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PART ONE

SPECIAL FEATURES

1977 reports to the European Council from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission

1.1.1. The European Council on 5 and 6 December had before it reports from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and the Commission on progress made towards European Union in 1977.¹ When it met in The Hague on 29 and 30 November 1976, the European Council, having examined the Tindemans Report on European Union,² asked the Foreign Ministers and the Commission to report once a year 'on the results obtained and the progress which can be achieved in the short term in the various sectors of the Union, thus translating into reality the common conception of European Union'.³

1.1.2. The Commission's report notes that in 1977 the Member States have been preoccupied almost exclusively with the domestic effects of the crisis and have not been able to seize the opportunities offered by the Community to solve their problems. It is thus hardly surprising that meagre progress has been made towards European Union this year, though the Community has at least managed to prevent a return to protectionism. The Commission believes that if progress is to be made towards European Union the objective of economic and monetary union must be relaunched. Progress will be possible only if the Member States immediately reaffirm their determination to achieve it and actively prepare the ground for the qualitative jump to economic and monetary union. The urgency of this is all the greater as the Community now faces the challenge of a second enlargement.

In external relations the Commission notes that progress has been made in that the Community is increasingly regarded as an entity in its own right. It feels that it is vital for the multilateral economic system to be developed, for protection-

ism to be prevented and for access to external markets, energy sources and commodity sources to be safeguarded. The Community must adapt the structures of its economy to bring them closer into line with the new international economic situation, particularly as regards the developing countries.

The Commission also recalls that on the eve of direct elections most Europeans still regard the Community as something theoretical and far away. It emphasises that substantial efforts must be made to bring the Community home to the public.

The planned European Foundation should be able to help here, as should the various declarations on fundamental rights and democracy as part of the very essence of the Community. The Commission's view is that the accent should be placed on those aspects of the Community's activities which are evidence of its involvement in day-to-day life, notably by speeding up progress on the environment, consumer protection and free movement of persons.

Lastly, the Commission reaffirms that the institutions of the Community need strengthening if union is to be attained. Direct elections are of especial importance here. They provide a means of interesting the citizen of Europe in the Community, giving him a sense of responsibility and giving a new political impetus to our shared objective. The other Community institutions must likewise be strengthened so as to improve their operation.

¹ Supplement 8/77 — Bull. EC.

² Supplement 1/76 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 11/76, point 2501.

2. A European Foundation

The Commission's report to the European Council

1.2.1. On 17 November, the Commission sent a report to the European Council on the terms of reference, nature and funding of a European Foundation¹ along the lines suggested by Mr Tindemans in his report on European Union.²

At its meeting in Rome on 26 March 1977 the European Council instructed the Commission to draw up this report for its last meeting of the year on 5 and 6 December.³

In preparing the report, the Commission was assisted by a group of outside experts.

Tasks and methods of the Foundation

1.2.2. The Commission's report first examines the tasks of a European Foundation, as Mr Tindemans had proposed. He had suggested that the task of the Foundation could be

'to promote, either directly or by assisting existing bodies, anything which could help towards greater understanding among our peoples by placing the emphasis on human contact: youth activities, university exchanges, scientific debates and symposia, meetings between the socio-professional categories, cultural and information activities. This Foundation will also have a role to play in presenting abroad the image of a United Europe. By virtue of its character, this Foundation will often be able to intervene more flexibly and more effectively than national or European authorities. It will also offer the innumerable supporters of European unification in our countries an opportunity to make a personal contribution by aiding the Foundation. In this manner it will be more clearly apparent that the creation of the Union can and must be a matter for us all.'

Before considering the part the Foundation could play in the various spheres referred to, the group

discussed in detail the rationale for a European Foundation, in order to meet needs especially acutely felt at the present time: the Community's work must be better understood and more widely supported, understanding between the Community's own citizens strengthened and the Community's image projected to the rest of the world.

For this purpose an independent Foundation complementing the work of the European institutions would be exceedingly useful, provided its methods were clearly defined and priorities agreed.

Objectives

1.2.3. The report goes on to consider the aims the Foundation would be assigned in the various fields listed by Mr Tindemans:

(a) *youth work*: particular stress is laid on schemes for the young at school and university, and still more for 'young adults', with special references to exchanges of young workers and students;

(b) *scientific debates and symposia and research activities*: the Foundation could be very helpful in breaking down barriers between national projects and coordinating research on European integration;

(c) *social and occupational groups*: the Foundation could help to get these groups to know one another better and form a fuller and clearer picture of what life is like in one another's countries;

(d) *cultural and information operations*: while taking care not to encourage anything in the nature of elitism, the Foundation should work for better knowledge of the common European heritage and encourage contact between leading lights in the Community countries' socio-cultural affairs.

¹ Supplement 5/77 — Bull. EC.

² Report on European Union by Mr Leo Tindemans, the Prime Minister of Belgium, to the European Council; Chapter IV, 'A citizen's Europe'; Supplement 1/76 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.4.

In the field of information proper, it should concentrate on 'educating the purveyors of information', in cooperation with journalists' and media organizations and with European organizations and movements: in the case of the media special attention should be devoted to encouraging the provision of news on daily life and day-to-day happening in other countries by promoting exchanges of programmes and reporters;

(e) *outside the Community*, the Foundation could do excellent work for the impact of United Europe, particularly in the countries applying for membership and in the developing countries with which the Community has special agreements. Cooperation between member countries' cultural institutes abroad on joint 'European' schemes would be a valuable means to this end.

The establishment of a European Foundation would thus be justified by the flexibility with which it could act where the European Institutions and Governments, for political and practical reasons, could not. Of course it is firmly stressed that the Foundation would as a general rule act with and through other bodies and institutions, public and private, in particular by matching funds.

Structure and finance

1.2.4. The need to provide the Foundation with maximum room for manoeuvre, the intention to entrust it with the task of promoting private initiatives in the move to achieve European Union, the closeness of its contacts with private organizations and agencies, its dependence on funds other than government grants and the general demand for neutrality mean that the Foundation must be guaranteed maximum autonomy.

The report examines the various types of instrument which could be used to set up the Foundation (an instrument governed by private law, an international agreement between the Member States, a regulation based on Article 235 of the

EEC Treaty) and suggests using a regulation based on Article 235. This would offer a number of important advantages and enable a type of semi-public foundation to be created guaranteed both autonomy and Community supervision. (Similar American experiences have been studied closely.) The Foundation's activities would be of public interest and they should be kept free from fractional or bureaucratic influences. For this reason the Foundation should not create a new bureaucracy, but rather rely in the main on cooperation from outside public and private bodies. In view of the three factors on which the Foundation must be based in accordance with the guidelines of the Tindemans report (active participation of the Member States, the Foundation's Community background and autonomy), it is proposed that some of the members of the Board of the Foundation be nominated jointly by the Governments, others by the European institutions with the remainder to be coopted. The Board would appoint an Executive Committee and the President and Secretary-General.

As it is not possible at present to determine all the priorities for the Foundation's activities, a procedure is proposed for drawing up the programme for its first five years, which would be submitted before its adoption by the Board of the Foundation to the Community institutions for concertation, the whole procedure not to take more than one year. The Foundation would have full independence in carrying out the programme; supervision of its financial management would rest with the European Court of Auditors.

As to financing, the report affirms the need for diversified resources: a Community subsidy, Government subsidies and private contributions. Obviously a substantial Community subsidy will be needed to get the Foundation launched and at any rate partly secure the implementation of the programmes in the first few years. As regards private contributions, the regulation setting up the Foundation should lay down the arrangements for receiving and handling donations and sub-

3. Steel and shipbuilding — industries in crisis

European Foundation

scriptions from firms and private individuals, with rules as to their legal and tax treatment.

In conclusion, the final choice of objectives and priorities should eventually be taken by the European institutions and by the Foundation itself, along the lines of the procedural and structural proposals contained in the report, once the decision on an initial allocation of resources to the Foundation has been taken.

1.3.1. Of the industries in the Community affected by a worldwide structural crisis—i.e. steel, shipbuilding, textiles—the first two were again in the headlines in November because they prompted measures at Community and international level.

Steel

1.3.2. The crisis affecting the steel industry for several years is as serious as ever in spite of the Commission's anti-crisis measures. In 1977 the Community's production of crude steel will be between 126 and 128 million tonnes, compared with 134.2 million in 1976 and 155.6 million in 1974.

The rate of utilization of production capacity is approximately 60% for the Community as a whole. The rate in Denmark, Luxembourg, Ireland, Belgium and Germany is even lower. For 1977 actual steel consumption will be 5 to 6% below the 1974 level. There will probably be a drop of 27% in exports compared with 1974, whilst steel imports have increased by 67% during the same period. The proportion of the Community's domestic steel consumption covered by these imports has grown from 5.8% in 1974 to 10.4% in 1977.

The number of workers in the Community's iron and steel industry will have decreased by approximately 60 000 between the end of 1974 and the end of 1977. In addition, by the end of the third quarter, 91 000 workers were on short time.

Action taken by the Commission

1.3.3. In December 1976,¹ the Commission introduced a system by which steel producers could

¹ OJ C 304 of 23.12.1976; Bull. EC 118-1976, point 1402, and 12-1976, point 2257.

voluntarily undertake to limit supplies of certain products. This system was then supplemented by the publication of guide prices for these products¹ and by asking producers to undertake voluntarily to respect the prices. On 4 May 1977, the Commission adopted a decision fixing minimum prices for concrete reinforcement bars, a market which has suffered particularly bad effects.²

The aim of these measures was to redress the balance between supply and demand in steel and to restore the prices of steel products. The Commission is also examining what measures it should introduce with a view to the restructuring to be undertaken as part of the general objectives for the iron and steel industry.

The Commission further took steps to supervise the implementation of its decisions on prices (minimum guide prices) and voluntary limitation of deliveries.

Minimum prices for reinforcement bars: All in all these were respected during the first two months. Thereafter many undertakings granted concessions. Sanctions procedures were initiated against several manufactures that did not respect the minimum prices.

Guide price: Since August³ slightly higher guide prices have been published by the Commission; narrow and wide strips have been added to the products covered. It can be said that by and large steel producers have adhered to these guide prices.

Voluntary limitation of supplies: Here, too, steel producers have in general kept to their voluntary undertaking.

Finally, the Commission took action designed to facilitate finding a solution to the difficulties encountered in the case of products finished by undertakings in the Brescia region.

Plans to step up crisis measures in 1978

1.3.4. The decision fixing minimum prices for reinforcement bars expires on 31 December. The

Commission has in motion the procedure for introducing a further decision obliging undertakings to respect the minimum prices for this product. On the other hand, the Commission envisages raising the guide price from the beginning of next year.

By making existing instruments more effective and by spot checks on the effective application of its recommendations, the Commission hopes to increase the rate of use of production capacities (from the present 60% to 70%). This should give the most competitive undertakings the financial resources necessary for getting their restructuring under way as quickly as possible.

A restructuring plan for the iron and steel industry should be implemented at Community level. To this end the Commission is now working on a new set of general objectives for 1985-90; it has also asked the Member States to notify it of their national plans so that, in the first few months of 1978, the Commission can draw up an outline plan for the Community.

Given the effect this will have on the employment situation, all available financial intervention method (ECSC Budget, borrowing capacity, social fund, regional fund) will have to be mobilized for the purpose of re-employing redundant workers. The Council will therefore take whatever decisions are necessary for providing the ECSC with the financial resources essential to this policy.

International aspects of the crisis

1.3.5. The main feature of 1977 has been more intense competition on the world steel market between the main exporters (particularly Japan and the EEC), who were facing a growing imbalance between internal supply and demand in steel. Because of the weak economic situation on the internal market and the supply terms of com-

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.1.16.

² OJ L 114 of 5.5.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.6.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.13.

peting non-member countries, Community exporters were able to recover some foreign markets in various parts of the world only by lowering prices.

Steel exports were directed chiefly towards the United States market, where general economic conditions and particularly domestic demand in steel were very much better than elsewhere. The Community increased its share of the American market compared with the previous year, but without regaining past levels.

The tendency for imports to the United States to increase, triggered off an enormous offensive from the American iron and steel industry (producers and trade unions) which was supported by a large section of the general public and by Congress. Several countries—including most Community countries—are affected by or threatened with anti-dumping action by the United States. What is more, quotas for imports of special steels have been enforced since last year.

Whilst letting it be understood that they intend to apply the anti-dumping legislation strictly, representatives of the American administration are apparently becoming more and more aware of the repercussions that import barriers could have; thus, they now appear more inclined to seek solutions at international level. An *ad hoc* group recently set up within the OECD is trying to establish a system for in-depth analysis of cycles in the world steel market.

The problem of the American anti-import measures was raised in the GATT Anti-Dumping Committee; these discussions are continuing.

As a result of talks between representatives of the Commission and exporting non-member countries, with the aim of explaining the Community's current anti-crisis tactics, so as to (in view of the extremely depressed state of the Community steel market) bring about greater cooperation in trading matters, total imports of iron and steel into the Community this year will probably not exceed last year's level.

Nevertheless, the high level of imports from some non-member countries (particularly the Eastern bloc) and the abnormally low prices for products originating in other countries, e.g. Spain, are among the major problems still facing the Community.

Shipbuilding

1.3.6. The forecasts on the level of production in the Community's shipbuilding industry are gloomy. It is currently estimated that as a result of the worldwide structural imbalance between production capacities and demand, Community production in 1980 will be 2.4 million cgrt,¹ whereas shipyard output was about 4.4 million cgrt in 1975.

Because the Community's industry is less competitive than most of its principal rivals, this drop of approximately 46% will be sharper than the world average of 40%.

This change will inevitably affect the labour force; since 1975, in the new ships sector, more than 15 000 jobs out of the 180 000 unoccupied as a result of natural wastage have been eliminated and preliminary estimates for the next five years show that the drop in activity is likely to cause 75 000 jobs to disappear. On the assumption that a further 15 000 workers will leave in the natural course of things, the change therefore means that about 60 000 workers will have to be redeployed.

Action to meet the crisis

1.3.7. At national level most undertakings have introduced measures to meet the immediate consequences of the crisis but in most cases no long-term strategy has yet been formulated. Similarly,

¹ Compensated gross register tonnes — a measurement which takes account of the amount of work involved per grt, which is the unit of physical volume.

the intervention methods currently employed by the public authorities, although generally of a nature to encourage the reorganization that is essential, are chiefly a product of immediate difficulties. At all events, this type of action is likely to introduce unhealthy competition between the Member States without solving the social problems or consolidating the Community's position in the market in the medium term.

Through international cooperation, chiefly brought about within the framework of the OECD, it has proved possible to some extent to share out the burden of the crisis more equitably. But this is not enough to ensure that the Community has a balanced share of a future market.

The Commission emphasizes the imperative need for any action to be based on the given fact of a change in demand and must therefore aim to adjust production capacities quantitatively and qualitatively. As this adjustment will not be without its social repercussions, the Commission plans parallel action to redeploy the work force affected by reorganization. Care must also be taken to ensure that the change in demand is not altered by distortions in world competition and that a minimum of maritime independence is guaranteed in the interests of the Community carrying on its economic and trading activities.

The programme proposed by the Commission

1.3.8. In order to bring this about the Commission proposes shortly to introduce a policy—agreed with governments, producers and workers—which aims to achieve these objectives. The Commission advocates the following actions at Community level:¹

1. A quantitative production indicator to be fixed for the period 1980 to 1985. This must be based on potential for marketing Community production and the competitiveness of its shipyards compared with international rivals.

2. Coordination of and Community support for national aid to make sure that they contribute

towards achieving the objective of restructuring rather than compromise it. A proposal for a directive to this effect was sent to the Council on 4 November.²

3. The Community's financial instruments to be mobilized and used as incentives to rationalize production structures and facilitate the redeployment of some 60 000 workers likely to be affected by the operation of reducing capacities. In the latter process the creation of replacement jobs is just as important as redeploying workers to new jobs. Existing instruments like the Regional Fund, Social Fund and EIB can each meet certain needs but the application of new instruments proposed for the purpose of encouraging industrial restructuring is indicated in this case.

4. Distortions in competition unfavourable to the Community fleet to be counteracted by stepping up safety regulations for ships, social regulations covering seagoing personnel and the enforcement of these regulations. The Commission also proposes to step up the campaign against marine pollution, particularly by means of segregated ballast tanks; these need be installed sufficiently quickly on existing petroleum tankers to have a beneficial effect on activity in the industry.

5. A concerted effort to be called for at international level to reorganize the sector. Reorganization should be based on a realistic approach by international partners thus permitting balanced reduction of capacities world-wide and the elimination of distorting factors.

6. A permanent consultation body comprising senior national civil servants to be created with the task of permanently monitoring the situation in the sector at Community level. Community solidarity which would be expressed by this means would permit coordination of the various actions listed above as well as coordination between these and the individual national policies whenever necessary.

¹ Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

² OJ C 294 of 7.12.1977.

4. The Community and the arts

Commission Communication

1.4.1. In a Communication on the arts sent to the Council on 22 November,¹ the Commission presented for the first time its ideas of what the Community could and should accomplish in that sphere.

Objectives

1.4.2. The Communication does not deal with the arts themselves; nor does it expound a policy. Its main emphasis is on how to improve the economic and social situation of all those who, in one way or another, are constantly engaged in artistic creation.

Application of the legal resources at the Community's disposal cannot be allowed to cause the least interference in artistic creation or lead to any direct intervention in the arts themselves. Nevertheless, it can help to overcome the difficulties besetting the people ('cultural workers') and undertakings (publishing houses, theatres, concert societies, cinema chains, etc.) engaged in producing and distributing 'cultural goods and services'.

The main part and most original feature of the Community action concerns the application of the provisions of the EEC Treaty to this sphere. This involves freedom of trade, freedom of movement and establishment, harmonization of taxation systems and legislation, and social measures.

The Communication establishes the principles, sets the objectives and provides a blueprint for an operational programme. It will be for the Council to adopt the regulations, directives and other Community instruments which the Commission will eventually propose.

The Commission also intends to carry on with its already well-established activity of helping to pre-

serve monuments and historic sites, which are among the Community's most obvious assets, and develop cultural exchanges, which can serve to foster a deeper understanding between nations.

The Treaty and the arts

1.4.3. The Commission is exploring possible ways of simplifying the administrative formalities involved when cultural goods cross the internal frontiers of the Community, which hamper free trade in these goods between the nine countries.

Various measures will be proposed to reduce the number of thefts of works of art and archaeological finds. A simple scheme has been devised to ensure that every major theft of a work of art is given swift and detailed publicity; this will certainly make recovery easier.

The Commission will make every effort to ensure that harmonization of taxation provides Community answers to questions posed by the taxation arrangements for foundations and patrons of the arts (who must be given the possibility to play a more active role in cultural life), the basis of assessment for VAT on original works of art, antiques and collectors' pieces (on which a proposal for a Directive will be put to the Council by the end of the year) and the possibility for cultural workers to spread their declared income over several years because their earnings often vary widely from one year to another.

Technical development will necessitate a reappraisal of some of the provisions concerning copyright and performers' rights, which are out of date. The widespread use of audio and visual reproduction equipment and photocopiers has diminished the remuneration which authors, composers and performers are entitled to expect from their work.

¹ Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EG.

5. Consumer protection and information

The arts

'Resale rights' (droits de suite), which exist only in a few of the Community countries to ensure that painters and sculptors receive a percentage on the amount of successive sales of their works, should be extended to cover the whole Community. It is common knowledge that these sales are more often than not negotiated at prices out of all proportion to those obtained by the artist when the work was first sold.

Community legislation is urgently needed to protect creative craftsmen more effectively against plagiarism.

The social measures the Commission is planning are to provide more information for cultural employers and workers about jobs available and wanted, to help young cultural workers wishing to train in a Community country other than their own and to strengthen social security coverage for cultural workers, who as a rule are poorly protected against the various social risks. Special consideration will be given to unemployment benefit, which is the most urgent social problem in the arts.

Other action

1.4.4. The Community contributes to the preservation of our architectural heritage by awarding scholarships to enable Member States' nationals to attend specialized training courses on the restoration of monuments and historic sites, and by promoting the new and particularly effective technique of nuclear conservation.

Concerning the development of cultural exchanges, it is clearly not for the Community to take over the role of patrons and impresarios. It would be mainly concerned with studies on particularly significant cultural events to evaluate the impact of the works exchanged, the results of which would be widely circulated amongst national and local authorities and private bodies. In 1978, a pilot scheme, known as the 'European Rooms', will be mounted in order to boost the number of exchanges between museums throughout the Community.

First Report

1.5.1. Stocktaking of the consumer measures carried out in recent years by both the Community and the Member States shows an encouraging situation, as emerges from the First Report published by the Commission on the consumer protection and information policy; it is also stressed in a foreword to the report by Mr Richard Burke, Member of the Commission with special responsibility for this field.

Last April¹—some three years after adoption by the Council of the first Programme of Action of the European Communities on the Environment²—the Commission published its first report on the state of the environment in the Community. This has now been complemented by the first consumers' report, two and a half years after the Council adopted the Preliminary Programme of the European Economic Community for a Consumer Protection and Information Policy.³

Facts and achievements

1.5.2. The report, published in accordance with the provisions of the programme adopted in April 1975, deals with the measures taken by the Community and the Member States in the field of legislation, consumer information and consultation.

In a brief background note the report recalls the provisions of the EEC Treaty as they affect consumers, traces the interest shown by the Community in consumer affairs and describes the Commission's initial endeavours to transform its ideas into reality. Two events, however, were to produce significant progress in this field. Firstly, the October 1972 Paris Summit called on the Community institutions to strengthen and coordinate measures for consumer protection and to

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.5.

² OJ C 112 of 20.12.1973.

³ OJ C 92 of 25.4.1975.

submit a programme by January 1974. The second event was the enlargement of the Community in January 1973 with the accession of the United Kingdom, Denmark and Ireland.

Against this background, this first annual report sketches a general picture of the activities of Community institutions in the areas affecting consumers; it also traces the main lines of development in the consumer protection and information policy in the Member States between 1973 and 1977. This is done with respect to the major areas mentioned by the 1975 programme: safety and health protection; protection of economic interests; advice, help and redress; information and education; consultation and representation. Particular emphasis is given to the activities of the Consumers Consultative Committee—set up by the Commission on 25 September 1973¹—Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee.

The activities of the Community institutions are presented in chronological order with the specific aim of highlighting the change of approach following the adoption of the programme. In the light of achievements, the report confidently claims that the programme has been well and truly launched and is proceeding at varying speeds along each of the paths set by the five consumer rights.

With regard to developments in the nine Member States since 1973, it is clear that the differences between them in history, geography, culture, economic development and political and administrative system inevitably result in the concept of consumer protection and information being seen in varying lights and developed at varying rates from one country to another. As the report points out, 'it is interesting and encouraging to note the similarity between many of the solutions found to common problems'.

From consumer protection to the promotion of consumers' interests

1.5.3. Although the report is basically devoted to a review of the measures taken and the results obtained, it also looks to the future, and in its conclusion evokes the great significance of a consumer policy:

'Since consumption is an essential part of daily life, its benefits and its deficiencies are crucial to the quality of life of everyone. For this reason the Commission ... regards it as highly desirable for it to join forces with the Member States, in order to improve the situation of the European Consumer under a comprehensive and articulated common policy. At the level of the individual, it means giving the consumer the means of being better able to exercise a choice, being freer and more responsible in his purchases, with an understanding of his real needs, as well as improving the use of his income. At the level of the economy in general, our objective is to give consumers more influence on economic life.'

It is precisely this point which Mr Burke, Member of the Commission, stresses—as he has done on several occasions—in a foreword to the report.

'The measures carried out under the 1975 programme have proved valuable and effective; they have made a positive contribution to improving the lot of consumers by furthering their economic interests and improving the information on which they can base their economic decisions.

The Commission intends to continue along these lines, but we feel—for various reasons—that the time has come to think of promoting consumers' interests rather than simply protecting them.

As Mr Jenkins stated in his programme address to the European Parliament on 8 February 1977: "We must make the Community a practical reality in terms of everyday life".

¹ OJ L 283 of 10.10.1973.

One of the most immediate ways of forging closer links between the lives of our peoples and that of the Community is to develop a Community policy promoting the everyday interests of its citizens. Promotion of consumers' interests is an integral part of this.

A policy to promote the interests of consumers assumes greater significance in a period of economic troubles like the present. Increased pressure on real incomes forces consumers into an awareness of how they use their incomes, in order to make them go as far as possible.

Community action relating to the quality of goods and services, to the terms on which they are offered, and to information on prices will take on even greater importance.

The present economic structures of our society make it necessary to bring the economic power of purchasers and consumers of goods and services into balance with that of producers. We must also ensure that the Community's citizens are able to use their financial and material resources so as to secure the greatest well-being and satisfaction possible within ever-tightening economic, social and environmental constraints.

In the light of the foregoing it is evident that the Commission—in the interests of its citizens and in keeping with the need for coherent and mutually reconcilable policies within the Community—must take the initiative with policies to promote the interests of consumers. Only in this way can the Commission have a role of its own in shaping and directing the movement towards better organization of society in the service of the citizen.'



PART TWO

**ACTIVITIES
IN NOVEMBER 1977**

1. Building the Community

Economic and monetary policy

Economic and monetary union

2.1.1. The Commission presented to the Council, when it met on 21 November, a Communication entitled 'The prospect of economic and monetary union', intended for the European Council meeting of 5 and 6 December. The Commission approved this paper on 16 November.¹

Adoption by the Council of the annual report on the economic situation in the Community

2.1.2. At the same meeting the Council adopted the annual report on the economic situation in the Community, the draft of which had been transmitted by the Commission in October.²

Adjustment of short-term credit mechanisms

2.1.3. On 21 November the Council noted that the Committee of Governors of the Central Banks, in its report to the Council of 17 November, had expressed its intention of doubling the debtor and creditor rallonges in the short-term monetary support system introduced in the agreement of 9 February 1970 between the Central Banks of the member countries; the rallonges will be increased from 1 500 to 3 000 million EMUA. In order to prevent a single country exhausting all the system's resources, there is a provision that no Central Bank may draw more than its debtor quota plus half the debtor ralonge.

The Council also noted that the Committee of Governors intended to reconsider the need for adjusting this credit facility at the time of the five-year revision of the support system, due to take place before March 1979.

Adjustment of medium-term credit mechanisms

2.1.4. On the basis of an opinion from the Monetary Committee, the Council expressed itself favourably disposed towards the suggestions made by the Belgian President of the Council on this subject last July. It called upon the Commission to transmit suitable proposals as soon as possible.

Investment and borrowing in the Community

2.1.5. In preparation for the European Council meeting on 5 and 6 December, the Council discussed the Commission Communication concerning investment and borrowing in the Community,³ on the basis of reports from the Economic Policy Committee and the Monetary Committee.

Improving coordination of the national economic policies

2.1.6. On the basis of the Communication that the Commission had presented on this subject on 11 October,⁴ the Council held an exchange of views during which all the delegations expressed a desire for better coordination of the economic and financial policies of the Member States. After this exchange of views, the Council invited the committees specially responsible for coordinating economic and monetary policies in the Member States to consider, each one in its own field, and on the basis of the Commission Communication, how this could be achieved.

It called upon the committees to present their opinions in time for it to adopt its own position on the question at one of its first meetings next year.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.2.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.4.2.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.5.

The protection of savings in the Community

2.1.7. On 24 November, the Commission transmitted a report to Parliament on 'the protection of savings in times of inflation and the question of indexation'.

Monetary Committee

2.1.8. The Monetary Committee held its 235th meeting in Brussels on 15 November, with Mr Pöhl in the chair. Further to new instructions, it adopted two reports to the Council and to the Commission: one deals with the Belgian proposals for adjusting the credit mechanisms in the Community, and the other with the Commission communication proposing the creation of a new Community borrowing instrument. It also discussed recent developments on the Member States' exchange markets.

Economic Policy Committee

2.1.9. The 54th meeting of the Economic Policy Committee was held in Brussels on 4 November, with Mr Cortesse in the Chair. It was devoted to adopting an opinion to the Council and the Commission on the proposal to create a new Community borrowing instrument; the Committee also discussed future work.

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2.1.10. On 17 November Parliament¹ adopted a Resolution on the conclusions to be drawn from the Tripartite Conference of 27 June, and give its Opinion on the annual report from the Commission concerning the economic situation in the Community and economic policy guidelines for 1978.

Internal market and industrial affairs

Free movement of goods

Removal of technical barriers to trade

Dangerous substances and preparations

2.1.11. On 7 November,² the Council adopted a Directive on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of *paints, varnishes, printing inks, adhesives and similar products*.

The Directive—for which the Commission had put a proposal to the Council on 30 June 1975³—supplements those already adopted by the Council in respect of dangerous substances and dangerous preparations (solvents). Its purpose is to eliminate differences between national regulations (which constitute a barrier to trade and thus directly affect the common market) and to afford users better protection.

The provisions of the new Directive define the degree of risk involved with the products concerned, specify the packaging and labelling required in order to inform users clearly of the risks incurred and how to avoid any danger to their health and safety.

Additives in foodstuffs

2.1.12. On 21 November⁴ the Commission laid three proposals before the Council for amendment of the earlier Directives relating to *colouring*

¹ Point 2.3.10, OJ C 299 of 12.1.1977.

² OJ L 303 of 28.11.1977.

³ OJ C 166 of 23.7.1975 and Bull. EC 7/8-1975, point 2114.

⁴ OJ C 300 of 13.12.1977.

matters, preservatives and antioxidants which may be used in foodstuffs. These amendments fit in with the gradual harmonization of Member States' foodstuffs legislation and, in particular, derive from the special situation of Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom, now that the transition period for those countries expires on 31 December.

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2.1.13. On 18 November¹ the European Parliament gave its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive submitted by the Commission to the Council on 14 July,² which concerns the approximation of laws relating to the driving seats of wheeled agricultural or forestry tractors. The Economic and Social Committee,³ meeting on 23 and 24 November, delivered its Opinion on another Commission proposal to amend the basic Directive of 1974 concerning emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents for use in foodstuffs.

Public contracts

Railway equipment

2.1.14. On 4 November Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, met the heads of the nine Community railways in Brussels to begin preparatory work, with their assistance, for the opening up of the railway equipment markets, which tend to be cut off from each other, intra-Community trade accounting for only 5% of total production.

The railways are not covered by the Directives coordinating the procedures for awarding public works and public supply contracts,⁴ as the legal status of their contracts differs from that of State contracts.⁵

At the meeting, it was agreed that a working party should be formed to assist the Commission in finding ways and means to open up these markets.

Pharmaceuticals

2.1.15. The Commission decided to publish in the Official Journal⁶ a *notice* to manufacturers and importers of pharmaceuticals prepared by the Committee for Proprietary Medicinal Products, which was set up by the Council Directive of 20 May 1975⁷ to help the Member States to adopt a common attitude in respect of marketing authorizations. The notice reminds all those concerned how the Committee is to operate and spells out the practical methods and procedures.

Structures and industrial problems

Steel

The crisis

2.1.16. In November the steel crisis, seen from its cyclical and structural aspects, was discussed at Community level, with non-member countries or within international organizations.⁸ This month steel was discussed by the Commission and again by the Council at the foreign affairs meeting on 21 and 22 November; the Council asked the Commission to submit proposals to enable it to take a decision by the end of the year so that the necessary measures could be applied from 1 January. Talks were held with the two non-member countries most directly concerned—the *United States*,⁹ early in November during Mr Davignon's visit to Washington, and *Japan*,¹⁰ at the end of the month within the ECSC-Japan contact group. Discussions are now

¹ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

² OJ C 229 of 26.9.1977 and Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.8.

³ Point 2.3.61.

⁴ OJ L 185 of 16.8.1971.

⁵ OJ L 13 of 15.1.1977.

⁶ OJ C 302 of 15.12.1977.

⁷ OJ L 147 of 9.6.1975.

⁸ Points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4.

⁹ Point 2.2.70.

¹⁰ Point 2.2.73.

going on at international level, particularly with the OECD steel group.

Industrial loans

2.1.17. Pursuant to Article 54 of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission has granted a loan of Lit 7 000 million (about 7 million EUA) to *Giuseppe et Fratello Radaelli SpA* for a modernization and rationalization programme at the company's Rogordeo works in Milan. The programme will enable Radaelli to produce more quality steels and at the same time close down obsolete plant. Other loans had been granted earlier to several other steel companies.¹

Shipbuilding

2.1.18. On 23 November the Commission, which on 26 October had already defined the guidelines of an overall strategy for shipbuilding,² approved the main items of a Community action programme for shipbuilding,³ for transmission to the Council. The problems besetting this industry³ were also broached at a meeting of the OECD working group on shipbuilding which met in Tokyo from 7 to 15 November.⁴

Man-made fibres

2.1.19. The Member States informed the Commission that they were willing to comply with the request, made to them last July, to refrain for two years from granting aid which could lead to any growth in production capacity.⁵ The Commission will send them a memorandum spelling out the scope of this measure, which fits in with the other measures to weather the crisis in this branch of the textile industry, which the Commission considered last July.⁶

Footwear

2.1.20. At its first meeting, held on 28 November,⁷ the Joint Committee for the Footwear Industry, formed on 30 September by the Commission,⁸ held a preliminary exchange of views on the problems besetting the industry.

It is facing ever increasing difficulties: exports have slumped because our products have to compete with those from cheap-labour countries. Moreover, the protective measures maintained or adopted by certain non-member countries are aggravating our export problem. Conversely, imports into the Community have increased sharply, rising from 13% in 1970 to 30% in 1977. These two factors combined have been decisive in reducing employment in this industry.

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2.1.21. The Economic and Social Committee,⁹ meeting on 23 and 24 November, delivered its Opinion on the Commission's Communication to the Council concerning an action plan for research in the aircraft industry and on the situation of small and medium-sized undertakings in the Community.

Free movement of persons

Right of establishment and freedom to offer services

Doctors

2.1.22. The *Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health* met on 7 and 8 November. It con-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.97.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.11.

³ Points 1.3.5 to 1.3.7 and Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

⁴ Point 2.2.51.

⁵ Point 2.1.47.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.5.3.

⁷ Point 2.1.59.

⁸ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.31.

⁹ Points 2.3.54 and 2.3.53.

tinued to review problems involved in applying the June 1975 Directive¹ to provide freedom of movement for doctors. The Committee found that since 20 December 1976, the date by which the Directives' provisions were to be completely transposed into national legislation, relatively few doctors had moved from one Community country to another and there had been neither shortage nor glut in any Member State.

The Committee also considered the problems posed by the situation of the general practitioner in the national health schemes and reviewed current or contemplated reforms in this field. The Committee intends to put out (in the first half of 1978) various statistics on general practitioners and specialists, students and graduates and hospitals in the Community. Statistics on the numbers of doctors who have moved to another Community country under the freedom of movement Directives will also be compiled for the period from 20 December 1976 to 31 December 1977.

Architects

2.1.23. On 11 November the Commission laid before the Council the draft of a decision to set up an *Advisory Committee on Training for Architects*, on the same footing as the Committees for doctors, nurses, midwives and dentists. The Council has to rule on this draft at the same time as it takes a decision on the Directive concerning freedom of movement for architects.

Commercial and economic law

Commercial agents

2.1.24. The Economic and Social Committee,² meeting on 23 and 24 November, delivered its Opinion on the proposal for a Directive submitted by the Commission to the Council on 17 December 1976 relating to the coordination of Mem-

ber States' law concerning (self-employed) commercial agents.³

Customs union

Common Customs Tariff

Tariff applicable as from 1 January 1978

2.1.25. On 7 November the Council adopted a regulation⁴ updating the Common Customs Tariff; this amended version will be applicable from 1 January 1978.

Compared with the one in force in 1977,⁵ the new tariff contains a number of amendments, most of which are the result of the Customs Cooperation Council recommendation of 18 June 1976, accepted by the Council on behalf of the Community on 14 June 1977.⁶ The Common Customs Tariff nomenclature is thus being kept in line with technological developments and corresponds to the nomenclature most commonly used in international trade. The other amendments stem from the introduction in 1977, or on 1 January 1978, of certain regulations on the common market organizations in agriculture.

Nomenclature

2.1.26. On 7 November,⁷ on a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a regulation amending the Common Customs Tariff nomenclature for certain agricultural products (and

¹ OJ L 167 of 30.6.1975 and C 146 of 1.7.1975.

² Point 2.3.58.

³ Supplement 1/77 — Bull. EC.

⁴ OJ L 289 of 14.11.1977.

⁵ OJ L 314 of 15.11.1976.

⁶ OJ L 149 of 17.6.1977.

⁷ OJ L 303 of 28.11.1977.

also amending various regulations concerning these products). This text incorporates into the CCT a number of minor changes agreed by the Customs Cooperation Council to the nomenclature, and it is also intended to simplify the Common Customs Tariff by minor modifications to its presentation.

Tariff measures

Suspensions

2.1.27. On 7 November¹ the Council decided to suspend partially the autonomous Common Customs Tariff duties on dessert apples. These autonomous duties are fixed at 6% (instead of 14% or 10%) until 31 January 1978, in order to ease the supply situation in the Community, where the apple harvest has decreased by 22% compared with the preceding years.

2.1.28. On 28 November² the Council also adopted, on a proposal from the Commission, regulations:

(i) partially suspending, from 1 January to 30 June 1978, the autonomous CCT duties on a number of agricultural products;

(ii) totally suspending, for the first six months of 1978, the autonomous CCT duty for mechanically propelled aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15 000 kg.

2.1.29. On 21 November,³ on a proposal from the Commission, the Council adopted a regulation on the suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties—total in some cases, partial in others—for a number of products intended either for use in the building of aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15 000 kg, or to be used for maintenance or repair purposes in aircraft of an unladen weight exceeding 15 000 kg or in aircraft or helicopters of an unladen weight of 2 000 kg to 15 000 kg. This regulation will enter into force on 1 January 1978; it will be applicable until 31 December 1978.

¹ OJ L 286 of 10.11.1977.

² OJ L 306 of 30.11.1977.

³ OJ L 305 of 23.11.1977.

Table 1 — 1978 tariff quotas

Description of goods	Quota volume	Quota duties %	(tonnes)	
			Initial allocation	Reserve
Newsprint ¹	2 300 000 ⁴	0	2 159 500	140 500
Certain fabrics, pile and chenille woven on hand-loom ²				
• of silk or waste silk	2 200 000	0	1 200 000	1 000 000
• of cotton	2 000 000	0	1 784 000	216 000
Certain hand-made products ²	10 000 000	0	7 500 000	2 500 000
Kraft paper and kraft board for wrapping, known as 'kraftliner', originating in Portugal ³				
subheading:				
— ex. 48.01 C II	46 305	0	34 730	11 575
— 48.01 F	1 653	0	1 240	413



Description of goods	Quota volume	Initial allocation	Reserve
Wines originating in Portugal:⁵			
• Port, in containers holding two litres or less	35 000 hl	31 500 hl	3 500 hl
• Port, in containers holding more than two litres	280 000 hl	252 000 hl	28 000 hl
• Madeira, in containers holding two litres or less	1 500 hl	1 350 hl	150 hl
• Madeira, in containers holding more than two litres	14 500 hl	13 000 hl	1 500 hl
• Setubal muscatel, in containers holding two litres or less	1 000 hl	900 hl	100 hl
• Setubal muscatel, in containers holding more than two litres	2 000 hl	1 800 hl	200 hl
Certain industrial and agricultural products originating in various Mediterranean countries:			
<i>Cyprus</i>			
• Certain textile fibres (56.04)	100 t	60 t	40 t
• Outer garments falling within heading No 61.01	500 t	230 t	270 t
<i>Israel</i>			
• Apricot pulp	150 t	120 t	30 t
<i>Malta</i>			
• Certain prepared or preserved beef and veal falling within subheading ex 16.02, originating in Malta (1 January-30 June 1978)	275 t	250 t	25 t
<i>Morocco</i>			
• Apricot pulp	8 250 t	5 440 t	2 810 t
<i>Tunisia</i>			
• Apricot pulp	4 300 t	2 840 t	1 460 t
<i>Turkey</i>			
• Fresh or dried hazelnuts falling within subheading ex 08.05 G	25 000 t	20 000 t	5 000 t

¹ OJ L 305 of 29 11 1977

² OJ L 307 of 30 11 1977.

