sup>	The classification of fruit put up in a mixture of water and alcohol under sub-heading 20.06 B I is correct—Commission Regulation (EEC) No 1709/74 is valid
13.3.1980, 111/79 SA Swiss Caterpillar Overseas v Belgian State <sup>4</sup>	Article 9 of Council Regulation (EEC) No 803/68 does not give a definition independent of or different from the value for customs purposes by reference to the normal price. A buyer is established in the customs territory of the Community when he has a place of business there. The price paid or payable within the meaning of Article 9 of Regulation (EEC) No 803/68 corresponds to the sale price only where the sale is effected in the open market. The value for customs purposes may be calculated on the basis of the resale price after deduction of costs and, where necessary, a profit margin
20.3.1980, 118/79 Gebr. Knauf Westdeutsche Gipswerke, Iphofen v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas <sup>4</sup>	The concept of export must be interpreted as meaning that any levy must also be imposed on the exportation of products for outward processing which are later reimported

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 79 of 29.3.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 90 of 11.4.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 81 of 12.4.1980.

Date and case	Held
<b>Freedom to provide services</b>	
18.3.1980, 52/79 Procureur du Roi v M. Debauxe and Others <sup>1</sup>	National legislation prohibiting the transmission of advertisements by television is admissible
18.3.1980, 62/79 SA Coditel and others v SA Cine Vog Films and Others <sup>2</sup>	An assignee of the performing right of a cinematographic film in a Member State may rely upon his right to prohibit the screening of that film in that State without his authority by means of cable diffusion
<b>Social affairs</b>	
28.2.1980, 67/79 W. Fellingner, Rehlingen v Bundesanstalt für Arbeit, Nuremberg <sup>3</sup>	The competent institution of the Member State of residence of an unemployed frontier worker must calculate benefits on the basis of the wage or salary received by the worker in the last employment held by him in the Member State in which he was employed immediately prior to his becoming unemployed
5.3.1980, 98/79 J. Pescataing v Belgian State <sup>4</sup>	The Member States are obliged to provide for the persons covered by Council Directive 64/221/EEC at least the same degree of legal protection which they afford to their own nationals
27.2.1980, 822/79 F. Bellucci née Zanardi v SA Bank M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz International, Luxembourg	Suspension of the preliminary ruling procedure until the appellate court decides the appeal lodged with it
27.3.1980, 129/79 Macarthy's Limited v W. Smith <sup>4</sup>	The principle of equal pay for male and female employees is not limited to work carried on simultaneously at the same level for the same employer
<b>Agriculture</b>	
5.3.1980, 243/78 SpA Simmenthal, Aprilia v Commission <sup>1</sup>	The application was dismissed. The applicant was ordered to pay the costs, including the costs of the application for the adoption of interim measures

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 90 of 11.4.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 76 of 26.3.1980.<sup>4</sup> OJ C 102 of 25.4.1980.

Date and case	Held
5.3.1980, 265/78 Ferweda BV, Rotterdam v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, Rijswijk <sup>1</sup>	Community law does not preclude the application, in proceedings for the recovery by the authorities of the Member States of sums paid in error as export refunds to traders, of a principle of legal certainty
5.3.1980, 38/79 Butter und Eier-Zentrale Nordmark eG, Hamburg v Hauptzollamt Hamburg-Jonas <sup>1</sup>	Where goods exported from a Member State have perished in transit as a result of <i>force majeure</i> , the exporter is not entitled to the same monetary compensatory amounts as those applied in the event of the goods reaching their destination
4.3.1980, 19/79 R. Pool v Council <sup>2</sup>	The applicant was unable to establish the existence of the damage which he claims to have suffered. The application was dismissed
5.3.1980, Case 76/79 Karl Könecke Fleischwarenfabrik GmbH & Co. KG, Bremen v Commission <sup>1</sup>	Commission Decision 79/187/EEC was annulled in so far as it concerned the applicant. The Commission was ordered to pay the costs
20.3.1980 100/79 Hauptzollamt Essen v Interatalanta Handelsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Frankfurt-am-Main <sup>3</sup>	The national legislator was not prohibited from specifying the day of removal from the warehouse as the reference date for the application of the rate of the monetary compensatory amounts
13.3.1980, 124/79 — J.A. Walsum BV, Rotterdam v Produktschap voor Vee en Vlees, Rijswijk <sup>1</sup>	Any methods of allocation which include amongst the 'persons concerned' the undertakings which benefit from the system contained in Article 14(1)(b) of Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 are compatible with Article 3(1) of Council Regulation (EEC) No 3063/78
27.3.1980, 133/79 — Sucrimex SA, Paris and Westzucker GmbH, Dortmund v Commission <sup>4</sup>	The application was dismissed as inadmissible. The applicants were ordered to pay the costs
<p><b>Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters</b></p> <p>6.3.1980, 120/79 — L. de Cavel v J. de Cavel<sup>1</sup></p>	The Community convention is applicable in both cases (divorce proceedings)

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 90 of 11.4.1980.  
<sup>2</sup> OJ C 76 of 26.3.1980.  
<sup>3</sup> OJ C 93 of 16.4.1980.  
<sup>4</sup> OJ C 102 of 25.4.1980.

Date and case	Held
<b>ECSC</b>	
18.3.1980, 26 and 86/79 — Forges de Thy-Marcinelle et Monceau v Commission <sup>1</sup>	The applications were dismissed. The applicant was ordered to pay the costs
18.3.1980, 154, 205, 206, 226, 227, 228, 263, 264/78, 39, 83, 85/79 — Various iron and steel producers v Commission <sup>2</sup>	After reducing the fines imposed, the Court dismissed the remainder of the applications in all cases. Some applicants were ordered to pay all the costs; in Case 226/78, the parties were ordered to bear their own costs
<b>Infringements</b>	
12.3.1980, 58/79 — Commission v Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	The case was removed from the Court register (health inspection—fresh meat). The defendant was ordered to pay the costs
18.3.1980, 91/79 — Commission v Italy <sup>3</sup>	The Republic of Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty (detergents). The defendant was ordered to pay the costs
18.3.1980, 92/79 — Commission v Italy <sup>3</sup>	The Republic of Italy has failed to fulfil its obligations under the Treaty (sulphur content of certain liquid fuels). The defendant was ordered to pay the costs
28.3.1980, 24/80 R and 97/80 R — Commission v French Republic	It was unnecessary to grant the interim measures applied for by the Commission (sheepmeat — import charges aspect)
<b>Disputes between the Community and its staff</b>	
26.3.1980, 51/79 (v Commission)	Application dismissed as inadmissible

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 91 of 12.4.1980.<sup>2</sup> OJ C 106 of 29.4.1980.<sup>3</sup> OJ C 90 of 11.4.1980.

## Economic and Social Committee

### 177th plenary session

2.3.40. The Economic and Social Committee held its 177th plenary session in Brussels on 26 and 27 March with Mr Vanni, Chairman of the Committee, in the chair. Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, attended part of the session.

### Opinions

#### *Right of residence*

2.3.41. The Committee welcomed the proposal of 31 July 1979<sup>1</sup> for a Council Directive on a right of residence for nationals of Member States in the territory of another Member State. In the Opinion the Committee draws attention to certain problems inherent in migration movements which might in future come about because of grave inadequacies in European regional policy. It also notes that the Directive establishes a simple right of residence and that it will be for the Member States to decide what rights and obligations this gives rise to.

#### *Public supply contracts*

2.3.42. The Committee approved the proposal of 8 November 1979<sup>2</sup> for a Council Directive coordinating procedures for the award of public supply contracts; it felt, however, that the new negotiations provided for in the Agreement could take place only if the Commission was certain that non-member countries were genuinely observing the principle of reciprocity.

### *Approximation of laws*

2.3.43. The Committee gave Opinions on a series of Commission proposals on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to powered industrial trucks,<sup>3</sup> the noise emission of construction plant and equipment,<sup>4</sup> rear-view mirrors for two- or three-wheeled motor vehicles,<sup>5</sup> the fuel consumption of motor vehicles<sup>6</sup> and the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations.<sup>7</sup>

### *Environment and consumers*

2.3.44. In its Opinion on the Commission proposal of 19 July 1979<sup>8</sup> for a Council Directive on the major accident hazards of certain industrial activities, the Committee considers it essential that in order to facilitate prevention, all parties concerned be properly informed about the hazards involved and the action to be taken. However, noting that the Directive is limited to industrial activities, it asks the Commission to consider how accidents could be prevented in other spheres. Furthermore, it regrets that certain terms such as 'industrial activities' and 'dangerous substances' have not been defined more clearly.

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 207 of 17.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.14.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 287 of 17.11.1979; Bull. EC 11-1979, point 2.1.11.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 165 of 2.7.1979; Bull. EC 5-1979, point 2.1.13.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 300 of 1.12.1979; Bull. EC 10-1979, point 2.1.77.

<sup>5</sup> OJ C 30 of 7.2.1980; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.8.

<sup>6</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.8.

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 31 of 8.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.10.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 212 of 24.8.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, points 2.1.50 and 2.1.57.

2.3.45. The Committee approved the Commission proposal to the Council of 11 December 1979<sup>1</sup> for introducing a Community system for the rapid exchange of information on dangers arising from the use of consumer products.

The Committee stresses that, in addition to its benefits to consumers, such a system would also help to protect the manufacturer from more widespread claims under the product liability laws to be adopted at Community level.

### *Agriculture*

2.3.46. The Committee gave an Opinion in which it accepts, on the whole, the Commission's price proposals,<sup>2</sup> taking the view that the existence of a budgetary problem is not sufficient reason for not increasing farm prices where this is justified. The Committee notes that the Commission had this year to submit proposals based on a political compromise linked to the budgetary question and stresses that to abandon outright the objective method for calculating prices would be tantamount to bringing the common agricultural policy itself into question.

As to the milk sector, the Opinion underlines the need to exempt smallholdings from having to pay the supplementary levy and advocates that the levy be varied in certain cases.

2.3.47. The Committee approved the Commission proposal to the Council of 25 January<sup>3</sup> relating to the zootechnical standards applicable to breeding pigs.

### *Transport*

2.3.48. In its Opinion on the Commission proposal<sup>4</sup> laying down technical requirements

for inland waterway vessels, the Committee welcomes the harmonization of minimum technical standards for inland waterway vessels since it will make for competition on more equal terms and safer working conditions.

## **ECSC Consultative Committee**

### *206th meeting*

2.3.49. The ECSC Consultative Committee met in Berlin on 28 March with Mr Judith in the chair; the Commission was represented by Mr Vredeling, Vice-President, and Mr Brunner. The main items on the agenda were energy (general situation; prospects for the Community coal market) and steel (restructuring of the Community steel industry; United States action on imports from Europe; forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1980).

### *Energy*

2.3.50. In a general introductory statement on the energy situation Mr Brunner stressed the alarming upward trend in the price of petroleum products and the need for the Community to become self-sufficient in energy. Coal, currently enjoying a revival, could well provide one of the key solutions. The meeting was told of the Commission's

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 321 of 22.12.1979; Bull. EC 12-1979, point 2.1.93.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 73 of 24.3.1980; Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.7.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 44 of 21.2.1980; Bull. EC 1-1980, point 2.1.47.

