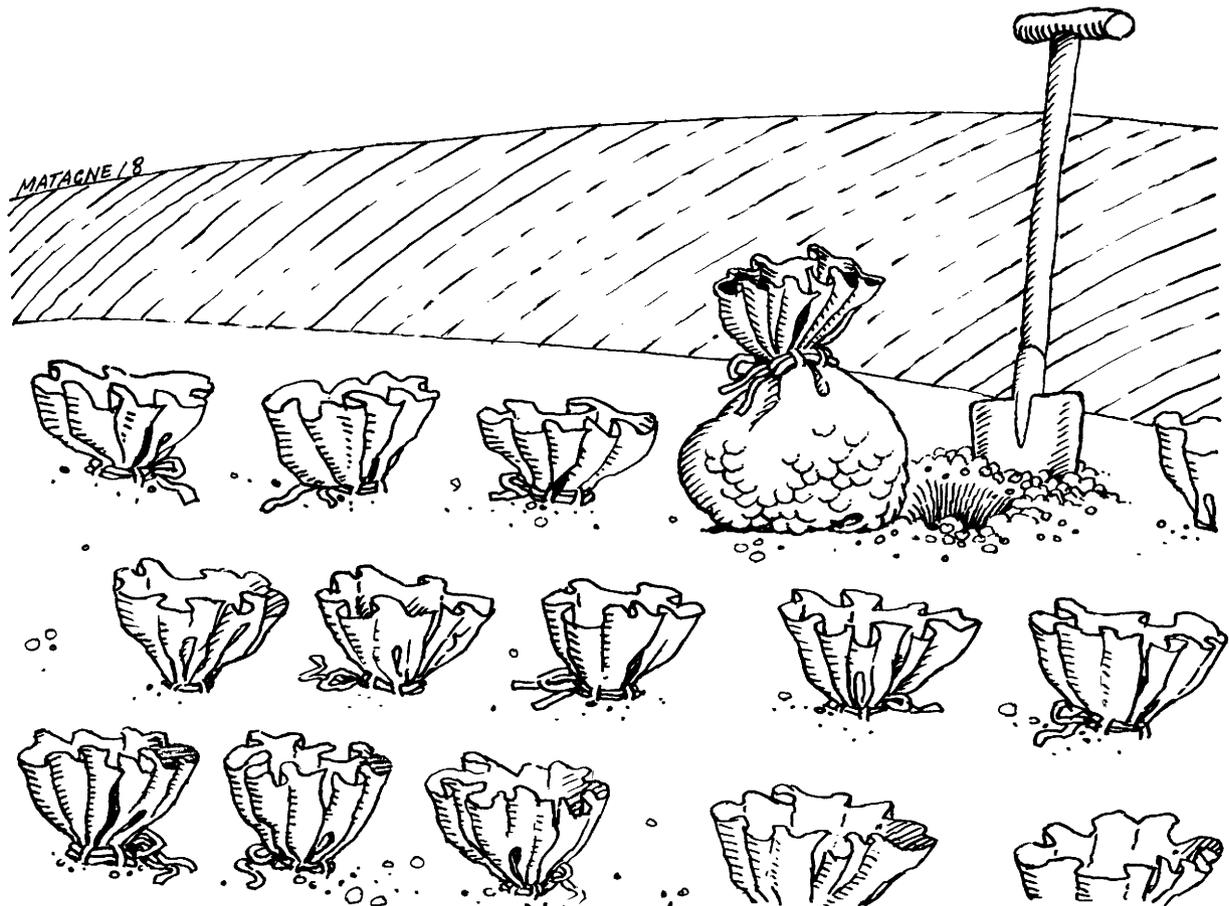


eurotorum

europa day by day

Brussels, 22 February 1977

No 8/77



Money doesn't grow on trees. That's why the European Commission has proposed an average price increase for agricultural produce of only 3 %

This bulletin is published by the

Commission of the European Communities
Directorate General of Information
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 - Brussels - Tel. 735 00 40

Further information is available from the Commission's press and information offices in the countries listed on the back page.

This bulletin, which is produced with journalists in mind, gives an informal account of Community activities. It does not necessarily reflect the official position of the Commission.