³ OJ L 301 of 25 11 1977.

⁴ Of which an autonomous volume of 800 000 tonnes

⁵ OJ L 310 of 3.12.1977.

Tariff quotas

2.1.30. On 21 November¹ the Council adopted a regulation opening, allocating and providing for the administration of a Community tariff quota

for liqueur wines falling within subheading ex 22.05 C originating in Cyprus and marketed under the label 'Cyprus sherry', and introducing

¹ OJ L 299 of 23.11.1977.

subsidies for similar wine products produced in the Community. This tariff-free quota, for an overall volume of 100 000 hl, is valid until 31 December.

2.1.31. On 21 and 28 November, the Council adopted a number of regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of contractual Community tariff quotas for 1978 for the products listed in Table 1.

Generalized tariff preferences

2.1.32. In 1978 the Community will continue to apply to developing countries and territories an improved system¹ of generalized preferences (the application of which dates back to 1 July 1971). At its meeting on 28 November,² the Council adopted a total of twelve regulations or decisions on the opening of these tariff preferences with effect from 1 January 1978, as follows:

(i) five regulations opening, allocating and providing for the administration of tariff quotas for 13 categories of industrial products, cocoa butter, soluble coffee, canned pineapple and raw flue-cured Virginia type tobacco;

(ii) a regulation establishing preferential ceilings, accompanied by special administrative procedures for the maximum amounts, for industrial products;

(iii) two regulations establishing preferential ceilings for industrial products and for raw or unmanufactured tobacco other than the Virginia type;

(iv) a further regulation on all textile products originating in developing countries or territories, with a period of validity initially confined to the first six months of 1978;

(v) a regulation laying down a preferential system for processed agricultural products (in Chapters 1 to 24 of the CCT);

(vi) two decisions opening tariff quotas or establishing preferential ceilings for iron and steel (ECSC) products.

Ceilings and Community supervision of imports

2.1.33. In order to meet the Community's obligations towards Israel, Malta, the Maghreb (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) and Mashreq (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria), on 28 November the Council adopted several regulations establishing for 1978 ceilings and Community supervision for imports of certain industrial products originating in those countries.

Customs value and charges having an equivalent effect to customs duties

2.1.34. On 17 December³ the Commission amended its regulation of 27 February 1969⁴ on the declaration of particulars relating to the value of goods for customs purposes. This amendment was made in order to update, with effect from 1 January 1978, certain amounts representing the value below which Member States may waive the requirement of a declaration of the particulars laid down by this Regulation.

Harmonization of customs legislation

2.1.35. The Commission laid down the rules for applying the Council Directive on mutual assistance for the recovery of claims resulting from operations forming part of the system of financing the EAGFF and of agricultural levies and customs duties.⁵

¹ Point 2.2.28.

² OJ L 324 of 19.12.1977.

³ OJ L 294 of 18.11.1977.

⁴ OJ L 52 of 3.3.1969.

⁵ OJ L 73 of 19.3.1976 and Bull. EC 3-1976, point 2103.

Origin and methods of administrative cooperation

2.1.36. On 7 November¹ the Council adopted a regulation on the system for guaranteeing the stabilization of earnings from certain commodities exported by the ACP States and the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community. This new Regulation repeals the one adopted by the Council on 20 January 1976,² in order to take into account the countries which have acceded to, or have applied to accede to, the Lomé Convention, and also the additions to the list of products in Article 17 of the Convention, decided on by the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers on 14 April 1977.³

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2.1.37. At its 14 to 18 November sittings Parliament⁴ adopted a resolution on the simplification of customs procedures, customs legislation and institutional methods for dealing with customs matters, delivered its opinion on a proposal for a directive presented by the Commission to the Council on the standard exchange of goods exported for repair, and approved a number of other Commission proposals to the Council (suspension of customs duties, tariff quotas, etc.). The Economic and Social Committee,⁵ which met on 23 and 24 November, delivered its opinion on the Commission proposal laying down conditions for the post-clearance collection of import duties or export duties which have been underpaid on goods entered for a customs procedure involving the obligation to pay such duties. The Committee, like the Parliament, also delivered an opinion on the standard exchange of goods exported for repair.

Competition

Restrictive practices, mergers and dominant positions: specific cases

Commission authorization of regulations governing international motor shows

2.1.38. On 7 November the Commission took a favourable decision⁶ in respect of the regulations adopted by the Bureau Permanent International des Constructeurs d'Automobiles (BPICA) governing *the showing of motor vehicles at international exhibitions* held in Europe.

BPICA which is based in Paris, is an association of motor car manufacturers' organizations, assemblers and importers from 20 countries including all common market countries other than Luxembourg and Ireland.

BPICA's rules are binding, through their national organizations, on almost all the world's motor manufacturers and through them on their representatives.

Each year BPICA draws up a schedule of international exhibitions at which motor vehicles may be shown. The schedule includes, in particular, Europe's various annual motor shows. Participation in international exhibitions not on the schedule is prohibited both to motor manufacturers and their representatives. Non-international exhibitions are not within BPICA's competence.

Following BPICA's abandonment of a clause giving it the right to decide arbitrarily whether an exhibition is international, the Commission has been able to take a favourable decision in this matter. In the future this matter will be decided objectively by the competent authorities or bodies

¹ OJ C 287 of 11.11.1977.

² OJ L 18 of 27.1.1976.

³ Bull. EC. 4-1977, point 2.2.61.

⁴ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

⁵ Point 2.3.60.

⁶ OJ L 299 of 23.11.1977.

and BPICA will no longer be involved in the exhibition of motor vehicles at national or regional events.

With this decision, which is in line with those already adopted in relation to fairs and exhibitions,¹ the Commission confirms its broad policy of favouring the rationalization of such events, provided that there are no unnecessary restrictions on the freedom to exhibit.

Joint venture authorized

2.1.39. The Commission, by decision of 23 November, exempted a joint venture entered into by agreement between The *General Electric Company Ltd* and The *Weir Group Ltd* which was notified in April 1977. Prior to the grant of exemption and on the initiative of the Commission, the parties had abandoned a number of restrictive provisions which could not have been exempted. The purposes of the joint venture are to develop, manufacture, and sell *sodium circulators for use in fast nuclear reactors*. The parties are of considerable industrial significance in the United Kingdom and are established also in other Community countries and elsewhere.²

The joint venture arrangements were made wholly by agreement and do not depend for their validity or enforceability on the control of a separate company. Since the arrangements provide for the unified, joint and equal control by the parties of all their activities relating to sodium circulators, including planning, financing, research, development, construction and sale, the Commission sees no distinction of substance between a case of this kind and one in which joint venturers hold shares in a distinct incorporated company.

The agreement and the joint venture are caught by Article 85 (1) of the EEC Treaty primarily because, prior to the agreement, both parties were competitors and, following expiry of the agreement, both parties will again become competitors in respect of sodium circulators. Moreover, for the continuance of the agreement, both parties

independently retain, not only horizontally competitive but also vertically overlapping activities in related markets, specifically in the power engineering field.

The Commission found that in these circumstances the very creation of the joint venture in which the parties took joint control amounted to a restriction of competition, regardless even of the specific restrictive provisions of their agreement. These were viewed by the Commission as reinforcing the implicit restrictive effects of the joint venture. In addition, the existence of the joint venture was seen by the Commission as providing opportunities and inducements to the parties to enlarge their common activities so as to impair free competition between themselves also in areas outside sodium circulators where they retain independent interests.

The Commission was able to grant an exemption in this case for a number of reasons and notably because of the high risks involved in this particular development work, the complementarity of the expertise of the parties and the urgency to achieve safe and satisfactory technical performance of nuclear reactors in this field. As seen by the Commission, the twelve-year duration of the agreement and of the joint venture are relatively short-term, if considered against the projected long-term future of fast reactor programmes. On completion of the development and on termination of the agreement and the joint venture, both parties will be competitors at arms' length in the manufacture and sale of sodium circulators with enhanced technical versatility and competence.

¹ Commission Decisions in the following cases: IV/93 — European Exhibition of Machine Tools (EEMT), OJ L 69 of 20.3.1969, IV/181 — European Committee of Textile Manufacturers (CEMATEX), OJ L 227 of 8.10.1971; IV/28.75 — Italian National Union of the Dental Equipment Industry (UNIDI), OJ L 228 of 29.8.1975.

² The total consolidated turnover of the General Electric Company Ltd and its subsidiary companies for the year ended 31 March 1977 was £ 2 054 600 000. The total consolidated turnover of the Weir Group Ltd and its subsidiary companies during 1976 was £ 138 121 000.

The Commission also took the view that the conditions for exemption would probably not have been satisfied if the parties had been in a position to manufacture and sell sodium circulators jointly for the entire time or for a significantly long time during the term of the agreement. But in this case the current development work is likely to take some eight years before questions of manufacture and sale can in practice arise.

This decision of the Commission marks an important step in the development of its policy towards joint ventures and also calls to mind its recent Communication to the Council¹ which encouraged research and development projects in the field of fast reactors.

Restrictive practices abandoned by two companies

2.1.40. The Commission has decided to take no further action in respect of the agreement between EMI Electronics Ltd ('EMI'), a United Kingdom company, and H. Jungheinrich & Co. ('JH'), a company established in Germany, as the parties have agreed to abandon restrictive provisions to which the Commission had objected on the ground that they constituted infringements of Article 85(1) of the Treaty of Rome.

The agreement is for the joint development of electronic control devices for use by JH in the field of driverless tractor and forklift systems. Both companies are of international importance in their respective fields, EMI in electronic controls and JH in bulk handling systems. Under the agreement JH is to make financial contributions to mutually agreed development projects to be undertaken by EMI with JH assistance.

By one of the original provisions, JH was to be bound to order all its requirements of electronic elements for driverless tractor and forklift systems from EMI. This had the effect of depriving JH of access to products from other sources.

In response to representations by the Commission, the parties agreed to apply the purchase commitment of JH only to devices of the design developed by EMI under the agreement. Accordingly, JH is now to be free to purchase from third parties other types of electronic control devices for driverless tractor and forklift systems. If EMI is unwilling or unable on reasonable terms to supply to JH the products developed under the agreement, then JH is entitled to licences for their manufacture.

Under another provision of the original agreement, EMI, which is experienced and widely diversified in the business of electronic control devices, had accepted a general limitation on its freedom to grant licences to third parties under patents which would be obtained through the joint development. This restriction was unlimited in scope of application and therefore extended also to patent licences in respect of possible uses outside the field of driverless tractor and forklift systems. In response to the Commission's disapproval, the parties agreed to amend the provision in question to enable EMI, without the consent of JH, to grant licences to third parties for use outside the field.

In this case the development work is still in its early stages and the restrictive provisions referred to above have not been implemented. Following the amendments of the agreement which remove these restrictions, the Commission is accordingly in a position to take no further steps in this matter. This view of the Commission again calls attention to its willingness to give favourable regard to cooperative development in fields of high technology, also in cases in which substantial firms are involved.

Joint-buying agreement authorized

2.1.41. The Commission has adopted a decision² under Article 65 of the ECSC Treaty auth-

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.3.4.

² OJ L 309 of 2.12.1977.

orizing an agreement between several Italian undertakings for the joint buying of prerduced iron ore. Purchases will be made through Consorzio Italiano Dei Minerali Preridotti SpA (COIMPRE), a company formed for the purpose with a capital of Lit 72 000 000. The companies taking part account for 17% of Italian crude steel output.

COIMPRE's main object will be to negotiate contracts for the joint buying of prerduced iron ore, to acquire holdings in companies in the industry, and possibly also to promote the setting up in Italy of iron ore direct reduction plants.

Examination of the agreement has shown that its joint buying aspect satisfies the conditions for authorization, significantly improving the production of high quality steel without giving the firms involved the power to prevent effective competition on the relevant markets.

The agreement authorizes COIMPRE to establish and operate direct reduction plants and to acquire holdings in other prerduction firms, but no specific arrangements are laid down in it. The Commission will not be able to decide whether these arrangements are compatible with Article 65 and 66 of the ECSC Treaty until the details and conditions of these operations have been clearly specified. So that it can follow the course of cooperation between the firms, the Commission has attached the following conditions to the authorization:

1. The firms must notify the Commission of any plans to build and operate direct reduction plants, or to buy into other companies that produce of market prerduced ore, and of any change in the number of COIMPRE shareholders and any change or addition to the agreement setting up COIMPRE.

2. Such plans or changes may not be put into effect until the Commission has decided that they fall within the terms of the authorization; or authorized them under Article 65 (2) or 66 (2) of the Treaty.

Authorization for the formation of a joint venture

2.1.42. On 23 November¹ the Commission, acting under Article 66 of the ECSC Treaty, authorized Fiat and Fram, both based in Turin, to form a company called Framtek to which they will transfer their entire production of vehicle springs. As Fiat is to have a 70% holding in Framtek's capital, the arrangement in question will amount to a merger of the two companies. Fiat and Fram were already closely linked, with Fiat meeting almost all Fram's vehicle-spring steel requirements and absorbing 70% of its spring production.

As the joint venture will not produce any new outlets for Fiat's vehicle-spring steel, the Commission feels that it satisfies the tests for authorization in Article 66 (2) of the ECSC Treaty. Since the products concerned are covered by the EEC Treaty, the Commission has also examined the effects of the arrangement on the vehicle-springs market but on the basis of the information at its disposal it sees no reason to raise any objections under Article 86.

State aids

General schemes

Germany

2.1.43. The Commission informed the German Government that it has no objections to the implementation of a scheme organized by the Land of Lower Saxony to help stimulate the economy. A total of DM 30 million is to be set aside each year to finance investments by small and medium-sized firms in Lower Saxony involving the expansion, conversion, restructuring and modernization of existing facilities and the development of new activities.

¹ OJ L 320 of 15.12.1977.

Assistance will be in the form of loans granted on up to two thirds of the cost of the project, with a ceiling of DM 300 000 (112 000 EUA) at an interest rate of 3% and over a period of 15 years.

As there are no industrial or regional criteria involved, the scheme must be termed general aid at Land level. However, in view of the small sums of money involved and the low intensity of the aid, it is not likely to be of interest to firms other than small and medium-sized ones; nor are the ceilings fixed by the Commission for the notification of significant cases of application of general schemes elsewhere in the Community (an aid intensity in net subsidy equivalent of 15% or more or a total investment value of 3 million EUA or more) likely to be reached.

Even so, the Commission has asked the German Government for prior notification of all cases where the above ceilings are reached or exceeded as a result of the assistance being combined with other forms of general aid.

2.1.44. On 8 November the Commission decided not to object to the modifications to an existing German scheme involving the grant of premiums for certain types of investment. The changes proposed by the German Government include the following:

- (i) premiums to encourage research and development: the present rate of 7.5% will be increased to 15% for investments up to DM 500 000 (188 000 EUA); for investments in excess of this sum it will remain at 7.5%;
- (ii) premiums to encourage energy-saving investments: the present premium of 7.5% will also be granted for the extension of district heating systems and the building of waste heat recovery plants.

The Commission held that action aimed primarily at promoting research and development by small and medium-sized firms could be considered compatible with the common market on the basis of the exemption provided for in Article 92 (3) (c) of the EEC Treaty and that action in

favour of energy-saving investments qualified for exemption under Article 92 (3) (b) as 'aid to promote the execution of an important project of common European interest'.

Denmark

2.1.45. On 11 November the Commission decided not to object to the enactment of two bills notified by the Danish Government under Article 93 (3) of the EEC Treaty amending the Act on loans for *artisanat* and small and medium-sized firms and encouraging the development of new products respectively.

The Act relating to *artisanat* and small and medium-sized firms, agreed to by the Commission in May 1975,¹ is to be amended on two scores:

- (i) the total sums set aside to finance this assistance will henceforward be fixed by the Finance Act (this means that they can be adjusted without it being necessary to amend the Act itself); the total amount earmarked for the purpose for 1977/78 is DKr 50 million (7.7 million EUA).
- (ii) the loans provided for by the Act—the maximum per individual case is DKr 450 000 (65 000 EUA)—can now be granted to assist the setting-up of new firms on condition that they employ no more than 75 persons; previous loans were restricted to expansion, modernization or conversion projects.

The second bill provides for the grant of facilities to industrial and craft firms for projects involving product development (improvement of existing products or launching of new products). Assistance will take the form of grants on up to 40% of the cost of the project with a maximum of DKr 1 million (154 000 EUA) per individual case. A total of DKr 40 million (6.2 million EUA) will be earmarked for the purpose for 1977/78.

As the measures in question are to assist small and medium-sized firms and research and devel-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1975, point 2117.

opment respectively, the Commission held that both schemes qualified for exemption under Article 92 (3)(c) of the EEC Treaty as 'aid to facilitate the development of certain economic activities'.

Industry schemes

Steel industry

Belgium

2.1.46. The Commission decided not to raise any objections to certain measures of assistance being planned by the Belgian Government for the steel industry.

The aid is to be granted under the Belgian economic expansion Acts of 17 July 1959 and 30 December 1970 and will consist of a State guarantee and interest relief grants on one-year loans to finance current investments and boost the working capital of the firms involved. These arrangements are only the first step of a more radical attempt by the Belgian Government to restructure the national steel industry in an attempt to make it competitive and able to stand on its own feet. To be eligible, firms must postpone investment decisions involving an increase in production capacity, which would make future restructuring more difficult, and agree to give their support when it comes to implementing the full-scale restructuring plan once the results of an in-depth study currently being carried out are available. The main aim of this first series of measures is to safeguard existing structures pending publication of the final plan.

In its assessment of these measures under Articles 4(c) and 67 of the ECSC Treaty the Commission referred to its guidelines for aid to the steel industry approved and notified to Member States in April; these made it clear that aid arrangements to rescue a steel firm must not be designated purely to preserve the status quo but must cater for the necessary structural adjust-

ments and be subject to a strict time limit. The Commission concluded that the Belgian scheme fitted in with these guidelines.

Man-made fibres industry

2.1.47. The Member States have now agreed to the request issued by the Commission in July of this year¹ urging them not to provide aid which would increase production capacity in the man-made fibres industry for the next two years. This applies both to aids specifically for this industry and to more general schemes, notably of regional aid. The Member States will also be giving the Commission advance notice of any plan or decision to give assistance even where the effect is not to increase production capacity. But in answer to a number of requests for additional information the Commission is to issue a memorandum giving further details of the arrangements for the suspension of aid. Reference has already been made² to the serious overcapacity in the industry (70%) and to the cutback of 20 000 jobs between 1974 and 1976.

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2.1.48. On 17 November Parliament adopted a resolution on the Commission's Sixth Report on Competition Policy.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 1.5.3.

² OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

Financial institutions and taxation

Financial institutions

Banks and other financial institutions

Directive on the coordination of banking legislation

2.1.49. On 21 November the Council recorded its agreement on the first directive coordinating Member States' legislation on the supervision of credit institutions. The proposal for a directive had been sent to the Council on 12 December 1974.¹ The Commission had originally envisaged more ambitious plans, for full coordination, in the area of credit, but in 1973 it decided that co-ordination should not take place all at once, but by stages. The directive which has just been adopted covers the first of these stages.

It applies to credit institutions, defined as undertakings which receive funds from the public and which engage in lending. The scope of the directive had been discussed at length. As well as a list of definitive exceptions, the directive includes a clause stipulating that the system for which it provides need be applied only by stages to institutions which are subject to special supervision; the directive must be implemented within two years, but the period is a maximum of eight years for areas subject to special supervision arrangements.

The provisions relating to the authorization of new credit institutions are central to the directive. All the Member States must introduce an authorization procedure and lay down minimum conditions in this respect. These conditions relate to the legal form (no authorization for 'one-man banks'), the management of the institution (experienced and reputable; at least two managers), adequate own funds, and the presentation of a

programme of operations. Member States may lay down other authorization conditions; the criterion of economic necessity is, however, to be phased out, but—since it is of fundamental importance for the banking structure of certain Member States—only by the end of a very long transitional period of up to 12 years.

The setting-up of branches outside the country where the head office is situated could not be facilitated to the extent which should be the case at the final stage of a common market in banking: this would involve freedom to establish branches abroad without authorization, the branches being supervised centrally by the authorities of the country of origin. Nevertheless, it has been laid down that authorization may not be refused to branches merely because the parent company has a legal form which is not allowed in the host country and that branches may use their original business style notwithstanding any requirements protecting the use of certain names.

The directive contains relatively few rules concerning permanent supervision. Primarily it lays down the principle of the concerted supervision of all credit institutions on the basis of certain liquidity and solvency ratios; the method of application of these ratios will have to be defined by a committee of the supervisory authorities. Co-operation between these supervisory authorities is one of the essential features of the directive, which assigns a number of tasks to a new advisory committee on which those authorities will be represented.

Other provisions in the directive relate to the withdrawal of authorization, arrangements for institutions having their head offices in non-member countries—in this connection the Community's competence to negotiate in the area governed by the directive is recognized—and legal protection and protection of business secrecy.

¹ OJ C 12 of 17.1.1975 and Bull. EC 12-1974, point 2137.

Taxation

Tax harmonization

2.1.50. During a contact meeting with Community trade-union organizations held in Brussels on 10 November, Mr R. Burke, Member of the Commission, reviewed the progress made in tax harmonization and the outlook. His main point was the need to achieve the neutrality of taxation on intra-Community trade and to make the necessary preparatory arrangements in this area for attaining economic and monetary union, the revival of which is at present the Commission's major concern. A discussion then took place on the various points made by Mr Burke.

Direct taxes

Mutual assistance between the revenue departments of the Member States

2.1.51. On 21 November the Council recorded its agreement in principle on a directive laying down arrangements for close collaboration between the Member States' revenue departments in the field of direct taxation, with a view to strengthening the drive to combat international tax evasion and avoidance.

This directive constitutes the legal implementation of the resolution of 10 February 1975,¹ in which the Council recognized that these problems have an international dimension and must be combated energetically at international level. The directive—which is the first Community instrument to be adopted so far in the field of direct taxation—represents a major initial step in this direction.

The main purpose of the directive is to enlarge the procedure of systematic exchange of information to cover all information that may assist in determining the correct liability to taxes on in-

come and on capital. Its scope therefore goes beyond the existing bilateral assistance between Member States, extending it to the whole of the Community.

The exchange of information may take place at the request of the Member State concerned, but there may also be transmission of unsolicited information where a State, having no evidence, has no cause to take the initiative. Such exchanges without request may be automatic—for certain categories of cases which have still to be determined—by common agreement between the two revenue departments concerned, or spontaneous, where a revenue department feels that certain situations may be of interest to another Community revenue department. Spontaneous exchange will take place, for example, where there are grounds for supposing that tax is being avoided by the device of transfer pricing between firms belonging to the same group.

The information exchange arrangements are supplemented by a rule under which one Member State may make inquiries on behalf of another Member State. The directive also provides that the presence of officials of one Member State may be authorized on the territory of another Member State, with a view to clarifying a given situation, but this provision is purely optional and requires agreement between the revenue departments concerned before it can be applied.

With a view to proper protection of the rights and interests of taxpayers, the directive provides for very strict common rules of secrecy, ensuring that the information will not be improperly disclosed or used for purposes other than taxation.

Finally, the directive provides for permanent co-operation arrangements between the Member States and the Commission, firstly with a view to improving mutual assistance arrangements and where necessary to broadening the scope of the collaboration already agreed, and secondly with a view to drawing up, in the light of the experience

¹ OJ C 35 of 14.2.1975.

pooled by all revenue departments, such Community rules as may be needed to prevent transfer pricing.

The directive will be formally adopted by the Council at one of its forthcoming meetings, once the text in the various languages has been finalized.

Employment and social policy

Employment

Standing Committee on Employment

2.1.52. The Standing Committee on Employment held its twelfth meeting on 24 November with Mr Spitaels, the Belgian Minister of Labour, in the chair. The meeting was also attended by Ministers of Labour from the Member States and their representatives, by Mr Henk Vredeling, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for social affairs, and by representatives of employers' and workers' organizations.

The Committee used as a basis for its discussions the Commission communication on youth employment¹ which was considered by the Council for the first time at its meeting on social affairs on 28 October.²

The employers' representatives, firmly aware of the gravity of the current employment crisis—affecting young workers just as much as others—stressed that the causes of the crisis were to be found in the fundamental imbalances of the Member States' economic systems, which led to an inadequate investment capacity.

The reaction of most of the employers' representatives to the measures suggested by the Commission was lukewarm, as the measures were, it was felt, directed to the symptoms rather than the causes. But attitudes softened in the course

of the meeting and openings began to appear, though always conditional. Considerable interest was shown in the suggestions for stepping up Community measures in support of further training for school-leavers and in the activities of the labour market bodies.

The workers' representatives were disappointed at the general stance taken by the employers' representatives. It seemed to them to be rigid in its response to the basic demands made by the national workers' organizations on the question of extending the Member States' employment bases.

The workers' representatives were also critical of the Community's attitude, considering that the various measures taken so far or currently being examined, although they contained some interesting point, were generally inadequate for the objective in view, which was to eliminate all unemployment as far as possible, and in particular among young people. The need was for an attack on the causes of unemployment, which were to be found not only in the present economic difficulties but also in the structure of our economic system.

For the Commission Mr Vredeling, Vice-President, stated that if Community action were to be confined to the individual labour market measures called for in the Commission's paper it would be nowhere near in proportion to the gravity of the crisis. But the Community had not confined itself to such measures and would not do so: it had to be recognized that, with all the resources at its disposal, it was launching firmly into the overall strategy which had so often been called for.

He recalled the specific proposals on industries in particularly difficult positions (shipbuilding, steel, textiles), and emphasized that the four suggestions in the Commission's paper on youth em-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.4.2 to 1.4.5 and Supplement 4/77 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.4.7 to 1.4.10.

ployment¹ aimed to meet a specific need by introducing the appropriate social policy measures. In due course the Commission would be submitting proposals for adoption by the Council in the first half of 1978. From the beginning of next year, he added, the reformed Social Fund could be used to give bite to the policy on employment in general and on youth employment in particular.

The governmental representatives placed the measures proposed by the Commission at the centre of their statements, which generally took a positive tone.

According to the conclusions drawn by the Chairman, Mr Spitaels, at the end of the meeting, on the specific suggestions contained in the communication, the Committee felt that the Commission should work out proposals for creating jobs, in particular through employment premiums and aid for activities meeting the most urgent needs of society. It also felt that particular priority should be given to providing aid from the Social Fund, which should be given adequate financial resources, for operations to strengthen the links between post-school education and work.

Finally, the Committee was anxious to see increased coherence between the various stages of employment policy (school, vocational guidance and training, placement and employment) and therefore urged the Commission to step up aid and cooperation between the Member States in developing their labour market institutions.

Meeting of senior officials concerned with employment

2.1.53. Prior to the meeting of the Standing Committee on Employment, the senior officials concerned with employment in the Member States met on 9 November in Brussels. They considered the Commission communication on youth employment and progress reports on work

relating to employment in the various sectors of activity. These meetings of senior national officials concerned with employment, which take place three or four times a year, help to strengthen the links between the Member States' employment services, and between them and the Commission.

Vocational training

2.1.54. A European seminar on employment and vocational training for agricultural workers, organized by the CEPFAR (European Training and Promotion Centre for Farming and Rural Life) with Commission sponsorship and assistance, was held from 7 to 10 November at Hensching in Bavaria.

This seminar enabled the representatives of the national agricultural workers' organizations and training officials from the nine Member States who attended, to survey in a Community context the new requirements in this field with a view to improving the present situation through new initiatives, which were outlined in the final report.

European Social Fund

Social Fund

2.1.55. The Committee of the European Social Fund, meeting in plenary session on 11 November in Brussels, examined the applications for aid submitted by the Member States. The applications concerned training and other measures for agricultural and textile workers, migrant workers and young people aged under 25 (Article 4) and similar measures for unemployed or underemployed workers in less developed regions of the Community (Article 5). The Committee also examined applications concerning the training of workers to meet the needs resulting from techni-

¹ Supplement 4/77 — Bull. EC.

cal and industrial progress and from the restructuring of groups of undertakings, and the occupational integration of handicapped persons.

ECSC redeployment measures

2.1.56. Acting under Article 56(2)(b) of the ECSC Treaty, the Commission decided in November to contribute towards the cost of redeploying workers affected by the partial or total closure of undertakings in the Community coal and steel industries.

In Belgium, 687 000 EUA was made available for 526 workers affected by the total closure of a coalmine. In France, 3 946 750 EUA was made available for 3 354 workers affected by the total closure of steelworks (an increase of 1 237 000 EUA on aid already granted). In the United Kingdom, a total of 46 500 EUA was made available for 35 workers affected by the total closure of a steelworks.

Freedom of movement and social security for migrant workers

Freedom of movement

2.1.57. The Technical Committee on Free Movement met in Brussels on 22 November and the Advisory Committee met there too the following day. There was an informal exchange of views at the Technical Committee's meeting, in the light of rulings by the Court of Justice, on the exclusion of public service employment from the provisions on free movement for workers. The meeting also considered migration trends in the current labour market situation and action taken by the Member States in this field.

The Advisory Committee considered the progress of various operations and the results to date in the following areas: cooperation between the Member States in controlling the activities of

temporary employment agencies with a view to preventing the abuses which can arise when temporary workers are sent from one Member State to another; exchanges of officials specializing in the international clearing of vacancies and applications for employment; Commission monitoring of the implementation of the Community standards as regards freedom of movement; the implementation of the action programme for migrant workers and their families.

Social security for migrant workers

2.1.58. On 21 November¹ the Council formally adopted a regulation amending the regulations of 14 June 1971² and 21 March 1972³ on the application of social security schemes to migrant workers. The amendments proposed by the Commission, which have been brought together in one regulation, were approved in principle by the Council at its meeting on 28 October.⁴

Industrial relations

2.1.59. The Joint Committee for the Footwear Industry set up by the Commission on 30 September⁵ held its inaugural meeting on 28 November.⁶ At this meeting, Mr Van Haaven, representing the workers, was elected Chairman and Mr Cadie, representing the employers, was elected Vice-Chairman. The Committee also set up two working parties to deal with employment problems and international trade.

¹ OJ L 302 of 26.11.1977.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ OJ L 74 of 27.3.1972.

⁴ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.33.

⁵ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.31.

⁶ Point 2.1.20.

Health and safety

2.1.60. Trade union information meeting on safety and the application of ergonomics in the steel industry were organized by the Commission and the two Belgian metalworkers unions (CMB and CCMB) at Melreux in Belgium on 3 and 4 November. They were attended by some 130 delegates belonging to health and safety committees in Belgian steelworks. The discussions covered Community activities in the social field, the work of the Steel Industry Safety and Health Commission, and research in the field of ergonomics. The reports drawn up at these meetings emphasized, in particular, the need to provide more detailed information on the Commission's work in these fields and to seek more effective methods of disseminating this information.

2.1.61. To mark the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Mines Safety and Health Commission—set up by the ECSC High Authority after the death of 262 miners in the Marcinelle mine disaster—a conference was organized by the Commission on 22 and 23 November in Luxembourg to review progress in accident prevention and health protection in coalmines. This conference also provided an opportunity to consider future problems for mining and the other extractive industries, in particular the oil and gas industries.

Mr Benny Berg, the Vice-President of the Luxembourg Government, recalled that the Mines Safety and Health Commission had been the first Community institution to operate on a tripartite basis and was pleased to be able to say that, with the Steel Industry, Safety and Health Commission and now of the Advisory Committee on Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work, the Community was active in the field of safety and health protection for all its workers.

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2.1.62. At the part-session from 14 to 18 November *Parliament*¹ approved a resolution on the

conclusions of the Tripartite Conference on 27 June² and delivered its Opinion on two Commission proposals to the Council, one for a directive on the gradual implementation of equal treatment for men and women as regards social security and the other for a directive on the harmonization of laws to combat illegal immigration and illegal employment.³

Regional policy

Regional Policy Committee

2.1.63. The Regional Policy Committee held its twelfth meeting on 23 November in Brussels. It resumed its examination of the Community's internal frontier regions, on the basis of a report on the activities of intergovernmental bodies responsible for transfrontier cooperation.

The Committee also reviewed work on the preparation of a long-term programme of regional studies, taking account of the financial responsibility for these studies of the Member States and the Commission. It also gave its opinion on 12 draft decisions for the grant of Regional Fund assistance to large infrastructure investment projects costing 10 million u.a. or more.

¹ Points 2.3.10, OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

² Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

³ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2219.

Environment and consumer protection

Environment

Protection of the Mediterranean

2.1.64. The Commission was authorized by the Council on 7 November to take part in negotiations on a draft protocol to the 1976 Barcelona Convention on the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources.¹ The Convention itself and a protocol on the prevention of pollution by dumping have already been signed by the Community and concluded by the Council.¹

Consumer protection

Consumer protection and information policy: first report

2.1.65. The Commission published its first report on the implementation of consumer protection and information policy² in November.

Symposium on consumer information

2.1.66. A symposium on consumer information was held in Brussels from 23 to 25 November under the auspices of the Commission and the University of Louvain. Over three hundred participants from the nine Member States and from several non-Community countries took part.

The aim of this symposium—which was attended by Mr Burke, Member of the Commission—was to provide a forum in which representatives from the consumer and business world and representatives of the public authorities, press and re-

search institutes could discuss the various questions arising out of consumer information and suggest ways and means of improving the content, form and means of consumer information.

The Head of the Commission's Environment and Consumer Protection Service underlined the need for an improvement in the quality of information supplied to consumers: the fundamental issue at stake was to obtain a better understanding of consumers' needs, to satisfy these needs and to teach consumers to obtain information.

The suggestions made at the symposium centred mainly on the following aspects:

- (i) making labelling's role strictly informative;
- (ii) increasing the access of consumer organizations to the media;
- (iii) restricting the subjective aspect of advertising and increasing its informative duties;
- (iv) relaxing the ban on comparative advertising;
- (v) developing consumer advice and information centres;
- (vi) expanding the informative role of public authorities and services.

Consumers Consultative Committee

2.1.67. An extraordinary meeting of the Consumers Consultative Committee was held in Brussels on 23 November at which the Committee adopted an opinion on the Commission's proposal for a directive on misleading and unfair advertising.

¹ OJ L 240 of 19.9.1977.

² Points 1.5.1 to 1.5.3.

Agriculture and fisheries

Measures connected with the monetary situation

2.1.68. The Council held a preliminary policy debate on agri-monetary problems on 8 November in the light of the proposal forwarded by the Commission at the end of October on the progressive dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts over a period of seven years and of the report on the use of the European unit of account in agricultural policy.¹

2.1.69. On 25 November the Commission decided to introduce monetary compensatory amounts on durum wheat and derived products, including pasta;² in recent months deflections of trade in durum wheat and distortions of competition in respect of some of the products in question had been detected.

Since 4 June monetary compensatory amounts have also been applied to certain sugar confectionery and fine bakers' wares not covered by Annex II to the Treaty.³ They were to have applied only until 31 December 1977; but as the situation did not appear to have changed noticeably since the measures entered into force, the Commission decided on 30 November⁴ to abolish the time limits; it will, however, review the situation regularly, and in any case before 30 June 1978.

Common organization of markets

2.1.70. On 14 November⁵ the Commission sent to the Council two proposals for amending the basic regulations on sugar and isoglucose. Hitherto, the system of reimbursement of storage costs has not applied to syrups produced after the crystallizing stage and manufactured from beet or

cane harvested in the Community nor to syrups produced from preferential sugar. To ensure equal treatment, the Commission considered that these syrups should now be included in the system already applicable to other syrups. In view of the structural surpluses of sugar in the Community—about 2.7 million tonnes of white sugar equivalent will be exported with refunds in the 1977/78 marketing year—the Commission considered that provision should be made to allow sugar to be exported in the form of processed products likely to be exported in sufficient quantities to non-member countries.

It therefore proposes that an Annex to the basic sugar regulation of 19 December 1974 be amended to include certain products containing sugar in varying proportions and to delete processed products which are not actually exported or which are not likely to be exported. It is also proposed that an Annex be added to the basic regulation of 17 May 1977 on isoglucose, extending the system of refunds to isoglucose exported in the form of certain processed products, as is the case for sucrose.

2.1.71. Following its discussion of the fruit and vegetable market, the Council requested the Commission to report to it in December on fruit and vegetable prices in the Community.

As an immediate measure to ease the Community supply situation by means of imports, the Council decided on 7 November⁶ to reduce the customs duty on dessert apples to 6% until 31 January 1978. The Commission had proposed on 30 September⁷ that duties should be totally suspended until 31 December 1977. Under the Act of Accession Denmark was authorized on 22 November⁸ to abolish customs duties on des-

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.1.48 and 2.1.51.

² OJ L 302 of 26.11.1977.

³ OJ L 97 of 21.4.1977.

⁴ OJ L 308 of 1.12.1977.

⁵ OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

⁶ OJ L 286 of 10.11.1977.

⁷ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.18.

⁸ OJ L 299 of 23.11.1977.

sert apples in trade with other Member States and to apply a 6% duty to imports from non-member countries.

The Commission decided on 8 November¹ to apply the quality class III to certain apples and citrus fruits other than lemons until the end of the year to meet consumer demand; a similar measure was applied to lemons in March.² On the same date, the Commission adopted three regulations on products withdrawn from the market: laying down conditions for the disposal of oranges to the processing industries, fixing the minimum price for selling blood oranges to those industries and laying down conditions for the disposal of fruit and vegetables in general.

2.1.72. On the basis of a communication from the Commission and after full consultations with dairy organizations, at its meeting on 8 November the Council discussed specific measures connected with the co-responsibility levy in the milk sector.

The discussion enabled members of the Council to form a political assessment of the various aspects of the programme put forward by the Commission, as regards both the internal measures to be taken in order to develop the market and consumption of milk products in the Community and the search for new markets outside the Community.

The Council instructed the Special Committee on Agriculture to carry out a technical examination of the Commission communication and the various delegations' suggestions and to report back at regular intervals on the progress of the work.

On 4 November³ the Commission determined the regions in which the co-responsibility levy is not applicable, that is to say those in which, in 1976, the average daily quantity of milk delivered by producers was less than 10 kilograms per producer; this is the case in several regions in Italy.