<sup>4</sup> OJ C 254 of 8.10.1979; Bull. EC 7/8-1979, point 2.1.94.



intention to present the forthcoming European Council with a number of proposals<sup>1</sup> aimed at encouraging the production of energy from sources other than oil, giving preferential treatment to coal, inviting public and private enterprise to part-finance oil-to-coal conversion projects and formulating Community-financed action to cut Community dependence on imported oil to 35% of consumption by 1990. In the ensuing debate Committee members likewise stressed the need to recognize the value of Community coal.

2.3.51. The Committee also examined the situation on the Community coal market in 1979 and prospects for 1980 on the basis of a Commission paper. Coal consumption in thermal power stations and coke consumption in industry had risen in 1979 and the Commission was expecting a further slight increase in 1980. There had been a marginal increase in coal production in 1979 but further investment was essential. Imports from non-member countries were still rising and constituted a potential threat to Community coalfields. Speakers in the debate expressed concern at the high level of imports and the impact on employment. A representative of the coal users came out in favour of subsidizing the Community coal industry in order to keep the cost of coal-based energy within reasonable limits. The Commission spokesman agreed on the expediency of harmonizing subsidies throughout the Community but pointed out that for financial reasons not all the Member States were in favour. The Committee finally adopted the Commission paper.

### *Steel*

2.3.52. Mr Vredeling reported on the various aspects of the situation in the Commu-

ity steel industry with reference to the renegotiation of the arrangements with certain non-member countries, the most recent developments in the move to reorganize the steel industry and the budgetary measures to help finance reconversion. He gave an account of the discussions between Commission representatives and various UK organizations on the restructuring programme and stressed that the Commission, anxious at all costs to avoid massive redundancies, was intending to propose a series of three-year measures.

A number of speakers were concerned that the funds earmarked to finance the restructuring programme were inadequate and stressed that it was essential for the Community to take defensive action in the face of the United States protectionist approach to European steel imports. Mr Vredeling reassured the Committee that the Commission would make it quite clear that any compromise which could involve voluntary restraint on Community exports was unacceptable.

2.3.53. Following the discussion the Committee unanimously adopted the following Resolution (less one vote against and six abstentions) on the measures taken by the United States in the steel sector:

‘The Consultative Committee,

— notes with consternation and deeply regrets that measures have recently been taken in the United States which re-open the question of the system of steel imports into that country agreed in 1977,

— finds these measures particularly paradoxical in view of the fact that European exports of steel products to the United States in 1979 were some two million tonnes down on the previous year

<sup>1</sup> Points 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.

while the majority of American steel producers recorded favourable financial results,

— fears that these measures will tend to further curb European transactions with the United States, thus accentuating the gradual replacement of European trade by other external sources and causing further deterioration of the employment situation in the Community,

— calls on the Commission of the European Communities:

to remind the United States authorities without delay of their commitments concerning the handling and negotiation of problems linked with external trade in steel;

and to make every endeavour to find a solution to the new situation thus created, which could lead to a trade war between the European Community and the United States.<sup>1</sup>

2.3.54. The Committee endorsed the forward programme for steel for the second quarter of 1980 approved at first reading by the Commission on 11 March.<sup>2</sup>

## European Investment Bank

### *EIB financing operations in March*

2.3.55. In March the European Investment Bank announced loans totalling 624.6 million u.a.,<sup>3</sup> of which 289.1 million went towards investment projects in Italy, 143.8 million to the United Kingdom, 96 million to Ireland, 25.4 million to Denmark and 14.4 million to France. In addition 20 million u.a. was lent to Greece, 34.8 million u.a. went to a project in Austria, 850 000 u.a. to the Overseas Territory of French Polynesia and 250 000 u.a. to Ghana, an ACP country. These operations bring the total volume of EIB financing during the first quarter of 1980 to 882.1 million u.a.

## Community

### *Italy*

2.3.56. In Italy LIT 148 000 million was made available for energy schemes: LIT 70 000 million and LIT 60 000 million respectively for the construction of two pumped storage/hydroelectric power stations in Piedmont and Lombardy, two loans totalling LIT 13 million for development of an oil field off the coast of Sicily, and LIT 5 000 million for installing a district heating system in Brescia which will enable the equivalent of 50 000 tonnes of oil to be saved each year.

Loans worth LIT 124 000 million were granted for improvements to telecommunications in Apulia (LIT 100 000 million) and to the telex system in the Mezzogiorno (LIT 24 000 million). In industry the EIB lent LIT 40 500 million for the modernization of three tractor factories in the Marches and Emilia-Romagna (LIT 15 000 million), the restructuring and modernization of a textile factory in Latium (LIT 7 500 million), the expansion of a rubber tubing and belt factory in the Marches (LIT 3 000 million) and for small and medium-scale ventures in the Mezzogiorno, this latter taking the form of a global loan of LIT 15 000 million to the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. A loan of LIT 22 000 million has been given for a major irrigation scheme in the Oristano plain (Sardinia) involving modernization and extension

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 95 of 18.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> Point 2.1.1.

<sup>3</sup> The EIB unit of account is made up in the same way as the European unit of account (EUA) and the ECU. The conversion rates at 31 December 1979 used by the Bank in statistics for the first quarter of 1980 were: 1 u.a. = DM 2.49, UKL 0.65, FF 5.79, LIT 1 157, HFL 2.74, BFR 40.32, LFR 40.32, DKR 7.72, IRL 0.67, USD 1.44.

of irrigation networks over 8 200 hectares and the drainage of a further 16 000.

Interest subsidies of 3% are being applied to LIT 163 500 million of the loans (the LIT 22 000 million irrigation loan and LIT 141 500 million of the energy loans) under arrangements agreed when Italy joined the European Monetary System.

### *United Kingdom*

2.3.57. In the United Kingdom loans totalling UKL 93 million were granted for various investment projects. UKL 25 million will go towards transport (the construction of 18 high-speed trains for passenger traffic between Scotland, Wales and south-west England), another UKL 25 million is for an energy project (the construction of the Torness nuclear power station in Lothian, Scotland) and UKL 19 million is for sewerage schemes (UKL 12.3 million for sewerage and sewage disposal facilities on Tyneside and UKL 6.7 million for facilities in the Sheffield area). A loan of UKL 20 million has been made available to the Department of Industry in England and the corresponding Departments in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland for small and medium-scale ventures in assisted areas. UKL 4 million has gone towards building a washing-machine factory in North Wales.

### *Ireland*

2.3.58. In Ireland loans totalling IRL 64.4 million were granted, of which IRL 43.4 million goes towards construction of advance and custom-built factories to assist industrial development throughout the country; IRL 14 million have been made available for water supply and sewerage schemes in the midlands and north-east (IRL 10 million) and in the east and south-east (IRL 4 million); IRL 7

million has been lent for the afforestation of 44 000 hectares in various parts of the country and the construction of roads and the purchase of felling equipment. All the loans are being made available with interest subsidies of 3% under arrangements agreed when Ireland joined the European Monetary System.

### *Denmark*

2.3.59. In Denmark loans worth 196 million were granted—DKR 90 million for a coal-fired thermal power station at Randers (Jutland) for the generation of both heat and electricity, which is expected to yield savings equivalent to 2.5 million tonnes of oil over 20 years, DKR 45 million for a district heating system grid in West Jutland which will enable coal to replace oil, making for more efficient energy use and saving an estimated 50 000 tonnes of oil equivalent per year; DKR 36 million will go towards modernizing facilities at Narssarsuaq airport (Greenland) and DKR 25 million towards laying a submarine cable to improve electricity supplies to the island of Bornholm, close to Sweden.

### *France*

2.3.60. A global loan of FF 83.7 million has been made available in France to CAECL (Caisse d'Aide à l'Équipement des Collectivités Locales) to help it finance small and medium-scale infrastructure projects by local authorities or public institutions in areas with development or industrial conversion problems.

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### *Austria*

2.3.61. Following special authorization from the Bank's Board of Governors a loan

of SFR 80 million was granted in Austria for the Zillertal hydroelectric scheme (Tyrol). The Board's decision is based on the fact that half the electricity generated (equivalent to some 130 000 tonnes of oil a year) will be sold to two German companies, so that the project—although in a non-member country—directly concerns Community energy supplies.

### Non-member countries

#### *Greece*

2.3.62. Under the terms of the second Financial Protocol between the Community and Greece, a global loan has been granted to Greece through the National Investment Bank for Industrial Development (NIBID) to assist with financing small and medium-scale industrial and tourism ventures.

#### *French Polynesia*

2.3.63. In French Polynesia a global loan of 850 000 u.a. has been granted from risk capital to the Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (Socredo) to finance project studies, loans and the acquisition of holdings in small and medium-scale industrial, craft and tourism ventures. The loan has been made available under a Council Decision providing for specific aid in overseas countries and territories that have particular links with certain Member States. It is the Bank's first operation in French Polynesia.

#### *Ghana*

2.3.64. The EIB granted a conditional loan of 250 000 u.a. to Ghana, an ACP country,

for feasibility studies on the Akwatia diamond mines.

## Financing Community activities

### Budgets

#### *The general budget*

#### *Budgetary procedure*

2.3.65. At its part-session from 10 to 14 March<sup>1</sup> Parliament passed two resolutions on the 1980 budget: one concerned the budgetary timetable, in which the House considered that 'the two parts of the budgetary authority should hold preparatory meetings', and the other related to the budgetization of the EDF.

#### *Financial Regulation*

2.3.66. By letter dated 12 March the Court of Auditors addressed to the Council its opinion<sup>2</sup> on a proposal for a Regulation amending the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977<sup>3</sup> in connection with the use of the ECU in the general budget of the European Communities.

The Court had adopted its opinion on this proposal and on three proposals or draft amendments to related instruments on 21 February 1980.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 85 of 8.4.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 84 of 3.4.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977; Bull. EC 12-1977, point 2.3.113.

<sup>4</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.3.25.

**ECSC operational budget****Financing ECSC operations**

2.3.67. On 18 March the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council decided to allocate the ECSC a sum of 28 million EUA for 1980, as a special contribution<sup>1</sup> intended to cover commitments by way of interest subsidies in favour of conversion, particularly in respect of iron and steel. The Council agreed to consider the possibility of a supplementary contribution in the autumn.

2.3.68. In line with its new budgetary proposal for 1980,<sup>2</sup> the Commission adopted on 24 March for transmission to the Council a new draft decision which would authorize the financing of special temporary measures to aid steel industry workers under the Community restructuring programme.<sup>3</sup> For this purpose it proposed to grant contributions from the general budget to the ECSC and to fix their amount by means of the annual budgetary procedure. For 1980 the sum involved would be 30 million EUA.

**Financial operations****ECSC****Loans raised**

2.3.69. In March the Commission concluded the following borrowing operations:

(i) a bond issue of FF 150 million underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. The bonds bear interest at the nominal rate of 14.25% payable annually, over a

period of six years. The loan was offered to the public at 99% of the nominal value. Official quotation of the bonds on the Luxembourg exchange has been applied for;

(ii) a private loan in DM for the equivalent of some 20 million EUA.

**Loans granted***Loans paid out*

2.3.70. Pursuant to Articles 54 and 56 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission made loans in March amounting to 35.1 million EUA as follows:

**Industrial loans**

Loans amounting to 28.8 million EUA were granted to finance the following firms' investment projects:

- (i) Charbonnages de France, Paris;
- (ii) Fried. Krupp Hüttenwerke, Bochum.