The Commission disclaims all responsibility for the use made of material published in this bulletin.

IN THIS ISSUE

- ++ Agriculture - a few facts and figures (p. 3)
- ++ The Citizen's Europe (p. 3)
- ++ On the Box (p. 3)
- ++ Oil price increase hits hard (p. 3)
- ++ The Community's purse strings (p. 3)
- ++ Europe's concern for the Third World (p. 4)
- ++ Help for unemployed youth (p. 4)
- ++ Trends in the wine trade (p. 4)
- ++ HGV Licences (p. 5)
- ++ Can cows lay golden eggs (p. 5)
- ++ Canada, Europe, and the Environment (p. 5)
- ++ Overcapacity in textiles (p. 6)
- ++ Merger in the UK special steels industry (p. 6)
- ++ European walkers (p. 6)

Editor and Coordinator : Jean Pirlot

++ AGRICULTURE - A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Ministerial meetings until the small hours of the morning, protests from farmers followed by protests from consumers - it's Springtime in Brussels and the agricultural price review is with us once more. In ANNEX 1 Euroforum recalls a few facts and figures on the problems involved.

++ THE CITIZEN'S EUROPE

What is expected of the European Commission in 1977 ? In ANNEX 2 Euroforum outlines what the Commission will be doing towards creating the citizen's Europe and an integrated economy.

++ ON THE BOX

A brief description of television and radio consumer programmes broadcast in the Community was given in issues 40/76 and 43/76. This can now be updated with some significant new additions. See ANNEX 3.

++ OIL PRICE INCREASE HITS HARD

The oil price increase decided by OPEC on January 1, 1977 will hit the European Community harder than either the United States or Japan. Though more moderate than many pessimists feared, the increase will still add a 3.2 billion dollar burden to the Community's balance of payments in 1977. The United States will have to find an extra 2.7 billion dollars, and Japan only 1.7 billion dollars.

++ THE COMMUNITY'S PURSE STRINGS

While having their own specific tasks, the Regional Development Fund, the Social Fund, and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF) all work towards the same common goals: full employment, keeping national policies in harmony with those of the Community, and ensuring that public money is used as efficiently as possible. Since these objectives are interlinked, coordination of Community financial instruments has been put in the hands of one member of the European Commission, Mr. Antonio Giolitti. The Funds play a large part in improving the structure of Community economy, and Mr. Giolitti has requested the Commission Services to consider the possibility of establishing new intervention facilities of a more general nature. He stressed that the steel crisis would be a genuine test case, since coordinated financial assistance from the Community would be essential.

++ EUROPE'S CONCERN FOR THE THIRD WORLD

At a time when the industrialised world and the developing world are engaged in the complex discussions of the "North-South Dialogue" in Paris it is worth recalling the results of the European Commission's 'Euro-Barometer' opinion poll carried out in October/November 1975 on the importance Europeans attach to aid to the Third World.

	Very important	Important	Less important	Not important	No Reply
Luxemburg	17 %	43 %	22 %	7 %	11 %
Ireland	18 %	42 %	22 %	10 %	8 %
France	20 %	31 %	24 %	16 %	9 %
Netherlands	15 %	28 %	25 %	15 %	17 %
W. Germany	14 %	32 %	30 %	14 %	10 %
Denmark	14 %	24 %	17 %	18 %	27 %
Belgium	14 %	24 %	23 %	20 %	19 %
United Kingdom	12 %	32 %	23 %	23 %	10 %
COMMUNITY (1)	17 %	31 %	25 %	17 %	10 %

(1) weighted average

++ HELP FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

The European Social Fund has contributed more than 4 million pounds to the UK towards the 1976 programme of the Training Services Agency designed to make 10,000 additional apprenticeships available to young unemployed people in assisted areas.

Thanks to the Social Fund, 250 young unemployed Italians will be trained by the Chamber of Commerce of Reggio-Emilia for careers as junior managers in the field of distribution. Another 1,500 young Germans, who have been unemployed for more than eight months, will be taken on as apprentices by public enterprises, again with the help of the Fund, and a programme devised by Germany's Bundesministerium für Bildung und Wissenschaft.