2.1.73. On 7 November, after a survey of the various import arrangements for beef and veal in

force in the Community, the Council approved the extension for a year of the regulation on imports of beef and veal originating in certain ACP States. This extension⁴ will make it possible for beef and veal originating in Botswana, Kenya, Madagascar and Swaziland to be imported into the Community until 31 December 1978 free from customs duties and with a 90% reduction in import charges, provided this reduction is offset by an export charge levied by the producing country.

The Council also took note of the Commission's undertaking to present a communication for the next meeting on all the problems involved in imports of beef and veal, including the allocation of quotas.

2.1.74. On 14 November the Commission sent to the Council a series of proposals on prices of fishery products for the marketing year commencing on 1 January 1978.

It proposes moderate increases in guide prices ranging from 0 to 7% for the various species. These increases are based on market price trends over the last three years and on general considerations concerning the destination of products (processing industry or human consumption) and market forecasts for 1978.

Fisheries

Internal aspects

2.1.75. At its meeting on 7 and 8 November, the Council made an exception to the ban which has been placed on herring fishing in the North Sea until 31 December 1977.⁵ On a proposal from

¹ OJ L 285 of 9.11.1977.

² OJ L 76 of 24.3.1977.

³ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977.

⁴ OJ L 300 of 24.11.1977.

⁵ OJ L 287 of 11.11.1977.

the Commission, a quota of 600 tonnes was allocated to certain inshore fishermen operating from French ports between Etaples and the Seine estuary. This exception concerns only fishermen using low tonnage vessels equipped with gill nets or drift nets.

At the same meeting the Council noted that the Commission intended to undertake a study of cases which justified exceptions from the ban on herring fishing for fishermen engaged in fishing on a small scale and using low tonnage vessels.

2.1.76. In preparation for the special Council meeting on fisheries on 5 and 6 December, the Commission made additions to its proposals on the internal system for the conservation of resources. A communication was sent to the Council on 25 November giving details of the losses likely to be suffered by the Member States in 1978 in the waters of non-member countries by reason of the extension of fishing limits to 200 miles.

External aspects

2.1.77. At its General Affairs meeting on 21 and 22 November, the Council confirmed its support for the Commission position that under the present circumstances fishing rights for the USSR, Poland and the German Democratic Republic in Community waters should not be extended or restored beyond 30 November. In view of the Community's commitments to the USSR in ICNAF, however, the Council also adopted a regulation extending until the end of the year the autonomous arrangements applicable to Soviet vessels in the ICNAF zone 1 off the coast of Greenland.¹

At the same meeting, the Council agreed in principle to the guidelines contained in the Commission recommendation concerning additional directives for the negotiation of fisheries agreements with Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Cape Verde. As the Community had no re-

ciprocal arrangements to offer those countries, the agreements would be based on compensation for catches and, where appropriate, aid for developing the fishing industry.

The Council noted that the Commission had included fisheries questions in its proposals for the conclusion of a new agreement with Yugoslavia. In the meantime the Commission confirmed that it would make every effort to ensure that Community fishermen could continue to fish in Yugoslav waters.

Structural policy

2.1.78. On 23 November the Commission adopted the second report on the implementation of the Council directives of 17 April 1972 on the reform of agriculture. This report outlines the function and objectives of the agricultural structures policy and reviews the instruments available, the experience gained, the influence of the change in condition and the general economic and social outlook and, on this base, outlines the adjustments necessary and the desirable development of this policy.

The second part of the report contains a more detailed analysis of the implementation of the Council socio-structural directives (on modernization, cessation, training and guidance and hill farming).

2.1.79. On the basis of the results so far, the Commission on the same day proposed to the Council a number of adjustments and additions aimed at overcoming the stagnation in structural reform caused by the economic recession.

The proposals sent to the Council on 30 November concern the following fields:

- (i) modernization of farms;

¹ OJ L 301 of 25.11.1977.

(ii) mountain and hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas;

(iii) measures to encourage the cessation of farming and the reallocation of utilized agricultural area for the purposes of structural improvement;

(iv) acceleration of drainage operations in the less-favoured areas of the west of Ireland.

The purpose of the proposed amendments is to adapt agricultural structures to the present general economic situation and to regional differences.

2.1.80. In November the Commission also adopted eight decisions¹ on the implementation of the reform of agricultural structures in Belgium, France, Ireland, the Netherlands, Denmark and Germany.

European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund

Financial report

2.1.81. On 18 November the Commission adopted the sixth financial report on the EAGGF, which describes the volume and nature of expenditure by the Fund and the implementation of Community financing during the 1976 financial year.

For the Guarantee Section, expenditure was considerably greater than in the previous year (5 570 million u.a., compared with 4 718.7 million u.a.). The reasons for this increase are:

(i) the measures adopted in the milk and milk products sector as a result of large stocks of skimmed-milk powder (+ 901.8 million u.a.);

(ii) the massive withdrawals of apples and tomatoes following the abundant harvest in 1976 (+ 156.1 million u.a.);

(iii) the deterioration in the monetary situation involving extra expenditure on monetary compensatory amounts (+ 98.5 million u.a.);

(iv) the consequences of the annual price increase.

Expenditure considerably exceeded the initial appropriations (5 160.3 million u.a.), making a supplementary budget necessary.

Expenditure by the Guidance Section in 1976 on common measures (69.4 million u.a.) and special measures (6.2 million u.a.) continued to increase steadily (28.9 million u.a. in 1974 and 43.5 million in 1975).

Most of the expenditure was on hill farming and farming in certain less-favoured areas (36 million u.a.) and conversion in the beef and veal sector (15 million u.a.). For the improvement of agricultural structures, 692 projects received assistance from the Fund totalling 212.6 million u.a. for 1975; for 1976, the Commission had decided on 29 July and 30 December 1976 to grant assistance totalling 264.2 million u.a. for 808 projects.

The Guarantee Section stepped up its verifications of expenditure and the campaign against irregularities in preparation for the clearance of the accounts.

The majority of the irregularities detected affecting the Guarantee Section (258 cases) relate to cereals and beef and veal, and mainly to monetary compensatory amounts. The irregularities affecting the Guidance Section relate, as in 1975, to expenditure on premiums for the non-marketing of milk and premiums for the conversion from dairy farming to beef production.

Community action under the food-aid programme mainly concerned the supply to recipient countries of milk products from intervention stocks (64.8 million u.a.), cereals (44.6 million u.a.) and sugar (2.3 million u.a.). For 1976 expenditure totalled 111,7 million u.a., compared with 164 million u.a. in 1975.

¹ OJ L 312 of 6.12.1977, L 320 of 15.12.1977.

Conditions of competition

2.1.82. Acting under Articles 92 to 94 of the EEC Treaty, the Commission decided to initiate the procedure of Article 93(2) in respect of a set of measures proposed by the region of Tuscany. This decision relates only to aid which the Commission considers excessive for the construction and modernization of agricultural facilities and for the purchase of bulls, rams and boars for breeding.

With respect to aid for the preservation, processing and distribution of semen, the Commission considers that such aid is not likely to contribute to the lasting development of animal husbandry in this sector.

As regards certain of the other measures provided for by the draft law, the Commission had no comments, provided that the rate of aid was restricted to a low level.

The Commission also decided not to comment at this stage on the following proposed aid measures:

- (i) aid for the reforestation of woodland areas devastated by the hurricane in January 1976, the drought in 1976 and the transfer of farms in Lower Saxony. (The latter type of aid also applies in Bavaria.)
- (ii) aid for the improvement of farm infrastructures and changes to an existing aid in the form of low-interest loans for the modernization and management of farms in Baden-Württemberg;
- (iii) provisions amending an investment aid in certain areas, including mountain areas, in Bavaria;
- (iv) aid for the formation and conservation of small arable and stock farms in Apulia;
- (v) provisions amending the Regional Law of 9 November 1976 laying down measures for the granting of contributions to offset the increase in charges for the implementation of agricultural structures and infrastructures in Abruzzi.

Accountancy data network

2.1.83. On 10 November the Commission sent to the Council and the Parliament the report on the results of the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) for the '1975' accounting year (1975/76). This report is based on data compiled by about 250 accounting offices from 15 000 holdings selected by about 50 regional committees. The Community advisory and decision-making bodies concerned with the common agricultural policy thus have at their disposal for the eighth consecutive year uniform and detailed data, for each type of farming and each region, on the situation and income of farms; these data are used in particular in the preparation of the price proposals ('objective method') and of proposals on agricultural structures.

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2.1.84. At its meeting on 23 and 24 November, the Economic and Social Committee¹ adopted its opinion on the Commission's amended proposal for a Council Regulation on producer groups and associations of such groups.²

Transport policy

Programme of priority items for the period to 1980

2.1.85. On 28 November the Commission placed before the Council a programme of priority items in the field of transport for the period to 1980. This programme was drawn up by the Commission after the discussion held by the Ministers of Transport last June³ on the Community's objectives and priority items in the field of transport; it is intended to aid the Council in

¹ Point 2.3.52.

² OJ C 146 of 22.6.1977 and Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.1.48.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.111.

adopting its work programme for the next three years.

The purpose of the programme of priority items is mainly to introduce progressively a network of Community infrastructures and to provide transport services which are easily adoptable to the users' requirements, while imposing the lightest possible financial burden on the user and the taxpayer. Improving the economic situation of the railways within the Community is a further vital part of this programme. The programme of priority items also stresses that the role of all transport modes—land, sea and air—in the Community's relations with its neighbours and in the context of international organizations will be an increasingly important and demanding factor in Community activity.

The full text of the programme is published in the 'Documentation' part of this Bulletin.¹

Organization of the markets

2.1.86. The Committee of Experts on International Road Tariffs, set up under the Council Regulation of 10 July 1968 on the introduction of a system of Bracket tariffs for the carriage of goods by road between Member States,² met in Brussels on 10 November. It approved its eighth report on transport market trends, which compares and comments on the statistical data relating to price trends on the markets concerned with the carriage of goods by road between Member States in 1975 and 1976. This report will be forwarded by the Commission to the Council and the Member States.

In addition, the Committee took note of the main lines of the new tariff system resulting from the regulation on price structures in the carriage of goods by road, which the Council approved at its meeting on 27 October.³ The meeting also examined an initial study of the request made by the Dutch Government to the Commis-

sion, pursuant to this regulation, regarding an adjustment of the German-Dutch road tariff.

2.1.87. A meeting between Commission representatives and representatives of the Governments of the Member States was held in Brussels on 3 and 4 November. It continued the consultations begun by the Commission at the beginning of this year—as part of the Community project for putting the transport market into operation—on problems of access to the market for goods carried by road and measures to be taken in the event of serious disturbance in the operation of the market of goods carriage between Member States. These consultation meetings will be continued in 1978.

2.1.88. On 15 and 16 November the Commission placed before the Council two proposals⁴ aimed at improving the present arrangements concerning the carriage of passengers by coach and bus between Member States. One of these proposals concerns shuttle services, especially those comprising transport and accommodation—with or without meals—for the passengers; the other covers regular and special regular services, the latter mainly providing out-and-return transport for workers and schoolchildren between home and work or school.

In this case, the intention is to amend two regulations adopted by the Council on 28 February 1972.⁵ The proposed amendments, based on practical experience, set out to simplify the administrative formalities for the issue of authorizations provided for by the two regulations. In addition, as regards regular and special regular services, it is proposed to accord Member States, by mutual agreement, the right to issue provisional authorizations in certain cases. This right could be used for the introduction of services which

¹ Point 3.3.1.

² OJ L 194 of 6.8.1968.

³ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.65.

⁴ OJ C 293 of 6.12.1977.

⁵ OJ L 67 of 20.3.1972.

cannot be carried out under the existing arrangements, and to meet transport requirements so urgent as to make it impossible to await the completion of the usual prior consultation procedure by Member States (which can sometimes be a relatively lengthy process). However, the issue of a provisional authorization in no way affects the final decision on the application to institute the service in question.

Alignment of structures

2.1.89. Pursuant to the Council Directive of 20 January 1976¹ on reciprocal recognition of navigability licences for inland waterway vessels, the Commission at a meeting with government experts which was held in Brussels on 3 and 4 November, continued studying and preparing the list of technical requirements applicable to vessels navigating on 'class C' waterways.

2.1.90. As part of the work connected with the examination of the Commission's proposal for a directive on the Community driving licence² being conducted in the Council, the Commission held a meeting with government experts to discuss the problem of the licence to be issued for 'motor caravans' and the concept of the residence of the licence applicants were discussed.

Advisory Committee on Transport

2.1.91. The Advisory Committee on Transport, which met in Brussels on 17 and 18 November, adopted its working programme for 1978 and set up groups of rapporteurs to examine the problems caused by obstacles to the crossing of frontiers and the effect of the energy problem on national and Community transport policy. In addition, it studied a draft report on the problems of transport in the context of East-West relations; the study of this question will be continued at

the next plenary meeting, which is scheduled for 20 and 21 April 1978.

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2.1.92. In November, Parliament³ delivered its opinion on a Commission proposal to the Council concerning the Community quota for the carriage of goods by road between Member States; the Economic and Social Committee⁴ gave its opinion on the problems of transport in relations with Eastern bloc countries.

Energy policy

Sector problems

Hydrocarbons

Reduction of consumption in the event of supply difficulties

2.1.93. On 7 November,⁵ the Council formally adopted the decision setting a Community target for reducing the consumption of primary energy in the event of oil and petroleum product shortages. It had already agreed on the substance of this decision at its 25 October meeting.⁶

Coal

Financial aid by the Member States to the coal industry

2.1.94. On 17 November, the Commission sent the Council, for consultation, a memorandum on

¹ OJ L 21 of 29.1.1976.

² OJ C 8 of 13.1.1976.

³ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

⁴ Point 2.3.51.

⁵ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.76.

aid by the Member States to the coal industry in 1977. The States in question having asked the Commission, as they do each year, to authorize the aids planned for 1977 by their governments, the Commission examined the compatibility of these aids with the Commission Decision of 25 February 1976¹ setting up a new Community system in this field and with the proper working of the common market.

The Commission arrived at a number of conclusions, which are explained in the memorandum sent to the Council. The aids to the German and British coal industries are compatible both with the provisions of the abovementioned decision and with the proper working of the common market. They amount to 59.1 million EUA (0.48 EUA per tonne) in the United Kingdom and 373.6 million EUA (3.95 EUA per tonne) in Germany. The aids envisaged for the French and Belgian coal industries are found to be compatible with the decision, but the Commission reserves the right to reconsider its authorization if the proper working of the common market should be affected. Aids to production amount to 215.3 EUA (30.75 EUA per tonne) in Belgium and 415 million EUA (19.77 EUA per tonne) in France.

Community surveillance of coal imports from non-Community countries

2.1.95. At the Council Meeting on 7 November,² the representatives of the Governments of the Member States formally adopted a decision on an improved system of collecting information on coal imported for electricity production from outside the Community. They had already agreed to this in principle at the Council Meeting on energy on 25 October.³

The quantitative information is to be supplemented by indicating the country of origin, and this information is to be supplied to the Commission within 40 days of the end of each quarter. The object of the decision is to supplement infor-

mation already provided so as to obtain a clearer picture of the Community's coal market.

The Commission has reserved the right to obtain more detailed information, if necessary, through direct contacts with the Member States. Furthermore, after a trial period of two years, it may propose to the Council an extension of the information to be supplied, if that now to be supplied should prove insufficient to ensure transparency of the coal market.

Nuclear energy

First public hearings

2.1.96. The first of the public hearings, organized pursuant to a decision taken by the Commission in June,⁴ was held from 29 November to 1 December 1977 in Brussels with Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, in the chair. During these three days, problems related to the development of energy needs linked to economic growth, the covering of these needs and the role of nuclear energy were discussed by representatives of all the sectors concerned: producers, trade unionists, ecologists and so on. The Commission will later issue a summary record of these hearings.

The second phase of the hearings, which will be held from 24 to 26 January 1978, will deal with the specific problems of nuclear safety and with environmental and social questions related to energy demand.

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2.1.97. Parliament gave its opinion on 17 November⁵ on two Commission proposals to the Council, one concerning financial aid for demon-

¹ OJ L 63 of 11.3.1976 and Bull. EC 2-1976, point 2263.

² OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977.

³ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.76.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.1.128 and 9-1977, point 2.1.73.

⁵ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

stration energy-saving projects and the other financial support for projects for exploring alternative energy sources.¹

Research and development, science and education

A Community action programme for the arts proposed by the Commission

2.1.98. A Communication setting out for the first time what the Community could and should do on the arts was presented to the Council by the Commission on 22 November.²

Science, research and development

Scientific and Technical Research Committee

2.1.99. The Scientific and Technical Research Committee (CREST) met in Brussels on 7 and 8 and 28 and 29 November, and delivered favourable opinions for the Council and the Commission on a number of draft programmes at present before the Council:

second three-year plan of action (1978-80) in the field of information and scientific and technical documentation;³ CREST defined the role of the Committee for Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation (CIDST) and the objectives of this second plan, the cost of which would amount to about 9 million EUA;

three-year programme (1978-80) of indirect-action research on the recycling of paper and cardboard,⁴ with a Community financial commitment of 2.9 million EUA;

Community concerted action project in the field of physical properties of foodstuffs,⁵ likewise covering the period 1978-80, during which the costs of coordination borne by the Community will amount to 250 000 EUA.

CREST supported the Commission's Communication to the Council on a plan of action to improve the transfer of information between the Community languages.⁶

It approved the technical content of the Commission's proposal for a multiannual indirect-action programme (1978-81) in the field of primary raw materials,⁷ but recommended a reduction in the funds envisaged, which the Commission had put at 23 million EUA. Though CREST stressed the need to embark on the proposed research projects without delay, it also emphasized the importance of ensuring that they tied in with all other projects in this field in which the Community was engaged, such as uranium exploration.

CREST noted with interest the work carried out by the *ad hoc* Group on Scientific and Technical Cooperation with the Developing Countries, which has drawn up an inventory of the projects undertaken by the Member States in this connection, and pinpointed areas in which a Community project might be launched to back up the efforts of the Member States.

Lastly, the Committee resumed its examination of the Commission's Communication on common policy in the field of science and technology,⁸ and prepared a draft opinion for the attention of the Council and the Commission, which is to be finalized and adopted on 15 December.

Committee of Senior Officials for Scientific and Technical Research (COST)

2.1.100. At its meeting on 14 November the COST Committee of Senior Officials first re-

¹ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 2.1.75 and 2.1.76.

² Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4 and Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EC.

³ Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.4.1 to 1.4.3.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.117.

⁵ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.119.

⁶ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.82.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.5.

⁸ Bull. EC 6-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.4 and Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC.

viewed the status of the various projects undertaken or envisaged within the COST framework, and then adopted the following draft texts which are due to be signed by ten countries before the end of the year:

the intergovernment agreement on the implementation of the COST 43 project for the setting up of an experimental European network of ocean stations;

the memorandum of understanding on the implementation of the COST 208 project relating to an optical fibre communication system.

COST project on materials for gas turbines

2.1.101. On 7 November the Council adopted a decision approving the Community's accession to the intergovernment agreement on the implementation of a European concerted-action project in the field of metallurgy on the theme 'Materials for gas turbines' (COST projects 50 to 52). The following countries are already taking part in the project: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

European Science Foundation

2.1.102. The European Science Foundation, set up in November 1974,¹ held its annual general meeting in Strasbourg on 1 and 2 November.

It reviewed the progress of its work since the last general meeting on 26 and 27 October 1976² and expressed satisfaction at the measure of coordination which it ensures, notably in the fields of astronomy, the mathematical sciences, the social sciences, archaeology, the humanities and genetic engineering. The Foundation is considering extending its work to other sectors.

The Commission, which takes an active part in the work of the European Science Foundation, was represented by the Director-General for Research, Science and Education.

2.1.103. At its part-session from 14 to 18 November Parliament³ delivered its opinion endorsing the communications from the Commission to the Council relating to common policy in the field of science and technology,⁴ the first programme of action in the sector of medical research and public health,⁵ the growth of large conurbations⁶ and the research and development programme on primary raw materials.⁷ The Economic and Social Committee,⁸ meeting on 23 and 24 November, likewise delivered favourable opinions on the first two of these communications and on the programme for uranium exploration and extraction.⁹

Joint Research Centre

General Advisory Committee

2.1.104. The General Advisory Committee of the JRC held a meeting at Ispra on 9 and 10 November. It took note with satisfaction of the progress made in the work carried out by the JRC under the 1977-80 research programme and the prospect of future successes in reactor safety, thermonuclear fusion technology, hydrogen production, solar energy and high-temperature materials. The Committee members were able to see for themselves the technological test facilities for reactor safety research, the solar laboratory and the mobile laboratory for measurements of atmospheric pollution.

In the course of its discussions the Committee expressed satisfaction that a number of research topics were being handled under both direct- and

¹ Eighth General Report, No 312.

² Bull. EC 10-1976, point 2255.

³ Points 2.3.13, OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

⁴ Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.6.

⁶ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.118.

⁷ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.5.

⁸ Point 2.3.57.

⁹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.116.

indirect-action programmes and that the work was supervised by Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs) responsible for both types of project. The existence of these two modes of research, to which different industrial property rules were applicable, was particularly desirable in such areas as solar energy research.

The talks revealed that the General Advisory Committee intends to serve increasingly as a channel through which the parties concerned in the Member States can make known their wishes in the field of research and be kept informed of the results of Community research carried out within the framework of the JRC.

Multiannual programmes

Construction of a pilot-scale solar power station

2.1.105. As it was requested to do in January 1977,¹ when the results of a feasibility study on a 1 MWe solar power station were submitted to the ACPM (Advisory Committee for Programme Management) responsible for solar energy, the Commission signed a shared-expense contract with a European consortium on 15 November for the construction of the plant.

This pilot station—equipped with a boiler located at the top of a tower, upon which will be focused the rays from an array of heliostatic mirrors surrounding the tower—will be the first of its type to be built in Europe. Its construction will be a milestone in the Community's solar research programme, which is being conducted by way of direct- and indirect-action projects. The cost is estimated at around 7 million EUA, half of which is being borne by the Commission, the other half being contributed by the participants in the consortium under a guarantee from the Governments of the Member States to which they belong.

The consortium is made up of the following companies from three countries: Ente nazionale per l'energia elettrica (ENEL) and Ansaldo of Italy; Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) of Germany; and Cethel—a 'groupement d'intérêt économique' formed by Renault, St Gobain and Heurtey—of France. The station is to be set up in the south of Italy on a site belonging to ENEL and will be connected to the Italian electricity grid. It is expected to become operational early in 1981.

Interim JET Council

2.1.106. The Interim JET Council, which was set up in accordance with the Council Decision of 25 October 1977² adopting the Culham site in the United Kingdom for the construction of JET, met for the first time on 23 November; it elected as its Chairman Mr Teillac, the French High Commissioner for Atomic Energy.

With a view to drawing up the statutes of the JET Joint Undertaking, which is to be established in the next few months by decision of the Council of the European Communities, the Interim JET Council examined the preliminary draft prepared by the Commission, and set up three specialist working parties with instructions to submit their recommendations to it at an early date. The three working parties will study the statutory aspects, the financial aspects and the services to be provided by the host country as regards the JET Joint Undertaking. The Interim JET Council also decided on measures to be taken to ensure the continuation of the work currently in progress up to the time the Joint Undertaking is established.

Advisory Committee on Fusion

2.1.107. The Advisory Committee on Fusion (ACF), meeting on 24 November, discussed

¹ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.1.59.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.7.1 to 1.7.4.

forthcoming activities in the field of thermonuclear fusion technology. Acting on the recommendation of the Liaison Group, it approved the details of the JRC programme in this field for the period 1977-80; the programme includes the study, by means of an ion accelerator, of the materials that will go into the making of fusion reactors, design studies for these reactors and studies of the environmental problems arising from them. The ACF also began a discussion on the possibility of coordinating at Community level a programme in the field of inertial confinement.

Advisory Committees on Programme Management (ACPMs)

2.1.108. The ACPMs responsible for a number of programmes being carried out by way of direct action at the Joint Research Centre held their first meeting in November.

The ACPM for the operation of the high-flux reactor (HFR), meeting at Petten on 4 November, began by reviewing the research carried out during the period 1973-76, and went on to a detailed examination of the work undertaken in 1977 and of the results obtained.

The ACPM for data processing, at a meeting at Ispra on 14 and 15 November, held discussions of a similar kind and also approved the programme for the period 1977-80 planned by the JRC in the area of the Committee's responsibility.

The ACPM for high-temperature materials, meeting at Petten on 21 and 22 November, likewise approved the work plan for 1977-80 within the context of the JRC's multiannual programme.

2.1.109. The ACPM for geothermal energy, meeting in Brussels on 8 November reviewed the work carried out under various contracts and recommended in particular that some of those contracts be extended up to the end of June 1979. It began a discussion on the content and mode

of implementation of a second four-year Community programme to follow on from the current programme in July 1979.

2.1.110. The ACPM for radiological protection, at its meeting in Brussels on 14 November, examined the new proposals for research contracts, which have been presented to the Commission for the implementation of the five-year radiological protection programme scheduled for 1976-81. The Committee recommended the adoption of nine new projects, bringing the total number of projects in hand to 240; the Community's participation amounts to about 24 million u.a. The Committee also adopted the programme of work for 1978, and delivered a favourable opinion on a draft report to the Council and the Parliament (submitted to it by the Commission) on the Community's activities in 1976 and 1977 in the field of radiological protection.

2.1.111. The ACPM responsible for the non-nuclear part of the direct-action programme on measurements, standards and reference techniques (METRE) and the indirect-action programme on reference materials and methods—Community Bureau of References (CBR) met in Brussels on 17 and 18 November. Its discussions bore mainly on the indirect-action programme; the Committee recommended the inclusion of a dozen new projects in the sectors of physical and technological properties, organic chemistry and bio-medical analyses. It also approved the certification of three substances (copper, molybdenum and titanium containing a certified percentage of oxygen).

2.1.112. The ACPM responsible for the direct-action research programme on environment and resources and the indirect-action programme on environmental research met in Brussels on 30 November. Its work was devoted chiefly to reviewing the multiannual indirect-action programme (1976-80)¹ with a view to adapting it to changing research requirements and the exigen-

¹ OJ L 74 of 20.3.1976.

cies of the Community's environmental policy. The Commission, which is to present a proposal to the Council on this subject in 1978, had prepared a preliminary draft for examination by the ACPM.

Education and training

Education Committee

2.1.113. The Education Committee, meeting on 21 and 23 November, approved the first set of pilot projects submitted to the Commission¹ in accordance with the resolution approved by the Council and the Ministers of Education meeting within the Council on 13 December 1976;² this relates to action to be taken to improve the preparation of young people for work and to smooth the transition from education to working life.

These projects complement the measures taken at national level and deal with such problems as inadequate motivation among young people, equal educational opportunity for girls and other 'target groups', the development of a continuing service of career guidance, the improvement of vocational education and of teacher training in order to ensure that young people are better prepared for working life.

In the context of the Education Action Programme,³ the Commission presented a plan for the setting up of an information network on education. The Committee examined a feasibility study relating to a specific area of activity, namely an information network, concerning the teaching of Community languages.

The Committee agreed to the launching in 1978 of a scheme for the exchange of educational administrators between the Member States.

Lastly, a decision was reached, in agreement with the Council of Europe, on the introduction, for a three-year trial period, of a school record book for

pupils transferring from one national education system to another.

Harrogate Workshop

2.1.114. A workshop on the implications for teacher training of the forthcoming changes in the educational system to ease the transition from school to working life,⁴ was held at Harrogate, England, from 14 to 18 November. An in-depth examination by the working parties led to conclusions that will have a definite impact on the Community pilot projects referred to above and will provide guidelines for future Community work on the transition from education to working life.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.1.80.

² OJ C 308 of 30.12.1976.

³ OJ C 38 of 19.2.1976.

⁴ Supplement 12/76 — Bull. EC.

2. External relations

Enlargement

Accession negotiations — Greece

2.2.1. The ninth meeting of the Conference for the accession of Greece to the Community at Deputy level (ambassadors) took place in Brussels on 11 November.

The Greek Delegation made statements on ECSC and Euratom. The Community delegation outlined the progress made towards the clarification and identification of the problems in a number of sectors, with a view to preparing the ground for sector-by-sector negotiations. The Community also presented a memorandum concerning the conclusions it has drawn from the first four sectors of the secondary legislation examination.

2.2.2. The Commission and the Greek Delegation, continuing the examination of the secondary legislation, began work on the field of external relations during the month.

Political cooperation

Ministerial meeting

2.2.3. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs met in Brussels on 22 November with Mr Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, in the chair. The Commission was represented by President Jenkins, Vice-President Haferkamp and Mr Cheysson. The discussions bore mainly on the present situation in the Middle East, southern Africa and the CSCE. At the end of the meeting the following two statements were issued:

Statement on the Middle East

2.2.4. 'The nine Ministers of Foreign Affairs, convinced that mistrust is one of the chief obsta-

cles to a peaceful settlement of the Israeli-Arab conflict, share the hope engendered by the bold initiative of President Sadat and his historic meeting with the Israeli leaders. They hope that the unprecedented dialogue begun in Jerusalem will open the way to comprehensive negotiations leading to a just and lasting overall settlement taking account of the rights and concerns of all parties involved. It is a matter of urgency that genuine peace at last be achieved for all the peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people, on the basis of principles recognized by the international community and embodied in particular in the declaration of the European Council of 29 June 1977. They express the hope that it will be possible in the near future to convene the Geneva Conference.'

Statement on Bophuthatswana

2.2.5. 'On 6 December the South African Government will grant what it terms "independence" to the Bantustan of Bophuthatswana. The position of the Nine as regards this so-called independence is clear. They did not recognize the Transkei and do not intend to recognize Bophuthatswana. The member countries will therefore not establish diplomatic relations with Bophuthatswana and, on a practical level, will act in accordance with their position of principle. The creation of Bantustans is an integral part of the policy of apartheid, which the Nine have condemned on many occasions.'

Annual statement to Parliament

2.2.6. On 15 November Mr Simonet, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chairman of the Foreign Ministers meeting under political cooperation presented to Parliament the annual statement on political cooperation.¹

¹ Points 2.3.7 and 3.2.1 to 3.2.11.

Multilateral approaches

International economic cooperation

Follow-up to the CIEC

2.2.7. North-South relations were discussed in November by the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.¹

2.2.8. North-South relations were also dealt with on several occasions at Community level. At its meeting on 21 and 22 November the Council (Foreign Affairs) stated (in discussions on the Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund²) that it intended to hold a general discussion on a Community strategy for the most important questions in the North-South Dialogue. The Council invited the Commission to draw up a list of items to be discussed.

2.2.9. At its meeting of 28 November the Council (Development) defined the terms for the Community contribution to the CIEC special action programme agreed on at the Paris Conference. It agreed on the brief to be given to the Community representatives for the negotiation of the agreement to be concluded with the IDA on the use of the Community contribution. This Council decision will enable the Community contribution to be put to rapid use in accordance with the purpose of the special action, which is to give prompt assistance to a number of particularly needy countries. The bulk of the Community contribution will go to developing countries with a per capita GNP of US\$ 280 or less.

At the final ministerial session of the CIEC³ the industrialized countries agreed on a US\$ 1 000 million special action to help certain low-income developing countries to cope with their immediate needs. The Community announced that it would contribute US\$ 385 million to this special action, which it would pay into a special account

of the International Development Association (IDA).

2.2.10. Finally, North-South relations were dealt with during discussions and consultations between the Community and the Commission with both their industrialized and developing partners, during the twice-yearly EEC-USA consultations in Washington on 7 and 8 November⁴ and the Community-ASEAN meeting in Brussels on 29 November.⁵

Implementation of the UNCTAD IV Programme

2.2.11. The Conference on a Common Fund for Commodities was resumed in November, and then temporarily suspended; two preparatory meetings were held within the framework of the integrated programme adopted in 1976 at the Nairobi Conference.

Common Fund

2.2.12. The Negotiating Conference for a Common Fund for Commodities, resumed in Geneva on 7 November, was suspended on 1 December at the request of the developing countries. No recommendation was adopted as regards either the procedures or the dates for a further session.

On the second day of the Conference the Community joined the other industrialized countries in submitting specific proposals for financing international buffer stocks through a combined scheme of deposits in the Common Fund from the international commodity agreements and

¹ Point 2.2.44.

² Point 2.2.12.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.12, and 7/8-1977, point 2.2.8.

⁴ Point 2.2.70.

⁵ Point 2.2.75.

guaranteed loans on the market. It was accepted that consumers and producers should bear equal responsibility for financing these agreements. The Community pursued right up to the last moment its endeavours to adopt some of the points in the original negotiating position adopted by the Council on 18 October.

The group of 77 none the less insisted that two principles should be accepted as the *sine qua non* for carrying on with the negotiations: direct contributions from governments to the Common Fund, and the opening of a second 'soft window' which would play a very important role both in the context of international commodity agreements and in other contexts.

Preparatory meetings under the integrated programme for commodities

Copper

2.2.13. The Community took part in the fifth meeting of the group of experts on copper in Geneva from 21 to 25 November. At this meeting the group examined two main points:

- (i) the results of the econometric study which it had recommended the UNCTAD Secretariat to carry out on the feasibility of an international copper agreement based on either a pure buffer stock arrangement or a pure supply management scheme or a combination of the two;
- (ii) the possible terms for a consultative mechanism between copper producers and consumers.

At the third preparatory meeting on copper, from 30 January to 3 February 1978, having considered the findings of the group of experts, producers and consumers will have to try and agree whether there should be a conference for negotiation of an international agreement.

2.2.14. On 28 November the Commission forwarded to the Council a communication on the

guidelines for a Community position with regard to the preparatory work of UNCTAD for an international conference on copper planned for late January—early February 1978.

The Commission recommends that consultations between producers and consumers should be organized as soon as possible, and firmly approves the idea of an international agreement making provision for consultations. Moreover, by improving supply management and coordinating stock-building policies, the agreement would make for more stable prices on the world market, though the possibility of setting up an international buffer stock should not be ruled out if the circumstances are right. In view of the fluctuations on the copper market, the Commission considers that the first international agreement should be as flexible as possible and last no more than three years.

Rubber

2.2.15. On 23 November, in preparation for the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Task Force on Natural Rubber from 6 to 9 December, the Commission sent to the Council a communication putting forward guidelines for a Community position for the forthcoming meeting. The Task Force is responsible for preparing recommendations for the Third Meeting of the Preparatory Committee, scheduled for February/March 1978, which will decide whether there should be a negotiating conference for an international agreement.

Although the Commission's paper does not ask for negotiating directives, it has proposed that the Community should be prepared to accept as the outcome of the work of the Intergovernmental Task Force a recommendation for specific points of a formal intergovernmental commodity agreement between natural rubber producing and consuming countries. The objective of such an agreement would be to reduce the fluctuations in the price of natural rubber around the long-term

market trend and the Commission envisages the agreement should be based on either a pure international buffer stock or an international buffer stock supported by supply rationalization measures as a contingency mechanism.

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade Negotiations Committee

Presentation of the Community's requests

2.2.16. As promised¹ the Community presented for the agreed date of 1 November 1977 its lists of requests to non-member States concerning both industry and agriculture in the context of the multilateral trade negotiations. The industrial lists deal for the moment only with non-tariff barriers.

Non-tariff measures

2.2.17. The Quantitative Restrictions Subgroup met on 17 November and continued its discussions on the bilateral and/or multilateral procedures for the negotiations on quantitative restrictions, in the light of the special treatment given to developing countries. In the field of import licences, the subgroup examined two draft texts drawn up by the GATT Secretariat on automatic licence arrangements and licences for the management of import restrictions. The subgroup agreed that these two drafts should serve as a basis for subsequent negotiations.

2.2.18. The Community presented a number of proposals designed to contribute of the formulation of a code on government procurement at the meeting of the subgroup responsible for negotiations on this matter from 7 to 9 November. Particular interest was shown by the participants in the measures suggested by the Community for special, differentiated treatment for the develop-

ing countries, since these were the first concrete proposals on this matter.

Canada put forward a proposal for international surveillance procedures and the settling of disputes. It should be recalled that procedures of this kind should only arise for the Community when the bilateral procedure for settling disputes has been followed through; its delegation put forward various suggestions with this in mind. Other delegations (Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland) presented a joint working paper dealing mainly with the principle of national treatment and non-discrimination, and the procedures for the award of contracts.

Since most of the delegations wanted a draft code to be prepared quickly, the subgroup agreed to instruct the GATT Secretariat to present a single document, before the end of 1977, based on the various proposals already submitted and any others tabled by then.

2.2.19. At the meeting of the subgroup on customs matters held on 15 November the Community submitted and commented on a draft code on customs valuation. The draft aims at establishing a system which would replace all existing valuation systems, so that for the first time all signatories would completely align their valuation practices on Article VII of GATT. At present many of these systems place real barriers in the way of international trade. The Community's draft code replaces these sometimes complex and arbitrary systems by simple and precise rules, which fully take into account the trade interests of the international community.

The draft code received a warm welcome from the participants, most of whom regarded it as a significant contribution to multilateral negotiations. At that stage no delegation could make any statement as to the content, since they would have to refer it back to their government departments.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.17 and 9-1977, point 2.2.6.

Development

Development questions before the Council

2.2.20. Decisions were taken on various points and significant progress achieved in other fields, at the Council meeting on development cooperation which was held in Brussels on 28 November under the chairmanship of Mr Lucien Outers, the Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation.

The Council examined the following problems:

(i) coordination of measures taken by the Member States and the Community regarding emergency and humanitarian aid; agreement was reached on the rules for organizing such coordination;¹

(ii) resolution on the coordination of bilateral aid from two or more Member States to a country or group of particular developing countries;²

(iii) aid for non-associated developing countries; a general consensus emerged for the use of the 45 million u.a. entered in the 1977 budget, and the Commission was given a number of guidelines for the 1978 programme;³

(iv) procedures for cooperating with non-governmental organizations specializing in development cooperation;⁴

(v) the generalized preferences scheme for 1978;⁵

(vi) food aid (milk products and cereals) volumes for 1978;⁶

The Council reached an agreement concerning the negotiations with the International Development Association on the use of the Community contribution to the special action programme agreed on at the North-South Conference.⁷

Development cooperation policy

Coordination of national policies

2.2.21. Pursuant to the Resolution it approved on 8 November 1976⁸—and formally adopted the following month—on the coordination and harmonization of the development cooperation policies of the Member States and of the Community, the Council considered two specific questions. It also took note of a statement by Mr Cheysson on progress achieved in the field of coordination and harmonization, and invited the Commission to step up its activities both for individual sectors and under the country-by-country approach.

Emergency and humanitarian aid

2.2.22. Following up its Resolution of 22 March 1977⁹ on the coordination of emergency and humanitarian aid projects, the Council agreed to rules for organizing such coordination. This will involve close cooperation between a Commission coordinator and the Member States. The Council also took note of the list of contingency measures which may currently be invoked in the Member States and the Community in the event of disasters. The Resolution of 22 March thus becomes fully operational.

Bilateral aid

2.2.23. The Council considered a proposal from the Belgian Delegation on the coordination of bil-

¹ Point 2.2.22.

² Point 2.2.23.

³ Point 2.2.24.

⁴ Point 2.2.25.

⁵ Point 2.2.28.

⁶ Point 2.2.30.

⁷ Point 2.2.29.

⁸ Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2317.