**Low-cost housing**

Loans for the building or improvement of low-cost housing amounted to 840 000 EUA.

**Conversion loans**

Conversion loans paid out amounted to 5.5 million EUA. They were granted to:

(i) *France* (Lorraine): Société de Mécanique Lorraine SML, Maizières-les-Metz;

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, point 2.3.50.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 2-1980, points 1.5.1 to 1.5.5.

<sup>3</sup> Bull. EC 6-1979, point 2.3.65.

Financing Community activities

(ii) *United Kingdom* (Gwent): Alfred Teves, London (works at Waun-y-Pound Industrial Estate).

*Loans decided*

2.3.71. The Commission also approved the grant of an industrial loan, under Article 54 of the Treaty, to Acciaierie Ferriere Trafilerie Cravette SpA, Turin.

The Commission secured the Council's agreement for a conversion loan under Article 56(2) of the ECSC Treaty for Lightning Fasteners Ltd, Birmingham (works at Cleator Moor, Cumbria, and Peterlee, Durham).

*Euratom*

2.3.72. On 6 March the Commission addressed to the Council and Parliament its second report<sup>1</sup> on Euratom's lending and borrowing operations. The report's main conclusion is that forceful application of Euratom's financial instrument in 1979 requires a broader definition of eligible investments.

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<sup>1</sup>Bull. EC 2-1979, point 2.3.87.



**PART THREE**  
**DOCUMENTATION**

# 1. Units of account

Units of account

## European unit of account

### ECU and European unit of account

3.1.1. Following the entry into force of the European Monetary System on 13 March 1979,<sup>1</sup> the ECU/EUA is now used in all areas of Community activity without exception, the decision to apply the ECU provisionally in the common agricultural policy having been extended until 31 March 1980. The Community has thus returned to using a single unit of account after a period of several years during which units of account of very different kinds had existed at the same time.

### Gradual introduction of the EUA

3.1.2. Since it was devised in 1975, the EUA has been phased into use in the various areas of Community activity:

1975 ACP-EEC Lomé Convention (Council Decision of 21 April 1975);<sup>2</sup> balance sheet of the European Investment Bank (Decisions of the Board of Governors dated 18 March 1975 and 10 November 1977);

1976 ECSC operational budget (Commission Decision of 18 December 1975);<sup>3</sup>

1978 General budget of the Communities (Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977);<sup>4</sup>

1979 1 January — establishment of the EMS (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978) (ECU);<sup>5</sup> customs matters (Council Regulation of 23 November 1978);<sup>6</sup> European Monetary Cooperation Fund (Council Regulation of 18 December 1978);<sup>7</sup> 9 April — provisional introduction, for three months, into the common agricultural policy (ECU) (Council Regulation of 29 March 1979 extended by Council Regulation of 25 June 1979).<sup>7</sup>

The EUA may also be used in the fields of banking and commerce, and various banks offer arrangements for deposits denominated in EUA. By way of example, Table 1 shows the rates obtaining in Brussels last month for large deposits.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 2-1979, preliminary chapter.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 104 of 24.4.1975.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 327 of 19.12.1975.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 356 of 31.12.1977.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 379 of 30.12.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 333 of 30.11.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 84 of 4.4.1979; OJ L 161 of 29.6.1979.

Table 1 — Annual interest rates on bank deposits denominated in EUA

	3 March	17 March	31 March
1 month	12.50	12.25	12.625
2 months	12.625	12.875	13.00
3 months	12.75	13.25	13.25
6 months	12.875	13.625	13.75

Rates obtaining in Brussels.



**Definition**

3.1.3. The ECU is identical with the EUA, though, unlike the EUA, it provides for a revision clause enabling changes to be made to its composition. It is a 'basket' unit made up of specific amounts of Member States' currencies, determined mainly by reference to the size of each Member State's economy.

The ECU, like the EUA, is made up of the following amounts: BFR 3.66, LFR 0.14, HFL 0.286, DKR 0.217, DM 0.828, LIT 109, FF 1.15, UKL 0.0885, IRL 0.00759.

**Calculation and publication**

3.1.4. The equivalent of the ECU/EUA in any currency is equal to the sum of the equivalents of the amounts making up the unit.

It is calculated each day<sup>1</sup> on the basis of representative rates for each Community currency against the dollar, which is used simply as a common reference for expressing exchange rates. The exchange rates are established on each exchange market at 2.30 p.m. by the relevant central bank; on the basis of these rates, the Commission establishes an ECU/EUA equivalent in the Community currencies and in the other major currencies.

These equivalents are published each day in the Official Journal of the European Communities ('C' edition) and may also be obtained from the Commission by telex (automatic answering service); they are also reported by the main European press agencies and are published in many newspapers (see Table 2 below).

<sup>1</sup> See notice on the calculation of the equivalents of the ECU/EUA published by the Commission: OJ C 69 of 13.3.1979.

Table 2 — Values in national currencies of one ECU/EUA

National currency	3 March <sup>1</sup>	17 March <sup>2</sup>	31 March <sup>3</sup>
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.6340	40.6987	40.6081
German mark	2.50197	2.50433	2.53283
Dutch guilder	2.75179	2.76000	2.77061
Pound sterling	0.620687	0.615071	0.600552
Danish krone	7.80856	7.82301	7.85778
French franc	5.86538	5.86155	5.84024
Italian lira	1 159.87	1 166.94	1 170.65
Irish pound	0.678014	0.680398	0.672290
United States dollar	1.40505	1.34208	1.30290
Swiss franc	2.40966	2.39857	2.40033
Spanish peseta	94.4614	93.5298	94.1865
Swedish krona	5.94968	5.88705	5.82917
Norwegian krone	6.92689	6.82114	6.75227
Canadian dollar	1.60794	1.59144	1.55084
Portuguese escudo	67.9763	67.0371	66.4739
Austrian schilling	17.9144	18.0242	18.0973
Finnish mark	5.30406	5.23883	5.06241
Japanese yen	349.183	334.944	325.985

<sup>1</sup> OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 67 of 18.3.1980.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 81 of 1.4.1980.

Units of account

Units of account

Each month, the Commission also calculates, for its own purposes, the equivalent of the EUA in about 100 currencies.

#### Use of ECU/EUA rates

3.1.5. The ECU-related central rates are not at present used for any purpose other than their reference role in determining the divergence indicator within the EMS and in calculating the monetary compensatory amounts under the common agricultural policy.

In contrast to earlier units of account, which were linked to parities or central rates, the ECU/EUA is established on the basis of daily exchange rates, and it is on the basis of these daily equivalents that all the transactions of the sectors using this unit of account are carried out, including settlements between central banks within the EMCF. Common agricultural policy activities, however, are based on the central rates, and the activities of some sectors, which apply the EUA simply as a point of reference for administrative purposes, use a rate which is generally valid for one year.

#### 'Green' rates

3.1.6. Agricultural prices will in future be fixed in ECU if the provisional decision to use this unit of account is made definitive; however, the ECU equivalent in national currencies ('green rates') will, like the earlier representative rates, continue to be fixed by the Council (Table 3).

Table 3 — Conversion rates into national currencies for the ECU, used in connection with the common agricultural policy

National currency	Amount in national currency for 1 ECU
	March
Belgian franc and Luxembourg franc	40.8193 <sup>1</sup> 40.5951 <sup>2</sup>
Danish krone	7.72338
German mark	2.81432 <sup>1</sup> 2.78341 <sup>2</sup>
French franc	5.56725 <sup>2</sup> 5.76891 <sup>3</sup>
Irish pound	0.659274
Italian lira	1 117.00 <sup>2</sup> 1 060.73 <sup>4</sup>
Dutch guilder	2.81459 <sup>1</sup> 2.79914 <sup>2</sup>
Pound sterling	0.618655 <sup>2</sup> 0.587724 <sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For milk products and seeds.

<sup>2</sup> For other products.

<sup>3</sup> For pigmeat.

<sup>4</sup> For sugar and isoglucose, cereals, eggs and poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin, pigmeat and wine.

<sup>5</sup> For cereals, eggs and poultrymeat, ovalbumin and lactalbumin, and wine.

## 2. Additional references in the Official Journal

### Additional references in the Official Journal

3.2.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs which have appeared in the Official Journal since the last Bulletin was published but relating to items appearing in earlier issues of the Bulletin; the references were not available when the Bulletin went to press.

The number of the Bulletin and the point to which this additional information refers is followed by the title shown on the cover of the Official Journal, the number of the issue and the date of publication.

**Bull. EC 10-1979**

*Point 2.3.83*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on industrial restructuring and how to implement it at Community level  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.84*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on  
— the proposal for a Council Decision on Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in the shipbuilding industry  
— the proposal for a Council Decision on Community aid for restructuring or conversion investments in the textile industry, particularly in the man-made fibres industry  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.85*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the annual economic report 1979/80  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

**Bull. EC 3-1980**

*Point 2.3.86*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a new Council Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to units of measurement and repealing Council Directive 71/354/EEC of 18 October 1971 as modified since then  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.87*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the multiannual programme for the attainment of the customs union  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.88*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on information to be published on a regular basis by companies whose transferable securities are admitted to official stock exchange listing  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.89*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the application to collective investment institutions of the Council Directive concerning the harmonization of systems of company taxation and of withholding taxes on dividends  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.90*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the endowment of the European Regional Development Fund  
OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.91*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the role and influence of local and regional authorities and socio-economic organizations in the field of the common regional policy

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.92*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision concerning the conclusion of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.93*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the second European social budget (1976 to 1980)

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.94*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the consultation on migration policies *vis-à-vis* third countries

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.95*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposals on policy with regard to agricultural structures

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.96*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/118/EEC on health problems affecting trade in fresh poultrymeat

Opinion on

— the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 72/461/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in fresh meat

— the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 77/99/EEC on health problems affecting intra-Community trade in meat products

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.97*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 3164/76 on the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

*Point 2.3.98*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on first actions of cooperation with certain developing countries in the field of energy

OJ C 53 of 3.3.1980

**Bull. EC 11-1979**

*Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.9*

Changes in the common agricultural policy to help balance the markets and streamline expenditure:

I. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1079/77 as regards the amount of the co-responsibility levy in the milk and milk products sector

Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

II. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1078/77 introducing a system of premiums for the non-marketing of milk and milk products and for the conversion of dairy herds

III. Proposal for a Council Regulation on the common organization of the markets in sugar and isoglucose

IV. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 805/68 on the common organization of the market in beef and veal

V. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending, in respect of the arrangements for rye, Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals

VI. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2727/75 on the common organization of the market in cereals

VII. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 2742/75 on production refunds in the cereals and rice sectors

VIII. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 1418/76 on the common organization of the market in rice

IX. Proposal for a Council Regulation on aid for the growing of potatoes intended for the manufacture of starch

X. Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EEC) No 516/77 on the common organization of the market in products processed from fruit and vegetables  
OJ C 60 of 10.3.1980

*Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.9*

Council Decision of 10 December 1979 concerning the conclusion of the Multilateral Agreements resulting from the 1973 to 1979 trade negotiations

Council Decision of 10 December 1979 concerning the conclusion of the Bilateral Agreements resulting from the 1973 to 1979 trade negotiations