Programmes like these are also being supported by the European Social Fund in Ireland and Denmark.

++ TRENDS IN THE WINE TRADE

Exports from Community vineyards rose from 3,974,832 hectolitres in 1973 to 4,040,295 hectolitres in 1974 - an increase of only 1.6 %. Italian exports rose by 10.7 %, and those of Great Britain (no joke!) rose by 20.2 %, whereas French exports fell by 3 %. German exports fell by 5 % and Dutch exports dropped to almost zero from 32,617 hectolitres to 317

Among the importing countries, Switzerland and the United States remained by far the best Community clients despite a fall in demand of 3 % and 19 % respectively, with Switzerland taking 26.5 % of Community exports and the United States 24 % in 1974. Canada and Sweden were the next best Community customers, absorbing 5.9 % and 5.6 % of Community exports respectively.

++ HGV LICENCES

Conditions for the issue of Heavy Goods Vehicle licences (HGV) vary widely from one Community country to another. The same is true for various categories of vehicles. The European Commission has just drawn up proposals for gradually getting rid of these anomalies in a bid to move towards recognised standards throughout the Community. Mutual recognition of HGV licences already applies for visiting drivers who are in transit. Extending this recognition to resident drivers for a temporary period should entail very little additional risk.

++ CAN COWS LAY GOLDEN EGGS

According to data available to the European Commission, the average price of milk paid by dairies to their suppliers in 1975 was as follows. (In units of account per 100 kg, 1 ua = US \$ 1.1). :

W. Germany	15.37	3.7 % fat, ex-farm
France	13.50	3.7 % fat, ex-farm
Italy	16.69	natural fat content, free at dairy
Netherlands	14.21	3.7 % fat, ex-farm
Belgium	13.40	3.7 % fat, ex-farm
Luxemburg	13.64	3.7 % fat, ex-farm
United Kingdom	12.08	3.7 % fat
Ireland	11.32	natural fat content
Denmark	13.33	3.7 % fat, ex-farm

The differences in price can be explained by the fact that the three new Member States (UK, Ireland and Denmark) have not yet been obliged to harmonise their prices, and different national pricing policies for milk are still in force. It should also be remembered that the structure of supply and demand on the milk market varies from one country to another, and that the conversion of national currencies into units of account is based on representative rates and not on current exchange rates.

++ CANADA, EUROPE, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mr Blair Seaborn, the Canadian Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, has just met Mr. Lorenzo Natali, the Commission Vice-President responsible for the environment. Mr. Seaborn's visit to Brussels maintains the good relations between the European Commission and the Canadian government on environmental protection and the fight against pollution.

In June 1976 Mr Scarascia-Mugnozza, who was the Commissioner responsible for the environment at the time, paid a visit to Canada. This led to

a useful exchange of information, as did Mr Seaborn's visit to Brussels. Canada shares a lively concern with the Community for such problems as the management of aquatic resources, control of chemical pollution, the development of scientific criteria to determine the quality of the environment, and finally, the problem of noise.

++ OVER CAPACITY IN TEXTILES

Between 1971 and 1975, 400,000 jobs were lost in the Community's textile and clothing industry. Synthetic fibres are suffering most : there is already structural overcapacity, reflected by the under-utilisation of existing capacity. This had led to a fall in employment and unsatisfactory financial results. The European Commission, having studied the problem for some time, notes that the net increase of imports of textiles and clothing has reduced outlets the main artificial fibres while large new units, often set up with public aid, have aggravated tensions on the market even more. The Commission currently intends proposing certain positive measures that will put a brake on new investments made with the help of public aid, though it still wishes to encourage investment that will increase productivity, rationalisation and technical progress.

++ MERGER IN THE UK SPECIAL STEELS INDUSTRY

The European Commission has just authorised Johnson Firth & Brown Ltd of Sheffield, to take a controlling share-holding in Dunford & Elliot Ltd, also of Sheffield. Both are holding companies which control firms in the special steels and engineering industries. Together they form the largest group in the private sector of the British steel industry for the production of special quality steel billets, bars and forged ingots.