⁹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.2.11.

ateral aid and approved a Resolution aimed at supplementing existing coordination arrangements for Community and Member States' aid by providing for *ad hoc* meetings to improve coordination of the bilateral activities of two or more Member States in a country or group of particular developing countries or when the implementation of joint projects is involved. The Resolution is as follows:

'The Council:

Whereas further progress could be achieved with a view to obtaining better coordination of the bilateral policies of the Member States and of the Community policy,

Whereas the detailed rules and procedures laid down for this purpose by the Resolution of 8 November 1976, in particular in paragraph 3, are pertinent and whereas they should be put fully into effect,

agrees:

(i) to seek more specific results and more significant progress in this sector by organizing meetings in an *ad hoc* framework, where two or more Member States consider it worthwhile to better coordinate their bilateral activities in a country or group of particular countries or when the implementation of joint projects is involved;

(ii) to keep these meetings open to the other Member States and the Commission and to hold them on two levels:

— *in Europe*, where contacts will make it easier to create the necessary climate for cooperation, the political will being more easily expressed at that level,

— *on-the-spot*, where contacts will be directed more towards coordination of the projects of the Member States and of the Community;

(iii) to invite the Presidency to encourage such meetings, as soon as two or more Member States or the Commission so request;

(iv) to request the Commission to widen the scope of its coordination activities which should be organized in a more systematic way, whether on a sectoral level or in accordance with the country-by-country approach, since this role of providing information and stimulus is essential for a better harmonized development of the Member States' bilateral cooperation policies.'

Aid for non-associated developing countries

2.2.24. A general consensus emerged in the Council in favour of the programme presented by the Commission for the use of the 45 million u.a. appropriation entered in the 1977 budget for financial and technical aid for non-associated developing countries. These appropriations can now be committed by the Commission before the end of the year.

The Council worked out for the Commission a number of guidelines for the 1978 programmes. The appropriations in the budget for this programme amount to 60 million EUA.

The Council also noted that there was now a consensus on the principle of establishing a basic regulation defining the framework for Community action in the matter of financial and technical aid for non-associated countries. The debate enabled positions to be brought substantially closer on a number of outstanding questions.

Relations with the non-governmental organizations

2.2.25. Also on 28 November, the Council endorsed the procedure to be followed when using the Community appropriations set aside for cooperation with NGOs specializing in development aid, and the general guidelines for the use of such appropriations. The Council expressed satisfaction at the adoption of these texts, which provided a formal basis for continuing the extremely fruitful cooperation between the Community and the NGOs.

2.2.26. By the end of November, the Commission had received 138 project applications since the beginning of the year from NGOs specializing in development aid. So far 73 projects, representing a total of 2 750 000 units of account from the Community, have been approved under the co-financing programme.

2.2.27. The second annual meeting between Commission staff and their Member State counterparts responsible for relations with non-governmental organizations took place on 22 November with the participation of members of the NGO Liaison Committee. Discussions covered bilateral problems and questions of mutual interest.

Generalized preferences

Adoption of 1978 scheme by the Council

2.2.28. The main features of the Community's generalized preferences scheme for 1978 are as follows:

- (i) maintenance of the preferences already granted even in the present difficult economic situation;
- (ii) improvement of the possibilities for making use of preferential concessions;
- (iii) an increase in these concessions for the least developed countries.

On 28 November the Council adopted regulations¹ required for the application on 1 January 1978 of the Community generalized preferences scheme, on the basis of proposals and communications sent by the Commission to the Council on 5 August.²

The proposed volume of imports eligible for preferential treatment in 1978 is equivalent to 6 300 million u.a., an increase of 2.5% on 1977. This relatively small increase is due to the fact that the economic situation in the Community will continue to be worrying, particularly as regards the level of unemployment in certain industries.

It was not therefore possible to make improvements for products in the industries most affected, in particular steel, oil, footwear, and textiles, for which quotas and ceilings remain at the 1977 level. As regards other industrial products, quotas

and ceilings have been increased by up to 50%. The Community has also taken into consideration the difficult situation facing the least developed countries and has decided no longer to apply the rule restoring CCT duties under the ceilings on imports of semi-sensitive and non-sensitive industrial products from those countries. This measure is in line with the new approach introduced in 1977 aimed at achieving a fairer allocation of preferential concessions. Moreover, in order to make the best use of supply, the 1978 scheme provides for the introduction of a reserve share for three new industrial products subject to quotas and for all other agricultural products subject to quotas, in particular the quota relating to Virginia-type tobacco.

As regards processed agricultural products, ten new tariff headings have been included. These include horses for slaughter and other horses, limes, mixtures of tropical fruit and certain fruit and vegetables, which brings the volume covered by preferences in this sector to 1 300 million u.a.

The arrangements applied in 1977 to textile products have been renewed, with the exception of some minor changes, for six months. Since it is still uncertain whether it will be possible to renew the Multifibre Arrangement (MFA), it was thought advisable, in order to ensure continuity in the application of preferences and to safeguard the Community position should the MFA not be renewed, to limit the period of application of the scheme for textiles.

Food aid and emergency aid

Food aid programmes

Milk products 1978

2.2.29. On 28 November the Council—by an overwhelming majority—adopted the line that

¹ OJ L 324 of 19.12.1977.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.2.20.

food aid in the form of skimmed-milk powder in 1978 should total 150 000 tonnes, the figure in the Commission's original proposal.¹

Cereals

2.2.30. The Council agreed that food aid in cereals for 1978 should not be less than the 1977 level, namely a total of 1 287 000 tonnes for the Community and the Member States.

It also authorized the Commission, within the framework of a new International Cereals Agreement, to negotiate an increase in the Community's contribution under the Food Aid Convention as part of an effort by all donor countries, both traditional and potential, towards the world target of 10 million tonnes. The other matters outstanding in connection with the forthcoming negotiation of the Food Aid Convention remain to be examined.

Emergency measures

2.2.31. On 24 November the Commission decided to grant emergency aid of 1.5 million u.a. to the Republic of Cape Verde, to cover the cost of a programme to save cattle affected by the drought.

Commodities and world agreements

Wheat

2.2.32. The Community participated in meetings held in London by the Preparatory Group established by the International Wheat Council, and in the session of the Council held on 29 November.

The Preparatory Group—set up to examine the possible bases of a new International Wheat

Agreement containing economic provisions—discussed a first draft negotiating text of the proposed new agreement, which had been prepared by the Council's Secretariat. The Secretariat was instructed to prepare a revised draft for submission to the Council. At its meeting the Council decided to pursue the work by means of a special drafting group (of which the Community will be a member) meeting from 5 to 9 December. A special meeting of the Council will then be called on 10 and 11 January 1978 to decide whether and when to request UNCTAD to convene a negotiating conference.

Sugar

2.2.33. The Community participated as an observer at the meeting on 23 and 24 November in London of the International Sugar Council set up under the 1973 Agreement. The meeting as such was purely routine, but preparations continue at the procedural level for the expected entry into force of the new Agreement on 1 January 1978; the draft of the Agreement was adopted at a conference held in Geneva from 12 September to 7 October.²

Olive oil

2.2.34. The International Olive Oil Council met in Madrid from 22 to 25 November with the Community taking part. Agreement was reached on the most important item on the agenda, namely the recommendations to be drawn up with a view to renewing the 1963 International Olive Oil Agreement, due to expire on 31 December 1978.³

After welcoming a statement made by the Community representative, the International Olive Oil

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.26.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.10 and 10-1977, point 2.2.29.

N.B. Reports on the preparatory meetings for the international negotiations provided for in the UNCTAD IV resolution on the integrated programme for commodities can be found in the section 'Multilateral approaches'.

³ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.13.

Council instructed its Director to take all appropriate measures with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in order to have:

- (i) a protocol concluded in spring 1978 extending the present agreement for one year;
- (ii) the United Nations Conference on the renegotiation of this agreement, originally planned for next spring, postponed until the first half of 1979.

A few days before the Council session Italy signed an undertaking to accede to the agreement and meanwhile to apply it provisionally, and this enabled the Member States who had not yet signed, and the Community as such, to consider taking part in the agreement. In a statement to the Council the Community representative was therefore able to announce that the procedures now under way should enable the Community to take part in full in the agreement by the end of 1977.

He also stated that the Community wanted to see the present agreement extended until 31 December 1979, so that it could take part as a full member in the preparation of the new agreement and so that it could examine more closely the measures put forward to strengthen the agreement. These were the suggestions which were finally taken into account by the International Olive Oil Council in the resolution on this item which it adopted at the end of the meeting.

Commercial policy

Formulating and implementing the common commercial policy

Import arrangements

Easing of restrictive measures

2.2.35. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975 on unilateral import arrangements

in respect of State-trading countries¹ the Commission has taken the following measures relaxing import restrictions:

France-German Democratic Republic: exceptional opening of a quota for sheep for fattening;²

Italy-Romania: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of tractor spares;²

Italy-Bulgaria: exceptional opening of an additional quota for imports of silkworm cocoons for reeling;³

Investigation, surveillance and safeguard measures

2.2.36. The Commission decided to initiate anti-dumping/anti-subsidy procedures concerning mounted piezo-electric quartz crystals units originating in Japan⁴ and certain tubes of iron or steel (thin-walled in particular) originating in Spain.⁵

2.2.37. As a result of the non-observance of arrangements agreed with the exporters in question, on 7 November the Council imposed a special 15% duty on imports of certain nuts originating in Taiwan.⁶ The Council also amended on 21 November⁷ its Regulation of 14 February 1977⁸ imposing and anti-dumping duty on bicycle and motorcycle chains originating in Taiwan, in order to take account of changes in the rates of conversion of the EUA into national currencies (because of monetary fluctuations), which are increasing the burden on the European industry.

2.2.38. With the aim of checking that the undertakings given by the South Korean and Taiwan exporters are observed, retrospective moni-

¹ OJ L99 of 21.4.1975.

² OJ C 295 of 8.12.1977.

³ OJ C 302 of 15.12.1975.

⁴ OJ C 273 of 12.11.1977.

⁵ OJ C 278 of 18.11.1977.

⁶ OJ L 286 of 10.11.1977.

⁷ OJ L 300 of 24.11.1977.

⁸ OJ L 45 of 17.2.1977.

toring of imports of bicycle tyres and tubes originating in South Korea and Taiwan was established by the Commission on 3 November,¹ although this does not mean that the anti-dumping procedure initiated has been terminated.

2.2.39. Under the Council Decision of 27 March 1975² on unilateral import arrangements in respect of State-trading countries the Commission adopted a safeguard measure making imports into Ireland of car tyres originating in the German Democratic Republic subject to the presentation of an import authorization to be issued by the Irish authorities.³

Specific measures of commercial policy

Textiles

Textiles negotiations

2.2.40. By the end of November—that is, five weeks after they began—the negotiations opened by the Commission on behalf of the Community with a view to the conclusion of bilateral agreements or arrangements with thirty-two countries which export their products—at low prices in many cases—to the Nine, had produced positive results, although it was not possible to keep to the deadline of 30 November that the Commission had set as its target.

By this date the negotiations on the economic substance of the agreements—meaning the levels to which exports are to be limited over the next five years—were practically completed with several countries. But a Council Decision is still required on certain points before they can be completed with Brazil, India, Egypt und Pakistan. Negotiations are continuing for finalization of the text of the arrangements with all the supplier countries by 20 December.

Bilateral agreements

2.2.41. Following notification on 4 November of the complication of the outstanding procedures, the Agreement on trade in textile products signed on 14 January 1977 between the Community and Macao entered into force on 1 December.⁴

2.2.42. On 7 November⁵ the Council adopted a Regulation concerning import arrangements for certain textile products originating in Yugoslavia. Its purpose is to put into effect certain controls designed to ensure that the quantitative limits provided for in the textile agreement concluded with the country in question are not exceeded.

Jute

2.2.43. Also on 7 November⁵ the Council adopted a Regulation concerning imports into the Benelux countries of jute yarn originating in Thailand. In June, as a result of the substantial increase in these imports into the Benelux countries and the failure to reach an acceptable arrangement in consultations with the Thai authorities, the Commission had taken steps to limit imports of the products in question for a period expiring on 31 December.⁶

Even though these measures were taken the consultations continued and as a result of a further round of talks the Thai authorities agreed to limit their exports of jute yarn to the Community market in the period January 1977 to December 1979. This limitation of exports, which is to be effected by the Thai authorities, involves surveillance of imports at Community level. The Regulation adopted on 7 November provides for the

¹ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977.

² OJ L 99 of 21.4.1975.

³ OJ C 295 of 8.12.1977.

⁴ OJ L 292 of 16.11.1977.

⁵ OJ L 286 of 10.11.1977.

⁶ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.35.

measures necessary to this end; it replaces the unilateral Regulation previously adopted.

International organizations

United Nations

General Assembly

2.2.44. The establishment of a new international economic order was at the centre of discussions in November at the General Assembly's Second Committee, which Mr Cheysson has addressed in October.¹

The main topic was a proposal from the Group of 77 for creation of a Plenary Committee of the General Assembly with responsibility for general monitoring of all negotiations in this field in various UN contexts and for giving new impetuses in the event of difficulties.

While they did not actually oppose the creation of such a body the industrialized countries refused to set it up as a sort of Court of Appeal from all the bodies of the United Nations family, and insisted that any agreed solution should respect the role given to ECOSOC (Economic and Social Council) by the United Nations Charter.

The Group of 77 also tabled a proposal on the new international development strategy; the nine Member States of the Community officially tabled a counter-proposal, which was supported by all the industrialized countries.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

2.2.45. The Commission was represented at the consultation meeting on the leather and leather

goods industry held in Innsbruck from 7 to 11 November. This was the third meeting of its kind to be organized by UNIDO under the system of consultation on specific industries introduced in accordance with the plan of action adopted at the second general conference of UNIDO in Lima² in March 1975 and with one of the resolutions adopted at the seventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1975.³ The two earlier consultation meetings dealt with the fertilizer industry, in January 1977,⁴ and with the iron and steel industry, in February.

The Community, the Member States and industrial and trade union representatives were invited to the Innsbruck meeting. Coordinating meetings were also held there between the Community Member States and the OECD member countries. The main aim of the consultations was to seek ways of improving the balance between developing and industrialized countries as regards the production and consumption of leather goods on the world market in the years ahead.

The recommendations in the final report from the consultation meeting concerned improved use of existing production capacity and measures to ensure stable supplies of leather and hides on the world market, the objective being improved quality and less waste.

The industrialized countries manifested their desire to help the less favoured countries to industrialize and to make more of their resources by providing all necessary assistance in the form of technical knowhow, marketing techniques and training.

A second consultation meeting may be held in 1979.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.2.7 to 2.2.2.

² Bull. EC 3-1975, point 2317.

³ Bull. EC 9-1975, point 1104.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.2.29.

FAO

FAO conference

2.2.46. The annual conference of the FAO (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization) was held in Rome from 12 November to 1 December.

The first part of the conference was devoted to a stocktaking by Ministers or heads of delegations of the measures taken by their countries to solve the most urgent problems in agriculture, both at home and in developing countries. The Council of the FAO had met in June and, while allowing speakers to make their own choice of topic, had recommended that special attention be paid to investment in agriculture and its impact at national and international level.

The work of the committees began almost immediately afterwards. That of the first committee as of particular interest to the Community; review of the world food and agricultural situation showed that there has been an improvement recently following record harvests in 1976 and 1977, though the economies of the poorest developing countries have still not really got off the ground. In the long term the world food security system, now fully in operation, will serve as a defence against famine and possibly also malnutrition. The prevention of post-harvest losses was seen as absolutely vital, and a US\$20 million fund will be maintained from voluntary contributions.

Progress in international agricultural adjustment (measures to avoid excessive imbalance between supply and demand) in accordance with the guidelines defined earlier was noted, and particular attention was paid to problems relating to agricultural production and trade and to developing countries.

FAO Council

2.2.47. As usual, the conference had been prepared by the FAO Council, which met in Rome from 8 to 11 November. But it was only on matters relating to the World Food Programme that agreement was reached requiring no more than to the formal approval of the conference. These matters were the US\$ 950 million contributions target for 1979-80 and the revised rules of the programme. Owing to lack of agreement on most of the other matters discussed, notably the US\$ 20 million fund for preventing post-harvest losses and the Organization's programme of work, these had to be referred to the conference.

International Atomic Energy Agency

Safeguards agreement between the EAEC, France and the IAEA

2.2.48. At its meeting on 21 and 22 November the Council authorized the Commission to negotiate a safeguards agreement between the European Atomic Energy Community, France and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The agreement will be for application of IAEA safeguards in France to source materials and special fissile materials which the French Government agrees to subject to them.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GATT Council

2.2.49. At its meeting on 11 November, the GATT Council again turned its attention to the reports of the panels set up to examine the US DISC tax arrangements and the tax practices of Belgium, France and The Netherlands. The question of the interpretation to be given to the con-

cept of export activity was at the centre of discussion and each of the parties concerned repeated its views on this subject. In view of the lack of progress in settling the disputes in question the Community, in the hope of finding a final solution to the problem, requested the Chairman of the Council to formulate, after seeking advice from experts, a detailed opinion on the concept of export activity in the light of GATT rules. The Council decided to return to this question at its next meeting.

World Intellectual Property Organization

2.2.50. The Community was represented at the meeting of WIPO's intergovernmental preparatory committee in Geneva from 21 to 25 November. The Community and the Member States attach great importance to the work begun by this committee with a view to renegotiation of the Paris Convention on the protection of industrial property.

The Commission representative accordingly informed the committee that the Community was considering the possibility of participating more closely in the Paris Union and even of acceding to the revised Convention.

On this assumption, it would be necessary to insert a clause in the Convention enabling the Community to become a contracting party.

As a result of the Community's interest in the activities of WIPO (which cover such fields as patents, trademarks, registered designations of origin and copyrights), a cooperation agreement was concluded in July between the Organization and the Commission by means of an exchange of letters approved by the Commission in June.¹

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Working Party on Shipbuilding

2.2.51. The OECD Working Party on Shipbuilding met in Tokyo from 7 to 9 November. The Community insisted that the measures taken by Japan in February to avoid an excessive concentration of orders in Japanese shipyards should be maintained, and reinforced if necessary, and it stressed the urgent need for Japan to revise its production forecasts in this industry.

Japan confirmed that it would maintain the measures taken to achieve fairer distribution of new order and that it wished to avoid any action which might compromise their effectiveness. It also agreed to an updated system of calculating in terms of cgrt.² In the longer term Japan confirmed its intention of not increasing its market share, but refused to make any specific commitment as regards reducing capacity, arguing that market forces would bring about this reduction naturally.

All those present also agreed that the introduction of separate ballast might well have a favourable impact on the activity of the shipbuilding industry, especially if these measures were applied rapidly.

Council of Europe

Committee of Ministers

2.2.52. On 24 November, President Jenkins attended a meeting of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, when Spain was formally admitted to membership.

¹ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 2.2.44.

² The cgrt (compensated gross registered tonnes) is a unit of measurement which takes into account the volume of work per unit of physical volume.

The President spoke of strengthening cooperation between the Community and the Council of Europe, suggesting in particular that work might be synchronized a little more closely than in the past. One way of achieving this, he suggested, would be for a representative of the Commission to be invited from time to time to attend meetings of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers' Deputies, particularly those dealing with the preparation of the Council of Europe's work programme.

Recalling that the EEC had just become a contracting party to a Council of Europe convention for the first time ever, the President suggested that renewed consideration should be given to Community accession to other Council of Europe conventions.

The Commission's approach to such conventions was flexible; there were several areas of Council of Europe activity of particular interest to the Community—especially cooperation in legal matters which were of relevance to such aspects of Community activity as ensuring the free movement of goods, fair competition and the protection of the consumer.

The President also paid tribute to the Council of Europe's achievements in defining and protecting human rights. The Community's Court of Justice had declared itself guided by the principles in the European Convention on Human Rights and had embodied them in its case law. He hoped that all Member States of the Council of Europe would in time accept the right of their citizens to petition the European Court of Human Rights and that the Convention would increasingly be regarded as an element of domestic law in each member country.

Turning to the subject of the Community's future, the President confirmed the Commission's welcome for the applications from Greece, Portugal and Spain for Community membership; the Commission was approaching the negotiations with the will to succeed. He also confirmed the Commission's intention to press for a renewed

Community effort to achieve progress towards economic and monetary union.

Mediterranean countries

Turkey

2.2.35. After recording the completion of the procedures required in the Member States for the entry into force of the Acts signed on 30 June 1973 in Ankara, in connection with the extension of the EEC-Turkey Association to the three new Member States (United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark), the Council adopted the Regulation concluding the EEC-Turkey Supplementary Protocol on 28 November.

Cyprus

2.2.54. The fourth session of the EEC-Cyprus Association Council at ministerial level was held in Brussels on 22 November. The delegations held a wide-ranging discussion on the functioning and application of the association agreement and on the development of the agreement in the context of the overall Mediterranean approach.

2.2.55. On 22 November the Council agreed to the principle of the directives for the opening of negotiations by the Commission with Greece for a protocol on agricultural trading arrangements, though certain details still have to be settled by the appropriate Council bodies.

Malta

2.2.56. The instruments notifying completion of the procedures for entry into force of an additional protocol¹ to the EEC-Malta Association Agree-

¹ OJ L 304 of 29.11.1977.

ment, signed on 27 October in Brussels,¹ were exchanged in Brussels on 30 November;² the Protocol will enter into force on 1 January. Parliament gave its Opinion on 18 November.³

Maghreb

2.2.57. On 28 November the Council authorized the Commission to enter into negotiations for agreements extending the interim agreements between the Community and the Maghreb countries, due to expire on 31 December. According to the present state of the ratification procedures in the Member States, the cooperation agreements with Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia cannot enter into force on that date, and the interim agreements will have to be extended again pending their entry into force.

Tunisia

2.2.58. A Joint Committee set up under the interim agreement between the Community and Tunisia met in Brussels on 24 November. The meeting was devoted largely to Community imports of certain textile products originating in Tunisia, and the arrangement requested by the Community to regularize these imports from 1 January 1978. It was agreed that the talks would be pursued by a Working Party. Other questions concerning relations between the Community and Tunisia were also discussed.

2.2.59. A Joint Mission from the Commission and the European Investment Bank visited Tunisia from 7 to 11 November to identify projects and measures that can be financed under the financial protocol to the cooperation agreement between the Community and Tunisia. Once the final list of projects and measures is drawn up, the Commission and the Bank will begin the actual scrutiny procedures so that the first commitments against the overall amount of financial aid (95 million EUA) can be made as soon as the

cooperation agreement now being ratified enters into force.

Spain

2.2.10. Mr Adolfo Suarez, Prime Minister of Spain, visited the Commission on 4 November. The visit formed part of the series of talks which Mr Suarez has held in the capitals of the Member States following the application for accession to the Community presented by Spain on 28 July.⁴

Mr Suarez held talks with Mr Jenkins, President of the Commission, and with Mr Natali, Vice-President responsible for matters relating to enlargement, and also with other Members of the Commission. The Spanish Delegation included Mr Oreja, the Foreign Minister, and His Excellency Mr Bassols y Jacas, Head of the Spanish Mission to the European Communities.

During these talks, Mr Suarez reaffirmed the desire of the Spanish Government and of the Spanish people to become part of the Community. Against this background, a detailed exchange of views was held in order to determine the best way to approach the preparation of the negotiations and in particular of the opinion on Spain which the Commission must formulate in close conjunction with Spain and the Member States. The Commission assured the Prime Minister that it would play its full part in the search for solutions to the problems arising in this context.

The Prime Minister and the President of the Commission held a wide-ranging discussion which dealt in particular with the economic situation in Spain and in the Community and with various aspects of bilateral relations between Spain and the Community.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.2.56.

² OJ C 313 of 7.12.1977.

³ OJ C 299 of 12.12.1977.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.5.

Portugal

Official visit by Mr Jenkins

2.2.61. Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission, paid a visit to Lisbon on 10 and 11 November. He was received by the President of the Portuguese Republic, General Eanes, and had talks with the Prime Minister, Mr Soares.

Mr Jenkins and Mr Soares discussed the main political and economic questions of the day both in Portugal and in the Community, and the progress made on Portugal's application for accession to the Communities.¹

EEC-Portugal Joint Committee

2.2.62. The seventh meeting of the EEC-Portugal Joint Committee was held in Lisbon on 9 and 10 November. The two delegations held an exchange of views on the administration of the EEC-Portugal Agreement and examined recent trends in trade between the Community and Portugal.

The problem of textiles was very much to the fore in the Joint Committee's discussions. The Community Delegation described the very serious difficulties at present affecting the Community textile industry, and stated its desire to agree with Portugal on the measures required to deal with this crisis. The Portuguese Delegation emphasized the economic importance of textile exports to the Community market. In the opinion of the Portuguese Delegation, the restrictive measures envisaged were incompatible with the 1972 Agreement. The two delegations concluded their talks by agreeing to resume them in the near future.

Yugoslavia

2.2.63. On 18 November the Commission transmitted to the Council a communication and a draft directive recommending that negotiations

should begin with Yugoslavia for a framework economic and trade cooperation agreement.

The Communication and negotiating directives were presented to the Council by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, at its meeting on 21 and 22 November. The press release published at the end of the meeting states that the Council, having taken note of the Commission's Communication regarding the opening of negotiations with Yugoslavia in the spirit of the Belgrade Declaration of 2 December 1976,² instructed the Permanent Representative to draw up negotiating directives on this basis, which it would then examine as soon as possible.

ACP States and the OCT

Lomé Convention

Activities of the Institutions

ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly

2.2.64. The Joint Committee of the ACP-EEC Consultative Assembly met in Maseru, Lesotho, from 28 November to 1 December, with Mr Bersani and Mr Kasongo in the chair. Mr Outers, President of the Council, and Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, attended the meeting.

Two subjects of the debates were in the forefront: first the defence of human rights and the apartheid problem, and second, prospects for the renewal of the Lomé Convention. On the first question, the Assembly unanimously passed a resolution unequivocally condemning any apartheid policy and requesting all signatory States of the ACP-EEC Convention to take a coherent

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, points 1.1.1 to 1.1.7.

² Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2340.

and sustained line of action to help liberate the peoples of Southern Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe.

In a final declaration dealing partly with the renewal of the Lomé Convention—which was also adopted unanimously—the Joint Committee of the Consultative Assembly requested all the signatories and institutions of the Lomé Convention to begin considering the arrangements that could be made to remedy the shortcomings that have been noted, thus enabling a new Convention, on the basis of complete equality between the partners, to make a real step forward towards a new international economic order. While it was of the opinion that the present Convention was a valid basis for negotiation, the Joint Committee nevertheless stressed in its declaration that certain aspects of it would have to be strengthened and developed and that it would have to be expanded to cover new fields.

The Committee will next meet in Grenada in June 1978; the Consultative Assembly will be meeting next October or November in Luxembourg.

ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors

2.2.65. The ACP-EEC Committee of Ambassadors held its third meeting on 23 November in Brussels. The main purpose was to take stock of the day-to-day running of the Lomé Convention; another meeting will be held later to prepare the third session of the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers (Brussels, 13 and 14 March 1978).

Accordingly much of the meeting was devoted to consideration of conclusions reached in the different ACP-EEC committees and subcommittees on trade cooperation, customs cooperation, sugar, industrial cooperation and financial and technical cooperation. One point of note is that the Ambassadors agreed on a definition of *force majeure* for the purposes of the Protocol on sugar in the Lomé Convention. The Committee adopted some draft ACP-EEC Council decisions on cus-

toms cooperation, derogating from the concept of originating products for certain textile products and tinned or preserved tuna fish from Mauritius.

In addition, a joint working party was set up to examine the effects of the Community's scheme of generalized preferences on trade between the Community and the ACP, and this should make it easier to find solutions to any difficulties the ACP might encounter in this respect. Lastly, the Ambassadors came to an agreement on the accession of Djibouti to the Lomé Convention.

Export earnings

Stabex

2.2.66. On 7 November¹ the Council adopted a Regulation on the system for guaranteeing the stabilization of earnings from certain commodities exported by the ACP States and the overseas countries and territories associated with the Community (Stabex). The aim of the Regulation is to enable the Commission to assemble the statistics needed for the Stabex system, following various changes that have been made to it since 1976—the extension of the system to the OCT, the inclusion of new products, amendments to texts and so on. The new Regulation repeals that adopted by the Council on 20 January 1976.²

Trade Cooperation

Trade arrangements

2.2.67. On 21 November³ the Council again renewed for a period of one year—that is until 31 December 1978—the arrangements for the reduction of import charges other than duties on beef and veal products originating in the ACP

¹ OJ L 287 of 11.11.1977.

² OJ L 18 of 27.1.1976.

³ OJ L 300 of 24.11.1977.

States. These arrangements, introduced in July 1975¹ by reason of a safeguard clause applying to beef and veal and renewed several times, were due to expire at the end of this year. They mainly concern four African countries whose economies depend heavily on the production and export of beef and veal.

European Development Fund

New financing decisions

2.2.68. On 11 November, following the favourable opinions delivered by the EDF Committee the Commission took decisions to finance the projects listed below out of the fourth EDF:

Rwanda and Burundi — Strengthening and asphaltting the Kigali-Butare-Kayanza road, of which

as a national project (68%): 23 000 000 EUA

as a regional project (32%): 11 000 000 EUA

ACP States — overall commitment authorization for the financing of annual micro-project programmes: 2 500 000 EUA

Tanzania — Morogoro canvas mill: 12 500 000 EUA

Botswana and Swaziland — University of Botswana and Swaziland (regional project): 3 500 000 EUA.

Other countries

Fisheries*

2.2.69. At its meeting on 21 and 22 November, the Council extended the special measures applicable to Soviet vessels in ICNAF zone 1 off the coast of Greenland.²

It also approved in principle the guidelines contained in the Commission recommendation aimed at obtaining further directives for the negotiation of fishing agreements with Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and the Cape Verde Islands.²

Industrialized countries

United States

2.2.70. The fifteenth meeting in the series of six-monthly high-level consultations between the Commission and the United States Government was held in Washington on 7 and 8 November. The Commission delegation was led by Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, and the US delegation was led by Mr Richard Cooper, the Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The discussions covered the present economic and monetary situation, energy, the problems relating to the North-South Dialogue, the multilateral trade negotiations, and bilateral trade relations.

The discussions on energy centred on the prospects for President Carter's energy plan. With regard to the North-South Dialogue, the participants discussed the role of the Common Fund, debt financing and the establishment of an institutional framework within the UN for continuing the dialogue. The two delegations were largely in agreement on the objectives to be attained in these spheres.

The main bilateral problems touched upon related to the discussions for the renewal of the Multifibre Arrangement and the problems in the steel industry. Steel was also discussed on 8 November at a meeting between Mr Haferkamp and Mr Da-

¹ OJ L 166 of 28.6.1975.

² Point 2.1.7.

* Only the 'external' aspects are dealt with here. The fisheries policy in general is discussed more fully in the section 'Agriculture and fisheries'.

vignon, representing the Commission, and Mr Robert Strauss, the US Special Trade Representative, and Mr Anthony Solomon, the Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs. The two delegations discussed in particular anti-dumping procedures and the United States Government's crisis strategy for the steel industry.

Canada

2.2.71. In the context of the Framework Agreement for commercial and economic cooperation, a Canadian group of about 200 top-level businessmen, senior officials and journalists visited the Commission from 24 to 29 November. The group was led by Mr Jack Horner, the Canadian Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce. Mr Haferkamp, Mr Ortoli, Mr Cheysson and Mr Davignon and senior Commission officials briefed the group on the main Community policies of relevance to EEC-Canada relations.

EFTA countries

Switzerland

2.2.72. The seventeenth meeting of the Joint Committee set up by the 1967 EEC-Switzerland Clock and Watch Agreement was held in Brussels on 15 November. The Swiss Delegation was led by His Excellency Mr Cornelio Sommaruga from the Trade Division of the Federal Department for Public Economy.

The delegations examined the practical questions arising from the application of the 1967 and 1972 Clock and Watch Agreements and held a wide-ranging exchange of views on the problems of commercial policy facing the contracting parties' clock and watch industries.

Japan

2.2.73. The 25th session of the regular ECSC/Japan consultations was held in Brussels

on 28 November. The Japanese delegation was led by Mr N. Amaya, Director-General of the Bureau for Basic Industries, Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

On the occasion of this meeting Mr Davignon had talks with Mr Amaya. They agreed on the analysis of the present steel situation and on the need to maintain solidarity. Both parties stressed the need to continue working together in the OECD.

The two sides agreed that special attention should be paid to the problem of pricing: any measures designed to raise prices to more acceptable levels must take into account the customary patterns of trade.

Developing countries

Asia

India

2.2.74. The Joint Commission set up under the EEC-India Agreement held its fifth session in Brussels on 22 and 23 November. It was pleased to note that in 1976 there was, for the first time, a slight surplus in India's trade balance with the Community. In view of this trend, the Indian Government was preparing to liberalize imports to a certain extent, particularly in the engineering sector. The Community delegation confirmed the Community's open-trade policy.

Association of South-East Asian Nations

2.2.75. On 29 November the first session of the dialogue between the Member States' Permanent Representatives and the Commission, on the one side, and the Ambassadors of the five ASEAN countries accredited to Brussels, on the other, was held in Brussels.

After the setting up in 1975 of the EEC Commission-ASEAN Joint Study Group, the esta-

3. Institutional and political matters

Diplomatic relations

ishment of this dialogue marked a new stage in the development of relations between the ASEAN and the Community.

The delegations discussed various matters of special interest to EEC-ASEAN relations, and in particular commodity market trends, certain aspects of development cooperation, the investment climate of South-East Asia and the possible organization of a meeting at ministerial level.

State-trading countries

China

2.2.76. On 22 November the Council authorized the Commission to open negotiations for a trade agreement with China. The Commission had requested authorization from the Council last September¹ to open negotiations following the talks held in Peking in July between a Commission delegation and the Chinese authorities.²

Diplomatic relations

2.2.77. The President of the Council and the President of the Commission have received their Excellencies Mr Windsor Kapalakonje Nkowane (Republic of Zambia) and Mr Mohammed Akram (Republic of Afghanistan), who presented their letters of credence in their capacity as heads of their countries' missions to the European Communities (EEC, ECSC, EAEC) with effect from 21 November.³

The two Ambassadors are the first heads of their countries' mission to be accredited to the European Communities. This now brings the number of diplomatic missions of non-member countries to the Communities to 110.

¹ Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.44.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4.

³ OJ C 293 of 6.12.1977.

Institutional developments — European policy

European Union

2.3.1. As requested by the European Council, the Commission and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs have presented their reports on progress made towards European Union in 1977 for discussion at the European Council's meeting on 5 and 6 December.¹

Community representation at Western economic summits

2.3.2. At its meeting on 21 and 22 November the Council, confirming the arrangement made by the European Council in Rome on 25 and 26 March² for the Downing Street Summit of 7 May,³ decided that its President and the President of the Commission would be invited to attend any Western economic summits held in future where matters of specific Community interest were discussed. The same arrangement would apply to preparatory and follow-up meetings.

European Foundation

2.3.3. On 17 November the Commission transmitted its report to the European Council on the establishment of a European Foundation.⁴

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¹ Point 1.1.1; Supplement 8/77 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.1.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, points 1.6.1 to 1.6.2.

⁴ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4; Supplement 5/77 — Bull. EC.

2.3.4. At its sittings from 14 to 18 November, Parliament passed Resolutions concerning acts of terrorism in the Community,¹ the date of the direct elections² and the granting of special rights to Community citizens.³

Institutions and organs of the Communities

Parliament

Part-session in Strasbourg from 14 to 18 November

2.3.5. Parliament's November sittings were marked by several matters of pressing concern.⁴ With proposals for more cooperation in combating terrorism, the House endeavoured to bring the problem nearer to a Community solution. In the annual debate on political cooperation, Parliament considered the problem of oppression of black people in South Africa and the question of what means were open to the Community to provide effective aid.

An oral question sought to draw an answer from the Chairman of the Foreign Ministers Conference as to when the forthcoming direct elections could actually take place. Coupled with the direct elections is the question of what special rights are to be granted to European citizens in other Member States. This matter was considered in an own-initiative report. Social policy issues debated were equal treatment for men and women in respect of social security and illegal migration of workers.

Unity in combating terrorism (16 November)

2.3.6. Noting that recent acts of terrorism have clearly been the result of international criminal

planning, Parliament called on the governments of the Member States to make full and continuous use of the Community and European political cooperation machinery to combat acts of terrorism and in so doing improve the already existing cooperation between the national authorities. The Resolution condemned unconditionally all acts of terrorism and the authorities of countries which aided and abetted them, either by making it easier for them to be committed or by directly participating in them, 'in particular by receiving hostages on their territory in defiance of all the precepts of international law and of respect for human rights'. In this connection Parliament urged the Commission to take a full part and maintain the liaison with national authorities by means of special conferences.

The House called on the governments of the Member States to give effect to existing international agreements and urged them to work for the rapid conclusion of a Convention within the United Nations Organization against the taking of hostages. The feeling was unanimous among the Groups that the European countries had to act together against terrorism. As the rapporteur, Mr Fletcher-Cooke (C/UK) put it, it was not so much a question of concluding new agreements and Conventions, but far more a matter of making full use of existing ones. With this in mind, he urged the Member States to ratify the European Convention on the suppression of terrorism.

¹ Point 2.3.6.

² Point 2.3.8.

³ Point 2.3.9.

⁴ This report was prepared from 'Informationen' published by Parliament's Secretariat.

The complete texts of the Resolutions passed by Parliament are reproduced in OJ C 299 of 12 December 1977 and the report of proceedings is contained in OJ Annex No 223.

The political group and nationality of members are indicated in brackets by the following abbreviations: C-D = Christian Democrats, S = Socialists, L = Liberals and Democrats, C = European Conservatives, EPD = European Progressive Democrats, COM = Communists and Allies; B = Belgium, DK = Denmark, D = Federal Republic of Germany, F = France, IRL = Ireland, I = Italy, L = Luxembourg, NL = Netherlands, UK = United Kingdom.

Mr Holst (*S/DK*) was concerned about the aims of the terrorists. Through their criminal acts, they wanted to provoke the Community to strike back ruthlessly with brute force. This prompted him to warn against meeting terror with terror. Democracy was not to be defended by undemocratic means. Mr Seefeld (*S/D*) felt that the Federal Republic of Germany had effectively demonstrated that democracy was by no means defenceless. This had been recognized all over the world.

Mr Blumenfeld (*C-D/D*) described as bestial anarchists those who set themselves beyond the pale of society and outside the rule of law. Terrorism had successfully spread in Europe because our governments either could not or would not bestir themselves to deal with it together. Mr Vernaschi (*C-D/I*) urged the Community to reappraise its attitude towards those associated countries which were still offering refuge for terrorists. Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) suggested that these countries should be boycotted by the airlines. An international prison, what he described as 'a St. Helena for terrorists', might be the answer. Mr Nyborg (*EPD/DK*) called for the death penalty. This was the only effective way to prevent more innocent people losing their lives. Mr Sandri (*COM/I*) said that as activists in the fight against fascism, the Communists condemned terrorism no matter what the motive was.