Council Decision of 10 December 1979 concerning the conclusion of the Protocol for the accession

of the Republic of the Philippines to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Decision of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community meeting in Council of 10 December 1979 approving the Geneva (1979) Protocol resulting from the 1973 to 1979 trade negotiations  
OJ L 71 of 17.3.1980

*Point 2.3.52*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the problems of trade barriers and the alignment of laws in this area  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.54*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision concerning chlorofluorocarbons in the environment  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.55*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision on the conclusion of the Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.56*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Regulation laying down conditions designed to render and keep the territory of the Community free from classical swine fever  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in the Official Journal

*Point 2.3.57*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 64/432/EEC as regards tuberculosis and brucellosis  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.58*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision initiating a consultation procedure concerning international action in the field of air transport  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.59*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the energy objectives of the Community for 1990 and convergence of policies of Member States  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

*Point 2.3.60*

**Economic and Social Committee**

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Decision introducing special aid for small and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Portugal  
OJ C 72 of 24.3.1980

**Bull. EC 12-1979**

*Point 2.1.2*

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the third time the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 as regards the use of the ECU in the general budget of the European Communities

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) on the replacement of the European unit of account by the ECU in Community legal instruments  
OJ C 55 of 5.3.1980

*Point 2.1.40*

Commission Decision of 14 December 1979 relating to a proceeding under Article 85 of the EEC Treaty (IV/29.595 — Pioneer hi-fi equipment)  
OJ L 60 of 5.3.1980

*Point 2.1.46*

Commission Decision of 20 December 1979 imposing a fine on Fabbrica Lastre di Vetro Pietro Sciarra, Rome, pursuant to Article 15 of Regulation No 17  
OJ L 75 of 21.3.1980

*Point 2.3.98*

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending for the third time the Financial Regulation of 21 December 1977 as regards the use of the ECU in the general budget of the European Communities

Proposal for a Council Regulation (EEC, Euratom) on the replacement of the European unit of account by the ECU in Community legal instruments  
OJ C 55 of 5.3.1980

**Bull. EC 1-1980**

*Point 2.1.1*

Proposal for a Council Decision applying for the second time Decision 78/870/EEC empowering the Commission to contract loans for the purpose of promoting investment within the Community  
OJ C 54 of 4.3.1980

# 3. Infringement procedures

## Additional references in the Official Journal

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### Point 2.1.34

Proposal for a Council Directive amending Directive 71/307/EEC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to textile names

OJ C 63 of 13.3.1980

### Point 2.1.48

Proposals for Council Directives

I. on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on cereals intended for human consumption

II. on the fixing of maximum levels for pesticide residues in and on foodstuffs of animal origin

OJ C 56 of 6.3.1980

### Point 2.1.56

Council Decision of 21 January 1980 on the conclusion of an Agreement in the form of an exchange of letters providing for the provisional application of two Agreements concerning fisheries in the form of exchanges of letters between the European Economic Community and the Government of Canada

OJ L 63 of 8.3.1980

## Reasoned opinions

3.3.1. In March the Commission issued six reasoned opinions:

(a) incompatibility of the system of exchange guarantees with the development of monetary compensatory amounts, managed by COFACE (France);

(b) failure to apply Directives 77/311,<sup>1</sup> 77/536,<sup>2</sup> 77/537,<sup>2</sup> 77/389,<sup>3</sup> 77/538,<sup>2</sup> 77/539,<sup>2</sup> 77/540,<sup>2</sup> 77/541,<sup>2</sup> 78/507,<sup>4</sup> 78/632<sup>5</sup> and 78/665,<sup>6</sup> relating to motor vehicles and agricultural tractors (Belgium); Directives 78/507,<sup>4</sup> 78/632<sup>5</sup> and 78/665,<sup>6</sup> relating to motor vehicles (Luxembourg); Directives 77/311,<sup>1</sup> 77/536<sup>2</sup> and 77/537,<sup>2</sup> relating to agricultural tractors (Italy); Directive 73/23,<sup>7</sup> relating to electrical equipment (Italy).

## Proceedings in the Court of Justice

3.3.2. An action against France was commenced under Article 171 of the EEC Treaty for failure to comply with the judgment given by the Court of Justice in Case 232/78,<sup>8</sup> relating to charges having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions.

3.3.3. The Court gave judgment in Case 58/79 (Luxembourg), relating to health checks on fresh meat; Case 91/79 (Italy), for failure to comply with a Treaty obligation in a matter concerning detergents; Case 92/79 (Italy), for failure to comply with a Treaty obligation in a matter concerning certain liquid fuels. Lastly, giving judgment in Joined Cases 24/80 R and 97/80 R (France), the Court held that there was no need for it to order the interim measures applied for by the Commission in the matter of charges having equivalent effects to quantitative restrictions on the free movement of sheepmeat.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L 105 of 28.4.1979.

<sup>2</sup> OJ L 220 of 29.8.1977.

<sup>3</sup> OJ L 145 of 13.6.1977.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 155 of 13.6.1978.

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 206 of 29.7.1978.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 223 of 14.8.1978.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 77 of 26.3.1973.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 263 of 18.10.1977; Bull. EC 9-1979, point 2.3.43.

# 4. Convergence and budgetary questions

## Commission communication to Council

3.4.1. On 20 March the Commission sent a new communication on convergence and budgetary questions to the Council, combining in a single paper all the proposals it is making in this area. Like the earlier communications of November 1979<sup>1</sup> and January 1980,<sup>2</sup> the communication is reproduced in full below.

### I — Introduction

1. The Commission has sent to the Council two communications in which it outlined what is considered to be the major elements necessary to deal with certain questions which have arisen over strengthening the Community contribution to the convergence of Member States' economic policies; and to resolve the problems that have arisen with regard to the United Kingdom over the Community budget (COM(79)680 and COM(80)50).

2. These problems arise in part over the financing of and in part over expenditure from the Community budget. The proposals made by the Commission correspond to both of these aspects as well as to certain wider convergence matters of concern to less prosperous Member States of the Community.

3. The purpose of this communication is to bring together in a single document the proposals that the Commission has made, and thus to enable the European Council to give its views on the major questions which must now urgently be resolved if the cohesion of the Community is to be safeguarded. It will be for the Commission subsequently to submit the necessary draft legislation to the Council and the European Parliament for it to be adopted following the normal Community procedures. The Commission has also updated the figures for financing and expenditure from the budget given in the reference paper of 12 September 1979, and the results are annexed to this communication.<sup>3</sup>

### II — Principles

4. The Commission consider it to be appropriate to reiterate the fundamental principles that must be respected in any attempt to resolve these convergence and budgetary questions. First, the decisions which the European Council is invited to take have to be seen in the context of the need for Member States themselves to contribute to greater integration within the Community. At the same time it is necessary to achieve a better balance between the Community's policies overall in the interests of creating a dynamic Community capable of making a real contribution to the prosperity of its members. Second, any measures which are agreed should, while contributing to a reduction of the major structural problems of the economies of the Member States concerned, be consistent with the interest of the Community in general, and its economic and social policies in particular. Third, the institutional processes and procedures of the Community must be scrupulously observed. Fourth, any solution must be found within the Community budget and must respect the integrity of the Community's system of own resources; its objective must not be to put a Member State in a position of *juste retour* in respect of the Community budget.

### III — Convergence

5. The Commission has in its earlier communications pointed to the need for a better balance between Community policies. It has, for example, urged that the Council reach early agreement on certain proposals in the agricultural structural field. It has invited the European Council to endorse the principle that the rate of increase in expenditure on general investment and structural policies should be greater than the rate of increase in the size of the budget and has undertaken to draw the attention of the institutions to the situation if this principle is not respected.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 3.4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 3.4.1.

<sup>3</sup> See also SEC (80) 428.



6. In the context of the present budgetary issue, the Commission has proposed that extra resources be devoted to the less prosperous Member States in order to ensure that solutions to the immediate problem do not undermine the policies which must be adopted for the longer term. The Commission considers that one effective and administratively simple method would be to make further use of the system of interest rebates set up in conjunction with the European Monetary System and at present applied to certain loans from the European Investment Bank and the New Community Instrument. The Commission has also said that it would be willing to consider a specific regulation to give additional resources for regional development to these countries and to improve the working of Community policies. Since the amount and scope of such extra resources is currently related to the resolution of the present budgetary problem, it would be premature to present more formal proposals at this stage.

#### IV — Financial mechanism

7. The financial mechanism was introduced in 1976 by Council Regulation No 1172/76<sup>1</sup> on a proposal of the Commission. Its objective was to ensure that the operation of the system of own resources should not, through the play of particular circumstances, place a disproportionate burden on Member States, such as to jeopardize progress towards the convergence of Member States' economies. The decision on the financial mechanism made provision for a review of its operation in 1981. The Commission has now proposed that the present examination should constitute the review provided for and that certain of the constraints on the operation of the mechanism should be removed.

8. The Commission proposes, therefore, that the balance of payments constraint referred to in Article 4 be removed. It further believes that the European Council could define the conditions under which the tranche system of repayment (Article 3) and the ceiling of 3% of the budget (Article 6) could be eliminated. Thus amended, the financial mechanism would in the Commission's view,

be able to play the role it was intended for. In financial terms, and on the basis of its budget proposals for 1980, the Commission now estimates that the complete application of these proposals would result in a payment to the United Kingdom in respect of 1980, of 600 million EUA gross (495 million EUA net).

#### V — Supplementary Community measures

9. The European Council at Dublin requested the Commission to make proposals for developing supplementary Community measures within the United Kingdom. In its communication of 5 February<sup>2</sup> the Commission stated both what the nature of such measures should be and what could constitute an appropriate legal basis. It may be helpful to add certain considerations on both these aspects.

10. The Commission has proposed that the legal basis of such measures should, as was the case with the introduction of the financial mechanism in 1975, be based on Article 235 of the Treaty. Certain legal considerations in this respect were outlined in the Commission's communication of 31 October 1979 (COM(79)620), and these remain appropriate in the present context. In particular, the use of Article 235 requires that the measures in question should contribute to the realization of the objectives of the Community. Moreover the use of Article 235 as the basis of the necessary legislation ensures that the approval of the Council and the opinion of the European Parliament will be sought through the normal Community procedures.

11. The basic concept is of a special, temporary and *ad hoc* action in the shape of a number of expenditure programmes within regions of the United Kingdom, which would be part-financed by the Community. The programmes must be clearly defined and must respond not only to the aim of increasing United Kingdom participation in Com-

<sup>1</sup> Regulation of 17 May 1976: OJ L 31 of 20.5.1976; Bull. EC 5-1976, point 2470.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 3.4.1.

munity expenditure, consistently with the objectives of Community policies, but also to the general Community interest and to the need for convergence of its economies. From the work which the Commission has undertaken on possible programmes, it is already evident that whatever resources the European Council may decide to provide for this purpose could be fully used in accordance with the principles and criteria set out.

12. The regions within which special investment programmes could be developed should in the first instance be those at present covered by the regional development programmes provided for in the regulation establishing the European Regional Development Fund. Nevertheless to meet particularly serious cases, or where there is a special Community interest, financial participation by the Community would also be possible in certain programmes outside these areas. The regional framework comprises a response to the need at the level of the United Kingdom and the Community to reduce disparities between regions, and to contribute to the resolution of some of the major structural problems.