The Commission's authorisation will still allow active competition from other producers on the UK market, especially the British Steel Corporation with its much larger production of special steel products.

++ EUROPEAN WALKERS

Some 200 young people are to march on Strasbourg to protest against Europe being trampled under-foot. From March 31st to April 15th they will walk from Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam and Stuttgart. This is the fifth time that such a walk has taken place. In 1973 twenty people covered the 500 kms between Brussels and Strasbourg in fourteen stages. They stopped at 120 towns and boroughs where they talked with groups of young people, at sports clubs and cultural associations, discussing various European problems. The Secretariat of the European Walkers is run by Mr Paul Cliquet, 30 rue François Stroobant, 1060 Brussels.

x

x x

AGRICULTURE - A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES

Ministerial meetings until the small hours of the morning, protests from farmers followed by protests from consumers - it's Springtime in Brussels once again and time for the agricultural price review battle. A few facts and figures on what they're demonstrating about are worth recalling.

The economic crisis

Underlying the discussions is the poor economic situation. While ministers discuss the agricultural prices for 1977-78 the Community is only slowly working its way out of the worst recession experienced since its creation. Even though the overall economic situation has improved and gross domestic product (GDP) rose by 4.3 % in 1976, the level of unemployment has remained at an exceptionally high level. By the end of 1976 almost 5.3 million people were without jobs. Two million of these were young people. Last year, for the first time since 1974, the rate of inflation was not in double figures, though it was still high (the Community average was 9.3 %). The disparities between the Member States remained large and became even more marked.

The general economic outlook for 1977 is still uncertain since the slow down in the revival which emerged at the end of 1976. A growth rate of 3 % in GDP is expected but unemployment will remain high as will the rate of inflation. The rise in oil prices could once again upset the balance of payments in some countries.

The drought and its consequences

Agricultural production in 1976 was hit by the longest drought of the century. The rate of increase in prices for the means of production, which reached the high level of 17.6 % in 1974, fell to less than 11 % in 1975 and worsened slightly in 1976 (11 %). At the same time the price of agricultural products rose on average by 15 % in 1976 as against 13 % in 1975 and 6 % in 1974.

The general effect of this in 1976 was to reduce the average increase in income per person employed in the agricultural sector to 10.5 % in nominal terms equivalent to a little less than one percent in real terms. In 1975 the increase per worker was 17.6 % in nominal terms - some 2.1 % in real terms. But between Member States there were considerable differences.

The drought had a greater impact on vegetables (particularly potatoes) and on maize than on other crops. (e.g. barley or sugar beet). The milk sector recovered quickly from the effects of the drought and production for the whole of 1976 was up 1.7 % on the year before. Deliveries to dairies increased 2.5 %, whilst consumption remained stable or slightly decreased.

Future production

Milk production and deliveries to dairies are expected to increase in 1977. Beef production, which increased during the drought, should be lower than in 1975 when the production cycle regains its upward trend.

Deliveries of pigmeat, on the other hand, are expected to be considerable. At the beginning of 1977 certain world markets are weak, e.g. wheat and sugar, as a result of the plentiful stocks following the good 1976 harvest. The Community still has excess stocks of skimmed milk powder, wine and olive oil. Stocks of butter and skimmed milk powder will continue to increase if the appropriate decisions are not taken. In general economic context, the Commission's room for manoeuvre is very narrow. With the proposals that it has already put forward and with those it will draw up before July 1977, the Commission is trying to combat inflation without diminishing the role of agriculture in the general economic upturn.

Two figures

Farmers accounted for 8.7 % of the total working population in 1975 but only contributed 5 % to gross national product. These two figures underline, as if it were necessary, the dire necessity of accompanying a prices policy with a policy of structural rationalisation.

Four objectives

The European Commission has to collate the data on the agricultural problem to fulfil four objectives:

- ° to guarantee farmers' incomes
- ° to progressively establish a fully common market despite monetary fluctuations
- ° to bring about market equilibrium where necessary, particularly in the milk and milk products' sectors.
- ° to support anti-inflation policies throughout the Community.