Political cooperation

Annual report — South Africa
(15 November)

2.3.7. South Africa and its apartheid policy were the focal point of a general debate on European political cooperation, which developed from the annual report of the Chairman of the Conference of Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and from a question by the Socialist Group on the action of the South African Government against opponents of apartheid.

The Chairman of the Conference, Mr Simonet, the Belgian Foreign Minister, said that political cooperation between the Nine was generally developing along positive lines. His report outlined the landmarks in the efforts to achieve concertation over the past year: the Belgrade Conference on the CSCE, the 32nd session of the United Nations General Assembly, the policy towards South Africa, the Cyprus question, the Middle East and the Euro-Arab Dialogue.¹

Mr Fellermaier (*D*), the Chairman of the Socialist Group, said that the Community must make its position perfectly clear to the South African Government. To keep silent would be to share the guilt of the increasing oppression of black by white. The debate in Parliament was to be seen in relation to the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Lomé Convention in Lesotho at the end of November. Concerning the code of conduct for European firms in South Africa,² Mr Fellermaier asked whether it had so far been adhered to in practice and whether any to Parliament on this question.

Mr Bertrand (*C-D/B*) called for a searching appraisal of the present state of political cooperation on all fronts and on its development along the lines of the Tindemans Report.

Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) could not see much point in arguing about 'left' and 'right' dictatorships, when one considered that in all parts of the world (120 countries) the parliamentary form of government had now disappeared. On the South African question, the Community should be more sharply aware of the impression it was creating abroad and reconsider its position accordingly.

For the Communists, Mrs Iotti (*I*) pleaded for an effort to overcome 'bloc' policy and the consequent power positions of the superpowers, which were also detrimental to the independence of the peoples of Africa.

¹ Points 3.2.1 and 3.2.11.

² Bull. EC 9-1977, point 2.2.4.

Direct elections (16 November)

2.3.8. Parliament solemnly requested the European Council to ensure that all the Member States take the measures necessary for the direct elections to the European Parliament to take place during the period unanimously agreed.¹ The Resolution 'insisted that a date finally be fixed during this period'.

The Resolution motion was tabled jointly by four Groups (*L, S, C-D, EPD*) after a lively debate following a question from Mr Berkhouwer (*L/NL*) who wanted to know when the Council would finally set the dates.

During the debate, Mr Spénale (*S/F*) declared that his Group could not accept that leading political figures should now be casting doubts upon the dates. The Group had too much respect for the Heads of Government, who at the Rome summit in December 1975, had decided that the elections would be held in May-June 1978, to suggest that they had misjudged the political realities in their countries. He pointed out that the numerous difficulties which were now being paraded in connection with electoral legislation were already well known in 1975.

Only Denmark and the United Kingdom had then entered reservations, and only the United Kingdom where the dates were concerned. It was worthy of mention that in Denmark, the country where membership of the Community had been least popular, there was every indication that the electoral legislation would be ratified in December.

In the other seven countries too, the legislation was expected to be passed in good time. Turning to the United Kingdom, which in 1975 had promised to do its utmost, Mr Spénale, supported by Mr Klepsch (*C-D/D*), Mr Durieux (*L/F*), Mr Cousté (*EPD/F*) and Mr Spicer (*C/UK*), urged that no ammunition should be supplied to those who would be only too pleased to attack Britain

as being responsible for the clock of democracy in Europe going slow.

For the Christian Democrats, Mr Klepsch said it was depressing that no precise information was to be had on the election dates, especially since all the newspapers were talking about postponement. Had Parliament itself been able to decide, the matter would have been settled long ago. The blame for any delay could only be laid on the Heads of Government, who had so far not yet honoured their promise to the people of Europe. He urged the Council President, Mr Simonet, to make it clear to his fellow Ministers that this first election must not become an object of barter in internal policy arguments. Whatever happened, they should adhere to the principle of holding the elections in all the nine countries at the same time.

Special rights for the citizens of the Community (16 November)

2.3.9. Beneath the abstract legal concept of 'special rights' lay the present political reality of the political status of the Community citizen. In practical terms, it was a matter of extending the safeguards of economic rights in the founding Treaties to cover civil and political rights.² The Political Affairs Committee had prepared an own-initiative report on this subject, which Parliament approved.

Of the list of rights, which should be conferred on all Community citizens who reside in other Member States, the rapporteur, Mr Scelba (*C-D/I*) mentioned as priorities: the right to stand and to vote at local and regional elections for Community citizens who had been living in the area for at least ten years; the right to stand and vote at general elections for Community citizens who satisfied certain conditions. Then, perhaps after an

¹ Decision of 20.9.1976, Bull. EC 9-1976, point 2502.

² Supplement 7/75 — Bull. EC.

appropriate period of residence, 'foreign' Community citizens were to be treated on the same footing as the citizens of their host country as regards the assertion of rights and access to offices and posts in professional and business life. Further rights concerned the freedom of assembly, membership of trade unions and the right to use one's mother tongue in court proceedings and freedom of education.

Mr Patijn (*S/NL*) could see no interference in the affairs of sovereign States in conferring these rights on the citizen. If human rights were incorporated into Community law, the Commission would have to play an active role as their custodian.

As the spokesman of the Christian Democrat Group, Mr Jahn (*D*) called for a European Citizens' Charter, which, he felt, would be a means of fostering awareness of the Community.

Economic situation in 1977 — Guidelines for 1978 (16 November)

2.3.10. Parliament's general debate on economic policy centred on economic development and employment and was based on the Commission's annual report,¹ two committee reports and a question from Mr Durieux (*L/F*).

The rapporteur, Lord Ardwick (*S/UK*), was sorry to note that the Commission's report found that unemployment was likely to go on rising even from its present high level. He noted that measures to obtain rapid economic growth were again obstructing efforts to curb inflation. Nevertheless, he was convinced that growth rates would rise appreciably if the Member States followed the Commission's proposals and kept closely to its economic guidelines for 1978. He also endorsed the principle contained in the Commission's report that at the moment measures to promote growth and curb inflation should take precedence

over maintaining balanced national budgets and foreign trade positions.

Mr Durieux's question also concerned unemployment. He asked the Commission about the results of its statistical surveys on the effects of inflation on the employment situation. He also wanted to know what had been achieved in the promised studies on the non-inflationary creation of jobs.

In his report, Mr Santer (*C-D/L*) said he was disappointed with last June's Tripartite Conference in Luxembourg between the two sides of industry and the Community institutions. With nothing short of demoralizing helplessness, the Community had demonstrated that it lacked the legal basis for conducting an independent social policy, which was dependent on the alms of the minimal powers assigned to it by the States.

Speaking for the Commission, Vice-President Ortolini rebutted this view. Admittedly the Commission had only slender resources at its disposal, but it had proposed a strategy for all the Member States. The economic situation was very contradictory. The Community's balance of payments deficit had decreased from US \$ 8 000 million in 1976 to some US \$ 1 000-2 000 million in 1977. But prices had risen by a further 9.5% in 1977, although this compared with more than 10% in 1976.

For him, the crucial question was how those Member States who were in a position to do so could be prompted to pursue what he called an active economic policy.

During the debate, Mr Aigner (*C-D/D*) and Mr Glinne (*S/B*) expressed resentment that at a press conference the previous day the Commission had spoken of its new ideas about economic and monetary union, but had said nothing to the House although that very subject had come up for debate.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.2.

Social policy (15 November)

More equality between men and women

2.3.11. Parliament unanimously welcomed the Commission's proposal for a Directive which would gradually achieve the principle of equality of treatment for men and women in the sphere of social security.¹

Deputizing for the rapporteur, Mrs Cassanmagnago Cerretti (C-D/I), the Chairman of the Committee on Social Affairs, Mr van der Gun (C-D/NL), described the proposed Directive as 'the first all-important step'. Through the gradual application of specific legally binding provisions, the Community was becoming more and more of a pioneer in materially recognizing the principle of non-discrimination against women. Until all legal provisions in the Member States which worked to the disadvantage of women had been abolished, one could not speak of equality. In this context Mr van der Gun regretted that the Member States could exclude indefinitely from the scope of the Directive certain crucial matters, such as the determination of the retirement age.

Illegal employment

2.3.12. According to estimates, more than 600 000 workers and their families from non-member countries were presently living illegally in the Community. This represented roughly a tenth of the legally admitted foreign workers. In the face of this huge and alarming mass of illegal immigration, Parliament welcomed the Commission's proposed Directive which contains measures to prevent illegal employment and to bring criminal proceedings against the guilty parties.²

The rapporteur, Mr Pisoni (C-D/I) pointed out that the prime criterion must be 'prevention'. Whoever took unlawful advantage of the situation of illegal migrants must be severely dealt with in the courts. Mr Pisoni said that these ex-

ploiters, slave traders as he called them, were never to be treated on a par with their unfortunate victims.

Research and technology (17 November)

2.3.13. Three Commission proposals on technological research secured the general approval of the House. The first contains guidelines for a policy in science and technology for the period 1977-80.³

With its second proposal, the Commission intends to explore, under a multiannual R & D programme, the scope for more intensive promotion of the Community's most needed raw materials.⁴

The third proposal concerns medical research projects.⁵ Mr Brunner, Member of the Commission, pointed out that, as the guidelines were implemented, the European dimension in science and technology was beginning to materialize.

Budgets (17 November)

Second amending budget for 1977

2.3.14. Parliament considered that the draft of the second amending budget for 1977⁶ had to be amended, now that the Council, after protracted political argument, had finally managed to agree on the site for the Joint European Torus (JET). The House unanimously recommended that the appropriations for the project be approved, but was unable to muster the quorum of at least a hundred votes required for amendments. The President was therefore asked to convey to the

¹ Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2217.

² Bull. EC 11-1976, point 2219.

³ Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC.

⁴ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.5.

⁵ Bull. EC 6-1977, point 1.3.6.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1975, point 2.3.95.

Council during the budget conciliation meeting on 22 November Parliament's approval concerning the breakdown of funds for the JET project.

Council

2.3.15. In November the Council held six meetings—on agriculture and fisheries, economic and financial affairs, foreign and financial affairs, foreign affairs, the budget and development cooperation.

480th meeting — Agriculture and fisheries (Brussels, 7 and 8 November)

2.3.16. *President:* Mr Humblet, Belgian Minister of Agriculture and Small Firms and Traders.

From the Commission: Mr Gundelach, Vice-President.

Mediterranean agriculture: The Council held an exchange of views on the agricultural problems affecting the Mediterranean regions of the Community.

Beef and veal: The Council agreed to extend for one year the Regulation concerning beef and veal imports from certain ACP states.¹

Milk and milk products: The Council discussed specific measures connected with the responsibility levy on milk.²

Agri-monetary questions: The Council held a policy debate on agri-monetary problems on the basis of the proposed Regulation on the progressive dismantling of monetary compensatory amounts over a seven-year period, and on the basis of the report on the use of the European unit of account in agricultural policy.³

Castor beans: The Council agreed in principle to encourage the production of castor beans for an experimental period.

Dessert apples: The Council adopted the regulation partially suspending the CCT on dessert apples for a period expiring on 31 January 1978.⁴

Fisheries: The Council agreed to grant an exceptional quota of 600 tonnes to certain coastal fishermen based in French channel ports. This derogation is restricted to fishermen using low tonnage vessels equipped with gill nets or drift nets.⁵

481st meeting — Economic and financial affairs (Brussels, 21 November)

2.3.17. *President:* Mr Geens, Belgian Minister of Finance.

From the Commission: Mr Ortoli, Vice-President, Mr Burke and Mr Tugendhat, Members.

Annual report on the economic situation in the Community: The Council adopted the annual report on the economic situation in the Community and the economic policy guidelines for each Member State for 1978.⁶

Economic and monetary union: The Commission presented to the Council a communication on the prospect of economic and monetary union.⁷

Short- and medium-term credit mechanisms: The Council formally noted the intention of the Board of Governors of the Central Banks to adjust the short- and medium-term credit mechanisms.⁸

¹ Point 2.1.73.

² Point 2.1.72.

³ Point 2.1.68.

⁴ Point 2.1.71.

⁵ Point 2.1.75.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.1.2.

⁷ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

⁸ Points 2.1.3. and 2.1.4.

Investments and borrowing: With the next meeting of the European Council on 5 and 6 December in view, the Council discussed the communication from the Commission relating to investment and borrowing in the Community.¹

Coordination of national economic policies: The Council held a discussion on the basis of a communication from the Commission; all the delegations expressed a desire for improved coordination of the economic and financial policies of the Member States.

Mutual assistance in the field of direct taxation: The Council agreed in principle on the Directive laying down arrangements for mutual assistance by the tax authorities of the Member States in the field of direct taxation.²

Credit establishments: The Council agreed on a first directive coordinating national legislation in order to make it easier for credit establishments to take up and pursue their business.³

482nd meeting — Foreign affairs and finance (Brussels, 21 November)

2.3.18. *President:* Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

For the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Burke and Mr Tugendhat, Members.

Application of Article 131 of the Act of Accession: The Council held a detailed discussion of the problems raised by Article 131 of the Act of Accession. It concluded that it could not take a decision at this stage, and agreed to submit the matter to the European Council on 5 and 6 December.

VAT own resources: The Council worked out a joint position regarding the Regulation on VAT own resources, and informed Parliament of it in accordance with the conciliation procedure.⁴

Regulation No 2/71: The Council reached a joint position on the revised Regulation No 2/71, ex-

cept for the provisions concerning the application of Article 131 of the Act of Accession. Parliament was informed in accordance with the conciliation procedure.⁴

483rd meeting — Foreign affairs (Brussels, 21 and 22 November)

2.3.19. *President:* Mr Simonet, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

From the Commission: Mr Jenkins, President, Mr Haferkamp and Mr Gundelach, Vice-Presidents, Mr Cheysson, Mr Davignon and Mr Giolitti, Members.

On the basis of a statement from Mr Davignon, Member of the Commission, the Council held a wide-ranging discussion on all the problems of the iron and steel industry, which concluded with a statement by the Council President that the Council shared the Commission's concern over the seriousness of the crisis which the Community industry was experiencing at a moment when steel was in grave difficulties throughout the world.⁵

Regional policy: On the basis of a communication from the Commission on regional policy guidelines, the Council examined in detail certain questions arising in connection with those guidelines and with the adaptation of regional policy legislation.

Fisheries — external aspects: The Council reviewed a number of issues concerning external relations in fisheries.⁶

¹ Point 2.1.5.

² Point 2.1.51.

³ Point 2.1.49.

⁴ Point 2.3.87.

⁵ Point 2.1.16.

⁶ Point 2.1.77.

European Council: Acting in accordance with the general terms of reference received from the European Council, the Council set about preparing the issues likely to appear on the agenda for the next European Council meeting on 5 and 6 December.

China: The Council adopted a Decision authorizing the Commission to negotiate an agreement between the Community and the People's Republic of China and laying down Directives for that purpose.¹

ASEAN: At the request of the German Delegation the Council dealt with the question of extending relations with the ASEAN countries, to which it attaches great importance.²

Yugoslavia: The Council took note of the communication submitted to it by the Commission concerning the opening of negotiations for a new agreement with Yugoslavia.³

Greenland: The Council took note of a statement by the Danish Delegation on the subject of Greenland.

Textiles: The Council heard an interim report from Mr Haferkamp, Vice-President of the Commission, on the current bilateral textile negotiations with some thirty countries.⁴

Food aid: The Council heard a statement by Mr Cheysson, Member of the Commission, emphasizing the importance which the Commission attaches to the acceptance of its proposals on the volume of the skimmed-milk powder aid programme for 1977 and 1978. The Council noted that this matter would be dealt with in detail at its meeting on development cooperation questions on 28 November.⁵

UNCTAD — common fund: The Council reviewed the UNCTAD negotiations in progress in Geneva on the establishment of a common fund and took the necessary steps to enable the Community to make a useful contribution to their final phase.⁶

Economic summits: The Council agreed that the Community would be represented as such at the summit meetings of the industrialized Western countries.⁷

Cyprus: The Council prepared for the EEC/Cyprus Association Council and agreed in principle on the draft directives for the negotiation of a protocol.⁸

484th meeting — Budget (Brussels, 22 November)

2.3.20. *President:* Mr Eyskens, Belgian State Secretary of the Budget.

From the Commission: Mr Tugendhat, Member.

Financial Regulation: The Council met a delegation from Parliament as part of the procedure for consultation on the new financial regulation.⁹

General Budget for 1978: The Council gave the draft General Budget for 1978 its second reading.¹⁰

485th meeting — Development cooperation (Brussels, 28 November)

2.3.21. *President:* Mr Outers, Belgian Minister for Development Cooperation.

From the Commission: Mr Cheysson, Member.

Special action within the CCEI: The Council agreed on the brief to be given to the Community re-

¹ Point 2.2.76.

² Point 2.2.75.

³ Point 2.2.63.

⁴ Point 2.2.40.

⁵ Point 2.2.29.

⁶ Point 2.2.12.

⁷ Point 2.3.2.

⁸ Points 2.2.54 and 2.2.55.

⁹ Point 2.3.86.

¹⁰ Point 2.3.83.

representatives negotiating the agreement with the International Development Association on the use of the Community contribution (US\$ 385 million) to the special action programme of US\$ 1 000 million designed to help meet the immediate needs of the poorer developing countries.¹

Generalized preferences: The Council adopted the generalized scheme of preferences for 1978.²

Non-governmental organizations: The Council agreed on the procedure and the general guidelines for the use of Community appropriations set aside for cooperation with non-governmental organizations specializing in development cooperation.³

Coordination and harmonization of development co-operation policies: The Council agreed the practical measures for coordinating emergency and humanitarian aid. On the bilateral level the Council agreed on a resolution designed to coordinate more fully the bilateral aid of two or more Member States in one developing country or group of countries.⁴

Non-associated developing countries: A general consensus emerged in favour of the programme for using appropriations of 45 million u.a. in the 1977 budget for financial and technical aid to non-associated developing countries.⁵

Food aid: The Council worked out a guideline on the volume of food aid in the form of skimmed milk powder for 1978.⁶ The Council agreed to instruct the Commission to negotiate an increase in the Community's contribution to the food aid convention⁷ as part of a new international cereals agreement.

Commission

Meeting with the future President of the Council

2.3.22. At its meeting on 9 November, the Commission received Mr Andersen, the Danish Foreign Minister, who will be President of the Council for the first half of 1978. The Commission discussed with Mr Andersen the main issues which should come up for examination during Denmark's term in the chair. Mr Andersen indicated that in the Council's deliberations he would make use of the majority vote, thus emulating the practice of the Belgian Presidency, whenever this would serve to get certain matters moving again and whenever it was politically feasible. He also indicated that the Danish Presidency would be in favour of the Commission being given additional administrative powers under Article 155 of the EEC Treaty in order to relieve the Council.

Activities

2.3.23. The Commission held four meetings in November. The main items it discussed were the preparations for the meeting of the European Council on 5 and 6 December, the agricultural prices for the 1978/79 marketing year and the problems of the steel and shipbuilding industries.

Preparations for the European Council meeting: The Commission adopted several papers to be addressed to the Heads of Government: the annual report on measures which could be taken in

¹ Point 2.2.20.

² Point 2.2.28.

³ Point 2.2.25.

⁴ Points 2.2.21 to 2.2.23.

⁵ Point 2.2.24.

⁶ Point 2.2.29.

⁷ Point 2.2.30.

the short term to make progress towards European Union,¹ a Communication on the prospects for economic and monetary union,² a draft statement on democracy, a memorandum on the possibility of delegating more powers to the Commission (Article 155 of the EEC Treaty), a note on sectoral and trade problems in the Community and a report on the establishment of a European Foundation.³

The Community and the arts: The Commission adopted a Communication to the Council on Community action for the arts.⁴ This paper describes what needs to be done to give full application to the Treaty in the sphere of the arts and also points to other areas where Community measures could be taken.

Agricultural policy: The Commission discussed the general line it will take on farm prices for the 1978/79 marketing year. It plans to adopt its proposals to the Council early in December.

Shipbuilding: The Commission adopted the main points of a comprehensive Communication to the Council on the Community action programme for shipbuilding.⁵

Transport policy: A work programme for transport was adopted for the period 1978-80. This programme, which sets the priorities determined by the Commission and includes a timetable for decisions to be taken, is to be sent to the Council.⁶

Natural disaster: It was decided to grant emergency aid to India following the cyclone which devastated certain regions.

Relations with workers' and employers' organizations

2.3.24. Several meetings were held in November. Vice-President Natali and Mr Burke received experts from the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) to discuss the environment programme and problems arising in the harmonization of taxation.

Bilateral agreements to be concluded under the Multifibre Arrangement were the subject of consultations with the European Trade Union Committee for Textiles, Clothing and Leather, the Committee of Commercial Organizations in the EEC Countries (COCCEE) and the textile and clothing industry.

Two other consultation meetings took place with ETUC committees. The Committee on democracy in the economy discussed the right of workers and their shopfloor representatives to be provided with information; the Committee on collective bargaining considered the bargaining function in the context of the current employment situation, and the European Index of Collective Agreements, including Euronet.

Research scholarships

2.3.25. To stimulate university research on European integration, the Commission has awarded fifteen research scholarships of up to FB 150 000. The recipients were selected from 125 applicants.

Nine of the scholarships relate to the election of the European Parliament by direct universal suffrage. The other six have been awarded for research on various other aspects of European integration.

¹ Point 1.1.1, Supplement 8/77 — Bull. EC.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 1.2.1.

³ Points 1.2.1 to 1.2.4, Supplement 5/77 — Bull. EC.

⁴ Points 1.4.1 to 1.4.4, Supplement 6/77 — Bull. EC.

⁵ Points 1.3.5. to 1.3.7, Supplement 7/77 — Bull. EC.

⁶ Points 2.1.85 and 3.3.1.

Court of Justice

New cases*

Case 133/77 — Commission v French Republic

2.3.26. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 8 November to have it established that by making certain table wines and wines suitable for yielding table wines subject to a system of price margins that discriminates against imported products in favour of domestic products, the French Republic has failed to fulfil its obligations under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.¹

Case 134/77 — S. Ragazzoni, Brussels v Caisse de compensation pour allocations familiales 'Assubel', Brussels

2.3.27. A dispute concerning the payment by Belgium of family allowances to an Italian worker whose wife and children live in Italy where the wife is gainfully employed but is not recognized as the head of household was brought before the Brussels Labour Court which referred the matter to the Court of Justice on 8 November for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation¹ of Article 76 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the suspension of entitlement to family allowances.²

Case 135/77 — Firma R. Bosch GmbH, Gerlingen-Schillerhöhe v Hauptzollamt Hildesheim

2.3.28. The Hamburg Finance Court asked the Court of Justice on 8 November for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 3 of Regulation (EEC) No 803/68 on the evaluation of goods¹ for customs purposes should be interpreted as meaning that the normal price of goods must include the value of a patent in respect of the manufacturing process where the process may also be used for other categories of goods.³ This request seeks to have an earlier judgment of the Court examined in greater detail.⁴

Case 136/77 — Firma A. Racke, Bingen/Rhine v Hauptzollamt Mainz

2.3.29. In a dispute concerning the levying of monetary compensatory amounts on German imports of Yugoslav wines, the Rheinland-Pfalz Finance Court asked the Court of Justice on 8 November for a preliminary ruling¹ on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 722/75⁵ in so far as it does not abolish monetary compensatory amounts in respect of imports of such wines. The Finance Court also raised the question of whether there was sufficient justification for this regulation.

Case 137/77 — Stadt Frankfurt/Main, represented by the Magistrat Schlacht- und Viehhof v Firma M. Neumann, Wild, Geflügel, Eier, Feinkost, Frankfurt/Main

Case 138/77 — Firma H. Ludwig, Hamburg v Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, represented by the health authorities

2.3.30. The Federal Administrative Court referred two requests to the Court of Justice on 16 November for preliminary rulings on whether Directive 72/462/EEC on health and veterinary inspection problems upon importation of bovine animals and swine and fresh meat from third countries⁶ also applies to imports of, firstly, game and, secondly, prepared meats and on that account requires or authorizes Member States to carry out health inspections on such imports and to impose inspection charges.

* For details see the text published by the Court of Justice in the Official Journal and in the European Court Reports.

¹ JO C 301 of 14.12.1977.

² OJ L 149 of 5 July 1971.

³ OJ L 148 of 28.6.1968.

⁴ Case 1/77, Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.22.

⁵ OJ L 71 of 20.3.1975.

⁶ OJ L 302 of 31.12.1972.

Should the reply be in the negative, the Federal Administrative Court also raised an ancillary question in the first case, namely whether increasing national charges by the amount of the general increase in costs since the entry into force of the Common Customs Tariff in 1978 is compatible with Community law.

Case 139/77 — Denkvit Futtermittel GmbH, Warendorf v Finanzamt Warendorf

2.3.31. An action between a breeder of calves who also manufactures and sells fodder products and the German authorities based on the fact that he is taxed as an industrial undertaking was brought before the Münster Finance Court which requested the Court of Justice on 16 November for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the expression 'agricultural producer' in Article 1 of Regulation 2464/69 on measures to be taken in agriculture as a result of the revaluation of the German Mark¹ and on whether the Federal Republic of Germany can withhold aids granted under that regulation from industrial breeders of livestock.

The regulation in question also gave rise to an action for damages² which has, however, been removed from the Court Register as being time barred.

Case 140/77 — Commission Official v Commission

2.3.32. A Commission official brought an action before the Court of Justice on 17 November to have the Commission's Decision of 21 January declared void in so far as it rejects his claim to the flat-rate installation allowance.

Case 141/77 — (1) SA Desbief & Wiart, Paris (2) Société pour l'exportation des Sucres, Antwerp (3) Administration des douanes françaises, Dunkirk

2.3.33. Following the action taken by other national courts,³ the Court of first instance of Dunkirk asked the Court of Justice on 17 November for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation 101/77⁴ fixing monetary compensatory amounts on exports of quota C white sugar to third countries in respect of which customs export formalities have been completed in a Member State other than that in which the export licence was issued.

Case 142/77 — Statens Kontrol med Aedle Metaller v (1) P. Larsen, Jyllinge (2) F. Kjerulff, Copenhagen

2.3.34. In a dispute between the Danish precious metal inspection authorities and two jewellers concerning payment of a fee to cover the cost of such inspection on work carried out for a foreign client, the Københavns Byret made reference to the Court of Justice on 18 November for a number of preliminary rulings on the compatibility of such a fee with, firstly, Article 16 and, secondly, Article 95 of the EEC Treaty.

Case 143/77 — Koninklijke Scholten-Honig NV, Amsterdam v (1) Council (2) Commission

2.3.35. Following a reference for a preliminary ruling,⁵ *inter alia*, on the validity of Regulation (EEC) No 1111/77 laying down common provisions for isoglucose,⁶ on 21 November a manufacturer of this product brought an action before the Court of Justice for damages in respect of the loss he claimed to have suffered as a result of the

¹ OJ L 312 of 12.12.1969.

² Case 89/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.52.

³ Case 96/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.59. Case 128/77, Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.46.

⁴ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977.

⁵ Case 103/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.66.

⁶ OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

application of this regulation which introduced a levy system on the production of isoglucose.

Case 144/77 — Société A. Töpfer & Co., Hamburg v Administration française des douanes

2.3.36. The Court of first instance of Cambrai asked the Court of Justice on 24 November for a preliminary ruling on the validity of Regulation 101/77¹ fixing monetary compensatory amounts on quota C white sugar exports to third countries in respect of which customs export formalities have been completed in a Member State other than that in which the export licence was issued. This reference for a preliminary ruling comes in the wake of a number of identical cases.²

Case 145/77 — Tunnel Refineries Limited, London v Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce

2.3.37. A United Kingdom producer of isoglucose challenged the imposition by the agricultural intervention agency of the levy on isoglucose production introduced under Regulation (EEC) No 1111/77³ in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division which referred the matter to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling on the validity of the abovementioned regulation.

It should be noted that the same producer has also brought an action before the Court of Justice against the Council and the Commission for damages in respect of the loss suffered as a result of the application of the said regulation.⁴

Judgments

Case 13-77 — NV GB-Inno-BM, Brussels, v Vereniging van de kleinhandelaars in tabak, Elsene

2.3.38. In a case involving the sale of tobacco at prices lower than those fixed by the Belgian

State and shown on the tax label attached to the packet, the Belgian Court of Cassation asked the Court of Justice for a series of preliminary rulings⁵ on the interpretation of various articles of the EEC Treaty, namely Articles 3, 5, 86, 90 and 30 to 32, and of Directive 72/464/EEC on taxes other than turnover taxes which affect the consumption of manufactured tobacco.⁶

In its judgment of 16 November, the Court of Justice interpreted Article 86 of the EEC Treaty and set out the conditions under which the introduction or retention in force of a national measure whereby the prices determined by the manufacturer or the importer must be adhered to when tobacco products are sold to a consumer, is incompatible with that article or with Article 30 *et seq* of the EEC Treaty.⁷

Case 26-77 — Balkan Import-Export GmbH, Berlin v Hauptzollamt Berlin-Packhof

2.3.39. In an action concerning the payment of levies on cheeses made from sheep's milk imported from Bulgaria the rate of which has been increased on account of the failure to adjust the free-at-frontier prices of those products for the 1976/77 marketing year, the Berlin Finance Court asked the Court of Justice on 23 February to give a series of preliminary rulings on the interpretation of several agricultural regulations relating to milk and milk products.⁸

In its judgment of 8 November, the Court ruled that the Community institutions were not, when the facts giving rise to the main action occurred.

¹ OJ L 17 of 20.1.1977.

² Case 96/77, Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.59; Case 128/77 Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.46; Case 141/77, Bull. EC 11 1977, point 2.3.33.

³ OJ L 134 of 28.5.1977.

⁴ Case 124/77, Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.42.

⁵ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.33.

⁶ OJ L 303 of 31.12.1977.

⁷ OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

⁸ Bull. EC 2-1977, point 2.3.39.

under any obligation to amend the rules governing imports of this product.¹

Case 35-77 — Mrs E. Beerens, spouse Ermin, Houthalen, v Rijksdienst voor Arbeidsvoorziening, Brussels

2.3.40. In hearing an action concerning the refusal by the Belgian authorities to pay unemployment benefits to a worker although he had received such benefits when he was residing in the Netherlands, the Arbeidsrechtsbank of Hasselt asked the Court of Justice on 25 March for a preliminary ruling on whether certain Netherlands laws relating to unemployment, which are rules relating to assistance and not to social security, come within the scope of Article 69 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71² which lays down conditions and limits regarding preservation of the right to unemployment benefits.³

In its judgment of 29 November, the Court of Justice ruled that where a Member State had referred to a law in the declaration specified in Article 5 of the abovementioned regulation, it must be regarded as establishing that benefits granted under that law are social security benefits within the meaning of the said regulation.

Case 36/77 — Azienda di Stato per gli interventi sul mercato agricolo (AIMA), Rome, v R.M. Greco, Melendugno

2.3.41. In an action concerning the refusal by AIMA to grant aid to a trader in the olive oil sector on the grounds that he was not a producer of olives, the Supreme Court of Appeal asked the Court of Justice on 28 March 1977 to interpret the expression 'olive oil producers' in Article 10 of Regulation (EEC) No 136/66 on the establishment of a common organization of the market in oils and fats,⁴ to determine whether such expression is equivalent to that of 'producers of olives' and whether a person who, having rented olive groves when the olives were already ripe, harvests them and extracts the oil may be considered as a producer of olive oil.⁵

In its judgment of 8 November, the Court of Justice held that this expression must be interpreted as referring to producers of the processed product and, therefore, it is those producers who qualify in respect of the 1967/68 olive oil marketing year, for olive oil aid.⁶

Case 38/77 — Enka Glanzstoff BV, Arnhem v Inspecteur der Invoerrechten en Accijnzen, Arnhem

2.3.42. An action concerning the calculation of the value for customs purposes of products imported and warehoused on behalf of the manufacturer was brought before the Tariefcommissie in Amsterdam which referred the matter to the Court of Justice on 4 April for a preliminary ruling on whether Article 10(2)(d) of Directive 69/74/EEC on the harmonization of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to customs warehousing procedure⁷ was directly applicable and whether this provision must be interpreted as meaning that warehousing charges must be deducted from the price taken into consideration for the purpose of calculating the value for customs purposes.⁸

In its judgment of 23 November, the Court ruled that the abovementioned Article was directly applicable and answered the second question in the affirmative.

Case 41/77 — The Queen v National Insurance Commissioner *ex parte* C.M. Warry

2.3.43. In a dispute concerning the grant by the United Kingdom Department of Social Security

¹ OJ C 288 of 1.12.1977.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.53.

⁴ OJ 173 of 30.9.1966.

⁵ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2.3.54.

⁶ OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

⁷ OJ 58 of 8.3.1969.

⁸ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.46.

of an invalidity pension to a British migrant worker who had completed insurance periods in the United Kingdom and in Germany but had failed to fulfil the requirement laid down under United Kingdom law that to be eligible for the pension the person concerned must have been entitled to sickness benefit in the United Kingdom for 168 days in the period immediately preceding the occurrence of the risk, the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division asked the Court of Justice¹ for a preliminary ruling on whether this provision of United Kingdom law was compatible with Article 51 of the EEC Treaty and on whether the aggregation rules laid down in Articles 45 and 46 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71² apply in such a case.

In its judgment of 9 November, the Court ruled that Article 45 of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 must be interpreted as meaning that the competent United Kingdom institution must take into account insurance periods completed under the legislation of any Member State as if such periods had been completed under the legislation which it administers and that the condition that a claim must be made in a prescribed manner and within a prescribed time must be regarded as satisfied in so far as such a claim has been duly made in accordance with the legislation of the State of residence.³

Case 43/77 — Industrial Diamond Supplies, Antwerp v L. Riva, Trin

2.3.44. Under the Protocol on the interpretation by the Court of Justice of the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters,⁴ the Rechtbank van Eerste Aanleg of Antwerp asked the Court of Justice on 18 April for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of Articles 30 and 38 of that Convention with regard to the meaning of the term 'ordinary appeal'.⁵

In its judgment of 22 November, the Court ruled that the term 'ordinary appeal' must be defined solely within the context of the system of the

Convention itself and not in accordance with the law of the State in which the judgment was given or of the State in which recognition of enforcement is sought. According to the Court, any appeal capable of resulting in the annulment or amendment of the judgment which is the subject-matter the procedure for recognition or enforcement under the Convention and the logging of which is bound, in the State in which the judgment was given, to a period which is laid down by the law and starts to run by virtue of that same judgment constitutes an 'ordinary appeal' (which has been lodged or may be lodged against a foreign judgment).

Case 52/77 — L. Cayrol v Snc Rivoira G. & Figli

2.3.45. An Italian firm exported to France Spanish table grapes which had been put into free circulation in Italy, described as being of Italian origin and as such not subject to the import quotas introduced by France on Spanish grapes. The French importer of the grapes was fined for having made a false declaration, and, in order to recover all or part of the fine, initiated proceedings before the Tribunale di Saluzzo to levy distraint on goods belonging to the Italian exporter.

In connection with this dispute, the Tribunale di Saluzzo asked the Court of Justice on 19 April for a number of preliminary rulings⁶ on, *inter alia* the applicability of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty to products originating in a third country which are subject to Community rules on imports under a trading agreement between that country and the Community, whether a Member State is still entitled to impose quantitative restrictions on imports of products originating in that third country after the entry into force of the agreement whether the provisions of Regulation (EEC) 58⁷

¹ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.49.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ OJ C 301 of 14.12.1977.

⁴ OJ L 204 of 2.8.1975.

⁵ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.51.

⁶ Bull. EC 4-1977, point 2.3.53.

⁷ OJ 56 of 7.7.1962. *

laying down common quality standards for fruit and vegetables and in particular an indication of the area of production, are in the nature of customs rules, and finally, whether the fact that a Member State applies, in the event of failure to observe this Regulation, heavier penalties where imported products are concerned, than in the case of national products, constitutes a measure having equivalent effect to quantitative restrictions contrary to Article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment of 30 November, the Court answered the first question in the affirmative in relation to 1970/71. With regard to the second question, the Court ruled that the Member States could continue to apply the quantitative restrictions in force between 1 July and 31 December.

The Court again cited with approval the judgment in the *Donckerwolcke Case*¹ concerning administrative measures in connection with the application of Article 115 of the EEC Treaty which must be regarded as measures having an equivalent effect to prohibited, quantitative restrictions. The Court held that the legislation on the inspection of the quality of products cannot be used to justify the requirement that documents relating to the origin of the product must be presented except in cases where an inspection is carried out. Finally, the Court answered the last question in the affirmative.

Case 64/77 — M. Torri, Flémalle-Grande v Office national des pensions pour travailleurs salariés Brussels

2.3.46. In an action relating to the calculation of a migrant worker's old age pension, the Liège Labour Court asked the Court of Justice on 26 May for a preliminary ruling on the interpretation of the term 'minimum benefit' used in Article 50 of Regulation 1408/71² (Social Security) where the law of a State does not provide for a minimum pension of a fixed amount because benefits are calculated on the basis of the wage earned and the length of completed insurance periods.³

In its judgment of 30 November, the Court ruled that Article 50 of the said Regulation can apply only where the law of the Member State in which the worker resides provides for a minimum pension.

Case 65/77 — Mr Razanatsimba

2.3.47. On 6 January, in *Case 3/77*,⁴ the Conseil de l'Ordre des avocats du barreau de Lille asked the Court of Justice to interpret Article 62 of the Lomé Convention⁵ as regards the freedom of establishment of a national of an ACP State in the territory of a Member State of the Community for the purpose of practising there as a lawyer.

The reference was challenged before the Douai Court of Appeal by the procureur général of the grounds that, as the Conseil de l'Ordre was acting in an administrative rather than a judicial capacity, it could not refer a question to the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling. With regard to the substance of the case, on 27 May 1977 the Court of Appeal referred the same questions as those raised in *Case 3/77*.⁶

In its judgment of 24 November, the Court ruled that Article 62 of the Lomé Convention does not give a national of an ACP State the right to establish himself in the territory of an EEC Member State without any conditions as to nationality, in so far as the right to practise professions reserved by the law of that State to its own nationals is concerned.

¹ Case 41/76, Bull. EC 12-1976, point 2456.

² OJ L 149 of 5.7.1971.

³ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.55.

⁴ Bull. EC 1-1977, point 2.3.24.

⁵ OJ L 25 of 30.1.1975.

⁶ Bull. EC 5-1977, point 2.3.56.

Case 89/77 — J. Seidl, Regenstauf, v (1) Council and (2) Commission

2.3.48. Following the revaluation of the German Mark, the Council adopted Regulation (EEC) No 2464/69 authorizing the Federal Republic of Germany to grant aid to agricultural producers.¹

A German poultry breeder, whose undertaking was regarded as an industrial one, brought an action before the Court of Justice on 20 July, for damages in respect of the loss which he claimed to have suffered as a result of not being able to qualify for the abovementioned aids.²

As the Council and the Commission raised the defence that the action was barred by lapse of time in accordance with Article 43 of the Protocol on the regulations of the Court of Justice the applicant discontinued proceedings and the case was removed from the Court Register by Order of 8 November.

Case 93/77 — Commission v Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

2.3.49. The Commission brought an action before the Court of Justice on 25 July,³ to have it established that by failing to implement Directives 73/360, 73/362⁴ and 74/148⁵ concerning the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measuring instruments, the Grand-Duchy had failed to fulfil its obligations.