13. Within the regions thus identified, the Community could contribute to public expenditure on economic and social infrastructure on the basis of a coherent planning process between the Community and the Member State. The programmes submitted by the Member State would be of a pluriannual nature, and would provide the economic and financial information necessary to enable decisions to be taken on the most appropriate areas within them for Community financial participation. A consultative procedure would be developed under which the Council would be formally associated with the examination of each programme.

#### VI — Duration

14. The proposals which the Commission has made include ideas for an adapted financial mechanism and for certain measures of a special and temporary nature to respond to the particular problems which now face the United Kingdom. In

its communication of 21 November 1979<sup>1</sup> the Commission suggested that whatever measures were adopted should be limited in time (perhaps to three or four years and in its communication of 5 February<sup>2</sup> the Commission added that this period might coincide with the next period of operation of the financial mechanism. Legislation covering both actions should contain provision for a review well before their expiry. The aim of the review would be to examine the effectiveness of the actions taken in the framework of progress towards a better balance between Community policies and expenditure within the budget. It can be to the advantage of no one to see an early recurrence of present difficulties; and it will be for the European Council to see that decisions are taken and followed through which will lead to the better balance between policies which is required.

<sup>1</sup> Bull. EC 11-1979, point 3.4.1.

<sup>2</sup> Bull. EC 1-1980, point 3.4.1.

Table 1a — *Estimates and results for 1979 for expenditure, receipts and balances broken down by Member State*

(MCAs paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States re-charged to importing Member States)

Country	Expenditure for Categories I-V		Financing (including Art. 131)		Balance (expenditure-financing)	
	Estimate	Result	Estimate	Result	Estimate	Result
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A — In million EUA</b>						
Belgium	1 209	1 335 <sup>1</sup>	871	940	+ 338	+ 395
Denmark	551	709	327	329	+ 224	+ 380
FR of Germany	2 837	2 858	3 992	4 288	-1 155	-1 430
France	2 285	2 730	2 607	2 808	- 322	- 78
Ireland	463	647	98	102	+ 365	+ 545
Italy	2 333	2 279	1 579	1 745	+ 754	+ 534
Luxembourg	269	233 <sup>2</sup>	18	18	+ 251	+ 215
Netherlands	1 323	1 595	1 251	1 307	+ 72	+ 288
United Kingdom	1 764	1 597	2 291	2 446	- 527	- 849
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 034</b>	<b>13 983</b>	<b>13 034</b>	<b>13 983</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B — As %</b>						
Belgium	9.3	9.6	6.68	6.72	+2.6	+ 2.9
Denmark	4.2	5.1	2.51	2.35	+1.7	+ 2.8
FR of Germany	21.8	20.4	30.63	30.67	-8.8	-10.3
France	17.5	19.5	20.00	20.08	-2.5	- 0.6
Ireland	3.6	4.6	0.75	0.73	+2.8	+ 3.9
Italy	17.9	16.3	12.11	12.48	+5.8	+ 3.8
Luxembourg	2.0	1.7	0.14	0.13	+1.9	+ 1.6
Netherlands	10.2	11.4	9.60	9.35	+0.6	+ 2.0
United Kingdom	13.5	11.4	17.58	17.49	-4.1	- 6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Including 459 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.<sup>2</sup> Including 202 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.

Table 1b — *Estimates and results for 1979 for expenditure, receipts and balances broken down by Member State*

(MCAs not re-charged)

Country	Expenditure for Categories I-V		Financing (including Art. 131)		Balance (expenditure-financing)	
	Estimate	Result	Estimate	Result	Estimate	Result
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A — In million EUA</b>						
Belgium	1 239	1 368 <sup>1</sup>	871	940	+ 368	+ 428
Denmark	782	837	327	329	+ 455	+ 508
FR of Germany	2 974	3 002	3 992	4 288	-1 018	-1 286
France	2 517	2 927	2 607	2 808	- 90	+ 119
Ireland	676	764	98	102	+ 578	+ 662
Italy	2 060	1 943	1 579	1 745	+ 481	+ 198
Luxembourg	269	233 <sup>2</sup>	18	18	+ 251	+ 215
Netherlands	1 480	1 713	1 251	1 307	+ 229	+ 406
United Kingdom	1 037	1 196	2 291	2 446	-1 254	-1 250
Total	13 034	13 983	13 034	13 983	0	0
<b>B — As %</b>						
Belgium	9.5	9.8	6.68	6.72	+2.8	+3.1
Denmark	6.0	6.0	2.51	2.35	+3.5	+3.7
FR of Germany	22.3	21.5	30.63	30.67	-7.8	-9.2
France	19.3	20.9	20.00	20.08	-0.7	+0.8
Ireland	5.1	5.4	0.75	0.73	+4.4	+4.7
Italy	16.3	13.9	12.11	12.48	+3.7	+1.4
Luxembourg	2.1	1.7	0.14	0.13	+2.0	+1.6
Netherlands	11.4	12.2	9.60	9.35	+1.7	+2.8
United Kingdom	8.0	8.6	17.58	17.49	-9.6	-8.9
Total	100	100	100	100	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Including 459 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.<sup>2</sup> Including 202 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.

Table 2a — *Original estimates<sup>1</sup> and revised estimates for 1980 for expenditure, receipts and balances broken down by Member State*

(MCAs paid by exporting Member States on behalf of importing Member States re-charged to importing Member States)

Country	Expenditure for Categories I-V		Financing		Balance (expenditure-financing)	
	Estimate		Estimate		Estimate	
	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A — In million EUA</b>						
Belgium	1 460	1 320 <sup>2</sup>	922	851	+ 538	+ 469
Denmark	651	715	368	327	+ 283	+ 388
FR of Germany	3 471	2 994	4 578	4 110	- 1 107	- 1 116
France	2 917	2 655	3 037	2 614	- 120	+ 41
Ireland	573	626	137	124	+ 436	+ 502
Italy	2 621	2 395	1 750	1 641	+ 871	+ 754
Luxembourg	312	303 <sup>3</sup>	20	16,5	+ 292	+ 287
Netherlands	1 629	1 555	1 270	1 197	+ 359	+ 358
United Kingdom	1 561	1 225	3 113	2 908	- 1 552	- 1 683
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 195</b>	<b>13 788</b>	<b>15 195</b>	<b>13 788</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>B — As %</b>						
Belgium	9.6	9.6	6.07	6.17	+ 3.5	+ 3.4
Denmark	4.3	5.2	2.42	2.37	+ 1.9	+ 2.8
FR of Germany	22.8	21.7	30.12	29.81	- 7.3	- 8.1
France	19.2	19.2	19.99	18.86	- 0.8	+ 0.3
Ireland	3.8	4.5	0.90	0.90	+ 2.9	+ 3.6
Italy	17.3	17.4	11.52	11.90	+ 5.8	+ 5.5
Luxembourg	2.0	2.2	0.13	0.12	+ 1.9	+ 2.1
Netherlands	10.7	11.3	8.36	8.68	+ 2.3	+ 2.6
United Kingdom	10.3	8.9	20.49	21.09	- 10.2	- 12.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<sup>1</sup> In 'Reference paper on budgetary questions', September 1979.<sup>2</sup> Including 552 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.<sup>3</sup> Including 281 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.

Table 2b — *Original estimates<sup>1</sup> and revised estimates for 1980 for expenditure, receipts and balances broken down by Member State*

(MCAs not re-charged)

Country	Expenditure for Categories I-V		Financing		Balance (expenditure-financing)	
	Estimate		Estimate		Estimate	
	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised	Initial	Revised
	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>A — In million EUA</b>						
Belgium	1 472	1 330 <sup>2</sup>	922	851	+ 550	+ 479
Denmark	738	755	368	327	+ 370	+ 428
FR of Germany	3 530	3 037	4 578	4 110	- 1 048	- 1 073
France	3 018	2 714	3 037	2 614	- 19	+ 100
Ireland	650	664	137	124	+ 513	+ 540
Italy	2 484	2 299	1 750	1 641	+ 734	+ 658
Luxembourg	312	303 <sup>3</sup>	20	16	+ 292	+ 287
Netherlands	1 692	1 591	1 270	1 197	+ 422	+ 394
United Kingdom	1 299	1 095	3 113	2 908	- 1 814	- 1 813
Total	15 195	13 788	15 195	13 788	0	0
<b>B — As %</b>						
Belgium	9.7	9.7	6.07	6.17	+ 3.6	+ 3.5
Denmark	4.9	5.5	2.42	2.37	+ 2.5	+ 3.2
FR of Germany	23.2	22.0	30.12	29.81	- 6.9	- 7.8
France	19.9	19.7	19.99	18.96	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Ireland	4.3	4.8	0.90	0.90	+ 3.4	+ 3.9
Italy	16.3	16.7	11.52	11.90	+ 4.8	+ 4.8
Luxembourg	2.1	2.2	0.13	0.12	+ 2.0	+ 2.1
Netherlands	11.1	11.5	8.36	8.68	+ 2.7	+ 2.8
United Kingdom	8.5	7.9	20.49	21.09	- 12.0	- 13.2
Total	100	100	100	100	0	0

<sup>1</sup> In 'Reference paper on budgetary questions', September 1979.<sup>2</sup> Including 552 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.<sup>3</sup> Including 281 million EUA for European Community administrative expenses.

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# Enkeltudgivelser – Einzelveröffentlichungen Non-periodicals – Isolés – Non periodici – Eenmalig

## 1

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-28-79-722-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0784-X  
**The Community Today.** 1979.  
1980. 225 p., numerous illustrations. (EN).

BFR 200 DKR 36,70 DM 12,40 FF 29  
IRL 3.40 LIT 5 800 HFL 13,80 UKL 3.30  
USD 7

DE EUROPÆISKE FÆLLESSKABERS REVISIONSRET -  
RECHNUNGSHOF DER EUROPÄISCHEN GEMEINSCHAFTEN -  
COURT OF AUDITORS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES -  
COUR DES COMPTES DES COMMUNAUTÉS EUROPÉENNES -  
CORTE DEI CONTI DELLE COMUNITÀ EUROPEE -  
REKENKAMER VAN DE EUROPESE GEMEENSCHAPPEN

**Årsberetning forudset i henhold til artikel 78f, stykke 5, i EKSF-traktaten.** Regnskabsåret 1977. Gratis

**Jahresbericht gemäß Artikel 78f, Paragraph 5 des EGKS-Vertrags.** Haushaltsjahr 1977. Gratis

**Annual report pursuant to Article 78f(5) of the ECSC Treaty.** Financial year 1977. Gratis

**Rapport annuel prévu par l'article 78 septimo, paragraphe 5 du traité CECA.** Exercice 1977. Gratuit

**Rapporto annuale in applicazione dell'articolo 78 settimo (5) del trattato CECA.** Esercizio 1977. Gratuito

**Jaarlijks verslag overeenkomstig artikel 78 septies, lid 5 van het EGKS-Verdrag.** Dienstjaar 1977.  
1980. 8 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Gratis

## 2

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-28-79-641-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1553-2  
**Étapes européennes.** Chronologie de la Communauté européenne. Décembre 1979.  
1980. 67 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 60 DKR 10 DM 3,50 FF 8  
LIT 1 800 HFL 4 UKL 1 USD 2

CB-28-79-827-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1403-X  
**Ein Plan für Europa als Antwort auf die Herausforderung.** Europäische Perspektiven. 1979.  
1980. 91 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL.ES.GR.PT).