Monetary fluctuations complicate the situation further. The upward trend of the German Mark and the drop in the Italian Lire have caused variations in the price of the same product, depending on whether it is bought in Germany or Italy. This has added to the disparities that already existed between the Six founding EEC States and the three new Members (the UK, Ireland and Denmark). The common agricultural market is currently divided into seven different monetary zones on account of this. To reduce these unacceptable disparities the Commission has proposed modifying what are known as the 'green rates', i.e. the special currency rates for buying and selling agricultural produce.

Three per cent increase

The increase in agricultural prices proposed by the European Commission is an average of only 3 %. The impact of this on the cost of food for the consumer would be of the order of 1.5 %. The addition to the cost of living in the Community would be about 0.3 %.

This figure has different significance, depending upon whether one is a Finance minister, a farmer, or a consumer. The current haggling over prices for the next agricultural marketing year is once again to try and reconcile the different interests of these groups.

THE CITIZEN'S EUROPE

Roy Jenkins has already outlined his policies centred around the European citizen. Euroforum presents point by point what the Commission will be doing to create the citizen's Europe in addition to its efforts towards an integrated Community economy.

Preparing for the elections

The European Commission stressed the importance it places on the preparations for direct elections to the European Parliament by delegating vice-president Lorenzo Natali with the responsibility for public opinion and relations with governments. The Commission will do everything in its power to ensure that the elections take place at the appointed time and under the best conditions.

The European Passport

Results to date both as to special rights for European nationals and to passport union are disappointing. The Commission will make the most of every opening that offers for agreement on the European passport and passport union, and will encourage the preparatory work on special rights - particularly as regards participation by migrant workers in local elections - in the hope of achieving some preliminary results in the Council in the near future.

Employment and Social Policy

The European Social Fund will be revised to increase its effectiveness. Increased efforts will also be made to implement the Community's employment policy, and to intensify cooperation with both sides of industry in the framework of the Tripartite Conferences (between government, employer and trade union representatives.)

During the first half of the year the Commission intends to send the Council of Ministers a communication on the guidelines and methods of an employment policy for the coming years. It will be presented to the Standing Committee on Employment at the same time. In the first half of the year the Commission will also adopt a recommendation to the Member States on vocational training for young people who are unemployed or threatened with unemployment. In the second half of the year it will prepare a draft recommendation on the vocational guidance and training of women.

Living and working conditions

As a contribution to the search for greater equity in the area of income and capital, an aim set out in the fourth medium-term economic policy programme and adopted by the Tripartite Conference of 24 June 1976, the Commission - in collaboration with management and workers - will prepare proposals, in particular as regards low wages and capital formation among workers, which it will send to the Council in the second half of the year.

Towards the end of the year the Commission will transmit to the Council the second European social budget (1976 - 80) outlining the medium term trend in social expenditure and financing in the Member States.

As part of the implementation of the action programme for migrant workers the Commission will present to the Council :

- in the second half of the year, proposals intended to eliminate certain unjustified restrictions on the rights of migrant workers as regards social security which still exist in Community regulations ;
- during the second half of the year, a draft regulation on the coordination of social security schemes for self-employed workers moving within the Community ;
- during the first half of the year, proposals on the measures to be taken to organize consultations between Member States concerning their policies on the immigration of workers from non-member countries.
- During the first half of the year the Commission will present to the Council a recommendation on minimum housing requirements for handicapped persons.

As regards the social protection of workers, the Commission will send to the Council in the second half of the year a report on the situation of workers affected by individual dismissals. During the same period it will present a report on the problems involved in the protection of workers in the event of the bankruptcy of a firm and on the protection of young people at work.

Following discussions organised last year on employee participation and company structures, the Commission will send the Council a revised version of its initial proposal dealing with this (the so-called fifth directive).

The social partners

Lastly, the Commission will seek to have employers and workers participate more fully in the economic and social decisions of the Community through a more wide-ranging and intensive use of the Tripartite Conference, the Standing Committee on Employment and the joint committees. It will also begin considering how to make Community action in the social and employment fields more effective through greater use of more binding legal instruments than recommendations.