As the Grand-Duchy amended its law to comply with the abovementioned Directives, the Commission discontinued proceedings and the Court removed this case from the Register by Order of 30 November.

Court of Auditors

2.3.50. The Court of Auditors, set up on 25 October,⁶ elected Mr Michael N. Murphy President on 11 November.

Economic and Social Committee

153rd plenary session

The 153rd plenary session of the Economic and Social Committee was held in Brussels on 23 and 24 November. Mr Basil de Ferranti, the Committee Chairman, was in the Chair.

Opinions

Transport problems in relations with Eastern Bloc countries

2.3.51. This own-initiative Opinion, adopted unanimously with 4 abstentions, stresses the following points in particular:

The steadily mounting competition from the Eastern Bloc has been a source of concern to politicians and representatives of the two sides of industry in the European Communities for some considerable time now on account of the conditions under which it is flourishing: Eastern Bloc countries are to an increasing degree succeeding in taking the lion's share of East-West goods traffic.

For a number of reasons (systematic expansion of fleets, chronic shortage of foreign exchange, etc.), the Eastern Bloc is doing its utmost to have its imports and exports carried fob/cif by Eastern Bloc operators. Eastern Bloc partners normally succeed in having fob and cif clauses inserted in trade agreements and supply contracts, especially as the countries of the Community have so far shown more interest in increasing their volume

¹ OJ L 312 of 12.12.1969.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.52.

³ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.56.

⁴ OJ L 335 of 5.12.1973.

⁵ OJ L 84 of 28.3.1974.

⁶ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 1.3.1 to 1.3.12 and 2.3.1.

of foreign trade than in strengthening their hold on the transport market.

In some transport sectors Eastern Bloc countries have evidently been pursuing a policy of low freight rates which does not accord with customary practice in the West.

Even though definite threats are already looming large over sea transport, inland waterway shipping and road haulage, Eastern Bloc countries are still proceeding to establish or expand their own networks of representatives and cargo-handling agencies.

Intent on acquiring regular cargoes, Eastern Bloc shipping lines, and especially those from the Soviet Union, are offering freight rates that are not in keeping with normal commercial principles. Once the new container tonnage appears on the market, competition in sea transport will most likely be stepped up further and could very soon threaten the existence of Western liner companies.

To a large extent, Eastern Bloc transport organizations have already gained a stranglehold on road haulage between the Community and Eastern Europe. In this sector, just as in sea transport, competition problems are being posed by the sustained expansion of Eastern Bloc transport capacity in two-way traffic between Eastern Bloc and Community countries and in third-country traffic.

Similar problems exist in inland waterway shipping. On the waterways covered by the Mannheim Convention on the navigation of the Rhine, passenger and cargo vessels have complete freedom regardless of the flags they fly. In cross-frontier traffic there are neither Government regulations on rates nor restrictions on access. Thus, shipping lines from Comecon countries are still allowed by the Rhine riparian States' free market economies to freely canvas for cargoes and push their way into traffic with the Rhine riparian States. Once the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal has been completed, this problem will

grow worse, since Eastern Bloc vessels which have so far operated only on the Danube, will then be able to penetrate West European markets unimpeded unless measures are taken in good time.

Another disquieting aspect is the fact that Eastern Bloc firms are freely able to set up offices in the Community and operate under the flag of a Community country from behind a Western-based company.

Finally, employment in transport may be threatened by Eastern Bloc operators' penetration of the markets—a factor which is already causing workers' representatives some concern.

In the long run, therefore, this trend could have a detrimental effect on the Community's economy as a whole, and this is distinctly worrying, both politically and economically.

The Economic and Social Committee calls on all the competent bodies to tackle this matter with utmost vigour in order to ward off developments that would be disastrous for the economy and have grave social consequences.

Producer groups

2.3.52. This Opinion, which was adopted by a large majority (5 against, with 2 abstentions), deplores the fact that the Council has been so slow in acting on producer groups (more than ten years have elapsed since the first Commission proposal), but approves and supports measures designed to promote and develop the formation of producer groups in agriculture.

The Committee insists that the proposed Regulation be applicable to the whole Community, albeit with a marked bias towards those regions with the most serious structural difficulties.

Small and medium-sized business

2.3.53. In this own-initiative Opinion, which was adopted by a large majority (2 against and 5

abstentions), the Committee looks at small and medium-sized business from a variety of angles and in particular harks back to the Commission's observations on the Committee's 1974 Study on the situation of small and medium-sized undertakings in the European Community.

The Committee begins by observing that a large economic unit like the Community ought to have a detailed, firm and coherent policy to support its small and medium-sized businesses and that so far little has been done in this direction.

The Committee therefore calls for a programme of action to promote these businesses, and sets out the aims and the guidelines to be followed. It is necessary to encourage and facilitate the establishment, acquisition, continued operation, rationalization and expansion of businesses of this type.

It also points out that small and medium-sized businesses are not helped by Community policies that fail to take account of their special circumstances and importance.

Aeronautical research

2.3.54. In this unanimous Opinion the Committee says that, although it considers that a more ambitious programme is essential if the European aircraft industry is to be able to face world competition effectively, it nevertheless notes with satisfaction that the Commission regards the action programme as a prime element of its overall strategy for the aeronautical sector and that it intends actively to pursue this strategy.

Experience has shown that the development of a Community aeronautical policy is attended with special difficulties connected in particular with the possible military implications of such a policy. (Most research work can be put to both civil and military uses.) The Committee draws attention to the practical difficulties that may be involved in the operation of the advisory committee for the management of research programmes in the air-

craft industry, and warns that care must be taken to ensure that nothing can jeopardize the objectivity of the Committee's decisions.

The common policy in the field of science and technology

2.3.55. This Opinion, which was adopted unanimously with 3 abstentions, endorses the Commission's paper setting out guidelines for Community policy to cover 1977-80.¹

The Committee believes that the Community has a considerable R & D potential whose efficiency could be appreciably enhanced if a greater proportion of national R & D work and projects, along with their respective funds, were switched to the Community. The Community should adopt a pragmatic approach, concentrating on co-ordination measures and indirect action projects in areas which lend themselves particularly to Community action.

The Committee also calls for a clear statement as to the long-term role of the Community's Joint Research Centre (JRC) before its current multiannual programme comes to an end.

The Committee endorses the proposal for pilot *industrial research* projects. The Committee doubts, however, whether the idea of providing financial assistance only for undertakings which 'wish to cooperate with each other on a Community basis' or 'have already cooperative links', can be made to work. Less importance should be attached to cross-frontier cooperation between undertakings and more emphasis be placed on the results of the research projects being made available on certain conditions to all undertakings in the Community.

The Committee also approves the proposal for a research programme on *forecasting and assessment in the field of science and technology*.

¹ Supplement 3/77 — Bull. EC.

Medical research programme

2.3.56. The Committee unanimously welcomes the proposals, and recognizes the need for concerted action in medical, as in other fields of research. However, the Committee regrets that the funds available for research in the field of medicine and public health are at present so very inadequate and hopes that more ambitious programmes will be introduced in the near future.

Any concerted research action programme will need to be very carefully scrutinized for its scientific authenticity, and for the benefit it is likely to bring to the Community as a whole.

Research into uranium exploration and extraction

2.3.57. The Committee gives its unanimous approval to the proposed research programme.

The Committee feels that, in view of the fact that the principal potential uranium-producing areas in the Community have geological characteristics that require highly sophisticated detection techniques, and that any finds could be exploited only with the help of new mining techniques, it is logical for the Community to consolidate its R & D activities in these two fields. Thus, while the Committee is not in a position to pass judgment on the detailed technical aspects of the programme, it endorses the Commission's thinking from an overall policy viewpoint.

Self-employed commercial agents

2.3.58. This Opinion, which was adopted by a large majority (16 votes against and 4 abstentions), recognizes first and foremost the need to approximate laws concerning commercial agents.

Approximation would appear not only useful but necessary for the legal protection of commercial agents. The Committee agrees that commercial

agents should be guaranteed a basic minimum of standard legal protection in the Community, and with this end in view a set of mandatory standards should be drawn up to cover the basic form of agency agreements, both from the principal's and from the agent's point of view. It feels that there should be strict rules to ensure compliance with these basic standards, but other non-essential aspects of agency agreement should be left to the parties concerned.

Turning to the scope of the Directive, the Committee requests that it should include a definition of the term 'commercial agent' specifying that the agent must operate in a specific region or area, and that a 'register' or 'roll' or 'list' of commercial agents should be drawn up, registration being compulsory.

The Committee then objects to the provision designed to protect the commercial agent where bankruptcy or winding-up procedures have been opened in respect of the principal, or where there is an arrangement, composition or other similar procedure in progress with the principal's creditors. The provision confers on commercial agents the same preferential treatment as is enjoyed by employees in the matter of claims on the principal's assets. Creating a new category of persons receiving preferential treatment would, however, pose serious problems to national legislative bodies unless those categories already enjoying such preferential treatment suffered a corresponding reduction in their entitlement.

Having dealt with the content of the Directive the Committee briefly examines the question of social security for commercial agents, and urges the Commission and the Council to consider co-ordinating the Member States' laws on social security for the self-employed, and particularly commercial agents.

Standard exchange

2.3.59. The Committee unanimously approved the draft Council Directive extending the Direc-

tive on outward processing to cover the standard exchange of goods exported for repair. Most of the Member States' legislations still require the exported and imported goods to be identical, and the Committee considers the proposed application of the equivalence principle to be a step forward.

Post-clearance collection of import duties or export duties

2.3.60. In this unanimously adopted Opinion the Committee observes that it is right that customs duties, which are part of the Community's own resources, should be collected in full. This means that on occasion the post-clearance collection of duties is necessary, if mistakes of omission are discovered.

On the other hand, in the business world it is of unquestionable importance to know the final cost of a product one imports or exports. Customs duties and similar charges are a cost component, and to run a business properly it is important that the amount of duty charged when the goods are declared should in principle not be revised after one has resold the goods or at least taken a final decision on their price.

Food additives

2.3.61. On several occasions in the past the Committee has voiced its concern that the free movement of goods cannot and must not be the sole aim of food directives. On this occasion it gave its unanimous approval to the proposal for a Directive on emulsifiers, stabilizers, thickeners and gelling agents, but insisted that the Commission should take another look at the lists of additives that have not undergone thorough toxicological tests and may therefore be a health hazard.

European Investment Bank

Loans raised

2.3.62. The European Investment Bank has floated a FB 1 500 million bond issue in Belgium underwritten by a syndicate of Belgian banks.

Carrying a coupon of 8.5% payable annually, the bonds were offered for public subscription at an issue price of 99.5%, the yield being 8.59%.

The issue is redeemable at par at latest 2 December 1985. However, before that date a purchase fund will permit the buying back of bonds at prices not exceeding par.

The Bank reserves the right to redeem at par all bonds in circulation from 2 December 1981.

Quotation of the issue on the Brussels and Antwerp stock exchanges has been requested.

Loans granted

Denmark

2.3.63. The Bank has granted a loan for the equivalent of DKr 12 million (1.7 million EUA) to Finansieringsinstituttet for Industri og Håndværk A/S, Copenhagen, for a term of 9 years with interest payable at 9.05% per annum. The funds will be made available to Oxford Biscuit Fabrik A/S, Hjørring (North Jutland), for extending and modernizing its biscuit factory.

The investments will make the plant more competitive and, in addition to creating 15 jobs, will ensure continued employment for 220 people employed by the company in the area.

Italy

2.3.64. The Bank has granted a global loan for the equivalent of Lit 2 250 million (2.23 million

EUA) to Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità.

The funds, made available for a term of 8 years with interest payable at 7.7% per annum, will go towards financing small and medium-scale industrial ventures in the Mezzogiorno.

The EIB granted a global loan for Lit 3 400 million to ICIPU in July of last year.¹

The proceeds from the two operations will be used by the institution to provide financial backing for ventures creating some 560 jobs.

2.3.65. A Lit 24 000 million loan (some 23.8 million EUA) has been granted to help finance the construction of a float glass plant at San Salvo in Abruzzi. Joint beneficiaries of the loan, which will have a term of 8 years and carry interests at 7.7% per annum, are EFIM (Ente Partecipazione e Finanziamento Industria Manifatturiera) and ENI (Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi), who will on-lend the proceeds to Flovetro SpA, a joint venture between EFIMI and ENI subsidiaries and Fabbrica Pisano, part of Saint Gobain Industries of the French group Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson.

With fixed assets estimated at Lit 61 000 million, the factory constitutes a major investment within the wider rationalization that recent technological advances have compelled the industry to undertake. The venture should not only involve the creation of 250 new jobs, but also boost activity at the neighbouring plant of SIV (Società Italiana Vetro) and in so doing safeguard as many as 170 existing jobs.

2.3.66. The equivalent of Lit 20 000 million (some 19.85 million EUA) has been advanced to IMI (Istituto Mobiliare Italiano) over a 10-year term with interest charged at 8% a year, in the form of the loan to part-finance a new fast diesel engines plant at Foggia in Apulia, creating an estimated 2 000 jobs.

These funds will be credited to Sofim SpA, formed jointly in 1974 by Fiat, Alfa Romeo (of the Finmeccanica division of the IRI Group) and Saviem (controlled by Renault). This will produce multi-purpose engines, mostly for cars and other light vehicles; these are high performance, light-weight units offering 20 to 25% lower fuel consumption than petrol engines of the same power rating.

The Sofim Project has already attracted two loans from the Bank for Lit 14 000 million and Lit 10 000 million.²

2.3.67. The Bank has granted two loans to AGIP of the ENI Group to finance the development of two natural gas fields in the Adriatic. The operations involve the equivalent of Lit 15 000 million and Lit 6 500 million (some 14.9 million and 6.4 million EUA), both loans having a term of 12 years and an 11.15% interest rate.

The gas fields—named Barbara and Davide—lie between 17 and 57 km off the Marches Coast.

2.3.68. A loan of Lit 18 000 million (some 17.85 million EUA) has been granted to IRI (Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale) for 20 years at 10.85%; the funds will be passed on to Autostrade (Concessioni e Costruzioni Autostrade SpA) to assist in financing the construction of the 44 km Udine-Carnia motorway in Friuli.

Completion of the motorway will help to improve Friuli's outdated road system, which continues to inhibit the development of this peripheral region, the economic situation of which deteriorated considerably as a result of the earthquakes.

This new road link is also a key element in the improvement of communications with Central Europe, as there are plans for an extension to the Austrian frontier.

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2486.

² Bull. EC 7/8-1976, point 2486 and 4-1977, point 2.3.72.

United Kingdom

2.3.69. A loan equivalent to £52.7 million (80.6 million EUA) has been granted by the European Investment Bank to the British Steel Corporation for a period of 12 years at a rate of 8.75%.

It will help to finance various works forming part of a major expansion scheme costing about £220 million at Ravenscraig Works, Motherwell, Scotland, where liquid steel production capacity will be doubled to 3.2 million tonnes per year to replace obsolete capacity in old, open-hearth steel making units.

The scheme is essential in developing a modern and viable steel industry in Scotland—with the preservation of substantial employment—based on expansion of Ravenscraig Works as the low-cost supplier of steel to the principal Scottish rolling mills.

The loan is the largest single loan ever made by the European Investment Bank.

2.3.70. A loan equivalent to £25 million (38.2 million EUA) has been granted to Lothian Regional Council in Scotland.

Provided for 15 years at an interest rate of 9%, the funds will help to finance works being carried out to increase water supplies to Edinburgh and Midlothian and to reduce pollution in the Firth of Forth by major improvements to the Edinburgh sewerage system.

The first scheme, budgeted at £23 million, concerns the construction of a dam and 60 million m³ reservoir at Craigierig on the River Megget plus 31 miles (50 km) of aqueduct designed to increase by 50% to over 300 000 m³ the daily water supply capacity for the area; further development is foreseen which will add an extra 100 000 m³ per day.

The sewerage scheme, costing around £32 million, involves the construction of tunnelled mains along the east and west coast of Edinburgh to in-

tercept sewage currently discharged directly into the Firth of Forth through short outfalls.

The sewage will be brought to a new treatment plant and, after removal of sediment, disposed of through a specially designed long sea outfall.

2.3.71. A £19.8 million loan (some 30.2 million EUA) has been provided to the National Water Council for 15 years at an interest rate of 9%. The funds are being passed on to the North West Water Authority to help to finance a series of works estimated to cost about £90 million; these are designed to increase by about 200 000 m³ per day available water supplies for the region, which includes Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Cumbria. Loans totalling £17.3 million were provided for the same works in February this year and in March 1976.

2.3.72. A further loan of £6.2 million (9.5 million EUA) has been provided to the National Water Council for 12 years at 8.75%. This will be passed on to the Welsh National Water Development Authority to help to finance various supply projects and sewerage schemes in Gwent, Mid and South Glamorgan. The works will cost about £31 million, towards which the EIB granted an earlier loan of £6.2 million in June this year.

2.3.73. A loan of £4.3 million (some 6.6 million EUA) has been granted to the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) for 12 years at 8.75%; the loan will cover about half the cost of carrying out three schemes to reinforce electricity supplies in the Hamilton, Stirling and Ayr areas, involving erection of 15.5 miles (25 km) of transmission lines.

Yugoslavia

2.3.74. A loan equivalent to 25 million EUA (some 525 million Yugoslav dinars) has been made by the EIB to contribute to the financing

of the construction of a 380 kV electricity transmission network in Yugoslavia.

This is the EIB's first operation in this country and follows the decision by the Bank's Board of Governors at the end of last year to lend up to 50 million EUA for projects of common interest to Yugoslavia and the Community.

The loan is granted for 15 years at an interest rate of 9.2% to the six Yugoslav electricity enterprises (one in each Republic). It will help to meet the cost of the second phase (1978-83) of the construction of the network being carried out by JU-GEL—Union of Yugoslav Electric Power Industry; this entails the erection of 1 100 km of transmission lines, the construction of 21 substations and 9 dispatch centres.

There will be interconnections with the Greek and Italian transmission networks and via the latter with several other European countries.

The project offers substantial benefits both for Yugoslavia and the Community.

Yugoslavia has considerable potential for energy production in the form of hydro resources, most still not exploited, and in reserves of coal and lignite. In general these are far removed from the areas of major consumption, making a heavy-load electricity transport system a priority development if rising electricity demand is to be met. The link-up with neighbouring countries will help Yugoslavia to iron out peaks and troughs in its electricity production by enabling it to feed power into other grids in periods of surplus and to obtain supplies in periods of deficit. It will also provide for mutual assistance through pooling of reserves, in case of failure of large generating units.

The cost of the project is estimated at around 659 million EUA; the foreign exchange element is about 267 million EUA which, apart from the EIB loan, will be met by finance from the World Bank, foreign banks and in the form of export credits.

Caribbean

2.3.75. The EIB has made available to the Caribbean Investment Corporation (CIC) a venture fund equivalent to 1 million EUA (3 086 000 East Caribbean dollars).

The CIC will use this fund for its normal operations, i.e. for equity investments in small and medium-sized industrial, agro-industrial and tourism enterprises located in less developed member countries¹ of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

The venture fund is drawn from resources set aside under the Lomé Convention and the subsequent decision by the Council concerning Overseas Countries and Territories for various types of risk capital operations to be handled by the Bank. It has been granted in the form of a conditional loan bearing an interest rate of 2%; repayment will be scheduled according to the profitability of the investments the CIC makes, subject to a maximum period of 25 years.

The Corporation was created in 1973 as a regional institution among the Member States of the Caribbean Community with the cooperation of the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce. The shareholders are the Member States (60%) and private industrial, commercial and financial interests in the region (40%).

This is the EIB's first operation in the Caribbean for Overseas Countries and Territories linked to the Community.

Kenya

2.3.76. The Bank has granted a global loan equivalent to 5 million EUA (some 47.5 million Kenya shillings) to the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) in Kenya.

¹ The less developed member countries are Antigua, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

The funds will be used to help to finance medium-scale industrial projects selected in agreement with the EIB.

The loan has been made available for 11 years at an interest rate of 5%, after deduction of a 3% interest rebate drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund, as provided for under the Lomé Convention.

The Industrial Development Bank was set up in 1973 to assist the growth of manufacturing industry. Its shareholders are the KENYA Government and three State-owned bodies, the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, the Kenya National Assurance Company and the National Bank of Kenya.

At mid-May this year it had approved investments in 36 projects for a total of more than 250 million Kenya shillings.

Malawi

2.3.77. The Bank has granted a global loan equivalent to 3 million EUA (some 3.1 million kwacha) to the Investment and Development Bank of Malawi (INDEBANK).

The funds will be used to help to finance small and medium-scale industrial projects selected in agreement with the EIB.

The loan has been made available for 12 years at an interest rate of 5.05%, after deduction of a 3% interest rebate drawn from the resources of the European Development Fund, as provided for under the Lomé Convention.

INDEBANK was established in 1972 on the initiative of the Malawi Government; its present shareholders are the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation, a statutory body in Malawi, and three development finance agencies of EEC Member Countries: the Commonwealth Development Corporation (United Kingdom), the Deutsche Entwicklungsgesellschaft (Germany)

and the Nederlandse Financieringsmaatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden (Netherlands).

At end June this year, it had invested about kwacha 8.7 million in a wide range of projects, which involve creation of an estimated 4 000 jobs.

Zaire

2.3.78. The Bank is providing Société Financière de Développement (SOFIDE) in Zaire with finance totalling almost 1.2 million EUA.

This is made up of a 15-year subordinated loan¹ for 1 096 000 EUA at 5.5% p.a., which will enable SOFIDE to contribute towards expanding a cementworks in Shaba, and a participation worth 100 000 Zaires (about 102 000 EUA) which the Bank is taking on behalf of the Community in SOFIDE's latest capital increase.

The industrial project in Shaba has been given high priority by the Zaire Government in its plans to restrengthen the country's economy.

These operations are financed from a sum set aside under the Lomé Convention for various risk capital operations, the management of which is entrusted to the Bank.

Between the time when it was created in 1970 and the end of 1976, SOFIDE had conducted 140 financing operations, mainly in support of manufacturing industry. In 1971 it received a loan from the EIB for 1.6 million EUA under the second Yaoundé Convention.

The Audit Board

2.3.79. The Audit Board's report on the financial year 1976 is its nineteenth and last: its activities come to an end this year under the terms

¹ Repayable only after settlement of prior-ranking loans.

of the Treaty of 22 July 1975, which established the Court of Auditors; it is the Court which will present the report on the accounts for the 1977 financial year.

As in previous years, the report is divided into two volumes: the management of the Communities' Budget; and the European Development Funds.

2.3.80. The first volume contains a brief introduction followed by a chapter of general comments which reviews the main features of external Community control in this, the last year of the Audit Board's existence.

The Audit Board carries out an external and independent audit of all the revenue and expenditure accounts of the Institutions and other bodies, both those incorporated in the Budget and those which are administered outside the Budget. The purpose of the audit, which is based on records and, if necessary, performed on the spot, is to establish that all revenue has been received and all expenditure has been incurred in a lawful and regular manner and that the financial management has been sound. The main findings are set out in an annual report which is published.

The problems of carrying out audits in the various sectors are also discussed in the general comments. These problems are mainly due to the rapid increase and diversification of the Communities' financial activities, the often ill-defined division of responsibilities between the Community and the Member States as regards financial management and control, the complex nature of legislation and complications caused by the monetary situation.

The future development of external Community control will derive from the strengthening of its role within the institutional framework and the expansion of its relations with the authority giving discharge, the Institutions whose activities are audited and the national audit bodies.

The second chapter of the report deals with revenue. Comments are made on the collection of fines and other debts and on information and control in connection with own resources, notably the system of compensation for sugar storage costs, the standardization of establishment procedures for own resources and inspection visits, with the association of the Commission, in the Member States.

The third chapter looks at the Institutions' administrative expenditure and, firstly, staff expenditure and the application of the Staff Regulations and the rules applying to other Community employees which govern the allocation of allowances and transfers of emoluments.

This section also discusses expenditure on the construction and fitting-out of buildings, the cost of data-processing equipment, the cost of commissioned studies and printing costs.

Expenditure on specific projects undertaken by the Institutions and aids and subsidies are discussed in the following chapter. The main subjects reviewed are the poverty action programme, the agricultural research programme, expenditure in the industrial and energy sectors and the three-year action programme on scientific and technical information and documentation.

The fifth chapter takes a look at the European Social Fund. Once again, the Audit Board underlines the slowness of decision-making processes and the delays in the final clearing of aids projects, the fact that adjustments are made to project implementation projections and the inadequate grounds advanced in support of applications for reimbursement of expenditure, including that on pilot studies and experiments.

On the subject of the European Regional Development Fund (Chapter Six), for which 1976 was the second year of operation, the Audit Board has several comments to make on its management (selection of projects, the complementary nature of aids and distribution of appropriations) and the supervision of operations (divergences in

procedure from one Member State or competent authority to another and problems connected with on-the-spot inspections).

The seventh chapter of the report investigates the management of the EAGGF. The increasing delay in the closure of accounts for previous years in the Guarantee Section are pointed out and the budgetary operations of this Section in 1976 are analysed.

The report has detailed comments to make on the results of the Audit Board's independent inspection visits in Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom. These mainly concern the Member States' auditing of firms' accounts, the analysis of samples of products exported, storage costs, consumption and export subsidies for butter and aid for the production of durum wheat.

Other comments deal with subsidies for skimmed milk processed into casein or caseinate, export refunds for malt, expenditure in the raw tobacco sector, butter and white sugar refunds and the application of the Council Regulation on irregularities.

The report had various comments to make on individual projects in the Guidance Section. These bore on the granting of assistance from the Fund, the results expected from certain financing operations, insufficient documentation sent to the Audit Board and implementation of projects.

Several remarks are also made on the control of expenditure arising from special measures and common measures, including the modernization of farms and encouragement for the cessation of farming, vocational guidance and training, conversion in the cod-fishing sector and subsidies to fruit and vegetable producer groups.

Chapter Eight of the report deals with food aid and financial aid. The main comments on and criticisms made of food aid management concern the incorrect assessment of appropriations, delays in the starting-up and implementation of projects, deficiencies in the procedure for mobilizing food

supplies, incidents affecting the cannelling of aid, the non-recovery of charges on arrears and inadequate control of the utilization of the aid and of the counterpart funds (proceeds of sale of food dispatched as food aid).

Further comments deal with financial aid given to specialized international bodies or granted directly to beneficiary countries, cooperation projects with the developing countries carried out by non-governmental organizations and trade promotion schemes.

The last chapter of the first volume concerns research and investment expenditure. It contains some general remarks on the supervision of research to establish that the financial management has been sound, and comments on the implementation of several specific programmes: the Ispra I reactor, the ECO reactor and operation of the Essor reactor (IRA circuit, CABIRIA and CLEOPATRA circuits, SARA circuit, fabrication of fuel elements and the Blow Down project).

Several comments are also made on research carried out under indirect action programmes and, in particular, JET design and supply contracts.

2.3.81. The second volume of the report is concerned with the management of the Development Funds and contains an introduction followed by two chapters. The introduction notes the progress observed in the keeping and presentation of accounts and describes some of the difficulties still met by the Audit Board in obtaining information, particularly about on-the-spot inspections carried out by the administering departments and supporting documents for expenditure on Stabex (export revenue stabilizing system).

The second chapter comments on the preparation, implementation and completion of specific projects and the management of certain categories of aid (road, port and railway infrastructures, educational establishments, water supply and sanitation works, agricultural programmes, expenditure on linked technical assistance, general

technical cooperation, deputy controllers' operations and technical control).

2.3.82. Under current legislation the Commission presents the accounts for the previous year together with the Audit Board's report to the Council and Parliament, which are required to decide whether to give a discharge in respect of their implementation.

Financing Community activities

Budgets

General Budget for 1978

2.3.83. On the second reading of the Draft Budget for 1978 on 22 November, the Council came to a final decision on compulsory expenditure and made its position known on the amendments regarding non-compulsory expenditure proposed by Parliament on first reading.

The Council meeting was interrupted for a meeting with a delegation from Parliament led by its President, Mr Colombo.

The most important decisions taken by the Council may be summarized as follows:

Non-compulsory expenditure

Regarding the amendments passed by Parliament on 26 October,¹ the Council accepted an increase of 86.5 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 171 million EUA in appropriations for payment. The increase is small since the Council did not—for the time being—decide on the amendment relating to the Regional Fund, pending a decision on the substance of the matter to be reached by the European Council on 5

and 6 December. The proposed amendments to the Regional Fund total 352 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and 135 million EUA in appropriations for payment.

The amendments which the Council has either partially or wholly accepted relate to the following areas:

	<i>million EUA</i>	
	Appropriations for commitment	Appropriations for payment
Election of the European Parliament	+ 4	+ 4
Institute for Economic Analysis and Research	+ 3	+ 3
Fight against poverty	+ 5	+ 0.6
Energy	+30	+ 13
Industry	+ 3	+ 1.7
Social Fund	—	+136.3
Development aid	+22	— 6
Other institutions	+15	+ 15
Other	+ 4.5	+ 3.4
	+86.5	+171.0

The amendments which the Council has either wholly or partially rejected amount to 550 million EUA in appropriations for commitment and concern mainly staffing request, certain energy sectors (66.5 million), industry (53 million), research (12 million), the Regional Fund (provisionally 352 million), development aid (57 million) and miscellaneous (9 million).

Compulsory expenditure

A distinction should be made when referring to compulsory expenditure between those proposals for amendment not resulting in any overall increase in expenditure and those with financial implications.

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, points 2.3.22, 2.3.23 and 2.3.99.

Table 2 — Proposed Community expenditure by sector at the various stages of the budgetary procedure

Sector	Preliminary draft				Council draft — first reading				Change				Parliament draft — first reading				Change				Council draft — Second reading				Change			
	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Appropriations for commitment	%	Appropriations for payment	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
									3-1	3/1	4-2	4/2					7-3	7/3	8-4	8/4					11-7	11/7	12-8	12/8
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14	
COMMISSION																												
<i>Intervention appropriations</i>																												
Agriculture	8 882 822 600	67.54	8 822 822 600	71.08	9 204 112 600	74.97	9 154 112 600	76.55	+ 321 290 000	+ 3.62	+ 331 290 000	+ 3.75	8 923 493 700	68.88	8 858 493 700	71.69	(-) 280 618 900	- 3.05	- 295 618 900	- 3.23	9 204 112 600	74.45	9 154 112 600	75.41	+ 280 618 900	+ 3.14	+ 295 618 900	+ 3.34
Social	593 020 500	4.51	559 474 500	4.51	580 938 000	4.73	416 202 000	3.48	- 12 082 500	- 2.04	- 143 272 500	- 25.61	592 653 000	4.57	559 107 000	4.52	(+) 11 715 000	+ 2.02	+ 142 905 000	+ 34.34	587 653 000	4.75	54 107 000	4.56	- 5 000 000	- 0.84	- 5 000 000	- 0.89
Regional	750 000 000	5.70	525 000 000	4.23	398 000 000	3.24	390 000 000	3.26	- 352 000 000	- 46.93	- 135 000 000	- 25.71	750 000 000	5.79	525 000 000	4.25	(+) 352 000 000	+ 88.44	+ 135 000 000	+ 34.62	398 000 000	3.22	390 000 000	3.21	- 352 000 000	- 46.93	- 135 000 000	- 25.71
Research, energy, industry and transport	521 912 608	3.97	400 291 017	3.22	224 873 395	1.83	259 467 003	2.17	- 297 039 213	- 56.91	- 140 824 014	- 35.18	390 979 795	3.02	327 950 303	2.65	(+) 166 106 400	+ 73.87	+ 68 483 300	+ 26.39	259 363 395	2.10	275 422 703	2.27	- 131 646 400	- 33.66	- 52 527 600	- 16.02
Development cooperation	930 349 700	7.07	633 045 700	5.10	423 346 000	3.45	303 342 000	2.54	- 507 003 700	- 54.50	- 329 703 700	- 52.08	824 340 000	6.36	612 782 000	4.96	(+) 400 994 000	+ 94.72	+ 309 440 000	+ 73.09	445 100 000	3.60	296 892 000	2.45	- 379 240 000	- 46.00	- 315 890 000	- 51.55
Miscellaneous	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	token entry	—	token entry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11 678 105 408	88.80	10 940 633 817	88.13	10 831 269 995	88.23	10 523 123 603	88.00	- 846 835 413	- 7.25	- 417 510 214	- 3.82	11 481 466 495	88.63	10 883 333 000	88.08	(+) 650 196 500	+ 6.00	+ 360 209 400	+ 3.42	10 894 228 995	88.12	10 670 534 308	87.90	- 587 237 500	- 5.11	- 212 798 700	- 1.96
<i>Administrative appropriations</i>																												
Staff	401 731 300	3.05	401 731 300	3.24	384 876 800	3.14	384 876 800	3.22	- 16 854 500	- 4.20	- 16 854 400	- 4.20	388 131 000	3.00	388 131 000	3.14	(+) 3 254 200	+ 0.85	+ 3 254 200	+ 0.85	385 655 800	3.12	385 655 800	3.18	- 2 475 200	- 0.64	- 2 475 200	- 0.64
Administrative expenditure	108 413 200	0.82	108 413 200	0.87	105 580 200	0.86	105 580 200	0.88	- 2 833 000	- 2.61	- 2 833 000	- 2.61	105 740 200	0.82	105 740 200	0.86	(+) 160 000	+ 0.15	+ 160 000	+ 0.15	105 740 200	0.86	105 740 200	0.87	—	—	—	—
Information	13 392 000	0.10	13 392 000	0.11	9 018 000	0.07	9 018 000	0.08	- 4 374 000	- 32.66	- 4 374 000	- 32.66	13 018 000	0.10	13 018 000	0.11	(+) 4 000 000	+ 44.36	+ 4 000 000	+ 44.36	13 018 000	0.11	13 018 000	0.11	—	—	—	—
Aid and subsidies	44 811 700	0.34	44 811 700	0.36	41 558 100	0.34	41 558 100	0.35	- 3 253 600	- 7.26	- 3 253 600	- 7.26	46 368 100	0.36	46 368 100	0.38	(+) 4 810 000	+ 11.57	+ 4 810 000	+ 11.57	45 308 100	0.37	45 308 100	0.37	- 1 060 000	- 2.29	- 1 060 000	- 2.29
	568 348 200	4.32	568 348 200	4.58	541 033 100	4.41	541 033 100	4.52	- 27 315 100	- 4.81	- 27 315 100	- 4.81	553 257 300	4.27	553 257 300	4.48	(+) 12 224 200	+ 2.26	+ 12 224 200	+ 2.26	549 722 100	4.45	549 722 100	4.53	- 3 535 200	- 0.64	- 3 535 200	- 0.64
<i>Contingency reserve</i>	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—	5 000 000	0.04	5 000 000	0.04	—	—	—	—
<i>Reimbursement to Member States of 10% of own resources</i>	689 600 000	5.24	689 600 000	5.56	689 600 000	5.62	689 600 000	5.77	—	—	—	—	689 600 000	5.32	689 600 000	5.58	—	—	—	—	689 600 000	5.58	689 600 000	5.68	—	—	—	—
Commission total	12 941 053 608	98.40	12 203 582 017	98.31	12 066 903 095	98.29	11 758 756 703	98.33	- 874 150 513	- 6.75	- 444 825 314	- 3.65	12 729 323 795	98.26	12 131 190 303	98.18	(+) 662 420 700	+ 5.49	+ 372 433 600	+ 3.17	12 138 551 095	98.18	11 914 856 403	98.15	- 590 772 700	- 4.64	- 216 333 900	- 1.78
OTHER INSTITUTIONS^{1,2}	210 095 092	1.60	210 095 092	1.69	209 741 802	1.71	209 741 802	1.67	- 353 290	- 0.18	- 353 290	- 0.18	225 074 597	1.74	225 074 597	1.82	(+) 15 332 795	+ 7.68	+ 15 332 795	+ 7.68	224 604 307	1.82	224 604 307	1.85	- 470 290	- 0.21	- 470 290	- 0.21
Grand total	13 151 148 700	100.—	12 413 677 109	100.—	12 276 644 897	100.—	11 968 498 505	100.—	- 874 503 803	- 6.65	- 445 178 604	- 3.59	12 954 398 392	100.00	12 356 264 900	100.00	(+) 677 753 495	+ 5.53	+ 387 766 395	+ 3.24	12 363 155 402	100.00	12 139 460 710	100.00	- 591 242 990	- 4.56	- 216 804 190	- 1.75

¹ Including amounts in respect of the Budget of the Court of Auditors.² Administrative appropriations only.

The first category is mainly concerned with the transfer of monetary compensatory amounts from Titles 6 and 7 (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund—Guarantee Section) to Title 4 (Reimbursements and Aid to Member States—Miscellaneous) and the transfer of sums in respect of food aid refunds from Titles 6 and 7 to Chapter 92 (Food Aid). There was also a proposal for an amendment principally to place a compulsory ceiling on expenditure of the EAGGF Guarantee Section from 1978 onwards.

The Council has completely rejected these proposals for amendment. It has, however, accepted the introduction of a heading with a token entry for surveillance of the Community fishing zone.

As to the second category, the Council rejected certain proposals for amendment in respect of the EAGGF Guidance Section but, on food aid, retained the quantities in the Draft Budget, reserving the right to reconsider the matter in the light of decisions which may be taken by the Council meeting on Development Cooperation on 28 November.

Table 2 shows, for the various sections of the Budget, the point reached in discussions of the Budget after the Council's second reading of the Draft Budget on 22 November 1977.

Second Letter of Amendment

2.3.84. On 18 November the Commission sent to the Budgetary Authority the Second Letter of Amendment to the Preliminary Draft Budget for 1978, setting out the statement of expenditure and revenue to be included in Section V (devoted to the Court of Auditors) of the General Budget for financial year 1978. The justification for this Letter of Amendment, foreshadowed by the Council in its explanatory memorandum to the Draft Budget for 1978,¹ is the establishment of the Court of Auditors. On 22 November, the Council adopted the Draft Budget of the Court of Auditors.

Second Amending Budget for 1977

2.3.85. The Draft Second Amending Budget for 1977,² which the Council communicated to Parliament on 12 October, was discussed by the latter at its part-session from 14 to 18 November. Since Parliament did not amend it³ the President of the Parliament announced on 27 November that the Second Amending Budget for 1977 had been finally adopted.

A notable feature of the Second Amending Budget for 1977 is the transfer of provisional appropriations for the Joint Research Centre to operational budget headings in order to commence implementation of the four-year programme (1977-80) adopted on 18 July.⁴

Financial Regulation

Conciliation on the amendment of the Financial Regulation

2.3.86. For the first time since its inception, use has been made of the conciliation procedure brought in by the Joint Declaration of Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 4 March 1975;⁵ this procedure might be termed 'legislative conciliation.' As pointed out by Mr Spénale, former President of Parliament, this original, and specifically Community, procedure is a good reflection of the institutional balance appropriate to the building of a united Europe; it is a first step towards Parliament's sharing of legislative authority; with direct elections to the European Parliament only months away, this first use of the procedure is of particular significance.

The reason for this action is the amendment of the Financial Regulation of 25 April 1973. Under Article 4 of the Joint Declaration, 'the procedure

¹ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.3.100.

² Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.95.

³ Point 2.3.14.

⁴ Bull. EC 7/8-1977, point 2.1.112.

⁵ OJ C 89 of 22.4.1975, Bull. EC 2-1975, point 2501.

shall be initiated... if the Council intends to depart from the Opinion adopted by the European Parliament.' As far as the Financial Regulation is concerned, the 'joint position' worked out by the Council on 17 May 1977 departed considerably from the text put forward by Parliament in its Opinion of 14 December 1976 and largely incorporated by the Commission in its amended proposal of 11 March 1977.¹

An attempt has therefore been made, as arranged, to seek agreement within a 'Conciliation Committee' consisting of:

The members of the Council, presided by Mr Eyskens;

A delegation from the European Parliament consisting of:

Mr Colombo, President, and Mr Spénale, Vice-President,

Mr Lange, Chairman of the Committee on Budgets,

Mr Aigner, Mr Bangemann, Mr Cointat, Vice-Chairmen of this Committee,

Mr Shaw, rapporteur on the Financial Regulation and the Budget for 1978,

Lord Bruce, rapporteur on the Budget for 1977, Mr Spinelli, Member of the Committee on Budgets.

Mr Tugendhat represented the Commission.

The Conciliation Committee met, in Brussels, on 7 and 22 November.

The solutions found to the majority of the points in dispute are as follows:

- (i) the budgetary nomenclature shall be determined as part of the budgetary procedure;
- (ii) the multiannual projects, where a distinction is made between appropriations for payment and appropriations for commitment, shall be determined under the budgetary procedure;
- (iii) with regard to transfers of appropriations, the division of powers between the Council (com-

pulsory expenditure) and Parliament (non-compulsory expenditure) shall be modelled on the system governing the preparation of the Budget. The Commission, like the Council and Parliament, may itself make transfers within Titles of the Budget set aside for staffing and administrative appropriations;

(iv) hitherto, the Remarks on a budget heading could be binding and in such cases this was expressly stated: Parliament has agreed to abolish this provision subject to the mentioning in the Minutes of the option of including in the Remarks conditions on the execution of expenditure under the heading in question;

(v) a statement in the Minutes sets out the position of Parliament on the consultation required prior to any measure likely to lead to substantial spending over and above the appropriations in a chapter of the EAGGF Guarantee Section;

(vi) the estimates and the Preliminary Draft Budget shall be sent to Council and Parliament simultaneously;

(vii) supplementary or amending budgets may be submitted in unavoidable, exceptional or unforeseen circumstances;

(viii) there shall be no major change to the special provisions applicable to research and investment appropriations: the Council refuses to make the budgetary *tranche* illustrative (effectively this is the ceiling on a programme);

(ix) borrowings and loans shall be 'token entries' in the Budget and detailed in an annex to it, but shall not be 'authorized' by the budget;

(x) as to carry-overs, the respective powers of the institutions have not been changed.

On the last two points Parliament has met the Council's wishes, while requesting, however, that

¹ Bull. EC 3-1977, point 2395.

With regard to Title VII of the Financial Regulation 'Special provisions applicable to the research and investment appropriations', the relevant dates are, respectively: 7 July 1977 for the Opinion of Parliament, 14 July 1977 for the amended Commission proposal and 18 October 1977 for the 'joint position' adopted by the Council.

the matter of borrowings be reopened at a later date with the aim of making an integral entry of borrowing and lending operations in the budget.

In the course of this procedure the institutions examined not only a piece of legislation (the Financial Regulation) but also the meaning of parts of the Treaties: they arrived at a common interpretation of Article 203 of the EEC Treaty, Article 177 of the Euratom Treaty and Article 78 of the ECSC Treaty on which there had been a basic divergence of views: in the absence of any express provision, should appropriations for commitment or appropriations for payment be taken into consideration in calculating the Parliament's 'margin of manoeuvre' for increasing non-compulsory expenditure?

The answer to this question would determine the balance of power between the holders of budgetary authority, the establishment of future budgets and the success of conciliation on the Financial Regulation. It was therefore agreed that Parliament's margin of manoeuvre would apply separately to both appropriations for commitment and appropriations for payment.

Own resources

VAT financial regulation

2.3.87. Following its discussions on 17 October¹ the Council, at its meeting on 21 November, adopted a 'joint position' on the VAT Financial Regulation and on the new Regulation on the making available and management of own resources including those accruing from VAT (revision of Regulation No 2/71).

These texts have been forwarded to Parliament, as required under the conciliation procedure.

ECSC Budget

Fixing of ECSC levy rates— ECSC Operational Budget for 1978

2.3.88. On 8 November the Commission unveiled the draft ECSC Operational Budget for 1978 based on a 0.29% levy rate. It adopted a Communication to Parliament, which is to deliver its Opinion at its December sitting. The Consultative Committee was also informed.

The Commission's estimate of total expenditure for 1978 is 152 million EUA, an increase over 1977 of 23% in real terms (by way of comparison, total expenditure under the ECSC Operational Budget for 1977 is 114 million EUA). The increase in expenditure is due mainly to the Commission's declared intention to give greater financial support to a joint programme of redevelopment and conversion in the steel industry, including social measures (aid towards readaptation of workers) and interest-rate subsidies. The Commission has also provided for a reduction in ECSC administrative expenditure from 18 to 5 million EUA, the difference being taken into the General Budget and the funds released by this move going towards the ECSC's operational requirements.

In view of the expenditure increase arising from the policy for redevelopment, conversion and worker readaptation in the steel industry, and of the stagnation in steel producers' turnover, a 32 million EUA deficit remains to be covered by new sources of financing. The coal and steel production levy is currently 0.29%. To avoid increasing the rate during a difficult period for the steel industry, the Commission is asking the Member States that a fraction of customs duties on coal and steel, hitherto not included in the Community's own resources, be paid over as from 1978

¹ Bull. EC 10-1977, point 2.3.99.

(as a gift under Article 49 of the ECSC Treaty) up to a total of 32 million EUA.

On the basis of Parliament's Opinion and the Council's reaction, the Commission will finally adopt the rate of levy and the ECSC Operational Budget for 1978.

ECSC Financial operations

Loans raised

2.3.89. In November, the Commission raised the following loans:

— Private placings totalling DM 178 million.

The term of the loans in question varies from eight to fourteen years and the rate of interest from 5.50% to 6% per annum.

— A £20 million bond issue.

This loan was underwritten by an international syndicate of banks. The bonds carry a coupon of 9⁵/₈%, payable annually; their term is 12 years.

The bonds were offered to the public at par and will be listed on the Luxembourg stock exchange.



PART THREE

DOCUMENTATION

1. Additional references in the Official Journal

Additional references in Official Journal

3.1.1. This section lists the titles of legal instruments and notices of Community institutions or organs published in the Official Journal during the month under review 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 6-1977

Point 2.2.60

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

OJ C 272 of 11.11.1977.

Bull. EC 7/8-1977

Point 2.2.62

Adoption of projects financed from the resources of the European Development Fund.

OJ C 281 of 22.11.1977.

Bull. EC 9-1977

Point 2.3.40

Case 117/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling made by order of the Centrale Raad van Beroep, Utrecht, dated 28 September 1977 in the case of the Managing Board of the Algemeen Ziekenfonds Drenthe-Platteland Zwolle v G. Pierik, residing at Wapenveld.

OJ C 263 of 4.11.1977.

Point 2.3.46

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the proposal for a Council Directive on the approximation of Member States' laws, regulations and administrative provisions on the protection of the health of workers occupationally exposed to vinyl chloride monomer.

OJ C 87 of 30.11.1977.

Point 2.3.47

Economic and Social Committee

Opinions on the

— proposal for a Council Regulation on the granting of financial aids to demonstration projects in the field of energy saving

and the

— proposal for a Council Regulation on the granting of financial support for projects to exploit alternative energy sources.

OJ C 287 of 30.11.1977.

Point 2.3.48

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning the Community action programme for rational use of energy (RUE) — second series of legislative proposals.

OJ C 287 of 30.11.1977.

Point 2.3.49

Economic and Social Committee

Opinion on the communication from the Commission to the Council regarding energy savings from the modernization of existing buildings in the Community.

OJ C 287 of 30.11.1977.

Bull. EC 10-1977

Point 1.6.1.

Proposal for a Council Regulation laying down special aid measures for herring fisheries in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea.

OJ C 286 of 29.11.1977.

Point 2.3.41

Case 123/77: Action brought on 14 October 1977 by Unione Nazionale Importatori e Commercianti Motoveicoli Esteri (UNICME) and Others against the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.42

Case 124/77: Action brought on 18 October 1977 by Tunnel Refineries Limited against the Council and the Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.43

Case 125/77: Reference for a preliminary ruling by the College van Beroep voor het Bedrijfsleven (administrative court of last instance in matters of trade and industry), The Hague, by judgment of that court of 12 October 1977 in the case of Koninklijke Scholten-Honing NV and De Verenigde Zetmeelbedrijven 'De Bijenkorf' BV v Het Hoofdprodukschap voor Akkerbouwprodukten.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.52

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 13 October 1977 in Case 56/76 (revision): Raymond Elz v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.55

Judgment of the Court of 25 October 1977 in Case 26/76: Metro SB Großmärkte GmbH & Co KG, and Verband des SB-Großhandels eV, Intervener v Commission of the European Communities and SABA, Intervener.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.59

Judgment of the Court (First Chamber) of 27 October 1977 in Case 121/76: Alessandro Moli v Commission of the European Communities.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.64

Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber) of 27 October 1977 in Case 23/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling by the IVth Senate of the Finanzgericht Münster): Westfälischer Kunstverein v Hauptzollamt Münster

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

Point 2.3.66

Judgment of the Court of 27 October 1977 in Case 30/77 (reference for a preliminary ruling made by the Marlborough Street Magistrates' Court, London): Regina v Pierre Bouchereau.

OJ C 285 of 26.11.1977.

2. Report on political cooperation

Annual report to Parliament on political cooperation presented on 15 November by Mr Simonet, Chairman of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the Community

3.2.1. In their annual reports to the European Parliament on Community cooperation in the sphere of foreign policy, my predecessors have emphasized the progress achieved by referring both to the number of major topics which have been tackled and to the increasing thoroughness of this cooperation. I feel it is fair to say that this progress has been maintained in the past year. However, this opening statement should not encourage the governments of the Nine to pat themselves on the back. It is, instead, the starting point from which I am going to consider the development of political cooperation in general. Before I do so, I want to mention the areas with which the Community has been particularly concerned since Mr Van Der Stoel spoke to you here in November last year.

3.2.2. Belgrade is currently hosting the follow-up meeting to the Helsinki Conference. The Nine cooperated particularly closely at Helsinki and at Geneva for the Conference, and this spirit was again manifest before and during the meeting in Belgrade. All the problems encountered, whether relating to procedure or substance, have been tackled with the constant desire to achieve as thorough and balanced an assessment as possible of how the Final Act has been implemented. With this in mind, the Nine have coordinated their approach in such a way as to ensure that each of the major items in the Final Act will be raised at the Belgrade meeting, and they have considered making a number of proposals in order to improve the implementation of the Act. It was this same desire which has led them, ever since the preparatory stages last June and July, to insist on a procedural system which will ensure a searching review of what has been achieved in each of the Final Act's three baskets. They have also made sure that the Community as a body is properly represented whenever appropriate during

the meeting. The Community delegations in Belgrade are working together constantly, and from the preparatory stage onwards they have been in frequent contact with many other States which signed the Final Act in Helsinki, especially the NATO countries and the neutral and non-aligned nations.

Futile bickering or a series of accusations is not what we want; what we want is genuine and thorough deliberation by every country which signed the Act so that we can move towards real *détente*. The immense importance which the Member States have attached to the observance of human rights has to be seen in this context.

Belgrade must be a significant stage along the road to achieving the aims of the Final Act. The Nine will do their utmost to ensure the success of the Conference.

3.2.3. There is another international forum where the Nine have made their presence felt this autumn: the 32nd General Assembly of the United Nations. The close cooperation of our countries at the United Nations is an established tradition. It is usually expressed by joint voting or by stating a common position. It is also expressed by the speech given on behalf of the Nine by the President-in-Office of the Council during the general debate. This cooperation is ensured by frequent meetings at every level, both in the normal context of political cooperation and also among the permanent representatives of the Member States at the United Nations. Their political cooperation this year has benefited from experience gained during the 31st General Assembly. Preparations for the current session were made together. The problems of disarmament were considered, special attention being paid to those items on the agenda which might strain Community solidarity. It is still too early to assess the overall achievements of the 32nd General Assembly, but let me say that the results so far have been encouraging.

Community cooperation in New York and in Belgrade does not mean that the Member States have been inactive individually. On the contrary, I think they are realizing more and more that it is often easier to find solutions to their problems if these are made the subject of political cooperation right from the start. This results in a certain way of going about things which means that the UN now regards the Community not as a monolithic bloc—which in any case we should not want it to be—but as a body with something to say.

3.2.4. Since my predecessor's report to the House, Africa—especially southern Africa—has had an increasing share of our attention in the field of political cooperation. If we look at Rhodesia first, the Nine have consistently—at the Maputo Conference in May, for example—stressed the need for a peaceful transition to majority rule for an independent Zimbabwe in 1978, and British and Anglo-American initiatives in this direction have been supported. While observing to the letter the UN sanctions against Rhodesia, we are ready to offer Zimbabwe economic aid once the illegal minority government has gone.

3.2.5. As for Namibia, the Nine have also stated their position on several occasions, in particular on the day devoted to Namibia at the United Nations at the end of August. The Member States consider that the people of Namibia must have an early opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. This must be achieved in a democratic manner under the supervision of the United Nations, and with the participation of all political groups, including SWAPO. The Nine have made several approaches to the South African government on the matter, in particular last February. They support the initiatives of the five western members of the Security Council in the hope of seeing progress towards this goal.

3.2.6. However, the current situation in southern Africa is very closely linked to the attitude of South Africa. The Nine's opposition to *apartheid* is nothing new, of course. I was able to restate our position during the Lagos Conference in August, when I said that the Nine regarded this policy as an insult to human dignity and a kind of institutionalized racism, which deprived most of the population of their civil and political rights. In this connection, the policy of creating bantustans is no more than an extension of *apartheid*. The Nine totally reject this policy. After refusing to recognize the so-called independence of Transkei, they have no intention of giving any recognition to the bogus independence which South Africa is planning to give Bophutatswana next month.

We feel that the entire policy of *apartheid* is disastrous for everyone in the Republic of South Africa. Not only is it incompatible with the values of western civilization which the South African government purports to uphold, but it also breeds a despair which is felt throughout the country and which often explodes, as in Soveto, with tragic consequences. The South African government's decision of 19 October is to move against people, organizations and publications disowning *apartheid* is part of an intolerable and self-defeating policy. The Nine have therefore made strong representations on this matter to Pretoria. They are resolved to apply the arms embargo which the Security Council approved at the beginning of the month. But even before these recent events the Community took a step which, it thought, ought to encourage moves towards progress in South Africa, and more especially to the abolition of *apartheid*. The Nine decided to consider ways of bringing the collective weight of the Community to bear towards this end. On 20 September they published a code of conduct for firms with branches or agents in South Africa, and they have urged their fellow members in the OECD to adopt the code, too. The whole aim of this action by our governments is the creation in South Africa of a non-racial government which

will allow every citizen to play a full and active part in the running of the country.

Other events in Africa have received special attention from the Nine. I refer in particular to the disturbing events in the Horn of Africa, the Shaba rebellion in Zaire and the distressing position of human rights in Uganda. With regard to Uganda, the Nine made an approach—unfortunately without success—on humanitarian grounds in September in the hope of saving human life. In addition, the Council meeting of 21 June agreed that any Community aid to Uganda should not consolidate or prolong the denial of basic human rights for the people of that country.

Africa will undoubtedly remain a focus of our attention in the months to come. This continent is our neighbour, geographically and historically, and also by virtue of its ties with the European Community. The Nine's primary wish is for an African solution to its many problems without any outside interference. We reject—and we emphasized this at our meeting in April—moves by any State whatsoever which attempt to create a sphere of influence in Africa. The aid which we are giving and will continue to give must be wanted by the African States and used according to the guidelines which they themselves propose to follow for their own development.

3.2.8. The problem of Cyprus causes the Nine particular concern since the States which are directly involved are linked to the Community by Association Agreements. The Nine have constantly urged those involved to find a fair and lasting solution, to be achieved by negotiation through the UN Secretary-General, with due regard for the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and the legitimate interests of the two communities which live side-by-side on the island. At the beginning of the year things looked hopeful: we had welcomed the meeting between Archbishop Makarios and Mr Denktash in Nicosia on 12 February and the resumption of talks between the two communities in Vienna at the

end of March. Little has been achieved since then, however, especially after the death of Archbishop Makarios and in view of elections pending in the various States involved. It is still the firm belief of the Nine that the principle of these talks must be upheld and that it is vital to resume them as soon as circumstances permit. This view was recently communicated to those involved and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr Waldheim.

3.2.9. The Nine intend to persevere with their positive and impartial role, which was again apparent when the EEC-Cyprus agreements were extended at the end of June. They used the opportunity to reiterate their firm desire that the benefits of the agreement should be enjoyed by both communities on the island.

I now turn to another area of conflict which we know only too well: the Middle East. Throughout the year, but especially in the last two months, immense efforts have been made to reconvene the Geneva Conference. These efforts have not yet met with success, but they are backed by the Nine who are quite convinced that there must be an immediate resumption of peace talks for an overall settlement. On 29 June the European Council adopted several guidelines for a settlement of the Middle East conflict. In this Community document the Member States repeat their conviction that a genuine settlement could only be achieved on the basis of resolutions 242 and 338 of the Security Council, and on the basis of the following:

Firstly, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; secondly—and this follows on directly from the first point—the need for Israel to end the territorial occupation which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967; thirdly, respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of every State in the area and the right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries; and finally, recognition that in the establishment of a just and lasting peace account must be taken of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

These were the main points in the statement of 29 June. It forms the basis of our policy on Middle East affairs. Consequently, an approach was made to the Israelis in August when we expressed our concern at a number of illegal measures relating to the settlement of occupied territory. We also recently stated before the United Nations that this policy of colonizing the occupied territories is liable to hamper negotiations.

3.2.10. The Community's position on the Middle East was again made clear during the third meeting of the General Committee of the Euro-Arab Dialogue in Brussels between 26 and 28 October. The second meeting, you will remember, was held in Tunis in February this year. On that occasion negotiation was somewhat difficult. Recently, however, there has been a more positive trend, and the Brussels talks of a fortnight ago resulted in a series of decisions on positive action. A number of preliminary measures and studies were approved, especially in the fields of infrastructure, agriculture and cultural matters. There was also agreement on how to finance these initial projects. This first step will eventually enable us to implement full-scale projects.

Other initiatives are in the pipeline and these will be followed up with a view to achieving concrete results. The particular fields involved are the labour force, protection of investments, transfer of technology, industrialization and commercial cooperation. As far as the last item is concerned, the Nine agreed at the Brussels meeting to examine the possibility of establishing formal, non-preferential links within the framework of the Dialogue.

It is clear that we have here a wide range of joint action with a group of countries whose political and economic importance for Europe is obvious. The progress made last month is an encouraging advance in our deep and wide-ranging dialogue with our Arab colleagues.

3.2.11. This annual debate on political cooperation organized by the European Parliament gives

us all the chance to take stock of what we have achieved. This is all the more important as the constant flow of specific decisions, distinct statements and views on particular matters which I have just mentioned could easily obscure the overall picture.

It is now just over seven years since the Community heads of government gave the go-ahead for political cooperation by adopting the Luxembourg report. Three years later they updated their aims with the adoption of the Copenhagen report. Today these documents are still the theoretical basis on which political cooperation rests, and by referring back to them we can assess how much progress has been made in the directions required.

The Luxembourg report was extremely cautious in stating that the aim of political cooperation was to improve the mutual understanding of problems by means of consultation and exchanges of information. It was essential to harmonize and maintain points of view and, where possible and of course desirable, to take joint action. Encouraged by the early success which followed this first report, the Copenhagen report was couched in more formal terms, setting forth a commitment to consult one another on all important matters with the aim of adopting a joint approach to specific problems. There was one reservation, however, since it was made clear that the matters dealt with should affect Europe in areas where a definite position was 'essential and desirable'.

Looking at the situation as it stands today, we can say that the aims outlined in these documents have in most cases been achieved, and that the procedures they proposed have become routine. This does not mean, of course, that everything is running perfectly. As President of the Council, I can give you several examples of occasions when consultation would have been useful or joint action could have been formulated, and where this was not done. But these unfortunate occasions have now become the exception.

The rule, as far as the Nine are concerned, is that we now consult one another on all important matters of foreign policy. Not only do we seek a common approach to specific problems, but very often we manage to find one. Joint action has become common enough for it no longer to be regarded as exceptional. There is less and less recourse to the escape clauses which allow the Member States to question the guidelines of political cooperation.

Instead, I believe I can go as far as to say that political cooperation has become closer and more demanding than the original documents foresaw. A kind of unwritten law has developed among the Member States. There are no penalties attached, of course, but there is tacit recognition of a rule which may be broken from time to time but which nevertheless exists. There is now a fair amount of pressure on our diplomatic representatives to act together, to speak with one voice and to avoid divergent views.

It is certainly interesting to ponder the source of this pressure. It is not, as some people still claim, that the advocates of Europe are blind crusaders for a new faith, whereby dogmatic intolerance attempts to deny the reality of our Member States, our peoples and our countries. It is high time we banished these absurd and hackneyed ideas which would have us still living in a world of illusions. The truth of everyday reality is that a double pressure is being exerted, and will no doubt continue to be exerted more and more, both within and outside the Member States. I say 'within' because our citizens are becoming increasingly aware of the need for joint action in a world dominated by the superpowers and by blocs of nations in several international organizations. And I say 'outside' because other nations which expect international dialogue to be between large blocs are waiting, hoping, and sometimes even demanding, to hear the voice of Europe and to know what our collective view is. It is this double pressure which urges us along the path of political cooperation, and not some kind of European sectarianism.

When taking stock, we must neither overestimate nor underestimate what has been achieved. We must not overestimate it because our political cooperation, for all the progress made, is not a common foreign policy. It is based solely on the political goodwill of governments which state that they have remained sovereign, save where certain powers have been transferred to international organizations. Views may differ on just how true this statement is. It is vague, retractable and there may be exception. Furthermore, the weaknesses and shortcomings in the international business of building Europe imposed objective limits on political cooperation. If we are to speak with one voice in the world, we must first agree on where our common interest lie, and this is not yet the case in every sector. On the other hand, however, we must not be too ready to underestimate the results of our efforts, because we have achieved real cooperation and we often manage to present an image of a united Europe to the outside world.

All the indications are that we shall continue to move in this direction, whatever the opponents of a united Europe may think. And this is not because our arguments are any better than theirs—though they probably are—but because political cooperation, just like the building of Europe, satisfies the needs of the age. This is the reality which all of us, whether we are for or against the idea of European unity, will have to accept.

3. Transport: priority business for a working programme to 1980

Transport programme

3.3.1. The text of the Communication sent by the Commission to the Council on 28 November is as follows:

Priority business for a Council working Programme to 1980

I. Introduction and policy setting

1. At its transport meeting on 27 and 28 June this year, the Council, following an exchange of views on objectives and priorities for Community transport action, invited the Commission to put forward a working programme of priority items for Council action during 1978, 1979 and 1980.

2. This priority programme list is now presented accordingly. It has been established within the objectives and policies to the Commission's Communication to the Council of October 1973, taking into account the favourable reaction to its main lines and the resolutions proposed and views expressed in Council, as well as those of the Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee. As expressly asked by the Council, the Commission has concentrated on essentials in policy terms and upon measures of greatest practical urgency, assessing realistically what can be managed, having regard to state of readiness of proposals and time needed for consideration by Community Institutions. Over and above those listed, it would be desirable for other items also to be taken, while force of changing circumstances may compel attention to particular topics: however, acceleration and intensification of effort on selected topics implies the converse.

In any event it is clear that fulfilment of the programme would depend crucially upon resources for effort, including the Commission's, and the Commission would accordingly look to the Council to receive favourably any appropriate proposals in that regard it might be obliged to make.

3. The Commission's 1973 Communication and proposals stemming from it recognized that continuing interaction of policies in transport and in other fields of Community concern and action. This remains true. Optimal utilization of resources, in transport systems which provide services efficiently and responsively to users' needs, is among the keys to mastering current economic and social difficulties and to promoting integration and progress of the Community. Transparency of costs and benefits, in a wide sense, and accurate and up-to-date information remain essential tools for an approach which is objective and impartial as between modes of transport and fully exploits the benefits of cooperation.

4. The measures to be pressed forward are those at the core of transport policy already set out for the Community. They include both the progressive bringing into being of an infrastructure network and services in the transport markets flexibly adaptable to easy and reliable movement to meet users' needs and the public interest, at least cost, both in the widest sense and in burdens on taxpayers. Improved economic fitness of the railways in their Community and European setting under modern circumstances is part of this. The role of transport of all kinds in the Community's relations with its neighbours and the wider world and in international organizations is bound to be an increasingly important and demanding element in Community action.

II. The priority working programme to 1980

5. A list of priority measures accordingly, for which Council decisions should be reached between now and the end of 1980, is attached. The following brief explanations of why they are relevant and urgent are in an order for clarity of exposition, without implications for their importance or timing relative to each other.

6. *Infrastructure development.* The Community dimension is notably relevant in developing the shape and capabilities of infrastructure networks. These have, taking all modes together, to accommodate services to meet the needs of passengers and goods traffic between the Member States (and with the rest of the world), to open up the regions of the Community for interchange with each other and to help develop the periphery and ease congestion of the heartlands. The field is one where public authorities continually and necessarily act. Their action should, wherever relevant, be fitted into the shaping of optimal Community networks. To this end the Commission has proposed improved arrangements for consultation as well as means to support projects of noteworthy Community interest for achieving an adequate Community system.

7. *Imputation of costs of use of infrastructures* will promote more rational utilization. The first step towards comprehensive user charges is adoption of the directive regarding national tax systems for commercial vehicles now before the Council. It will be followed by proposals for practical measures concerning taxation bearing on international road haulage. (Measures within the same policy approach, to deal with costs of use of infrastructures by other surface modes and a start on quantification of external costs are expected to come before the Council after 1980.)

8. *Progressive improvement of the financial and commercial soundness and adaptation to modern conditions of the railways* are necessary in transport policy. They involve the need to press ahead as set out in the Council's decision of 20 May 1975 and to fulfil the programme of work which was an integral part of that decision. In this the corporate action programmes, including investment and financial plans, to be proposed by the railways will be important, as well as cooperation between the railways (of which development of direct tariffs is one aspect).

9. The Commission has presented the first bi-annual report on the financial health of the railways. Searching discussion in Council of the objectives and reasoning set out in that report is called for, and should aim at drawing pertinent conclusions as a basis for action. Two measures clearly warranting priority for adoption are adoption of uniform principles for calculation of costs and the setting of dates and conditions by which financial balance of the railways undertakings should be achieved.

10. *Combined transport*. Readiness for a multi-modal approach and cooperation are leitmotifs in a Community policy. The ability of *combined transport* to benefit from specialization within complementarity should be fully exploited, wherever suitable. This involves both concerted planning of infrastructure and material and facilitation in the markets and operationally: spin-off from more rewarding exploitation of the rail element can boost the commercial health of the railways.

11. As for the *workings of transport markets*, the approach, from the beginnings of the Community, consonant with the Treaty and reaffirmed in the Commission's Communication of 1973, has aimed at a common market for transport services, functioning freely, with safety nets. The Commission submitted accordingly in 1975 a report and set of proposals (followed up since) which sought progressively greater freedom in *carriage of goods between Member States*. Among these are proposals on the Council's table for extensions of Community quotas and the first directive on road haulage, which should be adopted as a whole or by rapid instalments. Those 1975 proposals also provided for introduction of a system of observation of the markets in transport services by all transport modes: this should be brought in, seeing, moreover, it is a necessary part of safeguards against grave disequilibria and crises, together with checks against uneconomic behaviour. An effective system of intelligence and information on the state of the markets would also support further steps to make it easier for supply of haulage services to respond to demand. *Weights and dimensions* of road transport vehicles (and some related technical points) should be settled.

12. The objectives for *inland waterway goods transport* are substantially similar, including measures for capacity, introduction of reference tariffs, market observation and safeguard arrangements for crisis management and to check uneconomic behaviour. As to capacity, a first priority is to bring the Rhine temporary laying-up scheme and fund into operation.

13. For *passengers by road*, current negotiations on occasional services with third countries belonging to ECMT should be completed. Further simplification of administrative handling will be sought. Effort will be put into extending the scope to provide services between and through Community countries in the interests of the travelling public.

14. For both road and inland waterway transport ability is needed to deal with the special problems presented by the economic practices of *Eastern bloc* State-trading countries and their enterprises. For inland navigation a first step is to modify the Mannheim Convention.

15. In *shipping*, the examination already under way between Member States and the Commission, designed to pin-point the fields where Community action is called for, should be pushed ahead. The priority tasks in hand are: problems arising for liner trades over the code of conduct and flag discrimination, definition of competition rules in sea transport, the impact of Eastern bloc activity, sub-standard ships and mutual acceptance of seafarers' qualifications, together with effective means of influence in international organizations, such as IMCO.

16. In *air transport*, the Council, on the basis of the work of their transport group, specially composed for the purpose, will need to indicate (alongside the Commission's continuing possibilities for initiative) the priority areas for Community interest and action. Action should be taken for closer and more effective relations with international organizations, notably ICAO and ECAC. The application of Community competition rules should be defined for air transport.

17. The Commission will continue its work on *ports*, and will present, as may be appropriate, proposals for the soundness of the ports competitive position as between themselves and towards third country ports: these, however, may not fall for decision before 1980.

18. The Commission will also continue its work, in association with Member States, to ease and speed *frontier crossing* and will present any proposals for Council decisions that may be called for.

19. There are several heads for action affecting transport in which the motives of interest for action are rooted wider. Their importance is emphasized: the factors for timing of decisions on them are distinguishable; they are:

— *summer time arrangements*. A decision on these should be reached by Spring 1978 to permit timetables etc. to be adjusted for effect from Summer 1979;

— the balance of action on *social working conditions* in road transport remains for adoption from the Commission's proposal of March 1976, and for inland waterway transport the Commission's proposal of November 1975 is on the table. Early decisions on these are urged; the Council will be aware of the concern of the people working in these sectors and of their competitors;

— *driving licences*. The Council should be able to legislate in December 1977. If not then, early action afterwards would be in the interest of Community citizens living and working in other Community countries and of safety, as well as symbolizing the reality of the Community for the individual.

20. Accordingly the Council is invited to adopt the draft of a resolution of a list of priorities for its activities, year by year, from now until the end of 1980, which is attached while the Commission will undertake to submit, in due time to fit into the programme, proposals where they do not already exist.

Resolution of the Council

concerning the priorities and the calendar of decisions to be taken by the Council in the course of the period lasting until 1980

The Council of the European Communities

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the Communication of the Commission to the Council concerning the development of the Common Transport Policy of the 25 October 1973,¹ which contained a working programme for the years 1974 to 1976,

Having regard to the opinions of the European Parliament² dated 25 September 1974 and of the Economic Social Committee³ dated the 28 March 1974 and 25 September 1975 concerning this Communication,

Having regard to the Communication of the Commission of 23 November 1977, in reply to the request of the Council to

submit to it a working programme including a list of priority actions to be adopted by the Council,

Whereas having regard to the limited progress made in the course of recent years, it is necessary in such a programme to define priority actions and to place the accent in particular on the measures to be adopted in the fields of transport infrastructures, the functioning of the transport markets, conditions of competition, the improvement of the economic situation of railways and other modes of transport and as regards relations with third countries,

Whereas this programme must take account not only of the interest of users in general but also those of carriers and transport workers and must respect the public interest;

— *approves* the list of priorities and the calendar of decisions to be adopted during the period lasting until 1980, contained in the annex, and for that purpose will undertake to examine the proposals of the Commission within the appropriate periods,

— *takes note* of the Communication of the Commission containing a declaration according to which it will submit at appropriate times proposals necessary for the realization of this programme to the extent that they have not already been submitted to the Council.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council

The President

¹ Supplement 16/73 — Bull. EC

² OJ 181 of September 1974

³ OJ C 126 of 17 10 1974, and OJ C 286 of 15 12 1975

Annex

**Priority list and timetable
of Decisions to be taken by the Council**

(the list of points in each period has not been drawn up in any particular order of priority)

PART A

Between now and end 1978

- system for consultation on transport infrastructure programmes and support for projects of especial Community interest
- first directive on commercial vehicle taxation system
- adopt uniform principles for calculation of railways' costs
- summer time
- reference tariffs railways and inland navigation
- enlargement of Community quotas and first road haulage directive
- system of observation of inland transport markets
- establishment of Rhine laying-up fund
- additional protocol to the Act of Mannheim
- measures relating to liner trade problems resulting from the code of conduct for maritime conferences
- policy on impact of State-trading countries' shipping practices
- reinforced relations with international organizations in air transport

1979

- further development of combined transport
- further progress in adaptation of road haulage capacity regime, including safeguards against grave disturbance of the markets and uneconomic behaviour
- policy on impact of State-trading countries' road transport practices
- direct tariffs for railways

- action on sub-standard ships
- mutual acceptability of seafarers' qualifications
- modalities for application of competition rules to air transport
- road vehicle weights and dimensions

1980

- practical measures on application of taxes to international road haulage
- measures on access to inland waterways transport markets, including safeguards against grave disturbance of the market and uneconomic behaviour
- setting the deadlines for and conditions of railway's financial balance

PART B

Matters to be dealt with at the appropriate time during the period up to the end of 1980

- balance of action on *social regulations for road transport* working conditions—to be pressed ahead as soon as possible
- *social regulations for inland waterways* working conditions—to be given priority within the period up to 1980
- *drivers' licences*—as soon as possible
- further administrative simplification and greater scope for *international road passenger services*
- other steps in pursuit of 1975 railways decision, notably in *cooperation between railways*
- modalities for the application of *competition rules in maritime transport*

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**Anvendte forkortelser
Abkürzungen
Conventional Symbols**

IRL
Irsk
In irischer Sprache
In Irish
Langue irlandaise
Lingua irlandese
Iers

DK
Dansk
In dänischer Sprache
In Danish
Langue danoise
Lingua danese
Deens

D
Tysk
In deutscher Sprache
In German
Langue allemande
Lingua tedesca
Duits

E
Engelsk
In englischer Sprache
In English
Langue anglaise
Lingua inglese
Engels

F
Fransk
In französischer Sprache
In French
Langue française
Lingua francese
Frans

I
Italiensk
In italienischer Sprache
In Italian
Langue italienne
Lingua italiana
Italiaans

NL
Nederlandsk
In niederländischer Sprache
In Dutch
Langue néerlandaise
Lingua olandese
Nederlands

S
Spansk
In spanischer Sprache
In Spanish
Langue espagnole
Lingua spagnola
Spaans

(IRL.DK.D.E.F.I.NL.S.)
Et bind for hvert sprog
Ein Band je Sprache
One volume for each language
Un volume par langue
Un volume per lingua
Een deel per taal

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
F* enkelt bind med den samme tekst på to eller flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit dem gleichen Text in zwei oder mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with the same text in two or more languages
Un seul volume comportant le même texte en deux ou plusieurs langues
Un solo volume con lo stesso testo in due o più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met dezelfde tekst in twee of meer talen

Mult.
Et enkelt bind med forskellige tekster på flere sprog
Ein einziger Band mit verschiedenen Texten in mehreren Sprachen
A single volume with different texts in several languages
Un seul volume comportant des textes différents en plusieurs langues

**Signes conventionnels
Segni convenzionali
Gebruikte afkortingen**

Un solo volume con testi diversi in più lingue
Een afzonderlijk deel met verschillende teksten in meerdere talen

FB
Belgisk franc
Belgischer Franken
Belgian franc
Franc belge
Franco belga
Belgische frank

DKr
Dansk krone
Dänische Krone
Danish krone
Couronne danoise
Corona danese
Deense kroon

DM
Tysk mark
Deutsche Mark
German mark
Mark allemand
Marco tedesco
Duitse mark

FF
Fransk franc
Französischer Franken
French franc
Franc français
Franco francese
Franse frank

Lit
Italiensk lire
Italienische Lira
Italian lira
Lire italienne
Lira italiana
Lire

Fl	p.
Nederlandsk gylden	Side
Holländischer Gulden	Seite
Dutch guilder	Page
Florin néerlandais	Page
Fiorino olandese	Pagina
Gulden	Bladzijde

£

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US-dollar	
US-Dollar	
United States dollar	
Dollar des États-Unis d'Amérique	
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**Generelt
Allgemeines
General
Généralités
Generalità
Algemeen**

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-071-DA-C
Statistiske Basisoplysninger om Fællesskabet.
Corrigendum. 15. udgave.
(1977). 1 p.

CA-22-77-071-DE-C
Statistische Grundzahlen der Gemeinschaft.
Berichtigung. Fünfzehnte Auflage.
(1977). 1 p.

CA-22-77-071-EN-C
Basic Statistics of the Community.
Corrigendum. Fifteenth edition.
(1977). 2 p.

CA-22-77-071-FR-C
Statistiques de base de la Communauté.
Corrigendum. Quinzième édition.
(1977). 1 p.

CA-22-77-071-IT-C
Statistiche generali della Comunità.
Errata-corrige. Quindicesima edizione.
(1977). 1 p.

CA-22-77-071-NL-C
Basisstatistieken van de Gemeenschap.
Corrigendum. Vijftiende uitgave.
(1977). 1 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

**Fællesskabsret
Gemeinschaftsrecht
Community Law
Droit communautaire
Diritto comunitario
Communautair recht**

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CB-23-77-017-EN-C
*The European Community, international organizations
and multilateral agreements.*
July 1977.
(1977). 298 p.

CB-23-77-017-FR-C
*La Communauté européenne, les organisations inter-
nationales et les accords multilatéraux.*
Juillet 1977.
(1977). 300 p. (E.F.)
FB 225,— DKr 36,90 DM 14,60 FF 30,20
Lit 5300 Fl 15,25 £ 3.60 US \$ 6.20

**Forbindelser med tredjelande —
Udenrigshandel
Auswärtige Beziehungen - Außenhandel
External Relations — Foreign Trade
Relations extérieures — Commerce
extérieur
Relazioni esterne — Commercio estero
Buitenlandse betrekkingen —
Buitenlandse handel**

RÅDET - RAT - COUNCIL - CONSEIL - CONSIGLIO - RAAD

Lomé-Konventionen AVS-EØF (undertegnet den 28.
februar 1975). Tekstsamling — II — 1. august 1976 - 31.
august 1977.
(1977). 283 p.