BFR 150 DKR 26,50 DM 9,50 FF 22  
LIT 4 000 HFL 10 UKL 2,60 ESC 234  
DRA 185 PTA 357 USD 5

DEN EUROPÆISKE INVESTERINGSBANK - EUROPÄISCHE INVESTITIONSBANK - EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK - BANQUE EUROPÉENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT - BANCA EUROPEA PER GLI INVESTIMENTI - EUROPESE INVESTERINGSBANK

**Den europæiske Investeringsbank.** Nøgledata (folder). Januar 1980. Gratis

**Europäische Investitionsbank.** Allgemeine Angaben über Aufgabe und Tätigkeit (Faltblatt). Januar 1980. Gratis

**European Investment Bank.** Key facts (leaflet). January 1980. Gratis

**Banque européenne d'Investissement.** Données de base (dépliant). Janvier 1980. Gratuit

**Banca europea per gli investimenti.** Dati di base (pieghevole). Gennaio 1980. Gratuito

**Europese Investeringsbank.** Basisgegevens (vouwblad). Januari 1980. 6 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Gratis

## 3

**Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung / No publications / Pas de parution / Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen**

## 4

ALLE INSTITUTIONER - ALLE INSTITUTIONEN  
ALL INSTITUTIONS - TOUTES INSTITUTIONS  
TUTTE LE ISTITUZIONI - ALLE INSTELLINGEN

RX-24-78-960-DA-C ISBN 92-824-0026-3  
ISBN 92-825-1501-X

**Samling af aftaler indgået af De europæiske Fællesskaber.** Bind 6: Årligt tillæg 1976. 1979.  
1980. 1605 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 2 000 DKR 359 DM 125 FF 289,50  
LIT 56 200 HFL 137 UKL 31 USD 68

RÅDET - RAT - CnclL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

**Den anden AVS-EØF-Konvention** undertegnet i Lomé den 31 oktober 1979. med tilhørende dokumenter. Bruxelles begrænset oplag

**Zweites AKP-EWG-Abkommen**, unterzeichnet am 31. Oktober 1979 in Lomé, und dazugehörige Dokumente. Brüssel. beschränkt verfügbar

**The Second ACP-EEC Convention** signed at Lomé on 31 October 1979 and related documents. Brussels. limited distribution

**Deuxième convention ACP-CEE** signée à Lomé le 31 octobre 1979, et documents annexes. Bruxelles. diffusion restreinte

**Seconda Convenzione ACP-CEE** firmata a Lomé il 31 ottobre 1979 e documenti connessi. Bruxelles. diffusione limitata

**Tweede ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst** ondertekend op 31 oktober 1979 te Lomé, en bijbehorende documenten. Brussel. 1980. 507 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) beperkte verspreiding

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CC-NA-79-R22-DA-C  
**Brasilien og Det europæiske Fællesskab**. Europa information: Forbindelser med tredjelande 22/79. September 1979. Gratis

CC-NA-79-R22-DE-C  
**Brasilien und die Europäische Gemeinschaft**. Europa information: Auswärtige Beziehungen 22/79. September 1979. Gratis

CC-NA-79-R22-EN-C  
**Brazil and the European Community**. Europe information: External relations 22/79. September 1979. Gratis

CC-NA-79-R22-FR-C  
**Le Brésil et la Communauté européenne**. Europe information: Relations extérieures 22/79. Septembre 1979. Gratuit

CC-NA-79-R22-IT-C  
**Il Brasile e la Comunità europea**. Europa informazione: Relazioni esterne 22/79. Settembre 1979. Gratuito

CC-NA-79-R22-NL-C  
**Brazilië en de Europese Gemeenschap**. Europa informatie: Buitenlandse betrekkingen 22/79. September 1979. 1980. 7 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL). Gratis

## 5

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

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\*) CB-NP-77-030-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1534-6  
**Avantages et inconvénients d'un marché secondaire de valeurs mobilières intégré, comparés à ceux d'un marché compartimenté**. Études: Série concurrence —

Rapprochement des législations n° 30. Mars 1977. 1980. 326 p. (DE.EN.FR).

BFR 300 DKR 49,50 DM 19 FF 40,50  
LIT 7 150 HFL 20,50 UKL 4.90 USD 8.50

\*) CB-NP-79-032-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1524-9  
**De controle op de effectenmarkten in de Lid-Staten van de Europese Gemeenschap**. Nationale verslagen, Deel I. België, Duitse Bondsrepubliek, Denemarken, Ierland, Frankrijk. Studies: Serie Concurrentie — Harmonisatie van wetgeving nr. 32. December 1977. 1980. 255 p. (EN/FR/NL).

BFR 250 DKR 45 DM 15,60 FF 36,40  
LIT 7 000 HFL 17,20 UKL 3.80 USD 9

CB-NU-79-A39-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1537-0  
**Die Distribution von Schallplatten klassischer Musik in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland**. Eine Untersuchung über Preise und Handelsspannen sowie die Konzentrationsentwicklung und ihre Auswirkungen auf den Wettbewerb. Teil I: Präsenes Angebot und Preise für 60 ausgewählte Werke klassischer Musik in 30 Verkaufsstellen. — Ergebnisse einer Erhebung im November 1978. Reihe Entwicklung von Konzentration und Wettbewerb Nr. A 39. September 1979. 1980. 292 p. (DE).

BFR 275 DKR 52,70 DM 17 FF 39,70  
IRL 4.60 LIT 7 900 HFL 18,70 UKL 4.45  
USD 9.90

## 6

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KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
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CA-28-79-415-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1119-7  
**European system of integrated economic accounts ESA**. Second edition. November 1978. 1980. 230 p. (DE.EN.FR).

BFR 1 000 DKR 176 DM 63,40 FF 146  
LIT 28 400 HFL 68,60 UKL 16.80 USD 35.60

CA-29-79-271-2A-C ISBN 92-825-1631-8  
**Regional Statistics**. Community's financial participation in investments 1978. December 1979.

**Statistiques régionales**. Concours financiers de la Communauté aux investissements 1978. Décembre 1979. 1980. 63 p. (EN/FR).

BFR 200 DKR 36 DM 12,50 FF 29  
LIT 5 600 HFL 13,80 UKL 3 USD 6.80

CB-28-79-495-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1493-5  
**Finansberetning 1978**. EKSF. Nr. 24 Juni 1979. 1980. 52 p.

CB-28-79-495-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1494-3  
**Finanzbericht 1978**. EGKS. Nr. 24. Juni 1979. 1980. 49 p.

CB-28-79-495-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1495-1  
**Financial report 1978**. ECSC. No 24. June 1979. 1980. 49 p.

CB-28-79-495-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1496-X  
**Rapport financier 1978. CECA. N° 24. Juin 1979.**  
 1980. 49 p.

CB-28-79-495-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1497-8  
**Relazione finanziaria 1978. CECA. n. 24. Giugno 1979.**  
 1980. 49 p.

CB-28-79-495-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1498-6  
**Financieel Verslag 1978. EGKS. Nr. 24. Juni 1979.**  
 1980. 49 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 300 DKR 55 DM 18,60 FF 43,60  
 LIT 8 600 HFL 20,70 UKL 5 USD 10.40

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**Kommentarer og bemærkninger om EKSF's finansielle aktiviteter.** (Bilag til årsberetningen). Regnskabsåret 1977.  
 1980. 124 p. begrænset oplag

**Kommentare und Bemerkungen zur Finanztätigkeit der EGKS.** (Anlage zum Jahresbericht). Haushaltsjahr 1977.  
 1980. 136 p. beschränkt verfügbar

**Comments and observations on the financial activities of the ECSC.** (Annex to the annual report). Financial year 1977.  
 1980. 124 p. limited distribution

**Commentaires et observations sur les activités financières de la CECA.** (Annexe au rapport annuel). Exercice 1977.  
 1980. 122 p. diffusion restreinte

**Commenti e osservazioni sulle attività finanziarie della CECA.** (Allegato al rapporto annuale). Esercizio 1977.  
 1980. 122 p. diffusione limitata

**Toelichtingen en commentaar op de financiële activiteiten van de EGKS.** (Bijlage bij het jaarlijks verslag). Dienstjaar 1977.  
 1980. 138 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL). beperkte verspreiding

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**7**  
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CA-NE-77-004-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1239-8  
**Omkostninger til arbejdskraft i industrien 1975.** Bind 4: Resultater efter regioner. Addendum — Nomenklatur for industrigrene. Gratis

**Arbeitskosten in der Industrie 1975.** Band 4: Ergebnisse nach Regionen. Addendum — Nomenklatur der Industriezweige. Gratis

**Labour costs in industry 1975.** Vol. 4: Results by regions. Addendum — Classification of industries. Gratis

**Coût de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie 1975.** Vol. 4: Résultats par région. Addendum — Nomenclature des industries. Gratuit

**Costo della manodopera nell'industria 1975.** Vol. 4: Risultati per regioni. Addendum — Nomenclatura dei rami industriali. Gratuito

**Arbeitskosten in de industrie 1975.** Deel 4: Resultaten naar gebieden. Addendum — Lijst van de bedrijfstakken. 1980. 6 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Gratis

CD-NJ-78-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0924-9  
**Seminar of the medico-social risks of alcohol consumption.** Luxembourg, 16, 17 and 18 November 1977, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. By A.E. Baert, J. Godard, P. Hentz, H. Laverré, R.E. Moore, N.M. Rathod, A. Tongue, M. Van der Venne. Medicine. 1979. EUR 6112. 1979. 225 p.

CD-NJ-78-004-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0925-7  
**Séminaire sur les risques médico-sociaux de la consommation d'alcool.** Luxembourg, 16, 17 et 18 novembre 1977, Conseil international sur les problèmes de l'alcoolisme et des toxicomanies. Par A.E. Baert, J. Godard, P. Hentz, H. Laverré, R.E. Moore, N.M. Rathod, A. Tongue, M. Van der Venne. Médecine. 1979. EUR 6112. 1979. 235 p. (DE.EN.FR).