Protection of consumers' interests

The Commission has underlined its determination to devote greater attention this year to consumer affairs. New activities will centre on the protection of consumers' economic interests and on consumer information. The Commission will therefore present to the Council :

- in the first half of the year, a proposal for a directive on correspondence courses organized by private bodies ; the aim is to prevent persons who use such services from being cheated ;

- in the first half of the year, a proposal for a directive concerning unit pricing on certain foodstuffs ; and, in the second half of the year, a proposal laying down general principles for the informative labelling of products.
- in the second half of the year, two proposals for directives on consumer credit and misleading advertising

Environment policy

The Commission intends to step up its activities in the environment field. In 1977 it will concentrate on four basic priority themes :

- measures to combat water pollution
- evaluation of measures to prevent the deterioration of the environment
- anti-waste campaign based on a policy to encourage materials recycling ;
- the implementation of the international conventions on the Rhine and the Mediterranean.

To attain its priority objectives the Commission will send the following new proposals to the Council :

- in the first half of the year, as part of its fight against water pollution, a proposal for a directive on the protection of underground water and a proposal for a directive on measuring methods and sampling frequency to supplement the 1975 directive concerning the quality of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water, a proposal for a directive on the notification of industrial activity concerning certain dangerous substances and preparations, which is intended to prevent the repetition of accidents similar to the one at Seveso, and a proposal for a Council recommendation to the Member States on the evaluation of the costs of the anti-pollution campaign in industry ;
- in the second half of the year, proposals for directives on the quality of water for agricultural use and for the protection of aquatic life in general, and proposals to limit the discharge of various particularly harmful pollutants ;
- during the year - three new proposals for directives concerning anti-noise measures.

Education

The Commission's activities here will hinge around implementing pilot schemes, exchange programmes, seminars and studies planned under recently adopted action programmes. Foremost among these activities will be those intended to facilitate the transition of young people from education to working life. Proposals for measures to enable teachers to spend part of their career in a Community State other than their own will be transmitted to the Council in the second half of the year.

Freedom to engage in professional activities

The Commission's main concern will be to see the adoption by the Council of a number of directives already before it relating to lawyers, architects, nurses and midwives. At the same time it will put forward new proposals concerning pharmacists (to replace the one recently withdrawn) and a blanket directive applying transitional measures to all occupations for which it is not absolutely essential to adopt a coordination directive.

Informing the man in the street

The Commission attaches special importance to a more comprehensible presentation of Community activities. Its aim is to show citizens more clearly how Community decisions affect their daily life. The President will henceforth take overall responsibility for all the Commission's information operations.

Direct election of the European Parliament by universal suffrage will be the main topic of the information programme for 1977. The twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaties of Rome will provide an opportunity for putting the Community's past achievements in the lime-light, while in view of the economic crisis, and in particular inflation and unemployment, great care needs to be given to the presentation of the Community's ways of tackling existing problems and of preparing for the future.

x

x x

TV AND RADIO PROGRAMMES FOR THE EUROPEAN CONSUMER

A brief description of television and radio consumer programmes broadcast in the Community was given in Euroforums 40/76 and 43/76. The following programmes can be added to the list.

UNITED KINGDOM

Radio

The daily 'Jimmy Young Show' has 90 minutes of its Friday show devoted to consumer rights, and with the help of a legal adviser answers problems sent in by listeners.

The programme is broadcast over the whole of the UK and has several million listeners.

GERMANY

Television

"Bilanz" (every fortnight, Wednesday at 8.15 pm) gives 45 minutes of information and views within the economic programme on Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen (second German channel).

"Reklamationen" (three times a year, Mondays 7.30 pm) gives 45 minutes of studio discussions between experts, consumers and representatives of firms under fire.

"Stichproben" alternates with the programme above and is of the same length and same frequency.

"Das geht Sie an" (every fortnight, Sundays 5.55 pm) offers consumer advice prepared with the help of the consumer organisation 'Stiftung Warentest'.

"Der Autotest" is a section of the sports programme "Sport Spiegel". Fifteen minutes of advice to car drivers in given eight times a year.