Gratuit

begrænset oplag

AKP-EWG-Abkommen von Lomé, (unterzeichnet am 28. Februar 1975). Sammlung von Texten — II — 1. August 1976 — 31. August 1977. (1977). 283 p. beschränkt verfügbar

ACP-EEC Convention of Lomé, (signed on 28 February 1975). Compilation of texts — II — 1 August 1976 — 31 August 1977. (1977). 283 p. limited distribution

Convention ACP-CEE de Lomé, (signée le 28 février 1975). Recueil de textes — II — 1^{er} août 1976 — 31 août 1977. (1977). 283 p. diffusion restreinte

Convenzione ACP-CEE di Lomé, (firmata il 28 febbraio 1975). Raccolta di testi — II — 1^o agosto 1976 — 31 agosto 1977. (1977). 283 p. diffusione limitata

ACS-EEG-Overeenkomst van Lomé, (ondertekend 28 februari 1975). Verzameling van teksten — II — 1 augustus 1976-31 augustus 1977. (1977). 283 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) beperkte verspreiding

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

8816 (S)
Guía practica para le utilizacion del esquema de preferencias arancelarias generalizadas de las Comunitades europeas. Mayo 1977. (1977). 268 p. (DK.D.E.F.I.NL.S)
FB 175,— DKr 27,35 DM 11,25 FF 23.35
Lit 4 100 Fl 11,75 £ 2.70 US \$ 4.70

Konkurrence og det interne marked Wettbewerb und Binnenmarkt Competition and Internal Market Concurrence et marché intérieur Concorrenza e mercato interno Concurrentie en binnenlandse markt

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

8868 (2)
Die geographischen Preissysteme und der Wettbewerb. Studien: Reihe Wettbewerb — Rechtsangleichung Nr. 29, Juni 1976. (1977). 63 p. (D.E.F.)
FB 80,— DKr 12,30 DM 5,10 FF 10,30
Lit 1800 Fl 5,35 £ 1.25 US \$ 2.05

^o) CH-PK-77-008-6A-C

Bibliographie sur l'harmonisation des législations phytosanitaires, des semences et plants forestiers. Bulletin de renseignement documentaire n° B/8, septembre 1977. (1977). 14 p. (F)
FB 40,— DKr 6,30 DM 2,70 FF 4,90
Lit 700 Fl 2,80 £ 0.48 US \$ 1.15

Sociale spørsmål Soziale Angelegenheiten Social Affairs Affaires sociales Affari sociali Sociale zaken

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

7307 (3)
Radioactive contamination levels in the ambient medium and in the food chain — Quadriennial Report 1972-1975. By the 'Centre d'Études Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses'. Radiological protection — 12. 1976. EUR 5441.

7307 (4)
Niveaux de contamination radioactive du milieu ambiant et de la chaîne alimentaire — Rapport quadriennal 1972-1975. Par le Centre d'Études Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses. Radioprotection — 12. 1976. EUR 5441.
(1977). 162 p. (E/F).
FB 375,— DKr 59,— DM 25,50 FF 45,—
Lit 6800 Fl 26,— £ 4.60 US \$ 10.80

7594 (2)
Statistische Probleme beim Messen gasförmiger Luftverunreinigungen in Nähe einer Emissionsquelle. J. Raguin. Arbeitshygiene und Sicherheit. EUR 5220. (1977). 60 p. (D.E.F.I.)
FB 140,— DKr 21,90 DM 9,— FF 18,70
Lit 3 300 Fl 9,40 £ 2.20 US \$ 3.80

CA-23-77-001-6A-C

Sociale regnskaber. Regnskaber for social sikring i EF 1970-1975.
Sozialkonten. Konten des sozialen Schutzes in der EG 1970-1975.
Social accounts. Accounts of social protection in the EC 1970-1975.

Comptes sociaux. Comptes de la protection sociale dans la CE 1970-1975.

Conti sociali. Conti della protezione sociale nella CE 1970-1975.

Sociale rekeningen. Rekeningen van de sociale bescherming in de EG 1970-1975.

(1977). 202 p. (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

FB 300,— DKr 49,— DM 19,— FF 40,50

Lit 7 150 Fl 20,50 £ 4.90 US \$ 8.30

9) CJ-PA-77-003-DE-C

Eine größere Rolle des europäischen Arbeitnehmers im Unternehmen. Europäische Dokumentation — Zeitschrift 1977/3.

(1977). 38 p.

9) CJ-PA-77-003-EN-C

Worker participation in the European Community. European Documentation — Periodical 1977/3.

(1977). 34 p.

9) CJ-PA-77-003-FR-C

Un rôle accru dans l'entreprise pour le travailleur européen. Documentation européenne — périodique 1977/3.

(1977). 38 p.

9) CJ-PA-77-003-IT-C

Un ruolo più rilevante nell'impresa per il lavoratore europeo. Documentazione europea — periodico 1977/3.

(1977). 34 p.

9) *Meer zeggenschap voor de Europese werknemer. Europese documentatie — Tijdschrift 1977/3.*

(1977). 36 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 20,— DKr 3,10 DM 1,40 FF 2,50

Lit 340 Fl 1,40 £ 0.25

CR-SQ-77-006-DE-C

Praktische Methode zur Untersuchung von Unfallfaktoren. Grundsätze und Anwendung im Versuch. Von M. Monteau. Arbeitshygiene und -sicherheit. EUR 5500.

(1977). 94 p.

CR-SQ-77-006-EN-C

A practical method of investigating accident factors. Principles and experimental application. By M. Monteau. Industrial health and safety. EUR 5500.

(1977). 84 p.

CR-SQ-77-006-FR-C

Méthode pratique de recherche de facteurs d'accidents. Principes et application expérimentale. Par M. Monteau. Hygiène et sécurité du travail. EUR 5500.

(1977). 76 p. (D.E.F.)

FB 110,— DKr 18,— DM 7,15 FF 14,80

Lit 2600 Fl 7,50 £ 1.75 US \$ 3.00

Industri Industrie Industry Industry Industria Industrie

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EUR 5717 (4)

Étude de la structure des agglomérés. Fonte et réduction directe. Par A. Poos, R. Vidal, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « acier ».

(1977). 33 p. (F)

(Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche) — seulement disponible sous forme de microfiche

EUR 5770 (4)

L'aptitude des aciers au formage à froid. Transformation. La frappe à froid. Par H. Hofmans. Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Rapport final. Recueil de recherches « acier ».

(1977). Partie 2. 78 p. (F)

(Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche — seulement disponible sous forme de microfiche)

EUR 5828 (2)

Synthesebericht der Untersuchungen über die thermomechanischen Behandlungen der Stähle. Metallphysik. Von M. Lamberigts, T. Greday, „Centre de recherches métallurgiques“, Liège. Synthesebericht. Forschungshefte „Stahl“.

(1977). 120 p.

(Vergrößerung ab Mikro-Fiche-Original — nur in Mikroform erhältlich)

EUR 5828 (3)

Synthesis Report on Research into the Thermomechanical Treatments of Steels. Physical Metallurgy. By M. Lamberigts, T. Greday, 'Centre de recherches métallurgiques', Liège. Synthesis report. Steel research reports. (1977). 106 p.

(Blow-up from microfiche original — only available as microfiche)

EUR 5828 (4)

Rapport de Synthèse des recherches sur les traitements thermomécaniques des aciers. Métallurgie physique. Par M. Lamberigts, T. Greday, Centre de recherches métallurgiques, Liège. Rapport de synthèse. Recueil de recherches « acier ».

(1977). 119 p.

(Agrandissement à partir d'un original microfiche —
seulement disponible sous forme de microfiche)

EUR 5828 (5)

*Rapporto di sintesi delle ricerche sui trattamenti termo-
meccanici degli acciai.* Metallurgia fisica. M. Lamberigts,
T. Greday, «Centre de recherches métallurgiques»,
Liège. Rapporto di sintesi. Raccolta ricerche «acciaio».
(1977). 128 p. (D.E.F.I.)

(Ingrandimento derivato da originale in microscheda —
solamente disponibile sotto forma di microscheda)

*Supply of the Community countries with enriched uranium:
year 1976. Approvisionnement des pays de la Communauté
en uranium enrichi: année 1976.* Note rapide — Industrie
nucléaire. Septembre 1976. (annuel).

(1977). 8 p. (E/F)

Gratuit

Energi Energie Energy Énergie Energia Energie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-AQ-77-013-3A-C

Månedsbulletin — Elektricitet.

Monatsbulletin — Elektrizität.

Monthly Bulletin — Electrical Energy.

Bulletin Mensuel — Énergie électrique.

Bollettino mensile — Energia elettrica.

Maandelijks Bulletin — Elektriciteit.

Sondernummer - Special number - Numéro spécial 1977.

(1977). 11 p. (D/E/F)

FB 25,— DKr 3,85 DM 1,65 FF 3,—

Lit 500 Fl 1,75 £ 0.35 US \$ 0.60

CA-22-77-807-3A-C

Kulstatistik 1976.

Kohlestatistik 1976.

Coal Statistics 1976.

Statistiques du charbon 1976.

Statistiche del carbone 1976.

Koolstatistiek 1976.

(1977). 80 p. (D/E/F)

FB 150,— DKr 24,60 DM 9,50 FF 20,—

Lit 3600 Fl 10,20 £ 2.40 US \$4.20

CH-22-76-132-EN-C

Community Energy Policy. Texts of the relevant legislation.
August and December 1976.

(1977). 257 p. (D.E.F.I.NL)

FB 225,— DKr 35,20 DM 14,45 FF 30,—

Lit 5250 Fl 15,10 £ 3.50 US \$ 6.00

Transport Verkehr Transport Transports Trasporti Vervoer

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

CA-22-77-233-2G-C

*Statistisk Årbog — Transport, kommunikation, turisme
1975.*

*Statistisch Jaarboek — Vervoer, communicatiemiddelen,
vreemdelingenverkeer 1975.*

(1977). 134 p. (DK/NL)

CA-22-77-233-2F-C

*Statistisches Jahrbuch — Verkehr, Nachrichtenüber-
mittlung, Reiseverkehr 1975.*

*Annuario statistico — Trasporti, comunicazioni, turismo
1975.*

(1977). 134 p. (D/I)

CA-22-77-233-2A-C

*Statistical Yearbook — Transport, communications,
tourism 1975.*

*Annuaire Statistique — Transports, communications,
tourisme 1975.*

(1977). 134 p. (E/F)

FB 700,— DKr 118,70 DM 45,20 FF 94,60

Lit 16700 Fl 47,60 £ 11.00 US \$ 19.35

Landbrugspolitik
Landwirtschaft
Agriculture
Politique agricole
Agricoltura
Landbouw

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
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7592 (3)

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<i>EIB - Information</i> (kvartalsvis)	Gratis
<i>EIB - Informationen</i> (vierteljährlich)	Gratis
<i>EIB - Information</i> (quarterly)	Gratis
<i>BEI - Informations</i> (trimestriel)	Gratuit
<i>BEI - Informazioni</i> (trimestrale)	Gratuito
<i>EIB - Mededelingen</i> (driemaandelijks)	Gratis

(4 hæfter pr. år. 4 Hefte jährlich . 4 issues yearly . 4 numéros
 par an. 4 fascicoli all'anno. 4 nummers per jaar).
 (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Fællesskabsret
Gemeinschaftsrecht
Community Law
Droit communautaire
Diritto comunitario
Communautair recht

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Nationale afgørelser vedrørende fællesskabsretten.
Ufuldstændig fortegnelse over offentliggjorte afgørelser.
(uregelmæssig). Gratis

Einzelstaatliche Entscheidungen über Gemeinschaftsrecht.
Unvollständiges Fundstellenverzeichnis veröffentlichter
Entscheidungen.
(unregelmäßig). Gratis

National Decisions concerning Community Law.
Selective list of references to published cases.
(irregular) Gratis

Décisions nationales relatives au Droit communautaire.
Liste sélective de références aux décisions publiées.
(irrégulier). Gratuit

Decisioni nazionali riguardanti il Diritto comunitario.
Elenco indicativo di riferimenti alle decisioni pubblicate.
(irregolare). Gratuito

Nationale beslissingen ten aanzien van Gemeenschapsrecht.
Niet volledige lijst van referenties betreffende gepubliceerde
beslissingen.
(onregelmatig). Gratis

DOMSTOLEN - GERICHTSHOF - COURT OF JUSTICE -
COUR DE JUSTICE - CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA - HOF VAN JUSTITIE

Samling af Domstolens Afgørelser.
Sammlung der Rechtsprechung des Gerichtshofes.
Reports of Cases before the Court.
Recueil de la jurisprudence de la Cour.
Raccolta della giurisprudenza della Corte.
Jurisprudentie van het Hof van Justitie.
Årsabonnement . Jahresabonnement . Annual subscription .
Abonnement annuel . Abbonamento annuale . Jaarabonne-
ment: FB 1500,- DKr 231,- DM 98,- FF 180,-
Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60
(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Information om De europæiske Fællesskabers Domstol
(kvartalsvis) Gratis

*Mitteilungen über den Gerichtshof der Europäischen
Gemeinschaften*
(vierteljährlich) Gratis

*Information on the Court of Justice of the European
Communities*
(quarterly) Gratis

*Informations sur la Cour de justice des Communautés
européennes*
(trimestriel) Gratuit

*Informazioni sulla Corte di giustizia delle Comunità
europee*
(trimestrale) Gratuito

*Informatie betreffende het Hof van Justitie van de Europese
Gemeenschappen*
(driemaandelijks) (DK.D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

**Forbindelser med tredjelande - Uden-
rigshandel**
Auswärtige Beziehungen - Außenhandel
External Relations - Foreign Trade
**Relations extérieures - Commerce
extérieur**
Relazioni esterne - Commercio estero
**Buitenlandse betrekkingen -
Buitenlandse handel**

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Månedlig bulletin over udenrigshandelen
Monatsbulletin der Außenhandelsstatistik
Monthly external trade bulletin
Bulletin mensuel du commerce extérieur
Bollettino mensile del commercio estero
Maandbulletin van de buitenlandse handel
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)
Abonnement annuel: FB 1500,- DKr 231,- DM 98,-
FF 180,- Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Økonomiske, monetære og finansielle spørgsmål

Wirtschaft, Währung und Finanzen

Economic, Monetary and Financial Affairs

Économie, monnaie et finances

Economia, moneta e finanze

Economie, geldwezen en financiën

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Den økonomiske situation i Fællesskabet (kvartalsvis)
Die Wirtschaftslage der Gemeinschaft (vierteljährlich)
The Economic Situation in the Community (quarterly)
La situation économique de la Communauté (trimestriel)
La situazione economica della Comunità (trimestrale)
De economische toestand van de Gemeenschap (drie-
maandelijks) (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Abonnement annuel: FB 1100,- DKr 170,- DM 71,50
FF 132,- Lit 22000,- Fl 76,- £ 15.70 US \$ 26.85

Schaubilder und Kurzkomentare zur Konjunktur in der Gemeinschaft.

Grafieken met aantekeningen over de conjunctuur in de Gemeenschap.

(D/NL) (monatlich/maandelijks)

Abonnement annuel FB 800,- DM 52,- Fl 55,-

Diagrammer og kommentarer til den økonomiske situation i Fællesskabet

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community.

(DK/E) (månedlig/monthly)

Abonnement annuel FB 800,- DKr 123,- £ 11.45
US \$ 19.55

Graphiques et notes rapides sur la conjoncture dans la Communauté

Grafici e note rapide sulla congiuntura nella Comunità.

(F/I) (mensuel/mensile)

Abonnement annuel FB 800,- FF 96,- Lit 16000,-

Resultaterne af konjunkturundersøgelsen hos virksomhedsledere i Fællesskabet.

Ergebnisse der Konjunkturbefragung bei den Unternehmern in der Gemeinschaft.

Results of the business survey carried out among managements in the Community.

Résultats de l'enquête de conjoncture auprès des chefs d'entreprise de la Communauté.

Risultati dell'inchiesta congiunturale effettuata presso gli imprenditori della Comunità.

Resultaten van de conjunctuurenquête bij het bedrijfsleven in de Gemeenschap.

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2500,- DKr 385,- DM 163,-
FF 300,- Lit 50000 Fl 172,50 £ 35.70 US \$ 61.-

Sociale spørgsmål

Soziale Angelegenheiten

Social Affairs

Affaires sociales

Affari sociali

Sociale zaken

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Timelønninger. Arbejdstid

Stundenverdienste. Arbeitszeit

Hourly earnings. Hours of work

Gains horaires. Durée du travail

Retribuzioni orarie. Durata del lavoro

Uurverdiensten. Arbeidsduur

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 540,- DKr 85,40 DM 35,30

FF 73,50 Lit 13000 Fl 36,60 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.70

Erhvervsuddannelse - Informationsbulletin

Berufsbildung - Informationsbulletin

Vocational Training - Information Bulletin

Formation professionnelle - Bulletin d'information

Formazione professionale - Bollettino d'informazione

Beroepsopleiding - Informatiebulletin

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks)

(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 240,- DKr 37,- DM 16,-

FF 29,- Lit 4800,- Fl 16,50 £ 3.45 US \$ 5.85

Fagforeningsinformation

(to gange om måneden)

Gratis

Gewerkschaftsinformationen

(zweimal im Monat)

Gratis

Trade Union Information

(fortnightly)

Gratis

Informations syndicales

(bimensuel)

Gratuit

Informazione sindacale

(bimensile)

Gratuito

Vakbondsvoorlichting

(halfmaandelijks)

(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Gratis

**Industri
Industrie
Industry
Industrie
Industria
Industrie**

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

*Råjern og stål. Basispriser og jern- og stålproducenter
Roheisen und Stahlzeugnisse. Grundpreise und Stahl-
unternehmen*

*Pig Iron and Steel. Basic Prices and Iron and Steel Under-
takings*

*Fontes et aciers. Prix de base et entreprises sidérurgiques
Ghise ed acciai. Prezzi base e imprese siderurgiche
Ruwijzer en staalprodukten. Basisprijzen en ijzer- en staal-
ondernemingen*

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 5200,- DKr 800,- DM 338,-
FF 623,- Lit 104000 Fl 359,- £ 74.30 US \$ 127

*Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen
Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion*

*Quarterly bulletin of industrial production
Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle*

*Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale
Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie*

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 600,- DKr 92,50 DM 39,-
FF 72,- Lit 12000 Fl 41,50 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.65

*Statistisk kvartalsbulletin for jern og stål
Vierteljährliches statistisches Bulletin Eisen und Stahl*

*Quarterly iron and steel statistical bulletin
Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques sidérurgiques*

*Bollettino trimestrale delle statistiche siderurgiche
Driemaandelijks statistisch bulletin ijzer en staal*

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1500,- DKr 231,- DM 98,-
FF 180,- Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Ekspresoversigt - Stål

Schnellbericht - Stahl

Press notice - Steel

Note rapide - Sidérurgie

Nota rapida - Siderurgia

Spoedbericht - Staal

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Gratuit

Annuleret fra september 1977 og erstattes af:

Ersetzt ab September 1977 durch:

Replaced from September 1977 by:

Supprimée à compter de septembre 1977 et remplacée par:

Soppressa a decorrere dal settembre 1977 e sostituita da:

Vanaf september 1977 vervangen door:

Månedsbulletin - Stål

Monatsbericht - Stahl

Monthly Bulletin - Steel

Bulletin mensuel - Sidérurgie

Bollettino mensile - Siderurgia

Maandelijks Bulletin - Staal

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F/I) Gratuit

Industriens konjunkturindikatorer

Gratis

Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie

Gratis

Industrial short-term trends

Gratis

Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie

Gratuit

Indicatori congiunturali dell'industria

Gratuito

Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie

Gratis

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D.E.F.)

Energi

Energie

Energy

Énergie

Energia

Energie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Månedsbulletin - Kul

Monatsbulletin - Kohle

Monthly bulletin - Coal

Bulletin mensuel - Charbon

Bollettino mensile - Carbone

Maandelijks bulletin - Kolen

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 30,- DKr 4.65 DM 1.95 FF 3,60 Lit 600 Fl 2,10
£ 0.45 US \$ 0.75

Månedsbulletin - Kulbrinter

Monatsbulletin - Kohlenwasserstoffe

Monthly bulletin - Hydrocarbons

Bulletin mensuel - Hydrocarbures

Bollettino mensile - Idrocarburi

Maandelijks bulletin - Koolwaterstoffen

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 50,— DKr 7.70 DM 3.25 FF 6,— Lit 1000 Fl 3,50
£ 0.73 US \$ 1.25

Månedsbulletin - Elektricitet

Monatsbulletin - Elektrizität

Monthly bulletin - Electrical energy

Bulletin mensuel - Énergie électrique

Bollettino mensile - Energia elettrica

Maandelijks bulletin - Elektriciteit

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)

FB 25,— DKr 3,85 DM 1.65 FF 3,— Lit 500 Fl 1,75
£ 0.35 US \$ 0.60

Abonnement 1977 les 3 bulletins FB 900,— DKr 139,—
DM 58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18000 Fl 62,— £ 12.85 US \$ 22,—

Transport

Verkehr

Transport

Transports

Trasporti

Vervoer

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Månedsoversigt over transport

Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs

Monthly tables of transport

Tableaux mensuels des transports

Tabelle mensili dei trasporti

Maandgegevens van het vervoer

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 700,— DKr 108,— DM 45,50
FF 84,— Lit 14000 Fl 48,50 £ 10 US \$ 17.10

Landbrugspolitik

Landwirtschaft

Agriculture

Politique agricole

Agricoltura

Landbouw

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

a. Vegetabilsk produktion

Pflanzliche Erzeugung

Crop production

Production végétale

Produzione vegetale

Plantaardige produktie

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatig) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1750,— DKr 270,— DM 114,—
FF 210,— Lit 35000,— Fl 121,— £ 25.00 US \$ 42.70

b. Månedlig statistik for kød

Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch

Monthly statistics of meat

Statistiques mensuelles de la viande

Statistiche mensili della carne

Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 2300 DKr 354,— DM 150,—
FF 276,— Lit 46000 Fl 159,— £ 32.85 US \$ 56.10

c. Månedlig statistik for mælk

Monatliche Statistik von Milch

Monthly statistics of milk

Statistiques mensuelles du lait

Statistiche mensili del latte

Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 1400,— DKr 215,50 DM 91,—
FF 168,— Lit 28000 Fl 97,— £ 20.00 US \$ 34.15

d. Månedlig statistik for æg

Monatliche Statistik von Eiern

Monthly statistics of eggs

Statistiques mensuelles des œufs

Statistiche mensili delle uova

Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/F)

Abonnement annuel FB 1400,— DKr 215,50 DM 91,—
FF 168,— Lit 28000 Fl 97,— £ 20.00 US \$ 34.15

e. Salgspriser for landbrugsprodukter

Verkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte

Selling prices of agricultural products

Prix de vente de produits agricoles

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli

Verkoopprijzen van landbouwprodukten

(10 hæfter pr. år/10 Hefte jährlich/10 issues yearly/10 numéros par an/10 fascicoli all'anno/10 nummers per jaar) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2000,— DKr 308,— DM 130,—
FF 240,— Lit 40000 Fl 138,— £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

f. *Landbrugets indkøbspriser*

Einkaufspreise der Landwirtschaft

Purchasing prices of agriculture

Prix d'achat de l'agriculture

Prezzi d'acquisto dell'agricoltura

Aankooprijzen van de landbouw

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 750,— DKr 115,50
DM 49,— FF 90,— Lit 15000 Fl 52,— £ 10.70
US \$ 18.30

»Grønt« abonnement

Dette abonnement omfatter alle statistiske tidsskrifter
vedrørende landbrug

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750,— DKr 1346,—

„Grünes“ Abonnement

Dieses Abonnement umfaßt alle periodischen stati-
stischen Veröffentlichungen über die Landwirtschaft

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750 DM 568,—

'Green' subscription

This subscription includes all periodic statistical
publications concerning agriculture

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750,— £ 125 US \$ 213.50

Abonnement «vert»

Cet abonnement comprend toutes les publications
statistiques périodiques concernant l'agriculture

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750,— FF 1048,—

Abbonamento «verde»

Questo abbonamento comprende tutte le pubblicazioni
statistiche periodiche concernenti l'agricoltura

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750,— Lit 175000

„Groen“ abonnement

Dit abonnement omvat alle statistische periodieke uit-
gaven over de landbouw

(a, b, c, d, e, f) FB 8750,— Fl 603,50

*Landbrugsmarkeder . Seriepriser: Animalske pro-
dukter*

Agrarmärkte . Serie Preise: Tierische Produkte

*Agricultural Markets . Series Prices: Livestock Pro-
ducts*

Marchés agricoles . Série Prix: Produits animaux

Mercati agricoli . Serie Prezzi: Prodotti animali

Landbouwmakten . Serie Prijzen: Dierlijke produkten

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatig). (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 900,— DKr 138,50
DM 58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18000 Fl 62,— £ 12.85
US \$ 22.00

*Landbrugsmarkeder . Seriepriser: Vegetabiliske
produkter*

Agrarmärkte . Serie Preise: Pflanzliche Produkte

*Agricultural Markets . Series Prices: Vegetable
Products*

Marchés agricoles . Série Prix: Produits végétaux

Mercati agricoli . Serie Prezzi: Prodotti vegetali

*Landbouwmakten . Serie Prijzen: Plantaardige
produkten*

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatig) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 900,— DKr 138,50 DM
58,50 FF 108,— Lit 18000 Fl 62,— £ 12.85 US \$ 22.00

(Disse to offentliggørelser kan købes samlet til en
pris af FB 1500,— DKr 231,—.

Diese zwei Veröffentlichungen können Gegenstand
eines kombinierten Abonnements zum Preis von
FB 1500,— DM 98,— sein.

These two publications can be obtained for a com-
bined subscription of FB 1500,— £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60.

Ces deux publications peuvent faire l'objet d'un
abonnement combiné de FB 1500,— FF 180,—.

Queste due pubblicazioni possono essere oggetto di un
abbonamento cumulativo al prezzo di FB 1500,—
Lit 30000.

Deze twee publikaties kunnen een gecombineerd
abonnement ten bedrage van FB 1500,— Fl 103,50
vormen.)

i) *Salgspriser for animalske produkter.*

Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte.

Selling prices of animal products.

Prix de vente de produits animaux.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali.

Verkooprijzen van dierlijke produkten.

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly .
bimestriel . bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)
(D/E/F/I)

ii) *Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter.*

Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte.

Selling prices of vegetable products.

Prix de vente de produits végétaux.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali.

Verkooprijzen van plantaardige produkten.

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel pour i et ii :

FB 2000,- DKr 308,- DM 130,- FF 240,-

Lit 40000 Fl 138,- £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter

EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte

EC — index of producer prices of agricultural products

Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles

Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

EG — index van producentenprijzen van landbouw-
produkten

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 700,- DKr 115,- DM 45,50

FF 94,- Lit 16500 Fl 47,- £ 11.00 US \$ 19.00

Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler

Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel

Purchase prices of the means of production

Prix d'achat des moyens de production

Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione

Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 750,- DKr 115,50 DM 49,-

FF 90,- Lit 15000 Fl 52,- £ 10.70 US \$ 18.30

Meddelelser om den fælles landbrugspolitik (månedlig)
Gratis

Mitteilungen zur gemeinsamen Agrarpolitik (monatlich)
Gratis

Newsletter on the common agricultural policy Gratis

Nouvelles de la politique agricole commune (mensuel)
Gratuit

Notizie sulla politica agricola comune (mensile)
Gratuito

Landbouwbuletin (maandelijks) Gratis
(DK.D.E.F.I.NL)

Ekspresinformation — Vegetabilsk produktion Gratis

Schnellbericht — Pflanzliche Erzeugung Gratis

Rapid information — Crop production Gratis

Note rapide — Production végétale Gratuit

Nota rapida — Produzione vegetale Gratuito

Spoedbericht — Plantaardige produktie Gratis

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatig)

(D/E/F)

Ekspresinformation — Landbrugspriser Gratis

Schnellbericht — Agrarpreise Gratis

Rapid Information — Agricultural Prices Gratis

Note rapide — Prix agricoles Gratuit

Nota rapida — Prezzi agricoli Gratuito

Spoedbericht — Landbouwprijzen Gratis

(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatig)

(D/E/F/I)

Udvikling og samarbejde Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit Development and Cooperation Développement et coopération Sviluppo e cooperazione Ontwikkeling en samenwerking

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

The Courier

European Community - Africa-Caribbean-Pacific
(bimonthly) Gratis

Le Courier

Communauté européenne - Afrique-Caraïbes-Pacifique
(bimestriel) (E.F.) Gratuit

Information. Serie: Forschung und Entwicklung. Gratis

Information. Series: Research and development. Gratis

Information. Série: Recherche et développement. Gratuit

Informazioni. Serie: Ricerca e sviluppo. Gratuito

Informatie. Serie: Onderzoek en ontwikkeling.
(1977). (D.E.F.I.NL) Gratis

Videnskab og teknologi
Wissenschaft und Technologie
Science and Technology
Science et technologie
Scienza e tecnologia
Wetenschap en technologie

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Strahlenschutz-Referateblatt

Descriptive Bulletin on Radiological Protection

Bulletin signalétique en radioprotection

Bollettino segnaletico radioprotezione

Beschrijvend Bulletin radioactiviteitsbescherming

(monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile . maandelijks)

(Mult.) Gratuit

Euro-abstracts — Section I. Euratom and EEC Research
 (mensuel) (Mult.)

Abonnement annuel FB 1200,— DKr 185,— DM 78,—

FF 144,— Lit 24000 Fl 83,— £ 17.15 US \$ 29.30

Euro-abstracts — Section II. Coal and Steel

(mensuel) (D/E/F)

Abonnement annuel

Gratuit

Statistik

Statistiken

Statistics

Statistiques

Statistiche

Statistieken

KOMMISSIONEN - KOMMISSION - COMMISSION -
 COMMISSION - COMMISSIONE - COMMISSIE

Månedsbulletin for almen statistik

Monatsbulletin der allgemeinen Statistik

Monthly general statistics bulletin

Bulletin mensuel des statistiques générales

Bollettino mensile delle statistiche generali

Maandelijks bulletin algemene statistiek

(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .

maandelijks) (DK/D/E/E/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1500.— DKr 231.— DM 98.—

FF 180.— Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

Timelønninger. Arbejdstid

Stundenverdienst. Arbeitszeit

Hourly earnings. Hours of work

Gains horaires. Durée du travail

Retribuzioni orarie. Durata del lavoro

Uurverdiensten. Arbeidsduur

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 540.— DKr 85,40 DM 35,30

FF 73,50 Lit 13000 Fl 36,60 £ 8,60 US \$ 14,70

a. *Vegetabilsk produktion*

Pflanzliche Erzeugung

Crop production

Production végétale

Produzione vegetale

Plantaardige produktie

(10-12 hæfter pr. år. 10-12 Hefte jährlich. 10-12 issues

yearly. 10-12 numéros par an. 10-12 fascicoli all'anno.

10-12 nummers per jaar)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1750.— DKr 270,— DM 114,—

FF 210 Lit 35000 Fl 121,— £ 25,00 US \$ 42,70

b. *Månedlig statistik for kød*

Monatliche Statistik von Fleisch

Monthly statistics of meat

Statistiques mensuelles de la viande

Statistiche mensili della carne

Maandelijkse statistieken van vlees

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10

numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers

per jaar)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2300.— DKr 354.— DM 150,—

FF 276,— Lit 46000 Fl 159,— £ 32,85 US \$ 56,10

c. *Månedlig statistik for mælk*

Monatliche Statistik von Milch

Monthly statistics of milk

Statistiques mensuelles du lait

Statistiche mensili del latte

Maandelijkse statistieken van melk

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10

numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per

jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1400.— DKr 215,50 DM 91,—

FF 168,— Lit 28000 Fl 97,— £ 20,00 US \$ 34,15

d. *Månedlig statistik for æg*

Monatliche Statistik von Eiern

Monthly statistics of eggs

Statistiques mensuelles des œufs

Statistiche mensili delle uova

Maandelijkse statistieken van eieren

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 1400,- DKr 215.50 DM 91,-
FF 168,- Lit 28000 Fl 97,- £ 20.00 US \$ 34.15

e. *Salgspriser for landbrugsprodukter*

Verkaufspreise landwirtschaftlicher Produkte

Selling prices of agricultural products

Prix de vente de produits agricoles

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti agricoli

Verkoopprijzen van landbouwprodukten

(10 hæfter pr. år. 10 Hefte jährlich. 10 issues yearly. 10 numéros par an. 10 fascicoli all'anno. 10 nummers per jaar).

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 2000,- DKr 308,- DM 130,-
FF 240,- Lit 40000 Fl 138,- £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

f. *Landbrugets indkøbspriser*

Einkaufspreise der Landwirtschaft

Purchasing prices of agriculture

Prix d'achat de l'agriculture

Prezzi d'acquisto dell'agricoltura

Aankooprijzen van de landbouw

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks)

(DK/D/E/F/I/NL)

Abonnement annuel FB 750,- DKr 115,50 DM 49,-
FF 90,- Lit 15000 Fl 52,- £ 10.70 US \$ 18.30

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Dette abonnement omfatter alle statistiske tidsskrifter
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(a. b. c. d. e. f) FB 8 750 DKr 1 346,-

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concerning agriculture

(a. b. c. d. e. f) FB 8 750,- £ 125 US \$ 213.50

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tiques périodiques concernant l'agriculture

(a. b. c. d. e. f) FB 8 750,- FF 1 078,-

Abbonamento «verde»

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statistiche periodiche concernenti l'agricoltura

(a. b. c. d. e. f) FB 8 750,- Lit 175000

„Groen“ *abonnement*

Dit abonnement omvat alle statistische periodieke uitgaven
over de landbouw

(a. b. c. d. e. f) FB 8 750 Fl 603,50

i) *Salgspriser for animalske produkter.*

Verkaufspreise tierischer Produkte.

Selling prices of animal products.

Prix de vente de produits animaux.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti animali.

Verkoopprijzen van dierlijke produkten.

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

ii) *Salgspriser for vegetabiliske produkter.*

Verkaufspreise pflanzlicher Produkte.

Selling prices of vegetable products.

Prix de vente de produits végétaux.

Prezzi di vendita dei prodotti vegetali.

Verkoopprijzen van plantaardige produkten.

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

(D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel pour i et ii:

FB 2 000,- DKr 308,- DM 130,- FF 240,-
Lit 40000 Fl 138,- £ 28.60 US \$ 48.80

EF—indeks over producentpriser på landbrugsprodukter
EG—Index der Erzeugerpreise landwirtschaftlicher Pro-
dukte

EC—index of producer prices of agricultural products
Indice CE des prix à la production des produits agricoles

Indice CE dei prezzi alla produzione dei prodotti agricoli

EG—index van producentenprijzen van landbouwprodukten

(tomånedlig . zweimonatlich . bimonthly . bimestriel .
bimestrale . tweemaandelijks)

Abonnement annuel FB 700,- DKr 115,- DM 45,50
FF 94,- Lit 16500 Fl 47,- £ 11.00 US \$ 19.00

Indkøbspriser for driftsmidler

Einkaufspreise der Betriebsmittel

Purchase prices of the means of production

Prix d'achat des moyens de production

Prezzi d'acquisto dei mezzi di produzione

Aankooprijzen van de produktiemiddelen

(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (D/E/F/I)

Abonnement annuel FB 750,- DKr 115,50 DM 49,-
FF 90,- Lit 15000 Fl 52,- £ 10.70 US \$ 19.00

Ekspresinformasjon – Vegetabilsk produktion Gratis
Schnellbericht – Pflanzliche Erzeugung Gratis
Rapid Information – Crop production Gratis
Note rapide – Production végétale Gratuit
Nota rapida – Produzione vegetale Gratuito
Spoedbericht – Plantaardige produktie Gratis
(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier
irregolare . onregelmatic) (D/E/F)

Ekspresinformasjon – Landbrugspriser Gratis
Schnellbericht – Agrarpreise Gratis
Rapid Information – Agricultural Prices Gratis
Note rapide – Prix agricoles Gratuit
Nota rapida – Prezzi agricoli Gratuito
Spoedbericht – Landbouwprijzen Gratis
(uregelmæssig . unregelmäßig . irregular . irrégulier .
irregolare . onregelmatic) (D/E/F/I)

Kvartalsbulletin for industriproduktionen
Vierteljährliches Bulletin der industriellen Produktion
Quarterly bulletin of industrial production
Bulletin trimestriel de la production industrielle
Bollettino trimestrale della produzione industriale
Kwartaalbulletin van de industriële produktie
(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 600,- DKr 92,50 DM 39,-
FF 72,- Lit 12000 Fl 41,50 £ 8.60 US \$ 14.65

Statistisk kvartalsbulletin for jern og stål -
Vierteljährliches statistisches Bulletin Eisen und Stahl
Quarterly iron and steel statistical bulletin
Bulletin trimestriel des statistiques sidérurgiques
Bollettino trimestrale delle statistiche siderurgiche
Driemaandelijks statistisch bulletin ijzer en staal
(kvartalsvis . vierteljährlich . quarterly . trimestriel .
trimestrale . driemaandelijks) (DK/D/E/F/I/NL)
Abonnement annuel FB 1500,- DKr 231,- DM 98,-
FF 180,- Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.30

Ekspresoversigt – Stål
Schnellbericht – Stahl
Press notice – Steel
Note rapide – Sidérurgie
Nota rapida – Siderurgia
Spoedbericht – Staal
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks)
(DK/D/E/F/I/NL) Gratuit

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Månedsbulletin – Stål
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Monthly Bulletin – Steel
Bulletin mensuel – Sidérurgie
Bollettino mensile – Siderurgia
Maandelijks Bulletin – Staal
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks)
(D/E/F/I) Gratuit

Industriens konjunkturindikatorer Gratis
Konjunkturindikatoren für die Industrie Gratis
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Indicateurs conjoncturels de l'industrie Gratuit
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Conjunctuurindicatoren van de industrie Gratis
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maandelijks) (D/E/F)

Månedsbulletin – Kul
Monatsbulletin – Kohle
Monthly bulletin – Coal
Bulletin mensuel – Charbon
Bollettino mensile – Carbone
Maandelijks bulletin – Kolen
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)
FB 50,- DKr 4,65 DM 1,95 FF 3,60 Lit 600 Fl 2,10
£ 0.45 US \$ 0.75

Månedsbulletin – Kulbrinter
Monatsbulletin – Kohlenwasserstoffe
Monthly bulletin – Hydrocarbons
Bulletin mensuel – Hydrocarbures
Bollettino mensile – Idrocarburi
Maandelijks bulletin – Koolwaterstoffen
(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
maandelijks) (D/E/F)
FB 50,- DKr 7,70 DM 3,25 FF 6,- Lit 1000 Fl 3,50
£ 0.73 US \$ 1.24

Månedsbulletin – Elektricitet
Monatsbulletin – Elektrizität
Monthly Bulletin – Electrical energy
Bulletin mensuel – Énergie électrique
Bollettino mensile – Energia elettrica
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(månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
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£ 0.35 US \$ 0.60

Abonnement 1977 les 3 bulletins FB 900,- DKr 139,-
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Bollettino mensile del commercio estero
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 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
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 Abonnement annuel FB 1500,- DKr 231,- DM 98,-
 FF 180,- Lit 30000 Fl 103,50 £ 21.45 US \$ 36.60

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Monatsübersichten des Verkehrs
Monthly tables of transport
Tableaux mensuels des transports
Tabelle mensili dei trasporti
Maandgegevens van het vervoer
 (månedlig . monatlich . monthly . mensuel . mensile .
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