BFR 600 DKR 110 DM 37,20 FF 87,20  
 IRL 10.10 LIT 17 200 HFL 41,40 UKL 9.90  
 USD 20.70

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## 8

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CA-72-78-007-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1195-2  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Metalvarefremstilling. Bind VI. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Metallerezeugnisse. Band VI. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Manufacture of metal articles. Vol. VI. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Ouvrages en métaux. Vol. VI. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Oggetti in metallo. Vol. VI. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Producten uit metaal. Deel VI. Juli 1979. 1980. 65 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200   DKR 35    DM 13    FF 28  
LIT 5 300   HFL 14    UKL 3.50   USD 6

CA-72-78-008-6A-C                    ISBN 92-825-1196-0  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Maskinindustri, elektroindustri, finmekanik. Bind VII. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Maschinenbau, Elektrotechnik, Feinmechanik. Band VII. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering. Vol. VII. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Machines et matériel mécanique, construction électrique et électro-technique, mécanique de précision. Vol. VII. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Macchine e materiale meccanico, costruzione elettrica ed elettronica, meccanica di precisione. Vol. VII. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Machinebouw, elektrotechnische industrie, fijnmechanische industrie. Deel VII. Juli 1979. 1980. 79 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200   DKR 35    DM 13    FF 28  
LIT 5 300   HFL 14    UKL 3.50   USD 6

CA-72-78-009-6A-C                    ISBN 92-825-1197-9  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Automobilindustri og anden transportmiddelindustri. Bind VIII. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Bau von Kraftwagen und sonstiger Fahrzeugbau. Band VIII. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Motor vehicles and other means of transport. Vol. VIII. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Automobiles et autre matériel de transport. Vol. VIII. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Automobili ed altri mezzi di trasporto. Vol. VIII. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Automobielen en overige transportmiddelen. Deel VIII. Juli 1979. 1980. 79 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200   DKR 35    DM 13    FF 28  
LIT 5 300   HFL 14    UKL 3.50   USD 6

CA-72-78-012-A-C                    ISBN 92-825-1200-2  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Træindustri, papirindustri, grafisk industri og forlagsvirksomhed. Bind XI. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Be- und Verarbeitung von Holz, Papierindustrie, Druckerei und Verlagsgewerbe. Band XI. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Timber industry, paper industry, printing and publishing. Vol. XI. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Industrie du bois, industrie du papier, imprimerie et édition. Vol. XI. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Industria del legno, industria della carta, stampa ed edizione. Vol. XI. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Houtindustrie, papier en papierwarenindustrie, grafische nijverheid en uitgeverijen. Deel XI. Juli 1979. 1980. 73 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200   DKR 35    DM 13    FF 28  
LIT 5 300   HFL 14    UKL 3.50   USD 6

CA-72-78-013-6A-C                    ISBN 92-825-1201-0  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Smykker, musikinstrumenter, legetøj, sportsartikler. Bind XII. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Herstellung von Schmuck, Musikinstrumenten, Spiel- und Sportwaren. Band XII. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Jewellery, musical instruments, toys, sports goods. Vol. XII. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Bijouterie, instruments de musique, jouets, articles de sport. Vol. XII. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Bigiotteria, strumenti musicali, giocattoli, articoli sportivi. Vol. XII. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Sieraden, muziekinstrumenten, speelgoed, sportartikelen. Deel XII. Juli 1979. 1980. 59 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200   DKR 35    DM 13    FF 28  
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CA-72-78-014-6A-C                    ISBN 92-825-1202-9  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Bygge- og anlægsvirksomhed. Bind XIII. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Baugewerbe. Band XIII. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Building and civil engineering. Vol. XIII. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Bâtiment et génie civil. Vol. XIII. Juillet 1979.



**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Edilizia e genio civile. Vol. XIII. Luglio 1979

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Bouwnijverheid. Deel XIII. Juli 1979. 1980. 59 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

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**Coût de la main-d'œuvre dans l'industrie 1975.** Vol. 4: Résultats par région. Addendum – Nomenclature des industries. Gratuit

**Costo della manodopera nell'industria 1975.** Vol. 4: Risultati per regioni. Addendum – Nomenclatura dei vari industriali. Gratuito

**Arbeitskosten in de industrie 1975.** Deel 4: Resultaten naar gebieden. Addendum – Lijst van de bedrijfstakken. 1980. 6 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL) Gratis

## 9

COMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
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CD-NB-79-027-EN-C  
**Improvements in underground radio-communications systems.** NCB – London. Contract No 6220/AE/8/802. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6393. 1980. 66 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:  
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LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-028-DE-C  
**Verbesserung der Lösetechnik im Streckenvortrieb.** Vertrag Nr. 6220-AB/1/104. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6443. 1980. 70 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-029-DE-C  
**Automatisierung der Förderung.** Vertrag Nr. 6220-AE/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6445. 1980. 154 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:  
BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20  
LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5,80

CD-NB-79-030-DE-C  
**Prototyp-Hochleistungs-Silika-Koksofen.** Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EC/1/106. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6448. 1980. 30 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-031-DE-C  
**Formkoksherstellung aus Braunkohle.** Braunkohle-Industrie-Verein eV, Köln. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EB/1/103. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6251. 1980. 37 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-032-DE-C  
**Integriertes Planungssystem für neue Ausrichtungs- und Abbausysteme.** (Hauptband). Bergbauforschung GmbH, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AD/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6441. 1980. 164 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:  
BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20  
LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5,80

CD-NB-79-033-EN-C  
**Further developments in measuring coke texture.** BCRA – Chesterfield. Contract No 7220-EB/806. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6446. 1980. 56 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-034-EN-C  
**Aromatization of coal-derived raw materials.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 7220-EB/809. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6453. 1980. 61 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-035-EN-C  
**Liquefaction of coal by extraction with liquid solvents followed by hydrogenation.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 6220-EC/8/806. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6454. 1980. 69 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:  
BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2,90

CD-NB-79-036-EN-C

**Utilization of colliery (washery) tailings.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 7220-EC/811. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6455. 1980. 73 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-037-EN-C

**Conversion of coal to liquid products using supercritical extraction.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 6220-EC/8/805. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6456. 1980. 53 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-038-EN-C

**New products and processes based on coal and materials derived from coal: resins and polymers.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 6220-EC/8/807. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6465. 1980. 58 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-040-FR-C

**Étude du mode d'action du préchauffage de la pâte sur la qualité du coke sidérurgique.** CERCHAR, Paris. Convention n° 6220-EB/3/303. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6449. 1980. 71 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-041-FR-C

**Utilisation des charbons actifs pour l'épuration d'effluents gazeux industriels.** CERCHAR, Paris. Convention n° 6220-EC/3/302. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6450. 1980. 117 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

## 11

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-74-78-002-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-1262-2

**Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1975.** Vol. II: Main results. 1980. 143 p. (DE.EN.FR).

Vol. II:

BFR 240	DKR 43	DM 15	FF 35
LIT 6 700	HFL 16,50	UKL 3.60	USD 8.20

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BFR 1 900	DKR 342	DM 119	FF 277
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ISBN 92-825-1263-0

**Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1975.** Vol. III: Inventory of results by size classes of holdings. 1980. 233 p. (DE.EN.FR).

Vol. III:

BFR 400	DKR 72	DM 25	FF 58
LIT 11 200	HFL 27,50	UKL 6	USD 13.70

6 Volumes:

BFR 1 900	DKR 342	DM 119	FF 277
LIT 53 200	HFL 130	UKL 29	USD 65

CA-74-78-004-EN-C

ISBN 92-825-1264-9

**Community survey on the structure of agricultural holdings 1975.** Vol. IV: Frequency distributions of selected results. 1980. 281 p. (DE.EN.FR).

Vol. IV:

BFR 460	DKR 82,80	DM 28,80	FF 67
LIT 12 900	HFL 31,60	UKL 7	USD 15.80

6 Volumes:

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ISBN 92-825-0493-X

**Situation de l'agriculture et de l'approvisionnement alimentaire dans certains pays arabes et méditerranéens et leur développement prévisible.** II. Annexes méthodologiques et statistiques. Informations sur l'agriculture n° 64. Mai 1979. 1980. 328 p. (FR).

BFR 250	DKR 45	DM 15,60	FF 36,40
LIT 7 000	HFL 17,20	UKL 3.80	USD 8.60

\*) CB-NA-79-065-DE-C

ISBN 92-825-1377-7

**Vorausschätzungen für den Agrarsektor – Prognose der Entwicklung der Agrarstruktur und des Faktoreinsatzes in der Landwirtschaft der EG.** II. Empirische Analyse- und Prognoseergebnisse. Allgemeiner Teil. Mitteilungen über Landwirtschaft Nr. 65. Februar 1979. 1980. 262 p. (DE.EN).

BFR 250	DKR 45	DM 15,60	FF 36,40
LIT 7 000	HFL 17,20	UKL 3.80	USD 8.60

## 10

Intet offentliggjort / Keine Veröffentlichung /  
No publications / Pas de parution /  
Nessuna pubblicazione / Niets verschenen

\* CB-NA-79-067-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1378-5  
**Teneur en eau de volailles congelées ou surgelées.**  
 Examen de méthodes de dosage: pintades, canards.  
 Informations sur l'agriculture n° 67. Janvier 1979.  
 1980. 162 p. (EN.FR).

BFR 175 DKR 31,50 DM 11 FF 25,50  
 LIT 4 900 HFL 12 UKL 2.75 USD 6

## 12

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-29-79-271-2A-C ISBN 92-825-1631-8  
**Regional Statistics.** Community's financial participation  
 in investments 1978. December 1979.

**Statistiques régionales.** Concours financiers de la Com-  
 munauté aux investissements 1978. Décembre 1979.  
 1980. 63 p. (EN/FR).

BFR 200 DKR 36 DM 12,50 FF 29  
 LIT 5 600 HFL 13,80 UKL 3 USD 6.80

\*) CB-NC-80-001-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1562-1  
**Fællesskabet og dets regioner.** Europæisk dokumenta-  
 tion: Periodisk 1/80. December 1979.  
 1980. 21 p.

\*) CB-NC-80-001-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1563-X  
**Die Gemeinschaft und ihre Regionen.** Europäische Do-  
 cumentation: Zeitschrift 1/80. Dezember 1979.  
 1980. 21 p.

\*) CB-NC-80-001EN-C ISBN 92-825-1564-8  
**The Community and its regions.** European documenta-  
 tion: Periodical 1/80. December 1979.  
 1980. 21 p.

\*) CB-NC-80-001-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1565-6  
**La Communauté européenne et ses régions.** Docu-  
 mentation européenne: Périodique 1/80. Décembre  
 1979.  
 1980. 22 p.

\*) CB-NC-80-001-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1566-4  
**La Comunità e le sue regioni.** Documentazione euro-  
 pea: Periodico 1/80. Dicembre 1979.  
 1980. 21 p.

\*) CB-NC-80-001-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1567-2  
**De Gemeenschap en haar regio's.** Europese documen-  
 tatie: Tijdschrift 1/80. December 1979.  
 1980. 21 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL).

BFR 30 DKR 5,70 DM 1,80 FF 4,30  
 RL 0.50 LIT 860 HFL 2 UKL 0.50  
 JSD 1

CB-NS-79-016-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1419-6  
**Programmes de développement régional. République  
 fédérale d'Allemagne y compris Berlin (Ouest) 1979-  
 1982.** Programmes: Série politique régionale n° 16.  
 1979.  
 1980. 379 p. (DE.EN.FR).