"A R D Ratgeber" is a programme for consumers broadcast every Saturday at 4.30 pm. The programmes "Länderspiegel" (Saturday 5.05 pm) and "Drehscheibe" (every day Monday to Friday at 5.40 pm) have regular spots on consumer problems. The A R D network broadcasts a number of consumer oriented programmes such as "Südwest-Basar", "Ratgeber-Geld", "Quintessenz" and "Service-Magazine".

ITALY

Television

On the first Channel, the programme "Invece" (which means "quite the opposite") from the beginning of March 1977 should be dedicating a weekly half-hour spot to 'alternative' consumption such as second hand clothes, preserving vegetables, and the economic use of electrical appliances etc. Since the end of January 1977, the programme "Check-Up"

has started a series of 22 programmes on problems which consumers may come up against in home medicine. The programme deals with preventive medicine the use and abuse of medicine, etc.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays the television journal TG 1 presents "Filo Diretto" from 1-1.30 pm which undertakes enquiries and holds discussions on subjects put forward by their viewers : Christmas shopping, the wine war, frozen foods etc.

Since the beginning of February the Second Channel has been broadcasting a one hour weekly programme "Conti difficili" (difficult accounting) where the mechanisms of price formation, commercial fraud, etc. are explained and examined.

Radio

On the first radio channel the weekly programme "Lavoro Flash" (mornings 7.20 - 7.30) is basically devoted to trade union affairs but occasionally deals with consumer problems, as does the agricultural programme "La vostra Terra" (your land) broadcast on Sunday mornings from 8.40 - 9.10.

The second channel has an advice spot "Mangiare bene con poca spesa" (eat well at low expense) every morning during its programme "Radiomattino", which is on the air between 7.30 and 7.55 and again at 8.30-8.45 am.

From Monday to Friday, 9.30 - 10.45, the third channel broadcasts "Noi, Voi, Loro" (Us, You, Them) which has live discussions between listeners and experts on topical themes dealing with everyday affairs from housing and pollution to hunting, medicine, and consumer protection.

Since the beginning of January, the programme "Tutte le Carte in Tavola" (cards on the table) tries to explain economic problems in a simple and comprehensible way with the help of the Faculty of Industrial Economics of Bologna University. Every Saturday morning, 9.00 - 10.45.

x

x x

PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICES OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

BELGIUM

1049 BRUSSELS
Rue Archimède 73
Tel. 735 00 40/735 80 40

DENMARK

1045 COPENHAGEN K
4 Gammeltorv
Postbox 144
Tel. 14 41 40

FRANCE

75782 PARIS CEDEX 16
61, rue des Belles-Feuilles
Tel. 553 53 26

GERMANY

53 BONN
Zitelmannstrasse 22
Tel. 23 80 41

1 BERLIN 31
Kurfurstendamm 102
Tel. 886 40 28

IRELAND

DUBLIN 2
29 Merrion Square
Tel. 76 03 53

ITALY

00187 ROME
Via Poli, 29
Tel. 68 97 22 à 26

LUXEMBOURG

LUXEMBOURG
Centre européen du Kirchberg
Tel. 479 41

NETHERLANDS

THE HAGUE
29, Lange Voorhout
Tel. 070-46 93 26

UNITED KINGDOM

LONDON W8 4QQ
20, Kensington Palace Gardens
Tel. 727 8090

CARDIFF CF1 1WF
4 Cathedral Road
P.O. Box 15
Tel. 371 631

EDINBURGH EH2 4PH
7, Alva Street
Tel. (031) 225.2058

CHILE

SANTIAGO 9
Avenida Ricardo Lyon 1177
Casilla 10093
Tel. 25 05 55

GREECE

ATHENS 134
Vassilisis Sofias 2
Tel. 743 982/83/84

JAPAN

102 TOKYO
Kowa 25 Building
8-7 Sanbancho
Chiyoda-Ku
Tel. 239-0441

SWITZERLAND

1202 GENEVA
37-39, rue de Vermont
Tel. 34 97 50

TURKEY

ANKARA
Kavaklidere
13, Bogaz Sokak
Tel. 27 61 45/46

UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20037
2100 M Street, N.W.
Suite 707
Tel. (202) 872-8350

NEW YORK, N.Y. 1001
245 East 47th Street
1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza
Tel. (212) 3713804