BFR 300 DKR 54 DM 18,75 FF 43,70  
 LIT 8 400 HFL 20,60 UKL 4.60 USD 10.50

**Det Europæiske Fællesskab, Medlemsstater, regioner  
 og administrative enheder.** (Kort). 4. kvartal  
 1979. Gratis

**Die Europäische Gemeinschaft, Mitgliedstaaten, Re-  
 gionen und Verwaltungseinheiten.** (Karte). 4. Quartal  
 1979. Gratis

**The European Community, Member States, regions  
 and administrative units.** (Map). 4th quarter  
 1979. Gratis

**La Communauté européenne, États membres,  
 régions et unités administratives.** (Carte). 4<sup>e</sup> trimestre  
 1979. Gratuit

**La Comunità europea, Stati membri, regioni e unità  
 amministrative.** (Carta). 4<sup>o</sup> trimestre 1979. Gratuito

**De Europese Gemeenschap, Lid-Staten, regio's en  
 administratieve eenheden.** (Kaart). 4e kwartaal 1979.  
 1980. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) Gratis

## 13

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

**Den anden AVS-EØF-Konvention** undertegnet i Lomé  
 den 31. Oktober 1979, med tilhørende dokumenter.  
 Bruxelles begrænset oplag

**Zweites AKP-EWG-Abkommen,** unterzeichnet am 31.  
 Oktober 1979 in Lomé, und dazugehörige Dokumente.  
 Brüssel. beschränkt verfügbar

**The second ACP-EEC Convention** signed at Lomé on  
 31 October 1979 and related documents. Brussels  
 limited distribution

**Deuxième convention ACP-CEE** signée à Lomé le 31  
 octobre 1979, et documents annexes. Bruxelles.  
 diffusion restreinte

**Seconda Convenzione ACP-CEE** firmata a Lomé il 31  
 ottobre 1979 e documenti connessi. Bruxelles.  
 diffusione limitata

**Tweede ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst** ondertekend op 31 oktober 1979 te Lomé, en bijbehorende documenten. Brussel.

1980. 507 p. (DA.DE.EN.FR.IT.NL) beperkte verspreiding

# 14

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CD-NB-79-027-EN-C

**Improvements in underground radio-communications systems.** NCB - London. Contract No 6220/AE/8/802. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6393. 1980. 66 pp. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-028-DE-C

**Verbesserung der Lösetechnik im Streckenvortrieb.** Vertrag Nr. 6220-AB/1/104. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6443. 1980. 70 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-029-DE-C

**Automatisierung der Förderung.** Vertrag Nr. 6220-AE/1/102. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6445. 1980. 154 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NB-79-030-DE-C

**Prototyp-Hochleistungs-Silika-Koksofen.** Bergbau-Forschung GmbH, Essen-Kray. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EC/1/106. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6448. 1980. 30 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-031-DE-C

**Formkoksherstellung aus Braunkohle.** Braunkohle-Industrie-Verein e.V., Köln. Vertrag Nr. 7220-EB/1/103. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6251. 1980. 37 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-032-DE-C

**Integriertes Planungssystem für neue Ausrichtungs- und Abbausysteme.** (Hauptband). Bergbauforschung GmbH, Essen. Vertrag Nr. 6220-AD/1/101. Abschlußbericht. Technische Forschung Kohle. 1979. EUR 6441. 1980. 164 p. (DE).

Nur in Mikroform erhältlich:

BFR 180	DKR 32	DM 11,60	FF 27,20
LIT 5 000	HFL 12,40	UKL 3	USD 5.80

CD-NB-79-033-EN-C

**Further developments in measuring coke texture.** BCRA - Chesterfield. Contract No 7220-EB/806. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6446. 1980. 56 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-034-EN-C'

**Aromatization of coal-derived raw materials.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 7220-EB/809. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6453. 1980. 61 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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**Liquefaction of coal by extraction with liquid solvents followed by hydrogenation.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 6220-EC/8/806. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6454. 1980. 69 p. (EN).

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-036-EN-C

**Utilization of colliery (washery) tailings.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 7220-EC/811. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6455. 1980. 73 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
LIT 2 500	HFL 6,20	UKL 1.50	USD 2.90

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BFR 90	DKR 16	DM 5,80	FF 13,60
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**New products and processes based on coal and materials derived from coal: resins and polymers.** CRE, Stoke Orchard. Contract No 6220-EC/8/807. Final report. Technical coal research. 1979. EUR 6465. 1980. 58 p. (EN).

Only available as microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-040-FR-C

**Étude du mode d'action du préchauffage de la pâte sur la qualité du coke sidérurgique.** CERCHAR, Paris. Convention n° 6220-EB/3/303. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6449. 1980. 71 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 90 DKR 16 DM 5,80 FF 13,60  
LIT 2 500 HFL 6,20 UKL 1.50 USD 2.90

CD-NB-79-041-FR-C

**Utilisation des charbons actifs pour l'épuration d'effluents gazeux industriels.** CERCHAR, Paris. Convention n° 6220-EC/3/302. Rapport final. Recherche technique charbon. 1979. EUR 6450. 1980. 117 p. (FR).

Seulement disponible en microfiche:

BFR 180 DKR 32 DM 11,60 FF 27,20  
LIT 5 000 HFL 12,40 UKL 3 USD 5.80

CD-NJ-78-004-EN-C ISBN 92-825-0924-9

**Seminar of the medico-social risks of alcohol consumption.** Luxembourg, 16, 17 and 18 November 1977, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions. By A.E. Baert, J. Godard, P. Hentz, H. Laverré, R.E. Moore, N.M. Rathod, A. Tongue, M. Van der Venne. Medicine. 1979. EUR 6112. 1979. 225 p.

CD-NJ-78-004-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0925-7

**Séminaire sur les risques médico-sociaux de la consommation d'alcool.** Luxembourg, 16, 17 et 18 novembre 1977, Conseil international sur les problèmes de l'alcoolisme et des toxicomanies. Par A.E. Baert, J. Godard, P. Hentz, H. Laverré, R.E. Moore, N.M. Rathod, A. Tongue, M. Van der Venne. Médecine. 1979. EUR 6112. 1979. 225 p. (DE,EN,FR).

3FR 600 DKR 110 DM 37,20 FF 87,20  
RL 10.10 LIT 17 200 HFL 41,40 UKL 9.90  
JSD 20.70

CD-NU-79-002-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1548-6

**Evolution of patent filing activities in the EEC.** By A. Jevink and H. Kronz. Information management. 1980. EUR 6574. 1980. 373 p. (EN).

3FR 1 500 DKR 287,30 DM 92,30 FF 216,20  
RL 25 LIT 43 200 HFL 102 UKL 24.20  
JSD 54

# 15

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-NW-79-009-DA-C ISBN 92-825-1636-9  
**Rapporter fra den videnskabelige Komité for levnedsmidler.** Niende serie. Oktober 1979.

CB-NW-79-009-DE-C ISBN 92-825-1637-7  
**Berichte des wissenschaftlichen Lebensmittelausschusses.** Neunte Folge. Oktober 1979.

CB-NW-79-009-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1638-5  
**Reports of the Scientific Committee for Food.** Ninth series. October 1979.

CB-NW-79-009-FR-C ISBN 92-825-1639-3  
**Rapports du Comité scientifique de l'alimentation humaine.** Neuvième série. Octobre 1979.

CB-NW-79-009-IT-C ISBN 92-825-1640-7  
**Relazioni del Comitato scientifico dell'alimentazione umana.** Nona serie. Ottobre 1979.

CB-NW-79-009-NL-C ISBN 92-825-1641-5  
**Verslagen van het Wetenschappelijk Comité voor de menselijke voeding.** Negende reeks. October 1979. 1980. 24 p. (DA,DE,EN,FR,IT,NL).

BFR 55 DKR 10,50 DM 3,40 FF 7,90  
IRL 0.90 LIT 1 600 HFL 3,70 UKL 0.90  
USD 2

# 16

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

\*) CB-NN-78-006-DE-C ISBN 92-825-0450-6  
**Neue Hochschulmodelle und Chancengleichheit: Prospektive Untersuchungen auf internationaler Ebene.** Studien: Bildungsreihe Nr. 6. 1979. 1980. 137 p. (DE,FR).

BFR 125 DKR 22 DM 8 FF 18  
LIT 3 350 HFL 8,60 UKL 2.10 USD 3.90

\*) CB-NQ-78-007-FR-C ISBN 92-825-0885-4  
**Programmes communs d'étude. Un instrument de coopération européenne dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur.** Études: Série éducation n° 7. 1979. 1980. 211 p.

\*) CB-NQ-78-007-IT-C ISBN 92-825-0886-2  
**Programmi comuni di studio. Uno strumento di cooperazione europea nel settore dell'istruzione superiore.** Studi: Serie educazione n. 7. 1979. 1980. 246 p.

\*) CB-NQ-78-007-NL-C ISBN 92-825-0887-0  
**Gezamenlijke studieprogramma's. Een instrument voor Europese samenwerking in het hoger onderwijs.** Studies: Onderwijsseries nr. 7. 1979. 1980. 246 p. (DA,DE,EN,FR,IT,NL).

BFR 200 DKR 35,20 DM 12,70 FF 29  
 LIT 5 650 HFL 13,70 UKL 3.40 USD 6.70

\*) CB-NQ-78-009-DA-C ISBN 92-825-0973-7  
**Lige uddannelsesmuligheder på sekundærtrinnet for piger (aldersgruppen 10-18 år).** Studier: Undervisningsrække nr. 9. Juli 1978. 1980. 122 p. (DA,DE,EN,FR,IT,NL).

BFR 125 DKR 22 DM 8 FF 18,25  
 LIT 3 550 HFL 8,60 UKL 2.10 USD 2.10

## 17

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION  
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-28-79-415-EN-C ISBN 92-825-1119-7  
**European system of integrated economic accounts ESA.** Second edition. November 1978. 1980. 230 p. (DE,EN,FR).

BFR 1 000 DKR 176 DM 63,40 FF 146  
 LIT 28 400 HFL 68,60 UKL 16.80 USD 35.60

CA-29-79-271-2A-C ISBN 92-825-1631-8  
**Regional Statistics.** Community's financial participation in investments 1978. December 1979.

**Statistiques régionales.** Concours financiers de la Communauté aux investissements 1978. Décembre 1979. 1980. 63 p. (EN,FR).

BFR 200 DKR 36 DM 12,50 FF 29  
 LIT 5 600 HFL 13,80 UKL 3 USD 6.80

CA-72-78-007-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1195-2  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Metalvarefremstilling. Bind VI. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Metallzeugnisse. Band VI. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Manufacture of metal articles. Vol. VI. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Ouvrages en métaux. Vol. VI. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Oggetti in metallo. Vol. VI. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Producten uit metaal. Deel VI. Juli 1979. 1980. 65 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 13 FF 28  
 LIT 5 300 HFL 14 UKL 3.50 USD 6

CA-72-78-008-6A-C ISBN 92-825-1196-0  
**Industriens struktur og aktiviteter 1975.** Maskinindustri, elektroindustri, finmekanik. Bind VII. Juli 1979.

**Struktur und Tätigkeit der Industrie 1975.** Maschinenbau, Elektrotechnik, Feinmechanik. Band VII. Juli 1979.

**Structure and activity of industry 1975.** Mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering. Vol. VII. July 1979.

**Structure et activité de l'industrie 1975.** Machines et matériel mécanique, construction électrique et électrotechnique, mécanique de précision. Vol. VII. Juillet 1979.

**Struttura e attività dell'industria 1975.** Macchine e materiale meccanico, costruzione elettrica ed elettronica, meccanica di precisione. Vol. VII. Luglio 1979.

**Structuur en bedrijvigheid van de industrie 1975.** Machinebouw, elektrotechnische industrie, fijnmechanische industrie. Deel VII. Juli 1979. 1980. 79 p. (DA/DE/EN/FR/IT/NL).

BFR 200 DKR 35 DM 13 FF 28  
 LIT 5 300 HFL 14 UKL 3.50 USD 6

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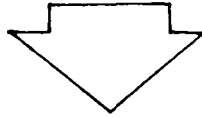
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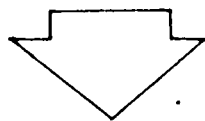
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